Prosecution History for U.S. Patent No. 7,461,353

AO 120 (Rev. 08/10)

TO:	REPORT ON THE FILING OR DETERMINATION OF AN ACTION REGARDING A PATENT OR TRADEMARK
Mail Stop 8 Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450	

In Compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 290 and/or 15 U.S.C. § 1116 you are hereby advised that a court action has been filed in the U.S. District Court Western District of Washington on the following

☐ Trademarks or ☑ Patents. (☐ the patent action involves 35 U.S.C. § 292.):

DOCKET NO.	DATE FILED	U.S. DISTRICT COURT
2:11-cv-908-TSZ	5/31/2011	Western District of Washington

PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT
HTC AMERICA, INC., HTC CORPORATION and EXEDEA INC.	SOFTVIEW, LLC

	PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK	HOLDER OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK
1	7,461,353	12/2/2008	Gary Rohrabaugh
2	7,831,926	11/9/2010	SoftView LLC
3			
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5			

In the above—entitled case, the following patent(s)/ trademark(s) have been included:

DATE INCLUDED	INCLUDED BY ☐ Amendment ☐ Answer ☐ Cross Bill ☐ Other Pleading	
	PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK	HOLDER OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

In the above—entitled case, the following decision has been rendered or judgement issued:

DECISION/JUDGEMENT

CLERK	(BY) DEPUTY CLERK	DATE
William M. McCool	s/ Rachel Evans	6/1/2011

Copy 1—Upon initiation of action, mail this copy to Director **Copy 3—Upon termination of action, mail this copy to Director**
Copy 2—Upon filing document adding patent(s), mail this copy to Director **Copy 4—Case file copy**

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 NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	005207.P001XD

CONFIRMATION NO. 4819

29000
IRELL & MANELLA LLP
1800 AVENUE OF THE STARS
SUITE 900
LOS ANGELES, CA 90067

POA ACCEPTANCE LETTER

OC000000048066954

Date Mailed: 06/07/2011

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 04/01/2011.

The Power of Attorney in this application is accepted. Correspondence in this application will be mailed to the above address as provided by 37 CFR 1.33.

/hchristian/

Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit (571) 272-4000, or (571) 272-4200, or 1-888-786-0101

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 NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	005207.P001XD

CONFIRMATION NO. 4819

59860
LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT
4108 131ST AVE. SE
BELLEVUE, WA 98006

POWER OF ATTORNEY NOTICE

OC000000048066872

Date Mailed: 06/07/2011

NOTICE REGARDING CHANGE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 04/01/2011.

- The Power of Attorney to you in this application has been revoked by the assignee who has intervened as provided by 37 CFR 3.71. Future correspondence will be mailed to the new address of record(37 CFR 1.33).

/hchristian/

Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit (571) 272-4000, or (571) 272-4200, or 1-888-786-0101

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 NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	005207.P001XD

CONFIRMATION NO. 4819

59860
LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT
4108 131ST AVE. SE
BELLEVUE, WA 98006

POA ACCEPTANCE LETTER

OC000000048043441

Date Mailed: 06/06/2011

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 05/19/2010.

The Power of Attorney in this application is accepted. Correspondence in this application will be mailed to the above address as provided by 37 CFR 1.33.

/hchristian/

Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit (571) 272-4000, or (571) 272-4200, or 1-888-786-0101

PTO/SB/81 (01-09)
Approved for use through 11/30/2011. OMB 0651-0035
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

POWER OF ATTORNEY OR REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY WITH A NEW POWER OF ATTORNEY AND CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

Application Number	11045757
Filing Date	01/28/2005
First Named Inventor	Gary Rohrabaugh
Title	Scalable Display of Internet Content
Art Unit	2176
Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A.
Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the above-identified application.

☐ A Power of Attorney is submitted herewith.

OR

☒ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) associated with the following Customer Number as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the application identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: **29000**

OR

☐ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) named below as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the application identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Practitioner(s) Name	Registration Number

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the above-identified application to:

☒ The address associated with the above-mentioned Customer Number.

OR

☐ The address associated with Customer Number:

OR

☐ Firm or Individual Name					
Address					
City		State		Zip	
Country					
Telephone		Email			

I am the:

☐ Applicant/Inventor.

OR

☒ Assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71.
Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) (Form PTO/SB/96) submitted herewith or filed on _____.

SIGNATURE of Applicant or Assignee of Record

Signature	Gary B Rohrabaugh	Date	3-16-2011
Name	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	Telephone	360 676 0999
Title and Company	Manager, SoftView L.L.C.		

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

☐ *Total of 1 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.31, 1.32 and 1.33. 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 3 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.

PTO/SB/96 (04-09)
Approved for use through 05/31/2009. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(b)

Applicant/Patent Owner: SoftView L.L.C.

Application No./Patent No.: 11/045,757 Filed/Issue Date: 01/28/2005

Titled:
Scalable Display of Internet Content on Mobile Devices

SoftView L.L.C. , a Partnership
(Name of Assignee) (Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.

states that it is:

1. [X] the assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in;

2. [ ] an assignee of less than the entire right, title, and interest in
(The extent (by percentage) of its ownership interest is _____ %); or

3. [ ] the assignee of an undivided interest in the entirety of (a complete assignment from one of the joint inventors was made)

the patent application/patent identified above, by virtue of either:

A. [ ] An assignment from the inventor(s) of the patent application/patent identified above. The assignment was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy therefore is attached.

OR

B. [X] A chain of title from the inventor(s), of the patent application/patent identified above, to the current assignee as follows:

1. From: Gary B. Rohrabaugh and Scott A. Sherman To: SoftSource Corporation
The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 020217, Frame 0564, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

2. From: SoftSource Corporation To: SoftSource LLC
The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 020217, Frame 0569, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

3. From: SoftSource LLC To: Gary B. Rohrabaugh
The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 020217, Frame 0574, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

[X] Additional documents in the chain of title are listed on a supplemental sheet(s).

[ ] As required by 37 CFR 3.73(b)(1)(i), the documentary evidence of the chain of title from the original owner to the assignee was, or concurrently is being, submitted for recordation pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11.

[NOTE: A separate copy (*i.e.*, a true copy of the original assignment document(s)) must be submitted to Assignment Division in accordance with 37 CFR Part 3, to record the assignment in the records of the USPTO. See MPEP 302.08]

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

Gary B Rohrabaugh 3-16-2011
Signature Date

Gary B. Rohrabaugh Manager
Printed or Typed Name Title

PTO/SB/96 (04-09)
Approved for use through 05/31/2009. 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.

STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(b)

Applicant/Patent Owner: SoftView L.L.C. (Supplemental Sheet)

Application No./Patent No.: 11/045,757 Filed/Issue Date: 01/28/2005

Titled: Scalable Display of Internet Content on Mobile Devices

SoftView L.L.C. , a Partnership

(Name of Assignee) (Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.

states that it is:

1. ☒ the assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in;

2. ☐ an assignee of less than the entire right, title, and interest in (The extent (by percentage) of its ownership interest is _____ %); or

3. ☐ the assignee of an undivided interest in the entirety of (a complete assignment from one of the joint inventors was made)

the patent application/patent identified above, by virtue of either:

A. ☐ An assignment from the inventor(s) of the patent application/patent identified above. The assignment was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy therefore is attached.

OR

B. ☒ A chain of title from the inventor(s), of the patent application/patent identified above, to the current assignee as follows:

1. From: Gary B. Rohrabaugh To: SoftView L.L.C.

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 024358 , Frame 0179 , or for which a copy thereof is attached.

2. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel _____ , Frame _____ , or for which a copy thereof is attached.

3. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel _____ , Frame _____ , or for which a copy thereof is attached.

☐ Additional documents in the chain of title are listed on a supplemental sheet(s).

☐ As required by 37 CFR 3.73(b)(1)(i), the documentary evidence of the chain of title from the original owner to the assignee was, or concurrently is being, submitted for recordation pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11.

[NOTE: A separate copy (*i.e.*, a true copy of the original assignment document(s)) must be submitted to Assignment Division in accordance with 37 CFR Part 3, to record the assignment in the records of the USPTO. See MPEP 302.08]

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

_____ _____
Signature Date

_____ _____
Printed or Typed Name Title

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	9790767
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	59860
Filer:	Greg H. Gardella/Cortney Drew
Filer Authorized By:	Greg H. Gardella
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	01-APR-2011
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	13:42:45
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		161539-P001XD.pdf	204847 ba0f5b22613522b5e1b07a3d3004babd17ad0bdc	yes	3

	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description		
	Document Description	**Start**	**End**
	Power of Attorney	1	1
	Assignee showing of ownership per 37 CFR 3.73(b).	2	3
Warnings:			
Information:			
	Total Files Size (in bytes):	204847	

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/81 (01-09)
Approved for use through 11/30/2011. OMB 0651-0035
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.

POWER OF ATTORNEY OR REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY WITH A NEW POWER OF ATTORNEY AND CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

Application Number	11045757
Filing Date	01/28/2005
First Named Inventor	Gary Rohrabaugh
Title	Scalable Display of Internet Content
Art Unit	2176
Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A.
Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the above-identified application.

☐ A Power of Attorney is submitted herewith.

OR

☒ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) associated with the following Customer Number as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the application identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

59860

OR

☐ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) named below as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the application identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Practitioner(s) Name	Registration Number

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the above-identified application to:

☒ The address associated with the above-mentioned Customer Number.

OR

☐ The address associated with Customer Number:

OR

☐ Firm or Individual Name					
Address					
City		State		Zip	
Country					
Telephone		Email			

I am the:

☐ Applicant/Inventor.

OR

☒ Assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71.
Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) (Form PTO/SB/96) submitted herewith or filed on _____.

SIGNATURE of Applicant or Assignee of Record

Signature	Gary B Rohrabaugh	Date	5-18-2010
Name	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	Telephone	360 676 0999
Title and Company	Manager SoftView LLC		

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

☐ *Total of 1 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.31, 1.32 and 1.33. 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 3 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.

PTO/SB/96 (04-09)
Approved for use through 05/31/2009. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(b)

Applicant/Patent Owner: Softview L.L.C.

Application No./Patent No.: 11/045,757 Filed/Issue Date: 01/28/2005

Titled: Scalable Display of Internet Content on Mobile Devices

Softview L.L.C. , a Corporation
(Name of Assignee) (Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.

states that it is:

1. ☒ the assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in;

2. ☐ an assignee of less than the entire right, title, and interest in (The extent (by percentage) of its ownership interest is _____ %); or

3. ☐ the assignee of an undivided interest in the entirety of (a complete assignment from one of the joint inventors was made)

the patent application/patent identified above, by virtue of either:

A. ☐ An assignment from the inventor(s) of the patent application/patent identified above. The assignment was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy therefore is attached.

OR

B. ☒ A chain of title from the inventor(s), of the patent application/patent identified above, to the current assignee as follows:

1. From: Gary B. Rohrabaugh and Scott A. Sherman To: SoftSource Corporation
The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 020217, Frame 0564, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

2. From: SoftSource Corporation To: SoftSource LLC
The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 020217, Frame 0569, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

3. From: SoftSource LLC To: Gary B. Rohrabaugh
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☒ Additional documents in the chain of title are listed on a supplemental sheet(s).

☐ As required by 37 CFR 3.73(b)(1)(i), the documentary evidence of the chain of title from the original owner to the assignee was, or concurrently is being, submitted for recordation pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11.

[NOTE: A separate copy (*i.e.*, a true copy of the original assignment document(s)) must be submitted to Assignment Division in accordance with 37 CFR Part 3, to record the assignment in the records of the USPTO. See MPEP 302.08]

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

Gary B Rohrabaugh
Signature

5-18-2010
Date

Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Printed or Typed Name

Manager
Title

PTO/SB/96 (04-09)
Approved for use through 05/31/2009. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(b)

Applicant/Patent Owner: Softview L.L.C. (Supplemental Sheet)

Application No./Patent No.: 11/045,757 Filed/Issue Date: 01/28/2005

Titled: Scalable Display of Internet Content on Mobile Devices

Softview L.L.C. , a Corporation

(Name of Assignee) (Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.

states that it is:

1. [X] the assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in;

2. [ ] an assignee of less than the entire right, title, and interest in (The extent (by percentage) of its ownership interest is _____ %); or

3. [ ] the assignee of an undivided interest in the entirety of (a complete assignment from one of the joint inventors was made)

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2. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

3. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

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[NOTE: A separate copy (*i.e.*, a true copy of the original assignment document(s)) must be submitted to Assignment Division in accordance with 37 CFR Part 3, to record the assignment in the records of the USPTO. See MPEP 302.08]

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

Signature	Date
Printed or Typed Name	Title

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	7648660
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	59860
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	19-MAY-2010
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	22:15:21
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	Power of Attorney	SoftView_POA_P001XD-Signed.pdf	1265854 8b249f9ee0a9074477eb9931cc95b1fb863bf998	no	1

Warnings:	
Information:	

2	Assignee showing of ownership per 37 CFR 3.73(b).	SoftView_P001XD_373b-Signed.pdf	1855529 824820336d5e4d9d76f41e0a8a35395e0f0930a2	no	2

Warnings:	
Information:	
Total Files Size (in bytes):	3121383

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.

TO:	REPORT ON THE FILING OR DETERMINATION OF AN ACTION REGARDING A PATENT OR TRADEMARK
Mail Stop 8 Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450	

In Compliance with 35 U.S.C. § 290 and/or 15 U.S.C. § 1116 you are hereby advised that a court action has been filed in the U.S. District Court Delaware on the following X Patents or Trademarks:

DOCKET NO.	DATE FILED	U.S. DISTRICT COURT
10cv389	5/10/10	DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT
SoftView LLC	Apple Inc. AT&T Mobility LLC

	PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK	HOLDER OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK
1	US 7,461,353 B2	12/2/2008	Gary Rohrabaugh
2			
3			
4			
5			

In the above—entitled case, the following patent(s)/ trademark(s) have been included:

DATE INCLUDED	INCLUDED BY ☐ Amendment ☐ Answer ☐ Cross Bill ☐ Other Pleading	
PATENT OR TRADEMARK NO.	DATE OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK	HOLDER OF PATENT OR TRADEMARK
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

In the above—entitled case, the following decision has been rendered or judgement issued:

DECISION/JUDGEMENT

CLERK	(BY) DEPUTY CLERK	DATE
PETER T. DALLEO, CLERK OF COURT		May 11, 2010

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Paper No.

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT
4108 131ST AVE. SE
BELLEVUE WA 98006

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SEP 16 2009

OFFICE OF PETITIONS

In re Patent No. 7,461,353	:	
Rohrabaugh et al.	:	
Issue Date: December 2, 2008	:	DECISION ON APPLICATION
Application No. 11/045,757	:	FOR
Filed: January 28, 2005	:	PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT
Attorney Docket No. 7342.P001XD	:	

This is in response to the "REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT 37 C.F.R. §1.705," filed January 24, 2009, requesting reconsideration of the initial determination of patent term adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) of 376 days.

The application for patent term adjustment under § 1.705(b) is **DISMISSED AS UNTIMELY FILED**.

The request for reconsideration of patent term adjustment is **DISMISSED** with respect to making any change in the patent term adjustment determination under 35 U.S.C. § 154(b) of 376 days.

Patentee is given **TWO (2) MONTHS** to respond to this decision. No extensions of time will be granted under § 1.136(a).

With regard to the application under 37 CFR 1.705(b), 35 U.S.C. 154(b) provides for patent term adjustment for examination delay. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(3)(B) and implementing regulation 37 C.F.R. § 1.705, an applicant shall receive an initial determination of patent term adjustment with the mailing of the Notice of Allowance and shall be given one opportunity to request reconsideration of that determination by way of filing of an application for patent term adjustment prior to the payment of the issue fee.

On August 8, 2008, the Office mailed a Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) in the above-identified application. The Notice stated that the patent term adjustment to date is 376 days. This determination was based in part on the period of adjustment of 505 days associated with the Office's mailing of a first Office action on August 15, 2007. PALM records indicate that the issue fee payment was received in the Office on August 8, 2008. No filing of an application for patent term adjustment preceded the payment of the issue fee. The period for filing an application for patent term adjustment requesting reconsideration of the initial determination of patent term adjustment at the time of mailing of the notice of allowance ended August 8, 2008. Accordingly, it is appropriate to dismiss this petition as untimely filed under 1.705(b).

Consideration under 1.705(d) is not appropriate. As stated in MPEP 2730, 1.703(d) provides that:

> If there is a revision to the patent term adjustment indicated in the notice of allowance, the patent will indicate the revised patent term adjustment. If the patent indicates or should have indicated a revised patent term adjustment, any request for reconsideration of the patent term adjustment indicated in the patent must be filed within two months of the date the patent issued and must comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section. Any request for reconsideration under this section that raises issues that were raised, or could have been raised, in an application for patent term adjustment under paragraph (b) of this section shall be dismissed as untimely as to those issues.

The issues raised should have been timely raised on application for patent term adjustment under § 1.705(b).

With regard to the application under 37 CFR 1.705(d), this application was filed on January 28, 2005. On August 8, 2008, the Office mailed a notice that the initial determination of patent term adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) to date is 376 days[1]. On December 2, 2008, the application matured into U.S. Patent No. 7,461,353, with a revised patent term adjustment of 376 days. The Office determined that the 309 days of Office

[1] 593 days of Office delay was reduced by 217 days of applicant delay for a patent term adjustment of 376 days. No request for reconsideration of this initial determination was filed.

delay pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B) and 37 CFR 1.702(b)[2,3] overlaps with the 593 days of Office delay pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(A) and 37 CFR 1.702(a)(1)[4,5] accorded prior to the filing of the request for continued examination. As such, the Office allowed only entry of the adjustment of 593 days. No additional days of patent term adjustment were entered at issuance under the three-year pendency provision. Given the applicant delay of 217 days, the patent issued with a revised patent term adjustment of 376 (593 - 217) days.

On January 24, 2009, patentee timely submitted this request for reconsideration of patent term adjustment (with required fee), asserting that the correct number of days of Patent Term

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[2] Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B), 37 CFR 1.702(b) provides, in pertinent part, that:

> Failure to issue a patent within three years of the actual filing date of the application. Subject to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 154(b) and this subpart, the term of an original patent shall be adjusted if the issuance of the patent was delayed due to the failure of the Office to issue a patent within three years after the date on which the application was filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) or the national stage commenced under 35 U.S.C. 371(b) or (f) in an international application, but not including:
>
> (i) any time consumed by continued examination of the application requested by the applicant under section 132(b).

[3] As of the issuance of the patent on December 2, 2008, the application was pending three years and 309 days.

[4] 37 CFR § 1.702, provides grounds for adjustment of patent term due to examination delay under the Patent Term Guarantee Act of 1999 (original applications, other than designs, filed on or after May 29, 2000).

> (a) Failure to take certain actions within specified time frames. Subject to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 154(b) and this subpart, the term of an original patent shall be adjusted if the issuance of the patent was delayed due to the failure of the Office to:
>
> (1) Mail at least one of a notification under 35 U.S.C. 132 or a notice of allowance under 35 U.S.C. 151 not later than fourteen months after the date on which the application was filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) or fulfilled the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 371 in an international application;
>
> (2) Respond to a reply under 35 U.S.C. 132 or to an appeal taken under 35 U.S.C. 134 not later than four months after the date on which the reply was filed or the appeal was taken;

[5] A first Office action was not mailed until August 15, 2007, fourteen months and 505 days after the application filing date, January 28, 2005.

Adjustment is 597 days under the courts interpretation of the overlap provision as set forth in Wyeth v. Dudas, 580 F. Supp. 2d 138, 88 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1538 (D.D.C. 2008). Patentee asserts that pursuant to Wyeth, a PTO delay under §154(b)(1)(A) overlaps with a delay under §154(b)(1)(B) only if the delays "occur on the same day." Patentee maintains that the total non-overlapping PTO delay under §154(b)(1)(A) & (B) is 814 (593 + 221) days as these periods do not occur on the same day.[6] Further, given the applicant delay of 217 days, patentee asserts entitlement to 597 (814 - 217) days of patent term adjustment.

OPINION

Patentee's interpretation of the period of overlap has been considered, but found inconsistent with the Office's interpretation of the overlap provision, 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A). 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A) limits the adjustment of patent term, as follows:

> to the extent that the periods of delay attributable to grounds specified in paragraph (1) overlap, the period of any adjustment granted under this subsection shall not exceed the actual number of days the issuance of the patent was delayed.

As explained in *Explanation of 37 CFR 1.703(f)*[7] *and of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Interpretation of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A)*, 69 Fed. Reg. 34283 (June 21, 2004), the Office interprets 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A) as permitting either patent term adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(A)(i)-(iv), or patent term adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B), but not as permitting patent term adjustment under both 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(A)(i)-(iv) and 154(b)(1)(B). Accordingly, the Office implements the overlap provision as follows:

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[6] Patentees state that the overlapping period is 88 days. This is the entire period between the day after the date that was four (4) months after the filing of the reply on January 12, 2008, and the date of the mailing of the Notice of Allowance on August 8, 2008, 88 days later.

[7] Likewise, 37 CFR 1.703(f) provides that:

> To the extent that periods of delay attributable to the grounds specified in §1.702 overlap, the period of adjustment granted under this section shall not exceed the actual number of days the issuance of the patent was delayed.

> If an application is entitled to an adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B), the entire period during which the application was pending (except for periods excluded under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B)(i)-(iii)), and not just the period beginning three years after the actual filing date of the application, is the period of delay under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B) in determining whether periods of delay overlap under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A). Thus, any days of delay for Office issuance of the patent more than 3 years after the filing date of the application, which overlap with the days of patent term adjustment accorded prior to the issuance of the patent will not result in any additional patent term adjustment. See 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B), 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A), and 37 CFR § 1.703(f). See *Changes to Implement Patent Term Adjustment Under Twenty Year Term; Final Rule*, 65 Fed. Reg. 56366 (Sept. 18, 2000). See also *Revision of Patent Term Extension and Patent Term Adjustment Provisions; Final Rule*, 69 Fed. Reg. 21704 (April 22, 2004), 1282 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office 100 (May 18, 2004). See also *Explanation of 37 CFR 1.703(f) and of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Interpretation of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A)*, 69 Fed. Reg. 34283 (June 21, 2004).

Further, as stated in the *Explanation of 37 CFR 1.703(f) and of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Interpretation of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A)*, the Office has consistently taken the position that if an application is entitled to an adjustment under the three-year pendency provision of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B), the entire period during which the application was pending before the Office (except for periods excluded under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B)(i)-(iii)), and not just the period beginning three years after the actual filing date of the application, is the relevant period under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B) in determining whether periods of delay "overlap" under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A).

This interpretation is consistent with the statute. Taken together the statute and rule provide that to the extent that periods of delay attributable to grounds specified in 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1) and in corresponding §1.702 overlap, the period of adjustment granted shall not exceed the actual number of days the issuance of the patent was delayed.

In this instance, the relevant period under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B) in determining whether periods of delay "overlap"

under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(2)(A) is the period during which the application was pending before the Office beginning on the application filing date under 35 U.S.C. 111(a), January 28, 2005, and ending on the date the application matured into U.S. Patent No. 7,461,353, December 2, 2008 (not including any other periods excluded under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B)(i)-(iii)).

Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(A) and 37 CFR 1.702(a)(1), 593 days of patent term adjustment were accorded during the pendency of the application for Office delay. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B) and 37 CFR 1.702(b), 309 days of patent term adjustment accrued for Office issuance of the patent more than 3 years after the filing date of the application.

All of the 309 days of patent term adjustment under 37 CFR 1.702(b) overlap with the 593 days of patent term adjustment under 37 CFR 1.702(a)(1). Entry of both the 309 days and the 593 days is neither permitted nor warranted. 593 days is the actual number of days issuance of the patent was delayed.

Accordingly, at issuance, the Office properly entered no additional days pursuant to 37 CFR 1.702(b).

CONCLUSION

In view thereof, the Office affirms that the revised determination of patent term adjustment at the time of the issuance of the patent is 376 days.

The Office acknowledges submission of the $200.00 fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.18(e). No additional fees are required.

Telephone inquiries specific to this matter should be directed to Senior Petitions Attorney Douglas I. Wood at (571) 272-3231.

Nancy Johnson
Senior Petitions Attorney
Office of Petitions

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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1279 Oakmead Parkway
Sunnyvale, CA 94085-4040

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OFFICE OF PETITIONS

In re Application of
Gary B. Rohrabaugh et al.
Application No. 11/045,757
Filed: January 28, 2005
Attorney Docket No. 007342.P001XD

DECISION ON PETITION
TO WITHDRAW
FROM RECORD

This is a decision on the Request to Withdraw as attorney or agent of record under 37 C.F.R. § 1.36(b), filed February 2, 2006.

The request is **moot because a revocation of power of attorney has been filed**.

A review of the file record indicates that the power of attorney to James Y. Go and all attorneys/agents of record has been revoked by the applicant of the patent application on May 22, 2006. Accordingly, the request to withdraw under 37 C.F.R. § 1.36(b) is moot.

All future communications from the Office will continue to be directed to the below-listed address until otherwise notified by applicant.

Telephone inquires concerning this decision should be directed to Kimberly Inabinet at 571-272-4618.

Kimberly Inabinet
Petitions Examiner
Office of Petitions

cc: Law Office of R. Alan Burnett
4108 131st Avenue SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 7,461,353 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 11/045757
DATED : December 2, 2008
INVENTOR(S) : Gary B. Rohrabaugh and Scott A. Sherman

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In Claim 69,

at Col. 28, line 43, add --hand-held-- between "mobile" and "device"; and
at Col. 28, line 46, delete "a e" between "Web" and "content" such that the claim recites,
"69. The mobile hand-held device of claim 36, wherein the device enables a user to browse, zoom, and pan billions of Web pages in a manner that preserves the original layout, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web content of each Web page".

In Claim 185,

at Col. 38, line 7, delete "hand-held" prior to "device" such that the subparagraph recites,
"re-rendering the Web page in response to associated user inputs to the device ...".

In Claim 216,

Col. 40, line 5, replace "the" wireless communication means with --a-- wireless communications means, such that the subparagraph recites,
"retrieving the Web page via a wireless communication means, ...".

Signed and Sealed this

Twenty-first Day of April, 2009

John Doll

JOHN DOLL
Acting Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Attorney Docket No. 005207.P001XD *Patent*

Certificate of Electronic Filing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being Electronically Filed via EFS

on March 28, 2009

Date of Deposit

R. Alan Burnett

Name of Person Filing Correspondence

/S/ R. Alan Burnett March 28, 2009

Signature Date

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent of:)
Rohrabaugh et al.)
)
U.S. Patent No. 7,461,353)
Serial No. 11/045,757)
Issue Date: December 2, 2008)
)
For: SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET)
CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES)

Attention Certificate of Corrections Branch
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION UNDER 37 C.R.F. § 1.322

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.322 and 35 U.S.C. § 254, the Commissioner is respectfully requested to issue a Certificate of Correction to correct errors in the above-identified patent.

A USPTO form SB/44 is being filed electronically herewith containing the requested corrections. Patentees respectfully assert the errors being corrected were made inadvertently and without deceptive intent.

The fee of $100 under 37 C.F.R. § 120(a) is being submitted herein via EFS.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: March 28, 2007

/S/ R. Alan Burnett

R. Alan Burnett
Reg. No. 46,149

4108 131st Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

PTO/SB/44 (09-07)
Approved for use through 08/31/2010. OMB 0651-0033
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.
(Also Form PTO-1050)

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 7,461,353

APPLICATION NO.: 11/045,757

ISSUE DATE : December 2, 2008

INVENTOR(S) : Gary B. Rohrabaugh, Scott A. Sherman

It is certified that an error appears or errors appear in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In Claim 69,
at Col. 28, line 43, add --hand-held-- between "mobile" and "device"; and
at Col. 28, line 46, delete "a e" between "Web" and "content" such that the claim recites,
69. The mobile hand-held device of claim 36, wherein the device enables a user to browse, zoom, and pan billions of Web pages in a manner that preserves the original layout, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web content of each Web page.

In Claim 185,
at Col. 38, line 7, delete "hand-held" prior to "device" such that the subparagraph recites,
"re-rendering the Web page in response to associated user inputs to the device ...".

In Claim 216,
Col. 40, line 5, replace "the" wireless communication means with --a-- wireless communications means, such that the subparagraph recites,
"retrieving the Web page via a wireless communication means, ...".

MAILING ADDRESS OF SENDER (Please do not use customer number below):

Law Office of R. Alan Burnett, PS
4108 131st Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

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:	11045757
Filing Date:	28-Jan-2005
Title of Invention:	SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Filer:	R. Burnett
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD

Filed as Large Entity

Utility under 35 USC 111(a) Filing Fees

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:				
Certificate of correction	1811	1	100	100
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
		Total in USD ($)		**100**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	5054217
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	59860
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	28-MAR-2009
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	16:24:41
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Credit Card
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$100
RAM confirmation Number	7599
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)

1	Request for Certificate of Correction	Rohrabaugh_P001XD_Certificate_of_Correction_transmittal.pdf	12327 2d162585d1dff5355d6f3e70822976a0a5526c79	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Request for Certificate of Correction	Rohrabaugh_P001XD_Certificate_of_Correction_sb0044_print.pdf	61277 c87868d33c8ac9f5b00f95afeb2137f43c50715a	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Fee Worksheet (PTO-06)	fee-info.pdf	30036 cef9c5d395c3a1e2bc5a6101a6f3081e55ec2ffc	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	103640		

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.

<u>New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111</u>
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.

<u>National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371</u>
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.

<u>New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office</u>
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

Applicant:	Rohrabaugh, *et al.*
Title:	SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES
Appl. No.:	11/045,757
Filing Date:	1/28/2005
Patent No.:	7,461,353
Grant Date:	12/02/2008
Examiner:	Quoc A. Tran
Art Unit:	2176
Confirmation Number:	4819

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.705

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the Patent Term Adjustment (PTA) determined for the captioned patent, which issued on 12/02/2008 as U.S. Patent No. 7,461,353. Applicants disagrees with the Determination of Patent Term Adjustment (PTA) under 35 U.S.C. § 154(b) and presents the following facts per the procedure set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.705(d) to support their contention that the patent term adjustment should be at least 597 days instead of 376 days as calculated by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO). Applicants further respectfully assert the PTA calculation includes a misappropriation of delay attributed to Applicants, and request additional PTA in consideration of this misappropriate and errors on the part of the USPTO that occurred during the post allowance period that caused the issuance of the '353 patent to be unduly delayed.

Recalculation of PTA in Accordance with *Wyeth v. Dudas*

The Patent Office determined that the patent was entitled to 376 days of PTA in the Notice of Allowance. Applicants, however, believe that this PTA determination was made in accordance with the "Explanation of 37 CFR 1.703(f) and of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Interpretation of 35 U.S.C. §154(b)(2)(A)" published at 69 Fed. Reg. 34238 (Jun. 21, 2004). Under that interpretation of the PTA statute, any PTO delay under 35 U.S.C. § 154(b)(1)(A) is deemed to overlap with any 3-year maximum pendency delay under 35 U.S.C. § 154(b)(1)(B), and so, as a practical effect, PTA may be awarded under §154(b)(1)(A) or §154(b)(1)(B), but not both.

On September 30, 2008, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia issued a decision finding that the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office's interpretation of the PTA statute is incorrect. *Wyeth v. Dudas*, Civ. Action No. 07-1492 (JR) (Sep. 30, 2008). The court determined that, under the correct interpretation of the PTA statute, periods of "overlap" are limited to "periods of time . . . [that] occur on the same day." *Wyeth*, slip op. at 8. Thus, a PTO delay under §154(b)(1)(A) overlaps with a delay under §154(b)(1)(B) only if the delays "occur on the same day." *Id.*

Applicants have recalculated PTA for the captioned patent under the court's interpretation of the PTA statute[1], and have determined that the patent is entitled to 597 days PTA, as shown on the attached sheet, which shows the relevant delays under 37 CFR §§1.702(a) and (b), and under 37 CFR §§1.703(a) and (b). Applicants respectfully submit that the request for reconsideration could not have been made under 37 C.F.R. § 1.705(b) due to the recency of the decision and the expectation that the PTO would correct the PTA with the issued patent.

There were no circumstances during the prosecution of the application resulting in the patent that constitute a failure to engage in reasonable efforts to conclude processing or examination of such application as set forth in § 1.704.

(a) Total of non-overlapping PTO delay under §154(b)(1)(A) & (B):	814 days
(b) Total Applicant delay:	217 days
Final PTA Determination:	597 days

Applicants therefore respectfully request that the patent be accorded 597 days PTA, prior to additional PTA in view of the considerations discussed below.

The patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer to US 7,210,099, which has a PTA of 818 days.

[1] The recalculation (attached) was made using Foley and Lardner's PTA calculator.

Misappropriation of Applicant Delay in PTA Calculation

Applicants respectfully assert the original PTA calculation included a reduction for Applicant delays when no such delays were caused by the Applicants. Moreover, Applicants made significant endeavors outside the normal course of prosecution to get the '353 patent issued as soon as practical.

As shown by the attached USPTO PTA calculation, a first delay of 35 days was counted against the PTA in connection with an IDS submitted electronically on 10/5/2007. This IDS lists a patent reference cited in a related divisional application (11/045,649), and was electronically filed the same day an Office Action for the '649 application mailed on 10/2/2007 was received by the undersigned representative. It is unfathomable how this was a delay on the part of the Applicants, and in view of the *McKesson Info. Solutions, Inc. v. Bridge Medical Inc.* 487 F.3d 897 (Fed. Cir. 2007) case the submission of the art cited in a related application might be construed as a functional requirement to avoid an assertion of inequitable conduct. Accordingly, the IDS was immediately prepared and filed. This did not create a delay as to prosecution, as the IDS submission was reviewed by Examiner Tran the same day. IDS submissions were also filed electronically on 9/17/2007, 9/18/2007, and 9/20/2007 and considered the same day by Examiner Tran, resulting in no prosecution delay.

The most immediate action in the prosecution history prior to the submission of these IDS's was a response to a restriction requirement that was electronically filed on 8/31/2007. Accordingly, the ball was in the USPTO's court to issue an Office Action (which was issued on 10/23/2007), and the submission of the IDS's created no delay whatsoever on the issuance of the Office Action. Accordingly, Applicants request removal of this 35 day reduction in PTA.

The next reduction was for 34 days. In this case the applicants submitted a response to a non-final Office Action (originally issued on 10/23/2007) on 12/9/2007. This 12/9/2007 response followed an in-person interview conducted on 12/3/2007 at the USPTO. This response was deemed non-compliant for improper use of "Substitution Sheet" instead of the proper "Replacement Sheet" on the drawings. A compliant (supplemental) amendment was filed electronically on 1/12/2008, both within the shortened statutory 3-month window of the 10/23/2007 Office Action, and within the 1-month period from the date the notice of non-compliance was mailed (12/19/2007). It is believed by the Applicants that any amendment or response filed within 3 months of an Office Action does not constitute a delay on the part of the Applicant. Accordingly, Applicants request removal of this 34 day reduction in PTA.

The next reduction is for 148 days. This period starts on the day the After Final response of 1/12/2008 was received. Thus, the ball again was in the USPTO's court – that is the next action was due to issue from the USPTO, and the Applicants had met their part for this round. First, the 1/12/2008 response was not even forwarded to the Examiner until 2/12/2008. How this could be construed as a delay on the part of the Applicants is beyond reason. Next, the Applicants spent numerous attempts contacting both Examiner Tran and SPE Hutton to try to get

the 1/12/2008 response examined in a timely manner. In response to determining in late April, 2008 that a new primary Examiner was assigned to the application and that another Office Action might result, Applicant Gary Rohrabaugh and the undersigned representative scheduled and conducted a second in-person interview on 5/5/2008. During this interview, it was agreed the Applicants would shortly file a supplemental amendment included agreed upon claim language so that the USPTO could fulfill its requirement of issuing an action to the prior 1/12/2008 amendment within its allotted amount of time. Clearly, as of 5/5/2008 such an action had yet to be issued. The Applicants then submitted a second supplemental amendment electronically on 5/20/2008. Again, at this stage the ball was still in the USPTO's court, and the 5/20/2008 amendment resulted from actions proactively taken on the part of the Applicants to reduce the length of prosecution and was in no part due to a delay on the part of the Applicants.

During the first week in June, 2008, the Examiner called the undersigned representative and informed him that the application would be allowed if a terminal disclaimer to the US 7,210,099 was filed. In the prior response filed 12/9/2007, a corresponding obviousness-type double-patenting rejection was traversed. Subsequently, The USPTO had not issued an Office Action addressing the traversal of the obviousness-type double-patenting rejection. Although Applicants did not agree with this rejection, they filed a terminal disclaimer to US 7,210,099 on 6/8/2008 to immediately forward prosecution.

According to the USPTO PTA calculation, a time period of 148 days from submission of the supplemental amendment on 1/12/2008 until the day the terminal disclaimer was filed (6/8/2008) was counted as a reduction of PTA for alleged delay on the part of the Applicants. As clearly evidenced by the discussion of events above, there was no delay caused by the Applicants, and any delay during this time period was caused by the USPTO. Thus, Applicants respectfully assert that not only should the 148 day reduction be removed, some addition PTA should be added.

Delay in Issuance Caused by Errors Made by USPTO

In addition to the foregoing modifications of the PTA, Applicants respectfully request that additional PTA be added due to delays caused by the USPTO between the payment of the issue fee and actual issuance of US 7,461,353, as supported by the following.

On 8/8/2008, a Notice of Allowance and Fees due form (PTOL-85) was posted on PAIR and mailed from the USPTO. Anticipating this, Applicants had been checking the status on PAIR, and in response to seeing the Notice, Applicants downloaded the Notice and submitted a completed PTOL-85 electronically, along with the proper issue fee, so that the application would issue as a patent as soon as possible. Subsequently, Applicants monitored PAIR to follow the post allowance progress. On 9/3/2008, the undersigned representative contacted the USPTO to enquire about the progress, since there was no record of payment verification at that time, nor an indication in the transaction history that the application was in condition to be issued (which is normally posted almost immediately after payment of the issue fee). During a discussion with a

USPTO representative, it was determined that some type of code was keyed in improperly, and thus there was not an indication that the application was considered ready for issue. A corresponding transaction description was then made to PAIR having a date of 9/3/2008, along with another entry of 8/8/2008 indicating Issue Fee Payment Verified – this latter entry previously did not exist prior to 9/3/2008.

After several more weeks of observing no progress (by monitoring Transaction History information on PAIR), both the undersigned representative and inventor Gary Rohrabaugh contacted the USPTO several times each to determine what was going on. Since different representatives provided different answers, Applicants were not convinced things were proceeding in a normal manner. After being very frustrated with the lack of a reasonable explanation, the undersigned representative contacted Kimberly Terrell in the Office of Data Management on approximately 11/02/2008. Ms. Terrell was most helpful, and after researching the situation informed the undersigned representative that there were problems with the computerized information at the USPTO pertaining to the application. First, it appears there is an issue that results if an issue fee is paid the same day as it is mailed. There was a fix for this that normally would have been caught at some point. However, since the incorrect code was corrected on 9/3/2008, this error wasn't caught. As a result, after initial data capture was completed on 9/25/2008, the application was sitting in limbo. Immediately after the errors were identified, the application was dispatched to FDC on 11/3/2008. The patent issued approximately one month later (on 12/2/2008). Absent the contact by the undersigned representative to Ms. Terrell, who knows when the application might have proceeded to issue?

During the post allowance period, the undersigned representative became aware of the error in the original PTA calculation (with respect to misappropriation of Applicant delay). The undersigned attorney discussed the potential of filing a petition to correct the PTA at that time with some other patent attorneys and someone (unidentified by Applicant) at the USPTO. The undersigned representative also became aware of the *Wyeth v. Dudas* case outcome shortly before issuance of the '353 patent. In desiring to get the application to issue as soon as possible, a petition to correct PTA was not filed prior to issuance of the '353 patent in fear that the petition might not be addressed for many weeks or even many months, delaying issuance that much longer. Applicants also respectfully assert that the USPTO should have recalculated the PTA in view of *Wyeth v. Dudas* on its own accord prior to issuance of the '353 patent.

Payment of the requisite fee is submitted herewith via EFS-Web. However, because this PTA error is due to a Patent Office error in interpreting and applying the PTA statute, a refund of the fee is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Date January 24, 2009

By /S/ R. Alan Burnett

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS
Customer Number: 59860
Telephone: (425) 562-0923

R. Alan Burnett
Attorney for Applicant
Registration No. 46,149

Patent Application Information Retrieval

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11/045,757 SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES

Select New Case | Application Data | Transaction History | Image File Wrapper | Patent Term Adjustments | Continuity Data | Fees | Published Documents | Address & Attorney/Agent | Supplemental Content

Patent Term Adjustment

Filing or 371(c) Date:	01-28-2005	USPTO Delay (PTO) Delay (days):	593
Issue Date of Patent:	12-02-2008	Three Years:	-
Pre-Issue Petitions (days):	+0	Applicant Delay (APPL) Delay (days):	217
Post-Issue Petitions (days):	+0	Total Patent Term Adjustment (days):	376
USPTO Adjustment (days):	+0	Explanation Of Calculations	

Patent Term Adjustment History

Date	Contents Description	PTO(Days)	APPL(Days)
11-12-2008	PTA 36 Months		
12-02-2008	Patent Issue Date Used in PTA Calculation		
11-03-2008	Dispatch to FDC		
09-03-2008	Application Is Considered Ready for Issue		
08-08-2008	Mail Notice of Allowance	88	
08-04-2008	Document Verification		
08-04-2008	Notice of Allowance Data Verification Completed		
08-04-2008	Examiner's Amendment Communication		
06-30-2008	Paralegal TD Accepted		
06-08-2008	Terminal Disclaimer Filed		148
06-02-2008	Mail Examiner Interview Summary (PTOL - 413)		
05-05-2008	Examiner Interview Summary Record (PTOL - 413)		
05-28-2008	Date Forwarded to Examiner		
05-20-2008	Supplemental Response		
10-28-2007	Information Disclosure Statement considered		
01-22-2008	Information Disclosure Statement considered		
03-11-2008	Date Forwarded to Examiner		
01-12-2008	Supplemental Response		
02-12-2008	Date Forwarded to Examiner		
01-12-2008	Response after Non-Final Action		34
01-22-2008	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed		
12-19-2007	Mail Notice of Informal or Non-Responsive Amendment		
12-09-2007	New or Additional Drawing Filed		
12-19-2007	Date Forwarded to Examiner		
12-09-2007	Informal or Non-Responsive Amendment after Examiner Action		
12-09-2007	Response after Non-Final Action		
12-05-2007	Mail Examiner Interview Summary (PTOL - 413)		
12-03-2007	Examiner Interview Summary Record (PTOL - 413)		
11-14-2007	Correspondence Address Change		
11-09-2007	Change in Power of Attorney (May Include Associate POA)		
10-28-2007	Electronic Information Disclosure Statement		
10-28-2007	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed		
10-23-2007	Mail Non-Final Rejection		
10-05-2007	Electronic Information Disclosure Statement		35
10-05-2007	Electronic Information Disclosure Statement		
10-11-2007	Non-Final Rejection		
10-05-2007	Information Disclosure Statement considered		
10-05-2007	Information Disclosure Statement considered		
10-05-2007	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed		
10-05-2007	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed		
01-28-2005	Information Disclosure Statement considered		
09-17-2007	Information Disclosure Statement considered		
09-18-2007	Information Disclosure Statement considered		
09-20-2007	Information Disclosure Statement considered		
09-20-2007	Information Disclosure Statement considered		
09-20-2007	Electronic Information Disclosure Statement		

09-18-2007	Electronic Information Disclosure Statement		
09-17-2007	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed		
09-20-2007	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed		
09-20-2007	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed		
09-18-2007	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed		
09-17-2007	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed		
09-07-2007	Change in Power of Attorney (May Include Associate POA)		
09-01-2007	Date Forwarded to Examiner		
08-31-2007	Response to Election / Restriction Filed		
08-15-2007	Mail Restriction Requirement	505	
08-13-2007	Requirement for Restriction / Election		
07-19-2007	Preliminary Amendment		
06-07-2007	Preliminary Amendment		
05-06-2007	Reference capture on IDS		
05-06-2007	Electronic Information Disclosure Statement		
05-06-2007	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed		
03-31-2007	Preliminary Amendment		
12-05-2006	Case Docketed to Examiner in GAU		
10-13-2006	Case Docketed to Examiner in GAU		
06-13-2006	Change in Power of Attorney (May Include Associate POA)		
09-13-2005	IFW TSS Processing by Tech Center Complete		
01-28-2005	Reference capture on IDS		
01-28-2005	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed		
01-28-2005	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed		
09-13-2005	Case Docketed to Examiner in GAU		
03-08-2005	Application Return from OIPE		
03-09-2005	Application Is Now Complete		
03-08-2005	Application Return TO OIPE		
03-08-2005	Application Return from OIPE		
03-09-2005	Application Is Now Complete		
03-08-2005	Application Return TO OIPE		
03-07-2005	Application Dispatched from OIPE		
03-08-2005	Application Is Now Complete		
02-22-2005	Cleared by OIPE CSR		
02-15-2005	IFW Scan & PACR Auto Security Review		
01-28-2005	Initial Exam Team nn		

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- *If you experience technical difficulties or problems with this application, please report them via e-mail to Electronic Business Support or call 1 800-786-9199.*

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stment Calculation System

Docket Number: N/A
Application Number: 11/045757
Patent Number: N/A

	Event Description	Event Date	Days from Filing	PTO Days	Applicant Days
Edit Delete	Application Filing Date	01/28/2005	0		
Edit Delete	IDS NOT falling under 1.704(c)(6), (8) or (10) filed at PTO	01/28/2005	0		
Edit Delete	Application Is Now Complete	03/08/2005	39		
	14 month From Application date	03/28/2006	424		
Edit Delete	Preliminary Amendment under 1.704(c)(6) Received at PTO	03/31/2007	792		
Edit Delete	Preliminary Amendment under 1.704(c)(6) Received at PTO	06/07/2007	860		
Edit Delete	Restriction Requirement	08/15/2007	929	505	
Edit Delete	Restriction Requirement Response Received at PTO	08/31/2007	945		
Edit Delete	IDS under 1.704(c)(8) filed at PTO	10/05/2007	980		35
Edit Delete	Non-Final Office Action	10/23/2007	998		
Edit Delete	IDS under 1.704(c)(8) filed at PTO	10/28/2007	1,003		
Edit Delete	Non-Final Office Action Rsp. Rcv'd at PTO	12/09/2007	1,045		
Edit Delete	Notice of Non-Compliance	12/19/2007	1,055		
Edit Delete	Non-Final Office Action Rsp. Rcv'd at PTO	01/12/2008	1,079		(34)
	3 Year Period Starts	01/28/2008	1,095		
	Non-Final Office Action Rsp. Rcv'd at PTO + 4 mo	05/12/2008	1,200		
Edit Delete	Supplemental Reply under 1.704(c)(8) received at PTO	06/08/2008	1,227		(182),(148) 182
Edit Delete	Notice of Allowance	08/08/2008	1,288	(88)	
Edit Delete	Issue Fee Paid	09/03/2008	1,314		
Edit Delete	Patent Grant Date	12/02/2008	1,404	309	
			Totals:	814	217
			PTA:	597	

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Version: 3.02.05 LOGIN: Sharon Dudley IP: 10.24.4.200 Foley & Lardner LLP

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	11045757
Filing Date:	28-Jan-2005
Title of Invention:	SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Filer:	R. Burnett
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD

Filed as Small Entity

Utility under 35 USC 111(a) Filing Fees

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Application for patent term adjustment	1455	1	200	200
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
		Total in USD ($)		**200**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	4670656
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	59860
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	24-JAN-2009
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	23:45:18
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Credit Card
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$200
RAM confirmation Number	7423
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)

1	Petition for review by the Office of Petitions.	P001XD_PTA_Correction.pdf	47962 81e707e0ce388f9c23f0f1d5b7380b4fb55661e4	no	6
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Examination support document	USPTO_PTA_Calculation_11-045757.pdf	180237 17241f7f5a14eb2de8d4e3dce9bc8b2e135a590a	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Examination support document	P001XD_PTA_Recalculation-1.pdf	32508 90f320e143d528226fcda4cd5ff2b1423b8e46c0	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Fee Worksheet (PTO-06)	fee-info.pdf	30385 c675baa7cb50107da87be28a8aa5a984bd0314ac	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	291092		

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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.

<u>New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office</u>
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www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	ISSUE DATE	PATENT NO.	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
11/045,757	12/02/2008	7461353	7342.P001XD	4819

59860 7590 11/12/2008

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT
4108 131ST AVE. SE
BELLEVUE, WA 98006

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 376 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 Customer Service Center of the Office of Patent Publication at (571)-272-4200.

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

Gary B. Rohrabaugh, Bellingham, WA;
Scott A. Sherman, Bellingham, WA;

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NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND FEE(S) DUE

59860 7590 08/08/2008

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT
4108 131ST AVE. SE
BELLEVUE, WA 98006

EXAMINER	
TRAN, QUOC A	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 08/08/2008

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	7342.P001XD	4819

TITLE OF INVENTION: RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT

APPLN. TYPE	SMALL ENTITY	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	YES	$720	$300	$0	$1020	11/10/2008

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.

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A. If the status is the same, pay the TOTAL FEE(S) DUE shown above.

B. If the status above is to be removed, check box 5b on Part B - Fee(s) Transmittal and pay the PUBLICATION FEE (if required) and twice the amount of the ISSUE FEE shown above, or

If the SMALL ENTITY is shown as NO:

A. Pay TOTAL FEE(S) DUE shown above, or

B. If applicant claimed SMALL ENTITY status before, or is now claiming SMALL ENTITY status, check box 5a on Part B - Fee(s) Transmittal and pay the PUBLICATION FEE (if required) and 1/2 the ISSUE FEE shown above.

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: Utility patents issuing on applications filed on or after Dec. 12, 1980 may require payment of maintenance fees. It is patentee's responsibility to ensure timely payment of maintenance fees when due.

PTOL-85 (Rev. 08/07) Approved for use through 08/31/2010.

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Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
or Fax (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)

59860 7590 08/08/2008

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BELLEVUE, WA 98006

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 facsimile transmitted to the USPTO (571) 273-2885, on the date indicated below.

(Depositor's name)
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	7342.P001XD	4819

TITLE OF INVENTION: RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT

APPLN. TYPE	SMALL ENTITY	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	YES	$720	$300	$0	$1020	11/10/2008

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
TRAN, QUOC A	2176	715-517000

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 03-02 or more recent) attached. **Use of a Customer Number is required.**

2. For printing on the patent front page, list
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(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.

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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 has been filed for recordation as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11. 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. The following fee(s) are submitted:
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- ❑ Publication Fee (No small entity discount permitted)
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4b. Payment of Fee(s): **(Please first reapply any previously paid issue fee shown above)**
- ❑ A check is enclosed.
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- ❑ The Director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account Number _____ (enclose an extra copy of this form).

5. **Change in Entity Status** (from status indicated above)
- ❑ a. Applicant claims SMALL ENTITY status. See 37 CFR 1.27.
- ❑ b. Applicant is no longer claiming SMALL ENTITY status. See 37 CFR 1.27(g)(2).

NOTE: The Issue Fee and Publication Fee (if required) will not be accepted from anyone other than the applicant; a registered attorney or agent; or the assignee or other party in interest as shown by the records of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

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This collection of information 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 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, 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.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	7342.P001XD	4819

59860 7590 08/08/2008

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT
4108 131ST AVE. SE
BELLEVUE, WA 98006

EXAMINER	
TRAN, QUOC A	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 08/08/2008

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

The Patent Term Adjustment to date is 376 day(s). If the issue fee is paid on the date that is three months after the mailing date of this notice and the patent issues on the Tuesday before the date that is 28 weeks (six and a half months) after the mailing date of this notice, the Patent Term Adjustment will be 376 day(s).

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 Customer Service Center of the Office of Patent Publication at 1-(888)-786-0101 or (571)-272-4200.

PTOL-85 (Rev. 08/07) Approved for use through 08/31/2010.

Notice of Allowability	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	11/045,757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Quoc A. Tran	2176	

-- 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 *Applicant's amendments/remarks filed 05/20/2008* .
2. ☒ The allowed claim(s) is/are *71-92, 94-242,244-335,337-389 and 391-393- renumbering as 1-319 (see claims indexing for claims renumbering details)* .
3. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   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.

4. ☐ A SUBSTITUTE OATH OR DECLARATION must be submitted. Note the attached EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT or NOTICE OF INFORMAL PATENT APPLICATION (PTO-152) which gives reason(s) why the oath or declaration is deficient.

5. ☐ CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.
   (a) ☐ including changes required by the Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) attached
      1) ☐ hereto or 2) ☐ to Paper No./Mail Date _____.
   (b) ☐ 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. ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3. ☒ Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date See Continuation Sheet
4. ☐ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material
5. ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6. ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413), Paper No./Mail Date _____ .
7. ☐ Examiner's Amendment/Comment
8. ☒ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance
9. ☐ Other _____.

/*Doug Hutton*/
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3. Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date: 1/22/08;10/28/08;10/05/08;9/20/07;9/20/07;9/18/07;9/17/07;5/6/07 and 1/28/08.

DETAILED ACTION

In response to Applicant's Response after NonFinal Office Action filed 05/20/2008, originally filed 01/28/2005, which claimed priority of 09/828,511 filed 04/07/2001 from provisional 60/211,019 dated ***06/12/2000*** (SoftSource). It is noted amendments to the claims are accepted and entered. Also, the "***Terminal Disclaimer"*** for copending patent application number 09/878,097 was filed on 06/08/2008 and was approved on 06/30/2008.

Claims ***71-92; 94-242; 244-335; 337-389 and 391-393*** are allowed (see reason for allowance for details).

Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it MUST be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 05/20/2008 have been fully considered and they are persuasive.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 71-92; 94-242; 244-335; 337-389 and 391-393 are allowed.

Interpreting the claims in light of the specification, Examiner finds the claimed invention is patentably distinct from the prior art of record, ***Chithambaram*** et al. US006674445B1 -Provisional No.60/159,069 filed 10/12/1999, in view of ***Roy*** et al. US006642925B2 -Continuation of No.08/757,706 filed 10/30/1996, further in view of ***Blumberg*** US006886034B2 -Continuation of No.09/267,951 filed 03/11/1999, which set forth in the previous rejection mailed on 10/23/2007.

Under the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claimed limitation consistence with the Applicant's Specification, the prior art of record fail to teach all of the Applicant's claimed limitations. The claimed invention advantageously provides a finer level of detail when displaying HTML Web pages, designed for desktop computers, on a "small-screen" device, such as a cell phone and/or a PDA.

In particular, the claimed invention takes **HTML**-based Web content **in its original format** (which defines the page layout, **functionality** and design of the web page) and ***translates*** the HTML-based Web content into "**scalable content**" that supports a scalable, **resolution-independent** representation of the HTML-based Web content. In other words, the claimed invention ***converts*** an **HTML** web page into a "**vector graphics**" web page and displays the web page on a PDA. When viewing the "vector graphics" web page on the PDA, the user may ***zoom in and out*** of the

displayed web page, in order to increase/decrease the size of the web page components that are displayed on the PDA. Addtionally, the claimed invention preserves the **functionality** of the **original HTML web page** ***after*** it has been ***translated*** into a **"vector graphics" web page** and displayed on the PDA. See Applicant's Remarks on Pages 91-94 of the Response dated 05/20/2008. See also independent claims 71, 99, 128, 143, 174, 180, 211, 244, 265 , 271, 303, 337 and 359.

The Examiner asserts that the claims overcome the prior art of record when the limitations are read in combination with the respective claimed limitations in their entirety.

The dependent claims, further limiting the independent claims, are also allowed.

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."

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon through Fri 8AM - 5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on (571)272-4137. 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).

/Quoc A, Tran/
Patent Examiner

/Doug Hutton/
Doug Hutton
Supervisory Primary Examiner
Technology Center 2100

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Required components

Results must have ☐ Full Text ☐ Abstract ☐ Review

SEARCH

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
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L2	2	"6874131".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 12:14
L3	5	(US-20080163202-$ or US-20020018072-$).did. or (US-6975299-$ or US-6185625-$ or US-6874131-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2008/07/30 12:14
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S4	1695	S1 S2 S3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/29 13:41
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EAST Search History

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L21	23	((scal$5) near3 portion) same (web near3 page)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 14:59
L22	5	21 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612" @pd<"20000612" @prad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 14:59
L23	2	"6211856".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:02
L24	71	((scal$5 zoom$3 fisheye) near3 (portion cropped)) same (web near3 page)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:23
L25	71	((scal$5 zoom$3 fisheye) near3 (portion cropped)) same ((web HTML) near3 page)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:23
L26	16	25 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612" @pd<"20000612" @prad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:28

L27	6	26 & (wireless mobile pda handhelp)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:40
L28	9	(US-20080163202-$ or US-20020018072-$ or US-20040080531-$).did. or (US-6975299-$ or US-6185625-$ or US-6874131-$ or US-6868525-$ or US-6281874-$ or US-6034661-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:43
L29	4	28 & (scal$5 same resolution)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:43
L30	5	28 & (wireless mobile pda handhelp)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:47
L31	9091	(scal$5 same resolution)& (wireless mobile pda handhelp)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:51
L32	9091	(scal$5 same resolution) & (wireless mobile pda handhelp)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:51
L33	757	(scal$5 same resolution) same (wireless mobile pda handhelp)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:52
L34	12	33 & ((scal$5 zoom$3 fisheye) near3 (portion cropped)) same ((web HTML) near3 page)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:52

L35	0	34 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612" @pd<"20000612" @prad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:53
L36	174	33 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612" @pd<"20000612" @prad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:53
L37	52	36 & ((web HTML) near3 page)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:53
L38	41	(cropped) same ((web HTML) near3 page)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:55
L39	10	38 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612" @pd<"20000612" @prad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/30 15:55

7/30/2008 4:02:59 PM
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EAST Search History

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L2	38	L1 & scal$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L3	6	L1 & scal$3 & (HTML XML markup sgml)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L4	0	L3 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L5	21775	715/700-864.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L6	1638	L5 & scal$3 & (HTML XML markup sgml)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L7	544	L6 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L8	164	L7 & (PDA mobile celluar (small near3 devices) (thin near3 client))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22

L9	38	L8 & zoom$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L10	30329	(scal$3 zoom$3) & (HTML XML markup sgml)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L11	13429	L10 & (PDA mobile celluar (small near3 devices) (thin near3 client))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
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L13	2507	L12 & scal$4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L14	337	L13 & (scal$4 woth factor) & svg	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L15	309	L13 & (scal$4 wlth factor) & svg	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L16	0	L15 & ((scal$4 wlth factor) SAME instruction)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L17	0	L15 & ((scal$4 with factor) same instruction)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22

L18	17	L12 & ((scal$4 with factor) same instruction)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L19	77	L12 & ((scal$4) same instruction)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
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L21	77	L10 & L20	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L22	77	L21 & (PDA mobile celluar (small near3 devices) (thin near3 client))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L23	26	L22 & vector	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L24	1	mapquest.as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
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L2	38	L1 & scal$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
L3	6	L1 & scal$3 & (HTML XML markup sgml)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
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L5	21775	715/700-864.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
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L8	164	L7 & (PDA mobile celluar (small near3 devices) (thin near3 client))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22

L9	38	L8 & zoom$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
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L14	337	L13 & (scal$4 woth factor) & svg	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2008/07/31 12:22
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7/31/2008 12:29:46 PM
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((((zoom and browser) and (html or xml or markup or hypertext or sgml)) and (SVG)) and (vector)) and (scalable) and (resolution)
Terms used:
zoom browser html xml markup hypertext sgml SVG vector scalable resolution

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Results 1 - 7 of 7

1 Behavioral reactivity and real time programming in XML: *functional programming meets SMIL animation*

Peter King, Patrick Schmitz, Simon Thompson

October 2004 DocEng '04: Proceedings of the 2004 ACM symposium on Document engineering

Publisher: ACM

Full text available: pdf(297.44 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, cited by, index terms

Bibliometrics: Downloads (6 Weeks): 10, Downloads (12 Months): 55, Citation Count: 1

XML and its associated languages are emerging as powerful authoring tools for multimedia and hypermedia web content. Furthermore intelligent presentation generation engines have begun to appear as have models and platforms for adaptive presentations. ...

Keywords: DOM, SMIL, SVG, XML, animation, behaviors, continuous, declarative, events, expressions, functional programming, modeling, time

2 Extensions of SVG for human navigation by cellular phone

Arei Kobayashi, Satoru Takagi, Naomi Inoue

July 2003 SIGGRAPH '03: ACM SIGGRAPH 2003 Web Graphics

Publisher: ACM

Full text available: pdf(769.63 KB) Additional Information: full citation, cited by

Bibliometrics: Downloads (6 Weeks): 2, Downloads (12 Months): 24, Citation Count: 1

3 A constraint extension to scalable vector graphics

Greg J. Badros, Jojada J. Tirtowidjojo, Kim Marriott, Bernd Meyer, Will Portnoy, Alan Borning

April 2001 WWW '01: Proceedings of the 10th international conference on World Wide Web

Publisher: ACM

Full text available: pdf(364.10 KB) Additional Information: full citation, references, cited by, index terms

Bibliometrics: Downloads (6 Weeks): 10, Downloads (12 Months): 62, Citation Count: 11

Keywords: CSVG, SVG, constraints, differential scaling, interaction, scalable vector graphics, semantic zooming

4 Live documents with contextual, data-driven information components

Anke Weber, Holger M. Kienle, Hausi A. Müller

October 2002 SIGDOC '02: Proceedings of the 20th annual international conference on Computer documentation

Publisher: ACM

Full text available: pdf(627.10 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, cited by, index terms

Bibliometrics: Downloads (6 Weeks): 18, Downloads (12 Months): 151, Citation Count: 2

We introduce the notion of a live document and we describe our concept of live documents with contextual, data driven information components. The dynamic and interactive features of live documents provide a consistent data source for multimedia presentations ...

Keywords: Microsoft Office, live documents, repurposing, reverse engineering, scalable vector graphics, single sourcing, software engineering, systems documentation

5 SlideSeer: a digital library of aligned document and presentation pairs

Min-Yen Kan
June 2007 JCDL '07: Proceedings of the 7th ACM/IEEE-CS joint conference on Digital libraries
Publisher: ACM
Full text available: pdf(1.33 MB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, index terms

Bibliometrics: Downloads (6 Weeks): 7, Downloads (12 Months): 200, Citation Count: 0

Research findings are often transmitted both as written documents and narrated slide presentations. As these two forms of media contain both unique and replicated information, it is useful to combine and align these two views to create a single synchronized ...

Keywords: SlideSeer, digital library, fine-grained alignment, presentations (slides), synchronized media

6 Handheld devices for applications using dynamic multimedia data

Binh Pham, On Wong
June 2004 GRAPHITE '04: Proceedings of the 2nd international conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques in Australasia and South East Asia
Publisher: ACM
Full text available: pdf(209.86 KB) Additional Information: full citation, abstract, references, cited by, index terms

Bibliometrics: Downloads (6 Weeks): 19, Downloads (12 Months): 173, Citation Count: 1

Growing demand for ubiquitous and pervasive computing has triggered a sharp rise in handheld device usage. At the same time, dynamic multimedia data has become accepted as core material which many important applications depend on, despite intensive costs ...

Keywords: collaborative, computer graphics, handheld devices, image processing, multimedia

7 Motivation and challenges

Dave Kasik
August 2007 SIGGRAPH '07: ACM SIGGRAPH 2007 courses
Publisher: ACM
Full text available: pdf(5.32 MB) Additional Information: full citation

Bibliometrics: Downloads (6 Weeks): 54, Downloads (12 Months): 381, Citation Count: 0

Results 1 - 7 of 7

Substitute for Form 1449/PTO				*Complete if Known*	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT *(use as many sheets as necessary)*				Application Number	11/045,757
				Filing Date	June 8, 2001
				First Named Inventor:	Rohrabaugh
				Art Unit	2176
				Examiner Name	Quoc A. Tran
Sheet	1	**of**	2	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Document Number Number-Kind Code[2] (If known)	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
		US-			
		US-			
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Foreign Patent Document Country Code[3] Number[4] Kind Code[5] (if known)	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[6]

Examiner Signature	/Quoc Tran/	Date Considered	05/28/2008

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609; Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. [1]Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional). [2]See Kinds Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.uspto.gov or MPEP 901.04. [3]Enter Office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [4]For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [5]Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST. 16 if possible. [6]Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

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ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /QT/

Substitute for Form 1449/PTO				***Complete if Known***	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT				Application Number	11/045,757
(use as many sheets as necessary)				Filing Date	June 8, 2001
				First Named Inventor:	Rohrabaugh
				Art Unit	2176
				Examiner Name	Quoc A. Tran
Sheet	2	**of**	2	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No[1]	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, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published	T[2]
		Combined Printout of HTML Help Files for Opera 3.60 (HTML pages printed to PDF docs and combined), Available on May 12, 1999.	
		Screenshots compilations of Web pages using Opera 3.60, including: www.Altavista.com – May 1, 1999 www.cnet.com – May 8, 1999 www.excite.com – May 8, 1999 www.nytimes.com – April 22, 1999 www.softsource.com – April 17, 1999 www.utexas.edu – April 27, 1999 www.uspto.gov – May 5, 1999 www.yahoo.com – May 8, 1999	

Examiner Signature	/Quoc Tran/	Date Considered	05/28/2008

*Examiner: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. [1]Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional). [2]Applicant is to place a check mark here if English translation is attached.

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Substitute for Form 1449/PTO				Complete if Known	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT *(use as many sheets as necessary)*				Application Number	New Patent Application
				Filing Date	Herewith
				First Named Inventor:	Rohrabaugh et al.
				Art Unit	
				Examiner Name	
Sheet	1	**of**	1	Attorney Docket Number	7342.P001XD

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Document Number Number-Kind Code[2] (If known)		Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1.	US-	5,966,135	10/12/1999	Roy et al.	
	2.	US-	6,011,905	01/04/2000	Huttenlocher et al.	
	3.	US-	6,057,854	05/02/2000	Davis, Jr. et al.	
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Foreign Patent Document Country Code[3] Number[4] Kind Code[5] (if known)	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[6]
	4.	PCT/US01/40920	12/27/2001	PCT International Search Report		
	5.	PCT/US01/40920	06/20/2002	PCT International Examination Report		

Examiner Signature	/Quoc Tran/	Date Considered	07/31/2008

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609; Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. [1]Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional). [2]See Kinds Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.uspto.gov or MPEP 901.04. [3]Enter Office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [4]For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [5]Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST. 16 if possible. [6]Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

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 2 hours 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, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SENT FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450.**

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Based on Form PTO/SB/08A (04-03) as modified by BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP on 04/09/03

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /QT/

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

SEARCHED

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
715	517	10/3/2007	QT
715	all subclass	10/3/2007	QT
Updated	Updated	7/31/2008	QT
715	815	7/31/2008	QT
715	700-864	7/31/2008	QT

SEARCH NOTES

Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST (USPAT, USPGPUB, JPO, USOCR, FPRS, EPO, DERWENT & IBM_TDB)	10/3/2007	QT
NPL Search (SPIE Digital Library)	10/3/2007	QT
Inventors Searched Conducted- Considered Double Patent Rejection	10/3/2007	QT
Updated Above	7/31/2008	QT
Text Search Class 715/815 & 715/700-864	7/31/2008	QT
Interference Search EAST (USPGPUB)	7/31/2008	QT

INTERFERENCE SEARCH

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
715	760	7/31/2008	QT
715	234	7/31/2008	QT
715	239	7/31/2008	QT
715	249	7/31/2008	QT

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	Quoc A Tran	2176

ORIGINAL		INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION									
CLASS	SUBCLASS	CLAIMED					NON-CLAIMED				
715	815	G	0	6	F	17 / 00 (2006.01.01)		0	6	F	17 / 00 ()

CROSS REFERENCE(S)					
CLASS	SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)				
715	760	234	239	249	

/Quoc A Tran/ (Assistant Examiner)	07/31/2008 (Date)		**Total Claims Allowed:** 319	
/Doug Hutton/ (Primary Examiner)		8/4/08 (Date)	O.G. Print Claim(s) 1	O.G. Print Figure 1

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

✓	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	08/09/2007	10/03/2007	07/31/2008						
	1	-	-	-						
	2	-	-	-						
	3	-	-	-						
	4	-	-	-						
	5	-	-	-						
	6	-	-	-						
	7	-	-	-						
	8	-	-	-						
	9	-	-	-						
	10	-	-	-						
	11	-	-	-						
	12	-	-	-						
	13	-	-	-						
	14	-	-	-						
	15	-	-	-						
	16	-	-	-						
	17	-	-	-						
	18	-	-	-						
	19	-	-	-						
	20	-	-	-						
	21	-	-	-						
	22	-	-	-						
	23	-	-	-						
	24	-	-	-						
	25	-	-	-						
	26	-	-	-						
	27	-	-	-						
	28	-	-	-						
	29	-	-	-						
	30	-	-	-						
	31	-	-	-						
	32	-	-	-						
	33	-	-	-						
	34	-	-	-						
	35	-	-	-						
	36	-	-	-						

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
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☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☒ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	08/09/2007	10/03/2007	07/31/2008						
	37	-	-	-						
	38	-	-	-						
	39	-	-	-						
	40	÷	-	-						
	41	÷	-	-						
	42	÷	-	-						
	43	÷	-	-						
	44	÷	-	-						
	45	÷	-	-						
	46	÷	-	-						
	47	÷	-	-						
	48	÷	-	-						
	49	÷	-	-						
	50	÷	-	-						
	51	÷	-	-						
	52	÷	-	-						
	53	÷	-	-						
	54	÷	-	-						
	55	÷	-	-						
	56	÷	-	-						
	57	÷	-	-						
	58	÷	-	-						
	59	÷	-	-						
	60	÷	-	-						
	61	÷	-	-						
	62	÷	-	-						
	63	÷	-	-						
	64	÷	-	-						
	65	÷	-	-						
	66	÷	-	-						
	67	÷	-	-						
	68	÷	-	-						
	69	÷	-	-						
	70	÷	-	-						
1	71	÷	✓	=						
2	72	÷	✓	=						

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

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CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	08/09/2007	10/03/2007	07/31/2008						
3	73	÷	✓	=						
4	74	÷	✓	=						
5	75	÷	✓	=						
6	76	÷	✓	=						
7	77	÷	✓	=						
8	78	÷	✓	=						
9	79	÷	✓	=						
10	80	÷	✓	=						
11	81	÷	✓	=						
12	82	÷	✓	=						
15	83	÷	✓	=						
18	84	÷	✓	=						
19	85	÷	✓	=						
22	86	÷	✓	=						
23	87	÷	✓	=						
24	88	÷	O	=						
25	89	÷	O	=						
26	90	÷	O	=						
27	91	÷	O	=						
28	92	÷	✓	=						
	93	÷	-	-						
29	94	÷	✓	=						
30	95	÷	✓	=						
31	96	÷	✓	=						
32	97	÷	✓	=						
33	98	÷	✓	=						
36	99	÷	✓	=						
37	100	÷	✓	=						
38	101	÷	✓	=						
39	102	÷	✓	=						
40	103	÷	✓	=						
41	104	÷	✓	=						
42	105	÷	✓	=						
43	106	÷	✓	=						
44	107	÷	✓	=						
45	108	÷	✓	=						

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
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CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	08/09/2007	10/03/2007	07/31/2008						
46	109	÷	✓	=						
47	110	÷	✓	=						
48	111	÷	✓	=						
49	112	÷	✓	=						
51	113	÷	✓	=						
53	114	÷	✓	=						
54	115	÷	✓	=						
56	116	÷	✓	=						
57	117	÷	✓	=						
58	118	÷	O	=						
59	119	÷	O	=						
60	120	÷	O	=						
61	121	÷	O	=						
62	122	÷	✓	=						
63	123	÷	✓	=						
64	124	÷	✓	=						
65	125	÷	O	=						
66	126	÷	O	=						
67	127	÷	✓	=						
70	128	÷	✓	=						
71	129	÷	✓	=						
72	130	÷	✓	=						
73	131	÷	✓	=						
74	132	÷	✓	=						
75	133	÷	✓	=						
76	134	÷	✓	=						
77	135	÷	✓	=						
78	136	÷	✓	=						
80	137	÷	✓	=						
81	138	÷	✓	=						
82	139	÷	✓	=						
83	140	÷	✓	=						
84	141	÷	✓	=						
85	142	÷	✓	=						
87	143	÷	✓	=						
88	144	÷	✓	=						

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
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☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☒ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	08/09/2007	10/03/2007	07/31/2008						
89	145	÷	✓	=						
92	146	÷	✓	=						
95	147	÷	✓	=						
96	148	÷	✓	=						
99	149	÷	✓	=						
100	150	÷	✓	=						
101	151		✓	=						
90	152		✓	=						
93	153		✓	=						
97	154		✓	=						
102	155		✓	=						
103	156		✓	=						
104	157		✓	=						
105	158		O	=						
106	159		O	=						
107	160		✓	=						
108	161		✓	=						
109	162		✓	=						
110	163		✓	=						
34	164		✓	=						
68	165		✓	=						
86	166		✓	=						
13	167		✓	=						
16	168		✓	=						
20	169		✓	=						
50	170		✓	=						
52	171		✓	=						
55	172		✓	=						
79	173		✓	=						
112	174		✓	=						
113	175		✓	=						
114	176		✓	=						
115	177		✓	=						
116	178		✓	=						
117	179		✓	=						
118	180			=						

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	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

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

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	08/09/2007	10/03/2007	07/31/2008						
119	181			=						
120	182			=						
121	183			=						
122	184			=						
123	185			=						
124	186			=						
125	187			=						
126	188			=						
127	189			=						
128	190			=						
129	191			=						
130	192			=						
131	193			=						
132	194			=						
133	195			=						
134	196			=						
135	197			=						
136	198			=						
137	199			=						
138	200			=						
139	201			=						
140	202			=						
141	203			=						
142	204			=						
143	205			=						
144	206			=						
145	207			=						
146	208			=						
147	209			=						
148	210			=						
149	211			=						
150	212			=						
151	213			=						
152	214			=						
153	215			=						
154	216			=						

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
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☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☒ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	08/09/2007	10/03/2007	07/31/2008						
155	217			=						
156	218			=						
157	219			=						
158	220			=						
159	221			=						
160	222			=						
161	223			=						
162	224			=						
163	225			=						
165	226			=						
166	227			=						
168	228			=						
171	229			=						
169	230			=						
172	231			=						
173	232			=						
174	233			=						
175	234			=						
176	235			=						
177	236			=						
178	237			=						
179	238			=						
180	239			=						
181	240			=						
182	241			=						
183	242			=						
	243			-						
185	244			=						
186	245			=						
187	246			=						
188	247			=						
190	248			=						
191	249			=						
193	250			=						
194	251			=						
195	252			=						

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
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☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☒ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	08/09/2007	10/03/2007	07/31/2008						
197	253			=						
198	254			=						
199	255			=						
200	256			=						
201	257			=						
202	258			=						
203	259			=						
204	260			=						
205	261			=						
206	262			=						
207	263			=						
208	264			=						
209	265			=						
210	266			=						
211	267			=						
212	268			=						
213	269			=						
214	270			=						
216	271			=						
217	272			=						
218	273			=						
219	274			=						
220	275			=						
221	276			=						
222	277			=						
223	278			=						
224	279			=						
225	280			=						
226	281			=						
227	282			=						
229	283			=						
230	284			=						
231	285			=						
233	286			=						
234	287			=						
235	288			=						

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
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☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☒ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	08/09/2007	10/03/2007	07/31/2008						
237	289			=						
238	290			=						
239	291			=						
240	292			=						
241	293			=						
242	294			=						
243	295			=						
244	296			=						
245	297			=						
246	298			=						
247	299			=						
248	300			=						
249	301			=						
250	302			=						
252	303			=						
253	304			=						
254	305			=						
255	306			=						
256	307			=						
257	308			=						
258	309			=						
259	310			=						
260	311			=						
261	312			=						
262	313			=						
263	314			=						
264	315			=						
265	316			=						
266	317			=						
267	318			=						
268	319			=						
269	320			=						
270	321			=						
271	322			=						
272	323			=						
273	324			=						

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
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☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☒ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	08/09/2007	10/03/2007	07/31/2008						
274	325			=						
275	326			=						
276	327			=						
277	328			=						
278	329			=						
279	330			=						
280	331			=						
281	332			=						
282	333			=						
283	334			=						
284	335			=						
	336			-						
285	337			=						
286	338			=						
287	339			=						
288	340			=						
290	341			=						
291	342			=						
293	343			=						
294	344			=						
295	345			=						
297	346			=						
298	347			=						
299	348			=						
300	349			=						
301	350			=						
302	351			=						
303	352			=						
304	353			=						
305	354			=						
306	355			=						
307	356			=						
308	357			=						
309	358			=						
311	359			=						
312	360			=						

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
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☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☒ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	08/09/2007	10/03/2007	07/31/2008						
313	361			=						
314	362			=						
315	363			=						
316	364			=						
14	365			=						
17	366			=						
21	367			=						
91	368			=						
94	369			=						
98	370			=						
164	371			=						
167	372			=						
170	373			=						
189	374			=						
192	375			=						
196	376			=						
228	377			=						
232	378			=						
236	379			=						
289	380			=						
292	381			=						
296	382			=						
35	383			=						
69	384			=						
111	385			=						
184	386			=						
215	387			=						
251	388			=						
310	389			=						
	390			-						
317	391			=						
218	392			=						
319	393			=						

PTO/SB/08a (08-03)
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)**		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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	6857102		2005-02-15	Bickmore et al.	
	2	6674445		2004-06-06	Chithambaram et al.	
	3	6300947		2001-10-09	Kanevsky, Dimitri	
	4	6615212		2003-09-02	Dutta et al.	
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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	20050144256		2005-06-30	Blumberg, Robert	
	2	20020112237		2002-08-15	Ketts, Brett R.	

EFS Web 2.0

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /QT/

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

	3	20010047428		2001-11-29	Hunter, Kevin D.	
	4	20040049598		2004-03-11	Tucker et al.	

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	1	BENJAMIN B. BEDERSON ET AL., Pad++: A Zoomable Graphical Sketchpad For Exploring Alternate Interface Physics, September 19, 1995, http://www.cs.unm.edu/pad++	☐
	2	BENJAMIN B. BEDERSON ET AL., A Zooming Web Browser, SPIE 1996, http://www.cs.umd.edu/hcil/jazz/learn/papers/spie-96-webbrowser.pdf	☐
	3	Specification for Simple Vector Format (SVF) v1.1 Jan. 16, 1995	☐
	4	Specification for Simple Vector Format (SFV) v2.0 Dec. 6, 2000, http://www.svf.org/spec.html	☐

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

	5	SVF XML http://www.svf.org/svfxml.html	☐
	6	Changes to SVF (Date unknown)	☐
	7	Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) Specification, W3C Working Draft 11-February-1999 WD-SVG-19990211, http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/ WD-SVG-19990211/ (HTML format – initial page)	☐
	8	Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) Specification, W3C Working Draft 12-April-1999 WD-SVG-19990412, http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/ WD-SVG-19990412/ (HTML format – initial page)	☐
	9	Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) 1.0 Specification, W3C Candidate Recommendation 02 November 2000	☐
	10	Introduction to SVG, part of WD-SVG-19990211, http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/ WD-SVG-19990211/intro. html#Document…	☐
	11	W3C Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) - History, http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/History	☐
	12	STEVE MULDER, Sneak Peak at SVG, 4 March 1999, http://www.webmonkey.com/99/10/index3a.html? tw=eg1999102	☐
	13	JANUS BOYE, SVG Brings Fast Vector Graphics to Web, 29 July 1999 http://www.irt.org/articles/js176/	☐
	14	Vector Markup Language (VML), World Wide Web Consortium Note 13-May-1998, NOTE-VML-19980513, http://www. w3.org/TR/1998/NOTE-VML_19980513	☐
	15	Vector Markup Language, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector_Markup_Language	☐

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	16	Precision Graphics Markup Language (PGML), World Wide Web Consortium Note 10-April-1998, NOTE-PGML-19980410, http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/NOTE-PGML-19980410	☐

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Signature	/S/ R. Alan Burnett	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2007-05-06
Name/Print	R. Alan Burnett	Registration Number	46149

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	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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	1	RICK GRAHAM, Mobile SVG at BitFlash Inc., May, 2001, http://www.w3.org/Talks/2002/1007-DI-Helsinki/bitflash/index.html	☐

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	1	US Provisional Application No. 60/288,287 Available on PAIR	☐
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	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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☐ See attached certification statement.

☐ Fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☐ None

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	/S/ R. Alan Burnett	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2007-09-20
Name/Print	R. Alan Burnett	Registration Number	46149

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	1	6466203	B1	2002-10-15	Van Ee	
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	1	7219309	B2	2007-05-15	Kaasila et al.	
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	1	US Provisional Application No. 60/288,287. Filing date 05-02-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	2	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,275. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	3	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,237. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	4	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,274. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
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	6	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,231. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	7	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,224. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	8	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,426. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	9	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,273. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	10	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,283. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature	/Quoc Tran/	Date Considered	05/28/2008

*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.

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /QT/

PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), to: Mail **Mail Stop ISSUE FEE**
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
or Fax (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)

59860 7590 08/08/2008

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT
4108 131ST AVE. SE
BELLEVUE, WA 98006

via EFS

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 facsimile transmitted to the USPTO (571) 273-2885, on the date indicated below.

R. Alan Burnett	(Depositor's name)
R Alan Burnett	(Signature)
August 8, 2008	(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	7342.P001XD	4819

TITLE OF INVENTION: RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT

APPLN. TYPE	SMALL ENTITY	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	YES	$720	$300	$0	$1020	11/10/2008

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
TRAN, QUOC A	2176	715-517000

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 03-02 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 Law Office of R. Alan Burnett
2 R. Alan Burnett
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 has been filed for recordation as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11. Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment.

(A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE: Gary Rohrabaugh

(B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY): 3112 Maple Ridge Court, Bellingham, WA 98229

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

4a. The following fee(s) are submitted:
☒ Issue Fee
☒ Publication Fee (No small entity discount permitted)
☐ Advance Order - # of Copies _____

4b. Payment of Fee(s): **(Please first reapply any previously paid issue fee shown above)**
☐ A check is enclosed.
☒ Payment by credit card. ~~Form PTO-2038 is attached.~~ Via EFS
☐ The Director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account Number _____ (enclose an extra copy of this form).

5. **Change in Entity Status** (from status indicated above)
☐ a. Applicant claims SMALL ENTITY status. See 37 CFR 1.27.
☐ b. Applicant is no longer claiming SMALL ENTITY status. See 37 CFR 1.27(g)(2).

NOTE: The Issue Fee and Publication Fee (if required) will not be accepted from anyone other than the applicant; a registered attorney or agent; or the assignee or other party in interest as shown by the records of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Authorized Signature R. Alan Burnett Date August 8, 2008

Typed or printed name R. Alan Burnett Registration No. 46,149

This collection of information 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 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, 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.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	11045757
Filing Date:	28-Jan-2005
Title of Invention:	RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Filer:	R. Burnett
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Filed as Small Entity	

Utility Filing Fees

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	720	720
Publ. Fee- early, voluntary, or normal	1504	1	300	300

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
		Total in USD ($)		**1020**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	3753528
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	59860
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	08-AUG-2008
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	16:12:29
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Credit Card
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$1020
RAM confirmation Number	1423
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

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)	P001XD_Issue_Fee_Transmittal.pdf	69031 2890572c9d30b3d46736d91cf74f3f0d25412033	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (PTO-06)	fee-info.pdf	8301 f0fc4c5393bb459fd6c267dfdedbd72117da602f	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	77332		

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.

Application Number	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination	
	11/045,757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.	

Document Code - DISQ	Internal Document – DO NOT MAIL

TERMINAL DISCLAIMER	☒ APPROVED	☐ DISAPPROVED
Date Filed : 6/8/08	This patent is subject to a Terminal Disclaimer	

Approved/Disapproved by: Jean Proctor

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PTO/SB/26 (01-08)
Approved for use through 06/30/2008. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

TERMINAL DISCLAIMER TO OBVIATE A DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION OVER A "PRIOR" PATENT	Docket Number (Optional) 005207.P001XD

In re Application of: Rohrabaugh et. al.

Application No.: 11/045,757

Filed: January 28, 2005

For: Scalable Display of Internet Content on Mobile Devices

The owner*, Gary B. Rohrabaugh, of 100 percent interest in the instant application hereby disclaims, except as provided below, the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term **prior patent** No. 7,210,099 as the term of said prior patent is defined in 35 U.S.C. 154 and 173, and as the term of said **prior patent** is presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer. The owner hereby agrees that any patent so granted on the instant application shall be enforceable only for and during such period that it and the **prior patent** are commonly owned. This agreement runs with any patent granted on the instant application and is binding upon the grantee, its successors or assigns.

In making the above disclaimer, the owner does not disclaim the terminal part of the term of any patent granted on the instant application that would extend to the expiration date of the full statutory term as defined in 35 U.S.C. 154 and 173 of the **prior patent**, "as the term of said **prior patent** is presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer," in the event that said **prior patent** later:

expires for failure to pay a maintenance fee;
is held unenforceable;
is found invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction;
is statutorily disclaimed in whole or terminally disclaimed under 37 CFR 1.321;
has all claims canceled by a reexamination certificate;
is reissued; or
is in any manner terminated prior to the expiration of its full statutory term as presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer.

Check either box 1 or 2 below, if appropriate.

1. ☐ For submissions on behalf of a business/organization (e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.), the undersigned is empowered to act on behalf of the business/organization.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

2. ☑ The undersigned is an attorney or agent of record. Reg. No. 46,149

R. Alan Burnett — Signature
6/2/08 — Date

R. Alan Burnett
Typed or printed name

(425) 562-0923
Telephone Number

☑ Terminal disclaimer fee under 37 CFR 1.20(d) included.

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.

*Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is required if terminal disclaimer is signed by the assignee (owner).
Form PTO/SB/96 may be used for making this certification. See MPEP § 324.

Certificate of Electronic Filing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being Electronically Filed via EFS

on June 7, 2008

Date of Deposit

R. Alan Burnett

Name of Person Filing Correspondence

/S/ R. Alan Burnett June 7, 2008

Signature Date

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	)	
	)	
Rohrabaugh *et al.*	)	Examiner: Tran, Quoc A.
	)	
Serial No. 11/045,757	)	Art Unit: 2176
	)	
Filed: January 28, 2005	)	
	)	
For: SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES	)	

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

COMMENTS RELATING TO TERMINAL DISCLAIMER

Sir:

Applicants request the Examiner to enter the following remarks in connection with submission of a terminal disclaimer filed herewith.

REMARKS

Applicants are submitting a terminal disclaimer herewith in consideration of a pending obviousness-type double patenting rejection over US Patent No. 7,210,099, along with the applicable fee under 37 C.F.R. 1.20(d). Applicants do not agree with the obviousness-type double patenting rejection, but have elected to submit the terminal disclaimer to immediately further prosecution. In consideration of the terminal disclaimer and the claim amendments and remarks submitted in the supplemental amendment of May 20, 2008, Applicants respectfully assert that all pending claims are in condition for allowance. If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone R. Alan Burnett at (425) 417-4729 or (425) 562-0923 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: June 8, 2007 /S/ R. Alan Burnett

R. Alan Burnett
Reg. No. 46,149

4108 131st Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	11045757
Filing Date:	28-Jan-2005
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Filer:	R. Burnett
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Filed as Small Entity	

Utility Filing Fees

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:				
Statutory disclaimer	2814	1	65	65
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**65**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	3420741
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	59860
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	08-JUN-2008
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	00:00:50
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Credit Card
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$65
RAM confirmation Number	4597
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes) /Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)

1	Terminal Disclaimer Filed	POO1XD_Terminal_Disclaimer.pdf	48871 8b017f1e286b9e3f9b4066ea5a788a82c530d8a1	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	Rohrabaugh_P001XD_Terminal_Disclaimer_Comments.pdf	20109 49ed4e0278071782eb951b80300cd12ef8f368b9	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Fee Worksheet (PTO-06)	fee-info.pdf	8139 d9827b6996bf79cbcc512b2f6708145c7b5c1d73	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	77119		

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
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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.
11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	7342.P001XD	4819

59860 7590 06/02/2008

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT
4108 131ST AVE. SE
BELLEVUE, WA 98006

EXAMINER	
TRAN, QUOC A	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
06/02/2008	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.

Interview Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	11/045,757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Quoc A. Tran	2176	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) *Quoc A. Tran (USPTO)*.

(2) *Rachna Desai (USPTO)*.

(3)*Alan Burnett (Attorney)*.

(4)*Gary Rohrabaugh (Inventor)*.

Date of Interview: *05 May 2008*.

Type: a)☐ Telephonic b)☐ Video Conference
c)☒ Personal [copy given to: 1)☐ applicant 2)☐ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d)☒ Yes e)☐ No.
If Yes, brief description: _____.

Claim(s) discussed: *Zooming portion of HTML page on a PDA using Softview browser* .

Identification of prior art discussed: *Chithambaram and Roy and Blumberg*.

Agreement with respect to the claims f)☐ was reached. g)☒ was not reached. h)☐ N/A.

Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: *See Continuation Sheet*.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

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. See Summary of Record of Interview requirements on reverse side or on attached sheet.

/Quoc A. Tran/
Examiner, Art Unit 2176
Examiner's signature, if required

Examiner Note: You must sign this form unless it is an Attachment to a signed Office action.

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.

Continuation of Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: Applicant and attorney requested interview to discuss claimed invention, 112 rejection (i.e. terms substantially), Obviousness Double Patent and the cited references, and proposed an amendment and explained their invention and clarify claim limitation toward the markup language, for enabling support for resolution-independent scalable display of Web content enable users of various devices, from handheld devices with small screens, to desktop PC's and laptops, to very large screen devices, to view and interact with Web pages in a manner independent of the screen resolution of such device's built-in or associated display, while maintaining the look and feel of browsing such pages with a conventional desktop browser. Thus, users of various devices having different screen resolutions are enabled to access millions browse Web pages from among literally billions of Web pages on various devices having different screen resolutions while providing a full Web browsing experience. Examiner explained his position and advised Applicant's attorney that the proposed amendment seem to overcome the 112 rejection (i.e. substantially). The Examiner recommended filling TERMINAL DISCLAIMER to overcome the ODP and further amendment is necessary to clarify further the Applicant's claimed invention, and arguments is notice and will be consider upon the submission of official amendment

/Quoc A. Tran/
Examiner, Art Unit 2176 .

.

Attorney Docket No. 005207.P001XD *Patent*

Certificate of Electronic Filing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being Electronically Filed via EFS

on May 20, 2008

Date of Deposit

R. Alan Burnett

Name of Person Filing Correspondence

/S/ R. Alan Burnett May 20, 2008

Signature Date

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	)
	)
Rohrabaugh et al.	) Examiner: Tran, Quoc A.
	)
Serial No. 11/045,757	) Art Unit: 2176
	)
Filed: June 8, 2001	)
	)
For: SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES	)

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

SUPPLEMENTAL AMENDMENT

Sir:

Applicants request the Examiner to enter the following amendment and to reconsider all pending claims in view of the amendment and the following remarks.

Amendments begin on page 2. Remarks begin on page 65.

AMENDMENT

In the Specification

Please amend paragraph [0008] as follow:

[0008] According to additional aspects of the invention, methods and software for enabling support for resolution-independent scalable display of Web content [[is]] are provided. The methods and software enable users of various devices, from handheld devices with small screens, to desktop PC's and laptops, to very large screen devices, to view and interact with Web pages in a manner independent of the screen resolution of such device's built-in or associated display, while maintaining the look and feel of browsing such pages with a conventional desktop browser. Thus, users of various devices having different screen resolutions are enabled to ~~access millions~~ browse Web pages from among literally billions of Web pages ~~on various devices having different screen resolutions~~ while providing a full Web browsing experience.

In the Claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listing of claims in the application. Amendments or cancellations of any claims are done without prejudice, waiver and/or disclaimer. Applicants reserve the right to claim the subject matter of any amendment and/or cancellation in a continuing application.

1-70. (Cancelled)

71. (Currently Amended) A wireless device, comprising:

processing means;

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display;

memory; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processing means enable the wireless device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to an original Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of content on the Web page;

in response to a user request to access the Web page,

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communication means, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent ~~display~~ representation of the Web page that ~~substantially retains~~ preserves the original page layout, functionality and ~~attributes~~

design of the content defined by its original format when scaled and rendered; and

scaling the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such that ~~the original~~ a width of the Web page is rendered to fit ~~substantially~~ across the display~~,~~

~~wherein the rendered Web page comprises a scaled representation of the original Web page that substantially preserves the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content~~.

72. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

73. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 72, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time to effect zooming operations.

74. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

75. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display

content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including at least one of text objects, graphic layout objects, or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

76. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the Web page to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs,

wherein the original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the Web page content are ~~substantially~~ preserved at each of the different resolutions.

77. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

78. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

79. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 78, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the ~~display~~ view of the Web page to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

80. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display of the Web page having a different aspect ratio.

81. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is enlarged.

82. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 81, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

83. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is enlarged.

84. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is enlarged.

85. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 84, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is

re-rendered.

86. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

87. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to zoom the Web page.

88. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code corresponding to the ~~received~~ retrieved Web ~~content~~ page to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

89. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 88, wherein execution of

the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

90. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 89, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

91. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 90, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and ~~pan~~ panned view by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and ~~pan~~ panned view corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user; and

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

92. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

93. (Cancelled)

94. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions.

95. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

96. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or hand-held computer.

97. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

98. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

99. (Currently Amended) A mobile hand-held device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications device, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display; and

flash memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile hand-held device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout ~~and attributes,~~ functionality, and design of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communications device, and processing HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing at least one of the scalable content or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the display; and

~~re-rendering~~ re-render the display ~~Web page~~ in response to associated user inputs ~~to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page~~ to enable the Web page to be ~~viewed~~ browsed at various zoom levels and panned views while ~~substantially~~ preserving the original page layout ~~and attributes,~~ functionality, and design of the Web page content at each zoom level and panned view.

100. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

101. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or hand-held computer.

102. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input.

103. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 102, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define ~~a window~~ an area of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

104. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time to effect zooming operations.

105. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink via the display; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and processing HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing at least one of the additional scalable content or data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

106. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein at least a portion of the scalable content comprises scalable vector-based content.

107. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

108. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

109. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim [[108]] 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling

the ~~display~~ panned view of the Web page to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

110. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein said at least one of scalable content or data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display of the Web page having a different aspect ratio.

111. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

112. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 111, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

113. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

114. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across a display area of the display.

115. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 114, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

116. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

117. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

118. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the ~~received~~ retrieved Web ~~content~~ page to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the

object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

119. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 118, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

120. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 119, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in the dynamic memory.

121. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 120, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and ~~pan~~ panned view by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and ~~pan~~ panned view corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

122. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

123. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page ~~substantially~~ to fit across a browser display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor to render the browser display area.

124. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions.

125. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

126. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data defining aspects of the Web page design that are preserved at each zoom level and panned view.

127. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein ~~a~~

~~portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content~~ the network comprises a Local Area Network or Wide Area Network.

128. (Currently Amended) A mobile device, comprising:

processing means;

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display, to facilitate user input and display rendered content; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored,

wherein, upon execution of the instructions by the processing means, the mobile device is enabled to perform operations, including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout ~~and attributes,~~ functionality, and design of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communications means, and processing at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing at least one of the scalable content or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the display; and

re-render the display ~~Web page~~ in response to associated user inputs made via the display to enable ~~the user to zoom in and out a display of~~ the Web page to be browsed at various zoom levels and panned views while preserving~~,~~

~~wherein~~ the original page layout ~~and attributes,~~ functionality, and design of the Web page content ~~are substantially preserved regardless of a~~ at each zoom level and panned view of the Web page.

129. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes a general-purpose processor.

130. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes a special-purpose processor.

131. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input.

132. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 131, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define ~~a window~~ an area of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

133. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time to effect zooming operations.

134. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web content in response to a corresponding user interface input made via the display.

135. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim [[134]] 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the ~~display~~ view of the Web content to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

136. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding

user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

137. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list objects on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling display list objects to re-render the display of the Web page.

138. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

139. (Currently Amended) The ~~wireless~~ mobile device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

140. (Currently Amended) The ~~wireless~~ mobile device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or hand-held computer.

141. (Currently Amended) The ~~wireless~~ mobile device of claim 128, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

142. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes logic circuitry programmed with a portion of the instructions.

143. (Currently Amended) A mobile hand-held device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications interface, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display; and

non-volatile memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile hand-held device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface on the display via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout, functionality, and design of content on the Web page ~~and defining an original width and height of the Web page~~;

in response to a user request of the Web page,

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communications interface;

rendering the Web page such that a width of the Web page is rendered to fit ~~substantially~~ across the display; and

re-rendering the display ~~Web page~~ in response to associated user inputs to enable ~~the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page to enable~~ the Web page to be ~~viewed~~ browsed at various zoom levels and panned views while ~~substantially~~ preserving the original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the Web page content at each zoom level and panned view.

144. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is enlarged.

145. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 144, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

146. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein

the Web page includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is enlarged.

147. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is enlarged.

148. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 147, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when re-rendered.

149. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the web page while in a zoomed state under which a portion of the web page is displayed.

150. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

151. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time to effect zooming operations.

152. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 144, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

153. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 146, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

154. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 147, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

155. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

156. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim [[155]] 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the ~~display~~ view of the Web page to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

157. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

158. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

159. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data defining aspects of the Web page design that are preserved at each zoom level and panned view.

160. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

161. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

162. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or hand-held computer.

163. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the ~~device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer~~ network comprises a Local Area Network or a Wide Area Network.

164. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

165. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

166. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

167. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 81, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

168. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 83, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

169. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 84, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

170. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 111, wherein

the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

171. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 113, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

172. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 114, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

173. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 136, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

174. (Currently Amended) A wireless device, comprising:

a processor;

a wireless communications interface, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display;

memory; and

a storage device, on which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the wireless device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format including HTML code defining an original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of corresponding content on the Web page;

retrieving, via the wireless communications interface, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent ~~display~~ representation of the Web page that ~~substantially retains~~ preserves the original page layout, functionality and ~~attributes~~ design of the content defined by its original format when scaled

and rendered;

employing the scalable content to render the Web page on the display using a first scale factor; and

enabling the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render the display,

wherein the original page layout ~~and attributes,~~ functionality, and design of the Web page content are ~~substantially~~ preserved under both the first and second scale factors.

175. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein the display is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

176. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein the device comprises ~~one of~~ a ~~Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or~~ hand-held ~~computer~~ device.

177. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

178. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

179. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 178, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the ~~display~~ view of the Web page to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

180. (Currently Amended) A method, comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a display of a device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web

page and an original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of content on the Web page;

in response to a user request to access the Web page,

retrieving the Web page via the device, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent ~~display~~ representation of the Web page that ~~substantially retains~~ preserves the original page layout, functionality and ~~attributes~~ design of the content defined by its original format when scaled and rendered; and

scaling the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such that ~~the original~~ a width of the Web page is rendered to fit ~~substantially~~ across the display~~,~~

~~wherein the rendered Web page comprises a scaled representation of the original Web page that substantially preserves the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content~~.

181. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

182. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 181, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time to effect zooming operations.

183. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, the method further comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

184. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 180, ~~performs~~ further comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including at least one of text objects, graphic layout objects, or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

185. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling the Web page to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs,

wherein the original page layout ~~and attributes,~~ functionality, and design of the Web page content are ~~substantially~~ preserved at each of the different resolutions.

186. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, further comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

187. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page in response to a corresponding user

input.

188. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 187, further comprising enabling the ~~display~~ view of the Web page to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

189. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 180, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display of the Web page having a different aspect ratio.

190. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

191. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 190, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

192. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 190, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

193. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 180, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, the method further comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

194. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 193, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

195. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

196. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[132]] 195, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

197. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[132]] 195, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

198. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, the method further comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

199. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, further comprising:

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to zoom the Web page.

200. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 180, further comprising:

parsing markup language code corresponding to the ~~received~~ retrieved Web ~~content~~ page to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

201. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 200, further comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

202. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 201, further comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

203 (Currently Amended) The method of claim 202, further comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and ~~pan~~ panned view by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and ~~pan~~ panned view corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user; and

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

204. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, the method further comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

205. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the method is facilitated, at least in part, via execution of Java-based instructions.

206. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

207. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 180, wherein the device comprises ~~one of~~ a ~~Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or~~ hand-held ~~computer~~ device.

208. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, further comprising accessing the Internet via a wireless connection to retrieve the Web page.

209. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

210. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 180, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

211. (Currently Amended) A method, comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a hand-held device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of content on the Web

page;

retrieving the Web page via the hand-held device, and processing HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing at least one of the scalable content or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on a display of the hand-held device; and

re-render the display ~~Web page~~ in response to associated user inputs ~~to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page~~ to enable the Web page to be ~~viewed~~ browsed at various zoom levels and panned views while ~~substantially~~ preserving the original page layout ~~and attributes,~~ functionality, and design of the Web page content at each zoom level and panned view.

212. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, wherein the hand-held device comprises a mobile phone.

213. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, wherein the hand-held device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or hand-held computer.

214. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input.

215. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 214, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define ~~a window~~ an area of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

216. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time to effect zooming operations.

217. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, the method further comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink via the display; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and processing HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing at least one of the additional scalable content or data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

218. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein at least a portion of the scalable content comprises scalable vector-based content.

219. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, further comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

220. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

221. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[220]] 211, further comprising enabling the ~~display~~ view of the Web page to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

222. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein said at least one of scalable content or data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display of the Web page having a different aspect ratio.

223. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is enlarged.

224. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 223, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

225. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 223, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

226. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, the method further comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is enlarged.

227. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 226, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

228. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is enlarged.

229. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 228, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

230. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 228, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

231. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, the method further comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first

connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

232. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, wherein the hand-held device includes dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, the method further comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

233. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, further comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the ~~received~~ retrieved Web ~~content~~ page to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

234. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 233, further comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

235. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 234, wherein the hand-held device includes dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering

purposes, the method further comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in the dynamic memory.

236. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 235, further comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and ~~pan~~ panned view by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and ~~pan~~ panned view corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

237. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, the method further comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

238. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, the method further comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page ~~substantially~~ across a browser display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor to render the browser display area.

239. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the method is facilitated, at least in part, via execution of Java-based instructions.

240. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

241. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data defining aspects of the Web page design that are preserved at each zoom level and panned view.

242. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

243. (Cancelled)

244. (Currently Amended) A method, comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a display of a device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout, functionality, and design of content on the Web page ~~and defining an original width and height of the Web page~~;

in response to a user request of the Web page via the browser interface,

retrieving the Web page via the device;

rendering the Web page via the device such that a full width of the Web page is rendered ~~to fit substantially across~~ on the display; and

re-rendering the Web page in response to associated user inputs to the hand-held device to enable ~~the user to zoom in and out a display of~~ the Web page to be

browsed at various zoom levels and panned views while preserving~~,~~

~~wherein~~ the original page layout, functionality, and design of the Web page content ~~is substantially preserved regardless of a~~ at each zoom level and panned view of the Web page[[.]].

wherein the method enables a user of the device to browse, zoom, and pan billions of Web pages in a manner that preserves the original layout, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web page content of each Web page.

245. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is enlarged.

246. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 245, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

247. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 245, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

248. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein the Web page includes at least one image, the method further comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is enlarged.

249. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 248, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

250. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input,

wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is enlarged.

251. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 250, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

252. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 250, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when re-rendered.

253. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 244, further comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the web page while in a zoomed state under which a portion of the web page is displayed in response to a user input made via the display.

254. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, further comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

255. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 244, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time to effect zooming operations.

256. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 244, further comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

257. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[256]] 244, further comprising enabling the ~~display~~ view of the Web page to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

258. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, the method further comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

259. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

260. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 244, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data defining aspects of the Web page design that are preserved at each zoom level and panned view.

261. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein the ~~wireless connection comprises~~ Web page is retrieved via a wireless connection to one of a mobile service provider network, local area network, or wide area network.

262. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

263. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 244, wherein the device comprises ~~one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or~~ a hand-held ~~computer~~ device.

264. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 244, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

265. (Currently Amended) A method, comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a display via which a user of a device is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format including HTML code defining an original page layout ~~and attributes,~~ functionality, and design of corresponding content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page, via the device, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-

independent ~~display~~ representation of the Web page that ~~substantially retains~~ preserves the original page layout, functionality and ~~attributes~~ design of the content defined by its original format when scaled and rendered; and

employing the scalable content to render the Web page on the display using a first scale factor; and

enabling the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render the display,

wherein the original page layout ~~and attributes,~~ functionality, and design of the Web page content are ~~substantially~~ preserved under both the first and second scale factors.

266. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 265, wherein the display is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

267. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 265, wherein the device comprises ~~one of~~ a ~~Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or~~ hand-held ~~computer~~ device.

268. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 265, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

269. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 265, further comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

270. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 269, further comprising enabling the ~~display~~ view of the Web page to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

271. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable medium having a plurality of instructions tangibly stored thereon, which when executed enable a device to perform operations comprising:

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page hosted by an Internet Web site, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communication means, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent ~~display~~ representation of the Web page that ~~substantially retains~~ preserves the original page layout, functionality and ~~attributes~~ design of the content defined by its original format when scaled and rendered; and

scaling the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such that ~~the original~~ a width of the Web page is rendered to fit ~~substantially~~ across the display~~,~~

~~wherein the rendered Web page comprises a scaled representation of the original Web page that substantially preserves the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content~~.

272. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

273. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 272, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time to effect zooming operations.

274. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions

performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

275. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including at least one of text objects, graphic layout objects, or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

276. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the Web page to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs,

wherein the original page layout ~~and attributes,~~ functionality, and design of the Web page content are ~~substantially~~ preserved at each of the different resolutions.

277. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

278. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

279. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 278, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the ~~display~~ view of the Web page to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

280. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display of the Web page having a different aspect ratio.

281. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is enlarged.

282. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 281, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

283. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 281, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

284. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is enlarged.

285. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 284, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

286. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is enlarged.

287. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 286, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

288. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 286, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

289. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

290. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein

execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to zoom the Web page.

291. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code corresponding to the ~~received~~ retrieved Web ~~content~~ page to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

292. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 291, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

293. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 292, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

294. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 293, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and ~~pan~~ panned view by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and ~~pan~~ panned view corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user; and

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

295. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

296. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions.

297. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein

the device comprises a mobile phone.

298. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the device comprises ~~one of~~ a ~~Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or~~ hand-held ~~computer~~ device.

299. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the Web page is accessed via a mobile service provider network.

300. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

301. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

302. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the instructions are embodied as a Web browser.

303. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable medium having a plurality of instructions comprising a Web browser tangibly stored thereon, which when executed enable a device to perform operations comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a display associated with the device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout ~~and attributes,~~ functionality, and design of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page and processing HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing at least one of the scalable content or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the display; and

re-render the display ~~Web page~~ in response to associated user inputs to enable ~~the user to zoom in and out a display of~~ the Web page to be browsed at various zoom levels and panned views while preserving~~,~~

~~wherein~~ the original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the Web page content ~~are substantially preserved regardless of a~~ at each zoom level and panned view of the Web page[[.]],

wherein the Web browser enables a user of the device to browse, zoom, and pan billions of Web pages in a manner that preserves the original layout, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web page content of each Web page at each zoom level and panned view.

304. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

305. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the device comprises ~~one of~~ a ~~Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or~~ hand-held ~~computer~~ device.

306. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input.

307. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 306, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define ~~a window~~ an area of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

308. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time to effect zooming

operations.

309. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink ~~via the display~~; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and processing HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing at least one of the additional scalable content or data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

310. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein at least a portion of the scalable content comprises scalable vector-based content.

311. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

312. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

313. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim [[312]] 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the ~~display~~ view of the Web page to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

314. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein

the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein said at least one of scalable content or data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display of the Web page having a different aspect ratio.

315. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

316. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 315, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

317. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 315, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

318. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

319. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 318, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

320. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the

selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across a browser display area of the display.

321. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 320, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

322. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 320, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

323. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

324. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the device includes dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

325. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the ~~received~~ retrieved Web ~~content~~ page to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

326. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 325, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

327. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 326, ~~further comprising~~ wherein the device includes dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in the dynamic memory.

328. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 327, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and ~~pan~~ panned view by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and ~~pan~~ panned

view corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

329. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

330. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page ~~substantially~~ across a browser display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor to render the browser display area.

331. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions.

332. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

333. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data defining aspects of the Web page design that are preserved at each zoom level and panned view.

334. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

335. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

336. (Cancelled)

337. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable medium having a plurality of instructions tangibly stored thereon, which when executed enable a wireless device to perform operations comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a display of the wireless device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout, functionality, and design of content on the Web page ~~and defining an original width and height of the Web page~~;

in response to a user request of the Web page,

retrieving the Web page via the wireless device;

rendering the Web page such that a width of the Web page is rendered to fit ~~substantially~~ across the display; and

re-rendering the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable ~~the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page to enable~~ the Web page to be ~~viewed~~ browsed at various zoom levels and panned views while ~~substantially~~ preserving the original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the Web page

content at each zoom level and panned view.

338. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is enlarged.

339. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 338, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

340. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 338, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

341. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the Web page includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is enlarged.

342. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 341, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

343. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is enlarged.

344. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 343, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

345. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 343, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when re-rendered.

346. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the web page while in a zoomed state under which a portion of the web page is displayed.

347. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

348. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time to effect zooming operations.

349. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

350. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim [[349]] 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the ~~display~~ view of the Web page to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

351. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein

the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

352. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

353. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data defining aspects of the Web page design that are preserved at each zoom level and panned view.

354. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the wireless device is configured to connect to a mobile service provider network and retrieve the Web page via the mobile service provider network.

355. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the wireless device comprises a mobile phone.

356. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the wireless device comprises ~~one of~~ a ~~Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or~~ hand-held ~~computer~~ device.

357. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the wireless device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

358. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the instructions are embodied as a Web browser.

359. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable medium having a plurality of instructions comprising a Web browser stored thereon, which when executed enable a device to perform operations comprising:

launching a Web browser including a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format including HTML code defining an original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of corresponding content on the Web page;

retrieving, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent ~~display~~ representation of the Web page that ~~substantially retains~~ preserves the original page layout, functionality and ~~attributes~~ design of the content defined by its original format when scaled and rendered; and

employing the scalable content to render the Web page [[in]] on the Web browser using a first scale factor; and

enabling the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render ~~the display of~~ the Web page on the Web browser,

wherein the original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the Web page content are ~~substantially~~ preserved under both the first and second scale factors, and

wherein the Web browser enables a user of the device to browse billions of Web pages at multiple scale factors in a manner that preserves the original layout, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web page content of each Web page at each scale factor.

360. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein

the display is re-rendered ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

361. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein the Web browser is configured to be installed on a hand-held device ~~comprising one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or hand-held computer~~.

362. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein the Web browser is configured to be installed on at least one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

363. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

364. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 363, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the ~~display~~ view of the Web page to be panned ~~substantially~~ in real-time.

365. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 81, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

366. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 83, wherein the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

367. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 84, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

368. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 144, wherein

the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

369. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 146, wherein the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

370. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 147, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

371. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 223, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

372. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 226, wherein the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

373. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 228, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

374. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 245, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

375. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 248, wherein the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

376. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 250, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

377. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 281, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

378. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 284, wherein the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

379. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 286, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

380. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 338, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

381. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 341, wherein the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

382. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 343, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially~~ rendered to fit across the display.

383. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device enables a user to ~~view~~ browse, zoom, and pan ~~the HTML-based Web page content of~~

~~substantially any Web page~~ billions of Web pages in a manner that ~~substantially~~ preserves the original layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web page content of each Web page.

384. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device enables a user to ~~view~~ browse, zoom, and pan ~~the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page~~ billions of Web pages in a manner that ~~substantially~~ preserves the original layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web page content of each Web page.

385. (Currently Amended) The mobile hand-held device of claim 143, wherein the device enables a user to ~~view~~ browse, zoom, and pan ~~the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page~~ billions of Web pages in a manner that ~~substantially~~ preserves the original layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web page content of each Web page.

386. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling a user to ~~view~~ browse, zoom, and pan ~~the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page~~ billions of Web pages in a manner that ~~substantially~~ preserves the original layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web page content of each Web page.

387. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 265, further comprising enabling a user to ~~view~~ browse, zoom, and pan ~~the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page~~ billions of Web pages in a manner that ~~substantially~~ preserves the original layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web page content of each Web page.

388. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein

execution of the instructions enables a user to ~~view~~ browse, zoom, and pan ~~the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page~~ billions of Web pages in a manner that ~~substantially~~ preserves the original layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web page content of each Web page.

389. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions enables a user to ~~view~~ browse, zoom, and pan ~~the HTML-based Web page content of pan substantially any Web page~~ billions of Web pages in a manner that ~~substantially~~ preserves the original layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web page content of each Web page.

390. (Cancelled)

391. (Currently Amended) A hand-held wireless device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications interface, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display; and

non-volatile memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which software comprising a browser is stored, the browser comprising a plurality of instructions that when executed by the processor enable the device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface on the display via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page including at least one image, at least one column, ~~and a plurality of hyperlinks~~ at least one hyperlink to an external reference and having a width and height;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communications interface;

rendering the Web page on the display such that at least one of the width and height of the Web page is fully displayed; and

enabling the user to,

zoom and pan a ~~display~~ view of the Web page;

activate ~~any viewable~~ a currently displayed hyperlink to an external reference while at ~~any~~ a given zoom level and ~~pan position~~ panned view ~~by tapping on the hyperlink~~, wherein in response to an activation of a hyperlink to an external reference, Web content associated with the external reference is retrieved and rendered on the display;

zoom in on an image of the Web page by tapping on the image via the display;

zoom in on a column of the Web page by tapping on the column via the display; and

zoom out to a previous view of the Web page.

392. (Currently Amended) The hand-held wireless device of claim 391, wherein the Web page comprises HTML-based Web page content defining an original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the Web page content, and wherein the browser renders the Web page such that the original page layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the Web page are ~~substantially~~ preserved at any selectable zoom level.

393. (Currently Amended) The hand-held wireless device of claim 392, wherein the user is enabled to ~~view~~ browse, zoom, and pan ~~the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page~~ billions of Web pages in a manner that ~~substantially~~ preserves the original layout ~~and attributes~~, functionality, and design of the HTML-based Web page content of each Web page.

REMARKS

This Amendment is in response to the Office Action mailed October 23, 2007. In the Office Action,

In the Amendment, claims 73, 76, 78, 79, 88, 91, 99-127, 128, 133-136, 139-141, 143-163, 165, 170-172, 174-180, 182, 184, 185, 187-190, 193, 195-197, 200, 203, 207, 210, 211-213, 215, 216, 220-222, 232, 233, 235, 236, 238, 141, 144, 153, 255-257, 260, 263-267, 269-271, 273, 276, 278-280, 291, 294, 298, 303, 305, 307-309, 312-315, 318, 320, 324, 325, 327, 328, 330, 333, 337, 348-350, 353-357, 359-361, 363-389, and 391-393 have been amended to clarify the claimed invention. Claims 243, 336, and 390 have been cancelled. Claims 71-92 and 94-242, 244-335, 337-389, and 391-393 are now pending. No new matter has been added, and all claims are supported by the original disclosure of 09/878,097 and other priority applications incorporated therein by reference (Application Serial Nos. 60/217,345, 60/211,019, and 09/828,511). Entry of this amendment is respectfully solicited.

Examiner Interview

An in-person examiner interview was conducted at the USPTO on May 5, 2008. The attendees included Examiner Quoc A. Tran, Primary Examiner Rachna Desai, Inventor Gary Rohrabaugh, and attorney representative R. Alan Burnett.

Demonstration of Device

During the interview, a demonstration of a device and software based on the underlying teachings of the claimed invention was presented. The demonstration device was a Toshiba Pocket PC running a version of the SoftView™ browser, as discussed in the response to Office Action filed December 9, 2007. Inventor Gary Rohrabaugh demonstrated the SoftView™ browser's ability to scale and render Web pages to fit the Toshiba's display, selectively zoom on user-defined windows, images, columns, and paragraphs, and generally zoom and pan Web pages and performing browser functions such as navigation via hyperlinks while preserving the

layout, functionality, and design of the Web pages in a manner similar to desktop browser such as Internet Explorer, Firefox, Netscape Navigator, *etc.* Claims corresponding to each of these features are included in the present application.

Discussion of 35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejections

A discussion of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Chithambaram*, in view of *Roy* was conducted. In connection with the discussion was a video demonstrating how the Autodesk MapGuide technology disclosed in *Chithambaram* and *Roy* works (in addition, see further discussion below). The video shows a desktop browser display of various MapGuide sites, and clearly demonstrates that the MapGuide implementation employs an embedded application (plug-in) that operates separately from the browser. The video shows the tracking of packets (using a packet-sniffer utility) received from the MapGuide host site, and demonstrates that the data delivered to the MapGuide plug-in does not comprise HTML-based content, but rather comprises proprietary MapGuide data and related data associated with HTTP Requests and Responses. There was a further discussion of this art as applied to independent claim 71 in particular, where Applicant Rohrabaugh and Representative Burnett made clear that even when the client was considered to be a desktop, the combination of *Chithambaram* and *Roy* fails the prima facie obviousness test for at least the reason that there is no generation of scalable content based on HTML-based content, and that the only content that could be construed as scalable was MapGuide data, which is received by the desktop client in a scalable form to begin with.

Obviousness-type Double Patenting

A pending provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection was also discussed. Applicants asserted that the present claims are not obvious over the issued claims of the parent 7,210,099 patent claims. Examiner Tran said he would

need to reconsider this rejection in view of his new understanding of the claims and arguments presented in response to the current Office Action. Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to consider in detail the arguments made in the December 9, 2007 response, as well as the amendments to the pending claims in reassessing this rejection. Applicants have chosen not to file a terminal disclaimer at this time.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph – use of "Substantially"

In the office action of October 23, 2007, Examiner Tran rejected a number of claims reciting the term "substantially" under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph as rendering the claims indefinite. During the interview, it became clear that Examiner Tran was construing the term "substantially" in an extremely broad manner that was much broader than the intended claim language. By way of example, Examiner Tran took a piece of paper and asked, "is this substantial?" He then folded the paper and asked "is this substantial?" He folded the paper one more time (so it was now a quarter of its original size), and again asked "is this substantial?" Moreover, both Examiners Tran and Desai identified that the use of "substantially" in the context of the recited claim language was not explicitly defined in the specification. When representative Burnett pointed out that there is a significant portion of US patents that include the word "substantially" in at least one claim, many of which do not use the word "substantially" anywhere in the specification outside of the claims, Examiner Tran indicated those were examined by other examiners, and not him. To illustrate how the use of "substantially" can be supported via drawings alone, representative Burnett presented a copy of US 5,956,025 to Goulden *et al*. In particular, each of claims 3, 4, 11, and 12 recite, in part "wherein the respective first are comprises a band *substantially across the display*." The support for this claim element is via the drawing figures, as the term "substantially" is not present in the

specification. In response to this argument, Examiner Tran stated that he did not examine this patent (US 5,956,025), and what another Examiner did was not material to examination of the present application.

In view of the foregoing, it became clear that the use of "substantially" in a claim in the present application was going to render the claim indefinite due to the broad interpretation of the term by Examiner Tran. Accordingly, the Applicants have elected to remove the word "substantially" from the pending claims. However, it is noted that the intended scope of the corresponding claims (*i.e.,* as originally intended by the Applicants) has not changed due to the removal of the word "substantially," as the Applicants never intended the term to have the breadth accorded by Examiner Tran. Accordingly, no *Festo*[1] estoppel shall apply, as no equivalence has been surrendered, as argued more specifically below.

It is well established that statements in the file history may be used to interpret the scope of the claim elements. See, *e.g., Warner-Jenkinson Co. v. Hilton Davis Chem. Co.*, 117 S. Ct. 1040, 41 USPQ2d 1865 (1997); *Markman v. Westview Instruments*, 52 F.3d 967, 34 USPQ2d 1321 (Fed. Cir. 1995), aff'd 116 S. Ct. 1384, 38 USPQ2d 1461 (1996); *Vitronics Corp. v. Conceptronic Inc.,* 90 F.3d 1576, 39 USPQ2d 1573 (Fed. Cir. 1996). Moreover, file histories of more recently issued patents and pending applications which have been published are available to the public via PAIR. Accordingly, applicants respectfully assert that the scope of the terminology and claim elements discusses below clearly renders each claim element to be definite, as such discussion is publically made available to those skilled in the art, as well as the public in general.

Scope of the terminology "the Web page is rendered to fit across the display"

Each of claims 71, 143, 180, 244, 271, and 337 contain claim elements

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[1] *Festo Corp. v. Shoketsu Kinzoku Kogyokabushiki Co.* 535 U.S. 722 (2002) 234 F.3d 558.

including the language "the Web page is rendered to fit across the display," replacing the prior language "… fit substantially across the display." A discussion of the intended scope of this terminology was presented in the December 9, 2007 response to the Office Action of October 23, 2007; an augmented argument (to account for the removal of the word substantially) is presented below.

Figs. 7A, 8A, and 9A show examples of Web pages rendered to fit across the display of the illustrated Palm IIIc touchscreen display. One of skill in the art would recognize that it may be desirable to provide a border of a few pixels or more around the edges of the rendered Web page for readability purposes and/or aesthetics. Additionally, depending on the scrolling scheme employed, a portion of the browser may be used for scroll bars or the like, such as shown in Figs. 7A, 8A, and 9A. Generally, depending on the underlying operating system (and possibly browser features), the width of the scroll bars may vary, no scroll bars may be displayed, or scroll bars may be overlaid over a portion of the browser's page rendering area, enabling the entire width of the display to be used for browser page rendering. Examples of operating systems and/or browser implementations with different scroll bar widths are shown below:

NYT Web page as rendered on a Mozilla Firefox desktop browser running under the Microsoft Windows XP operating system

Sony Clié running Palm OS	Pocket PC running Windows CE OS
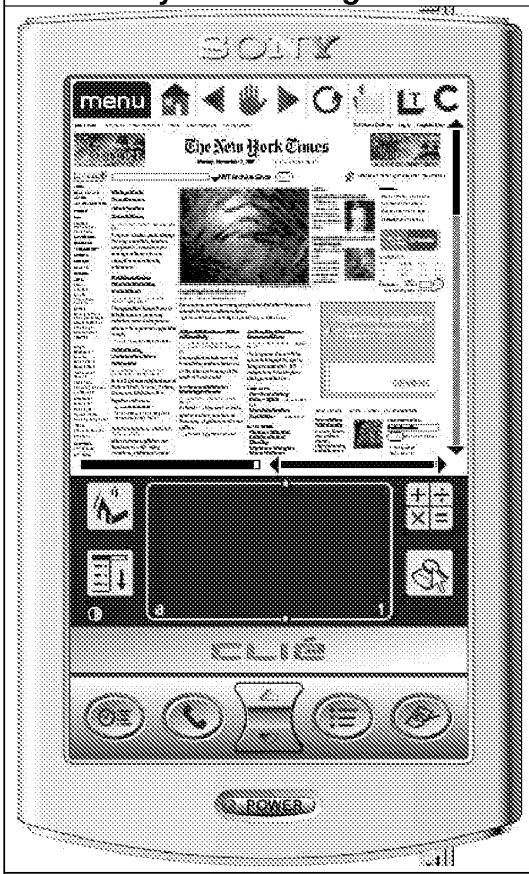	
Image 1A	**Image 1B**

Image 1A shows a Web page rendered by a SoftView™ browser on a Sony Clié running a version of Palm OS, while Image 1B shows a Web page rendered by a SoftView™ browser on a Pocket PC running a version of Windows CE OS. (It is noted that the principle developers of the SoftView™ browsers were Gary Rohrabaugh and Scott Sherman, the inventors of the claimed inventions in the present application, and the SoftView™ browsers employ the resolution-independent Web page scaling, zooming, and scrolling (panning) techniques disclosed in the application.)

As illustrated in Image 1A, and similarly illustrated in Figs. 7A, 8A, and 9A of

the present application (the Palm IIIc also ran on a version of Palm OS), the SoftView™ browser implementation running on a Palm OS employs a vertical and horizontal scroll bar with arrows at the ends that are wider than the bars themselves. Also, the completely filled horizontal scroll bars in each of Image 1A, Figs. 7A, 8A, and 9A, indicates that horizontal scrolling is not applicable, as the Web page view has been rendered to fit across the width of the browser display area.[2] The scroll bars used by Windows CE are somewhat different – they include separate arrow controls that are the same width as the scroll bars. In a manner similar to the Palm OS examples, the Web page in Image 1B is rendered to fit across the width of the browser display area. Of course, for operating systems/browsers that use overlaid scroll bars, the actual browser display area would be slightly larger. Thus, depending on the type of scroll bar implementation, the portion of the display available to render the Web page (*i.e.,* the browser display area) will vary a small amount. As noted above, border areas may also be desired for readability and/or aesthetics. Accordingly, the scope of the terminology "the Web page is rendered to fit across the display" is intended to cover each of the foregoing scroll bar schemes and/or border areas schemes and combinations thereof.

Scope of the terminology "determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page to fit across a display area of the display"

Each of claims 123, 238, and 330 recite the language, "determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page to fit across a browser display area of the display." The scope of this language is intended to cover a Web page being displayed such that at least one of the width and

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[2] It is noted that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the browser display area is the portion of the rendered display reserved for rendering the Web page content. This typically includes the display area that is not occupied by browser menu items and/or icons, tool bars (as applicable) and scroll bars (as applicable).

height of the Web page occupies the browser display area (which will vary depending on the scroll bar scheme), with the optional use of small borders.

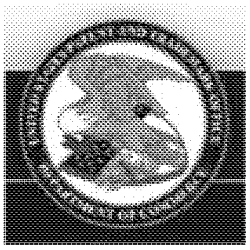
Scope of the terminology "the content corresponding to the selected column is rendered to fit across the display"

Each of claims 111, 190, 315, 365, 368, 371, 374, 377, and 380 recites the language, "the content corresponding to the selected column is rendered to fit across the display." The scope of this language is intended to cover the rendering of a column (in response to a zoom to column user input) such that the column is rendered to span the width of the applicable browser display area, with optional small borders (such as illustrated in FIG. 7B), in a manner similar to that discussed above when rendering a Web page.

Scope of the terminology "the display is re-rendered such that the image is rendered to fit across the display"

Each of claims 113, 136, 193, 318, 366, 369, 372, 375, 378, and 381 recites the language, "the display is re-rendered such that the image is rendered to fit across the display." The scope of this language is intended to cover the rendering of an image (in response to a zoom to image user input) such that the image is rendered to span the width of the applicable browser display area, with optional small borders (such as illustrated in FIG. 8B), in a manner similar to that discussed above when rendering a Web page to fit across the display. This does not imply that the claimed zoom to image operation will cause *all* images to be rendered to fit across the display, as the claim language clearly does not state this. One of skill in the art would recognize that when a selected image has a native resolution (*i.e.,* the 1:1 resolution for the image) that is less than the resolution of the applicable browser display area, it generally would be preferable to render the image at its 1:1 resolution, as rendering the image beyond this resolution (*e.g.,* "blowing" up the image) will generally result in a blurred image. For example, if an image has a

native resolution of 150 x 150 pixels and the applicable browser display area is 300 pixels wide, it is preferable to display the image at 1:1 (150 pixels wide) rather than render the image to span the width of the display area. This is illustrated below:



USPTO Seal on http://www.uspto.gov/ at native 1:1 resolution (131 x 131 pixels)

Same USPTO Seal blown up 200% (262 x 262 pixels)

On the flip side, when the native resolution of an image is greater than or equal to the applicable display area, it is advantageous to render the image to fit the applicable display area, as claimed. An a manner analogous to that described above, "re-rending an image to fit across the display" is intended to cover situations where the image is rendered to span the width of the applicable display area, with the optional use of small borders.

Scope of the terminology "the content corresponding to the selected paragraph is

rendered to fit across the display"

Each of claims 195, 367, 370, 373, 376, 379, and 382 recites the language, "the content corresponding to the selected paragraph is rendered to fit across the display." The scope of this language is intended to cover the rendering of paragraph content (in response to a zoom to paragraph user input) such that the content is rendered to span the width of the applicable browser display area, with optional small borders (such as illustrated in FIG. 9B), in a manner similar to that discussed above when rendering a Web page. Likewise, the terminology, "the content corresponding to the selected paragraph is rendered to fit across a display area of a display" recited in each of claims 114 and 320 is intended to have similar scope.

Scope of the terminology "in real-time"

The term "substantially" in "substantially in real-time" has been removed from each of claims 73, 79, 104, 109, 133, 135, 151, 156, 175, 179, 182, 188, 216, 221, 255, 257, 266, 270, 273, 279, 308, 313, 348, 350, 360, and 364. In general, "in real time" pertains to zooming and/or panning operations (as applicable) in each of these claims. The scope of the terminology "in real-time" is intended to pertain to the concept of real-time as perceived by humans when interacting with software, as opposed to the use of real-time to describe machine operations (*e.g.,* a real-time operating system), as argued in the December 9, 2007 response below (a portion of which is augmented to account for the removal of "substantially."

One of skill in the art would recognize the meaning of the terminology "real time" varies depending on the particular use context. For example, for an embedded real-time operating system or implementation, real-time might mean a timeframe in the millisecond or even microsecond range. In this context, the time context is machine time and real-time means instantaneous. In another use context, such as replying to e-mail, real-time is significantly longer. For example, many people refer to responding to e-mail in "real time" – this means the people respond

to new e-mails as they come in, as compared with waiting until the end of the day or some other time to respond to e-mails in more of a batch manner. In a real time flight tracking context, the data that is provided may actually reflect a tracking position that is several seconds, or even minutes, old.

One of skill in the art would recognize that in a software user-interface context, which is applicable to the present claims, the use of real-time typically means the user is enabled to continue an operation in a non-disrupted manner, meaning the user doesn't have to wait a period of time of significance for the operation to be performed. In this context, real-time is perceived by the user's sense of time.

As defined by SearchSMB.com Definitions[3]

real time

DEFINITION- Also see real-time clock and real-time operating system.

Real time is a level of computer responsiveness that a user senses as sufficiently immediate or that enables the computer to keep up with some external process (for example, to present visualizations of the weather as it constantly changes). *Real-time* is an adjective pertaining to computers or processes that operate in real time. Real time describes a human rather than a machine sense of time.

In the days when mainframe batch computers were predominant, an expression for a mainframe that interacted immediately with users working from connected terminals was *online in real time*.

The inclusion of "substantially' in the use of a "substantially in real-time" context (as recited in the claims prior to the instant amendments) was to differentiate the claim from meaning it occurs instantaneously, which would be an erroneous interpretation under the proper use context. Rather, the operation is performed in a non-disrupted manner, as experienced by the user. For the purpose of a defined time period, "in real time" as used herein means the operation is performed in a few seconds or less.

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[3] http://searchsmb.techtarget.com/sDefinition/0,,sid44_gci214344,00.html

Under the Examiner's interpretation of the term "substantially" in general (as discussed above), the prior claims reciting "substantially in real-time" did not have the foregoing claim scope. Accordingly, there is no equivalence lost due to *Festo* estoppel, as the intended scope of these claims is the same as argued in the December 9, 2007 response.

Discussion of new claim terminology, "preserves the original page layout, functionality, and design of the Web page content."

In accordance with teachings disclosed in the present application (and its related applications incorporated herein), users of various devices, from handheld devices with small screens, to desktop PC's and laptops, to very large screen devices, are enabled to view and interact with Web pages in a manner independent of the screen resolution of such devices' built-in or associated display, while preserving the look and feel (*i.e.,* functionality) of browsing such pages with a conventional desktop browser. As a result, users are enabled to access millions of Web pages on various devices having different screen resolutions while providing a full Web browsing experience similar to that experienced when browsing the same Web pages using a desktop browser.

In order to clarify this result, Applicants have amended many of the claims to recite, in part, "preserves the original page layout, functionality, and design of the [HTML-based Web page] content." For example, amended independent claim 1 now recites (emphasis added),

71. A wireless device, comprising:

processing means;

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display;

memory; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processing means enable the wireless device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to an original Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an ***original page layout, functionality, and design of content on the Web page***;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communication means, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent representation of the Web page that ***preserves the original page layout, functionality and design of the content defined by its original format*** when scaled and rendered; and

scaling the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such that a width of the Web page is rendered to fit across the display.

A discussion of operations pertaining to an exemplary use case of a device enabled by the presented application was presented in the December 9, 2007 response; for clarity, much of this description is repeated below, while some details are omitted for brevity. The operations are discussed in the context of the following FIG. 1.

The schematic drawing shows an exemplary infrastructure comprising well-known components for facilitating access to and delivery of Web pages. Web page content (*i.e.,* Web content) is served by servers that are accessed via the Internet, also commonly referred to as the World Wide Web (WWW). Accordingly, these servers are typically referred to as "Web" servers. More accurately, they are HTTP (Hypertext Transport Protocol) servers, as they serve content of various types using the HTTP protocol. FIG. 1 shows a pair of exemplary Web servers, including a New York Times

(NYT) Web server and an Advertisement (ADV) Web server. It will be appreciated that literally millions of similar Web servers are connected to the Internet across the world, thus forming the World Wide Web.

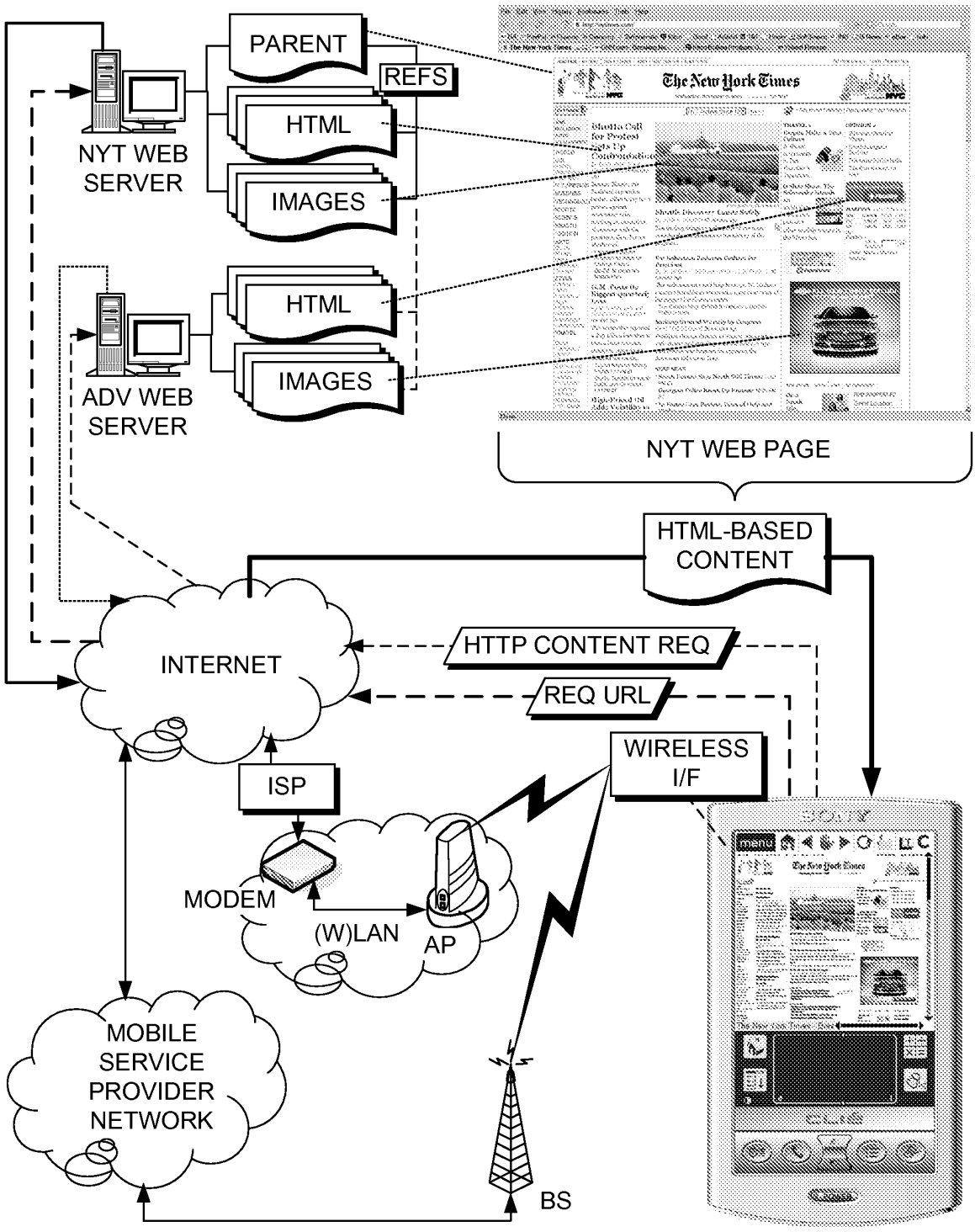

FIG. 1

To access WWW web servers, users use client devices that are communicatively coupled to the Internet through applicable network infrastructure. In the desktop environment, desktop clients, such as personal computers and workstations, are typically coupled to a Local Area Network (LAN) via an Ethernet link to a LAN host device. (It is noted that some desktop clients may wirelessly connect to a Wireless LAN (WLAN), in a manner similar to that discussed below for wireless clients.) The LAN, in turn is usually connected to the Internet via network infrastructure provided by an Internet Service Provider (ISP). Connection between the LAN and the ISP is typically provided by some type of Modem (*e.g.,* Cable or xDSL Modem) or dedicated hardware (for larger customers, such as businesses). (It is also noted that many individual users still connect to their ISP through a telephone modem.)

Wireless and mobile devices, including those devices covered by the claims herein, typically connect to the Internet in one of the manners illustrated in FIG. 1, or otherwise described in the December 9, 2007 response. (Further details are omitted here for brevity.) By way of example but not limitation, wireless access to the Internet may typically be provided via a mobile service provider, or via other types of wireless connections, such as via WiFi or WIMAX connection, for example.

Now that the infrastructure of FIG. 1 has been described, we proceed with discussion of retrieving and processing the Web page content such that the Web page can be accessed via a wireless/mobile device. In the illustrated example, the process is initiated by a user desiring to access the New York Times (*i.e.,* and electronic version of the New York Times published to the Internet on a given day). This is facilitated by a browser in accordance with teaching of the present application running on the wireless/mobile device. The New York Times may be accessed via the Internet by downloading corresponding Web pages from the NYT Web server. More specifically, the New York Times home page may be accessed by entering the URL (Universal

Resource Locator) www.nytimes.com via the browser's user interface.

As discussed above and in further detail in the present specification, Web pages comprise HTML-based content which may be stored in one or more documents commonly referred to as HTML documents. In addition, Web pages may include dynamically-generated content. Each Web page has a corresponding main or "parent" HMTL document that includes HTML code defining the Web page content layout, at least at some level. The parent HTML document may reference other HTML documents, as well as other content (such as image content) that further define the layout of content contained in the referenced documents. This may proceed in a hierarchical or nested fashion.

To access the Web page, the browser initiates an HTTP connection with the Web server hosting the Web page, and begins downloading the parent HTML document. Depending on how the Web server and/or Web page is configured, additional content (*i.e.,* beyond that included in the parent HTML document) referenced by the parent HTML document, may be retrieved by the Web page host server and then downloaded to the requesting client device, or a portion of this content may be downloaded by the client device via a separate connection. Generally, content that is hosted by a Web server or Web site is assembled by the Web server and downloaded to the client device. On the other hand, externally-referenced content (that is, content that is not stored on the Web server or Web site), is often left to the client device (*i.e.,* the browser) to retrieve.

An example New York Times home page (dated November 7, 2007, 2:22PM ET), as rendered by the Mozilla Firefox browser running on a desktop or laptop computer, is shown at the upper right-hand portion of FIG. 1. The same Web page is shown rendered on a Sony Clié using a SoftView™ browser at the lower right-hand portion of FIG. 1. Notably, the same HTML-based content defining the page layout, functionality, and design of the Web page content is downloaded by each of the Mozilla

Firefox and SoftView™ browsers. Moreover, the same HTML-based content would be retrieved by other desktop browsers, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, Apple Safari, and Opera browsers, to render the New York Times home page.

As discussed above, the Parent HTML document typically includes HTML code to define the overall layout of the Web page and its content. For example, the HTML code will define whether the Web page includes frames, and, if so, where those frames are located on the rendered page. Various content displayed on the Web page may be stored in the Parent HTML document and/or one or more other HTML documents referenced by the Parent HTML document. If the content is to be rendered in a frame referenced by the Parent HTML document but whose content is not defined within the Parent HTML document, the actual reference to the HTML document storing the content may be in the document defined by the frame reference. For example, for illustrated purposes, the content in the column with the heading "Bhutto Call for Protest Sets Up Confrontation" is depicted to be stored in an HTML document that is hosted by the NYT Web server, but is separate from the Parent HTML document.

Likewise, image content may be stored separate from the Parent HTML document. This is typically done since images, which often contain a large amount of data due to the nature of image data, make require significant download time, especially over a slow connection. By putting image content in (a) separate document(s), the basic page layout and text content can be rendered much faster. Typically, HTML code defining the page layout location of an image on the page may be used to place an image "placeholder" or other indicia on the screen prior to rendering of the image.

As discussed above, various portions of the Web page content may be stored on Web servers that are external to the Web page host server. This is often the case with advertisement content. Rather than have the advertisement content stored locally on each Web server, the advertiser will use an advertisement host site to store and serve

the advertisement content. For example, in FIG. 1, image data for rendering the "All New Chevy Malibu" advertisement is depicted as being stored in an image document on the Advertisement Web server.

Typically, externally referenced advertisement content is downloaded by the browser directly from the advertisement content host site, rather than from the Web page host site. The network location of the advertisement content host server is identified by parsing the retrieved HTML-based content, and an HTTP GET request is used to download the associated advertisement content from its host server.

Some Web pages may include "embedded" content hosted by an external site. For example, the New York Times Web page includes embedded content provided by Fidelity. Oftentimes, such embedded content may be dynamic in nature (that is, may change over time or differ depending on identification of the target user). Generally, embedded content may be retrieved by the browser from an external host site (*e.g.,* advertisement Web server depicted in FIG. 1[4]), or such content may be first retrieved by the Web page host site and served to the browser.

It is common terminology to refer to a browser "retrieving" or "downloading" a Web page. For example, upon entry of a new URL in the browser Web address box, the browser will download the Web page referenced by the URL. It is well understood that this doesn't imply that all of the content associated with the Web page must be retrieved or downloaded. Some of the content is typically used for search engine purposes, such as Metatag header information, or is otherwise not used for rendering purposes. In other cases, content may be referenced that is not supported by the requesting browser. For example, "Flash" content typically requires a Flash plug-in viewer (or built-in Flash support provided by some browsers); if the plug-in viewer is not loaded by the browser (or such support isn't built in), the Flash content cannot be

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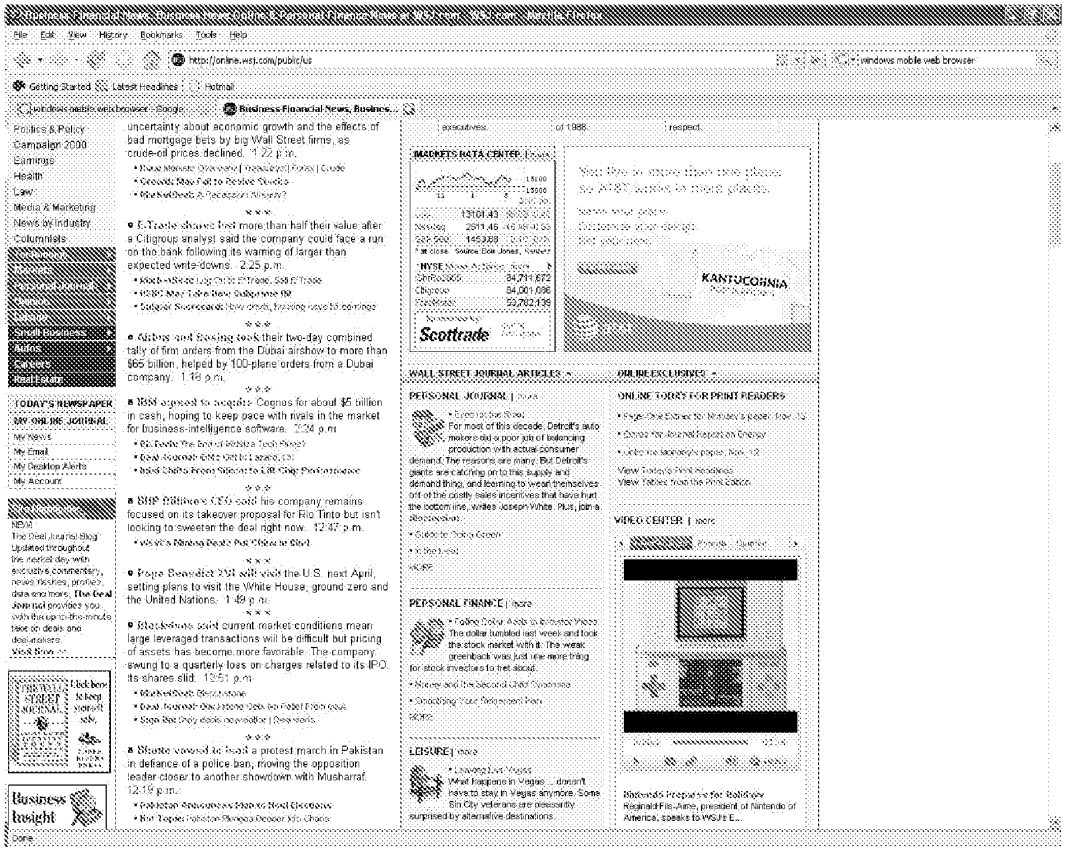
[4] It is noted that it would be likely the Fidelity content would be hosted by its own server that would be separate from the advertisement server; however, for simplicity, the advertisement is used for illustrative purposes.

displayed. This is also true for TIFF images on the USPTO Web site. Unless the proper TIFF plug-in viewer is loaded, the TIFF images will not be displayed.

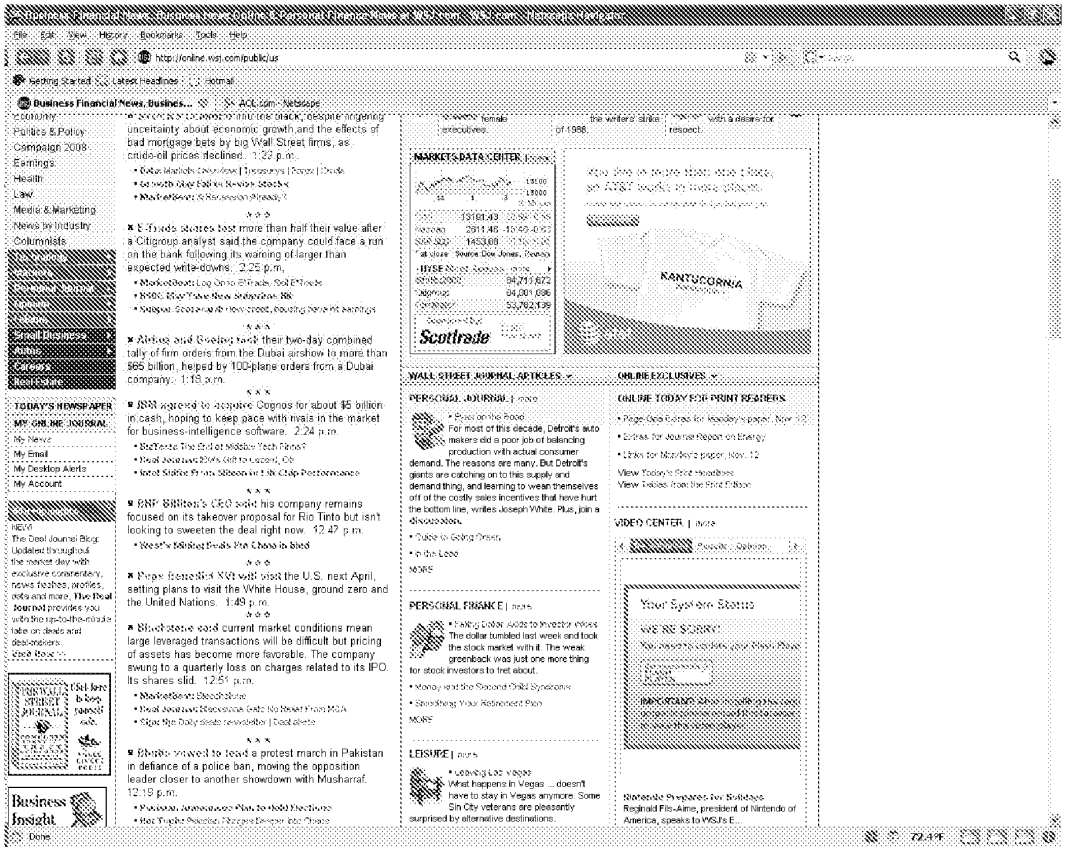
A similar situation exists with Active-X controls. In order to use the Active-X controls, the browser needs to provide support for Active-X controls. Since Active-X controls were developed by Microsoft, all recent versions of Microsoft Internet Explorer provided support for Active-X controls. Meanwhile, browsers from other vendors, such as Apple Safari, Mozilla Firefox, and Opera, do not support Active-X controls.

When a browser encounters content that is not supported "natively" by the browser, the browser will typically check to see if an appropriate plug-in is available. Depending on the browser and/or particular Web site, if an appropriate browser cannot be found, the browser or Web site may apprise the user of the situation and enable the user to download the plug-in. In other instances, the content is simply ignored. Thus, in some cases, the Web page may reference content that is never retrieved when the Web page is retrieved by the browser.

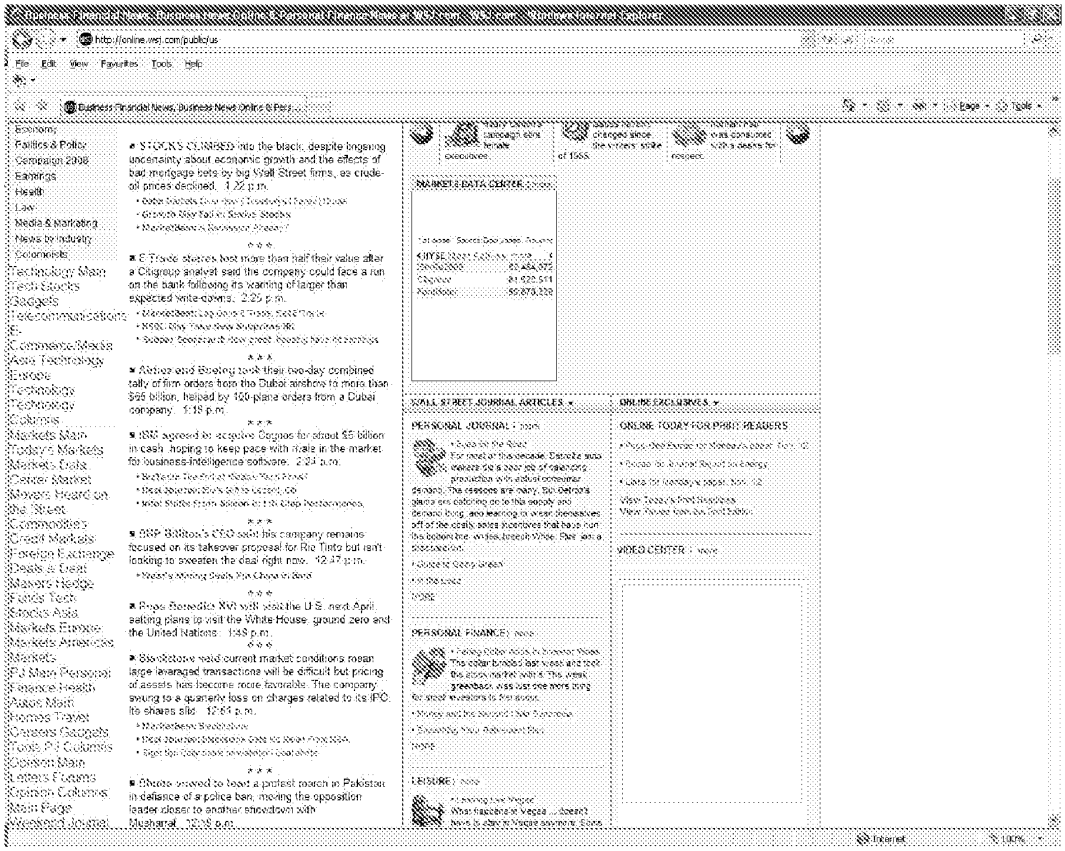
The three screen shots below respectively show the same Web page rendered on a Netscape Navigator 9 browser, a Mozilla Firefox 2.0 browser, and an Internet Explorer 7 (IE 7) browser. In this particular instance, certain features of the IE7 browser are disabled for security reasons. It is also missing some plug-ins. Each of these browsers is running on the Microsoft Windows XP operating system.



Mozilla Firefox 2.0 Browser



Netscape Navigator 9 Browser



Microsoft Internet Explorer 7 Browser

It will be observed that the Web page is rendered substantially the same by the Netscape Navigator 9 and FireFox 2 browsers, while portions of the Web page are rendered in a different manner by the IE 7 browser (notably the left-hand column). The similarity between Netscape and Firefox is expected since they both use the same Mozilla core rendering code, while IE 7 uses Microsoft's rendering code. It is further noted that some Web pages are coded to account for different browser features. For example, some Web pages will have provisions for Active-X controls for pages to be viewed by Internet Explorer browsers, while possibly including provisions for alternate mechanisms when using other browsers.

This example Wall Street Journal Web page includes various embedded ***non-***

HTML content requiring support of one or more plug-ins[5] or otherwise built in support for rendering ***non-HTML*** content of a particular content type. In particular, the VIDEO CENTER object in the lower right-hand corner requires an Adobe (formerly Macromedia[6]) Flash viewer for rendering Flash content, which uses vector and raster graphics, a native scripting language called ActionScript and bidirectional streaming of video and audio.[7]

It is noted that there is a message in the VIDEO CENTER box in the Web page rendered by the Netscape Navigator 9 browser indicating that the browser needs to update its Flash player. In the case of the Firefox 2 browser, either the appropriate Flash player was found or an appropriate level of support for Flash content is built into the browser. In this case, the Flash .SWF file including data to render a video image of a Nintendo DS console is retrieved from a corresponding host server and rendered by the browser (if it has built-in support) or Flash player, as applicable. In the case of the Netscape Navigator 9 browser, the appropriate Flash player plug-in is not available; accordingly, the video image of the Nintendo DS console is not retrieved.

In the case of the particular IE 7 browser configuration used to obtain the IE7 screen shot, the Flash player is either missing or blocked. As a result, the aforementioned VIDEO CENTER image is missing (just an empty box is rendered, as defined by corresponding HTML). Moreover, the IE 7 browser did not render a message indicating the Flash player needed to be upgraded. In addition, the source for

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[5] As defined by Wikipedia, A **plugin** (**plug-in**, **addin**, **add-in**, **addon** or **add-on**) is a computer program that interacts with a host application (a web browser or an email client, for example) to provide a certain, usually very specific, function "on demand". Applications support plugins for many reasons. Some of the main reasons include: enabling third-party developers to create capabilities to extend an application, to support features yet unforeseen, reducing the size of an application, and separating source code from an application because of incompatible software licenses.

[6] Macromedia is now a division of Adobe Systems

[7] For more details on the Adobe Flash Player, see, *e.g.,* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Flash_Player

the AT&T advertisement in the upper right-hand portion is blocked via a security setting, resulting in this portion of the page being rendered using the same background color as the frame it (would be) embedded in.

A point for discussing the foregoing is to make it clear that,

1. Even when rendering the same Web page source content (*i.e.,* the HTML code definition of the Web page), conventional Web browsers may not render the (non-scaled) Web page identically. Scaling Web pages may also result in alternation of the page layout. However, under aspects of embodiments of the invention (such as claimed in claim 71) the overall layout, functionality and appearance (design) of the scaled Web pages defined by the HTML code for the Web page are preserved.
2. Plug-ins may be required to render ***non-HTML content*** that is embedded within some web pages or used in a separate window launched from a web page. Notably, the plug-in content is not a Web page, but rather a specific type of content requiring a corresponding plug-in application to render the content.

The new claim language introduces the term "functionality." Preserving functionality generally pertains to preserving the interoperability of various HTML-based Web page content, such as hyperlinks and UI controls such as input forms defined via corresponding HTML-based code. It is noted that the HTML code defining a Web page's overall layout, functionality and design does not define how a user interaction with the Web content is to be supported, but rather defines the existence of a corresponding function within the Web content to support the interaction. For example, a hyperlink definition within a Web page merely defines a link (hyperlink reference of *href*) to corresponding content, it does not define how the hyperlink associated control is to appear on the screen nor how the hyperlink is to be activated. That is up to the browser's implementation, which varies by browser. For example, some browsers

underline text content associated with a hyperlink, while others change the appearance of a pointer when over a control (*e.g.,* text content) associated with a hyperlink (or otherwise change the appearance of such content). Moreover, how the hyperlink is activated is not defined by the corresponding HTML-based definition, but again is left to the browser implementation. Accordingly, preserving content functionality means that functionality defined by corresponding HTML code (*e.g.,* activation of a hyperlink in the present example) is supported, without limiting the particular user interface for how that activation is facilitated.

In the implementation of a zoomable browser, it may be desirable to change user interface behavior depending on a current use and/or view context. For example, the hyperlink controls of a conventional Web page designed to be viewed with a desktop browser are typically activated via the same user interface input (*e.g.,* clicking with a mouse), since all of the hyperlinks controls (on at least well-designed Web pages) are (presumably) designed to be viewable on the desktop browser (at least viewable to most users). In contrast, when the same page is rendered so as to fit on a handheld device's display, corresponding hyperlink controls may not be readable. As a result, it may be advantageous to implement a context-based user interface that may result in a different action for the same user input depending on a current user and/or zoom context. For example, under the zoom to column, image, and paragraph user interface features disclosed in the present application, touching proximate to content associated with a hyperlink control may or may not activate the hyperlink control, depending on a current zoom level. By way of illustration, when touching content proximate to a hyperlink control that is also contained within a column when in a zoomed-out view, such as a full page view, the browser may interpret the input as an input to zoom to the column rather than an input to link to a hyperlinked reference associated with the content, particularly when the content is no readable in the current view.

Preserving the design of the Web page's HTML-based content corresponds to

rendering the Web page at different zoom levels and panned view in accordance with its original design, which includes such things as type fonts, separator bars, tables, *etc.* Again, the Web page's design is a matter of interpretation by the particular browser, as, for example, the same content (as defined by its corresponding HTML definition) may be rendered using different colors by different browsers. Similarly, browsers may substitute fonts for fonts (as defined by corresponding HTML code) that are not supported by the browser or operating system. With respect to the scope of the terminology "preserving the [overall layout, functionality, and] design" of the content, this refers to preserving the design as interpreted by the browser[8] while at different zoom levels and panned views, as opposed to rendering the content identically to how it is rendered by a particular desktop browser that may interpret the page design differently.

With further respect to dependent claims 126, 159, 241, 260, 333, and 353, design aspects of a Web page as defined by cascaded style sheet (CSS) data included in the Web page definition are also preserved.

A similar context exists with respect to "preserving the overall layout [, functionality, and design]" of the content. Again, the page layout (to be preserved) is determined as interpreted by the browser, rather than as a comparison to how it is rendered by a particular desktop browser. As described above and in other remarks, browsers often do not render Web pages derived from the same HTML-based definition identically. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the browser art would not expect Web pages rendered using a browser in accordance with the teachings disclosed in the present application (*e.g.,* the SoftView™ browser) to render pages as *exact* scaled replicas of the same page rendered by another browser, such as Internet Explorer or Safari, for example. Also as discussed previously, due to rendering limitations such as

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[8] More particularly, differences in page interpretation will generally be a function of the browser's rendering engine (*a.k.a.* layout engine).

fixed size fonts, renderings of the same page when viewed at different zoom levels may result in small variations, as opposed to an exact scaled version of the same content (as if viewed by a magnifying glass). While there are implementations that may produce this exact result, such results are not required by the scope of the terminology "preserving the overall layout … of the content."

Each of claims 174, 180, 265, 271, and 359 include claim elements that likewise recite "preserves the overall layout, functionality, and design" of the [HTML-based Web] content, while each of claims 99, 143, 211, and 337 recite "while preserving the overall layout, functionality, and design" of the [HTML-based Web] content. Accordingly, the claim scope of the related elements in each of these claims is to be interpreted in a similar manner that that discussed above with respect to the use of similar terminology in claim 71.

Each of claims 76, 185, and 276 recite, "wherein the original page layout, functionality, and design of the Web page content are preserved at each of the different resolutions," while each of claims 128, 244, and 303 recite, "wherein the original page layout, functionality, and design of the Web page content are preserved regardless of a zoom level of the Web page." Accordingly, the claim scope of the related elements in each of these claims is to be interpreted in a similar manner that that discussed above with respect to the use of similar terminology in claim 71.

Discussion of new claim terminology, "enables [enabling] a user to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of billions of Web pages in a manner that preserves the original layout, functionality, and design of the Web page content . . ."

Each of claims 244, 303, 359, 383-389, and 393 have been amended to now recite, in part, "enables" or "enabling" "a user to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of billions of Web pages in a manner that preserves the original layout, functionality, and design of the Web page content . . ." The scope of the

terminology "in a manner that preserves the original layout, functionality, and design of the Web page content" should be in accordance with that discussed above for similar terminology in claim 71. In addition, in each of these claims the terminology "substantially any Web page" has been replace by "billions of Web pages" to be more definite.

At the time of the filing of the non-provisional parent application (US 09/878,097 – issued as US 7,210,099) (mid-2001) to which the present application claims priority, there were on the order of a several billion web pages associated with the "World Wide Web" and accessible via the Internet, with the specific number being somewhat indeterminable. As stated in paragraph [0093] of the present application, ". . . users are enabled to view the entire content of billions of existing Web pages using hand-held devices in a simple and reasonable way." This statement was based on the observation that, when tested, a browser incorporating the principles of the invention disclosed in the present application enabled the test user to browse, zoom, and pan nearly every Web page that was tested, while preserving the original page layout, functionality, and design of the Web page.[9] Based on the inherent principles and teachings disclosed, this result was expected, as the rendering engine employed by the browser (the Mozilla rendering engine) was based on the same rendering engine used in one of the two most dominant browsers at the time (i.e., the rendering engine used by the Netscape Navigator browser). (It is respectfully noted that the use of the Mozilla rendering engine in an embodiment in the present disclosure is merely exemplary, and not limiting.) Since Netscape Navigator was a dominant browser at the time, many if not most Web pages were designed to support browsing with Netscape Navigator

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[9] Of approximately 500 of the most browsed (at the time) Web pages that were tested, only a handful did not work. Of particular note was a Sony Web site that was entirely flash-based (and thus not HTML-based). It is also noted that some Web pages were/are designed to be browsed by a specific browser, such as Internet Explorer; such pages may not render and/or function properly under other browsers.

(either by intent and/or based on good HTML coding practices for manually designed pages, or through use of one of many Web page design tools that generated HTML that could be properly interpreted by Netscape Navigator).

One of skill in the art will recognize that the principles and teachings disclosed in the present application may be applied in a browser implementation employing one of many different rendering engines, such as but not limited to today's version of the Mozilla rendering engine (code-named "Gecko") used by the Firefox and Netscape Navigator browsers, the rendering engine employed by Microsoft Internet Explorer (code-named "Trident" (*aka* MSHTML)), or the Webkit rendering engine use by Apple's Safari browser. Since each of these rendering engines are capable of rendering the vast majority of today's Web pages[10], a browser implementing such a rendering engine in combination with the principles and teachings disclosed in the present application would likewise be capable of rendering the vast majority of billions[11] of today's Web pages while preserving the page layout, functionality, and design of the Web pages under various zoom levels and panned views.

Conclusion

In view of the amendments and the remarks above, Applicant respectfully submits that this application is in condition for allowance. If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse action in any of the

---

[10] One of skill in the browser art would recognize that rendering engines do not render Web pages completely by themselves, but rather employ various support functions provided by the host operating system for particular rendering operations. Among these support functions is support for rendering text in various languages. The particular languages that are supported will vary depending on the operating system and/or extensions to the operating system (or otherwise add-on functionality provided by the browser) for rendering text of a particular language. If support for rendering text in a given language via either the operating system or a particular extension is not available, the text content in such a language will not be able to be rendered on pages that include such text content.

[11] Depending on the source, it is estimated there are currently 16-48 billion Web pages available via the Internet.

claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone R. Alan Burnett at (425) 417-4729 or (425) 562-0923 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: May 20, 2007 /S/ R. Alan Burnett

R. Alan Burnett
Reg. No. 46,149

4108 131st Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	3327923
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	59860
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	20-MAY-2008
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	11:25:11
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	Supplemental Response or Supplemental Amendment	Rohrabaugh_P001XD_Supplemental_Amendment_2-BW.pdf	1729484 8c7fa1bd98bd1969c8c36bf30ab43ec5b4663d05	no	96

Warnings:	
Information:	

Total Files Size (in bytes):	1729484

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 (07-06)
Approved for use through 1/31/2007. OMB 0651-0032
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.

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Substitute for Form PTO-875

Application or Docket Number	Filing Date	☒ To be Mailed
11/045,757	01/28/2005	

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY ☒ RATE ($)	SMALL ENTITY ☒ FEE ($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE ($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*	X $ =		OR	X $ =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*	X $ =			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 $250 ($125 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			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

AMENDMENT 05/20/2008	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE ($)	SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE ($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE ($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 319	Minus	** 393	= 0	X $25 =	0	OR	X $ =	
Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 14	Minus	***14	= 0	X $105 =	0	OR	X $ =	
☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
					TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0	OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

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

Legal Instrument Examiner:
/KATRINA HARLING/

RECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER
JAN 23 2008

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2708615
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	59860
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	12-JAN-2008
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	13:47:44
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	Supplemental Response or Supplemental Amendment	Rohrabaugh_P001XD_Supplemental_Amendment.pdf	229018 09ca8df238e21h028cf36982ae197fa92e81917c	no	67

Warnings:	
Information:	

2	Drawings-only black and white line drawings	P001dwg1_replacement_sheet_all-bw.pdf	669031 930f72410509cc53da046f1b11f2bf6a512128e8	no	22
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Fee Worksheet (PTO-06)	fee-info.pdf	8272 454edabbdd99df70f74c97d4a95393c3acb74e0	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	906321		

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.

I tried to pay extra claim fees when this was submitted, but the credit card payment system was not working. EBC advised to pay via form 2038.

R. Alan Burnett
46,149

01/25/2008 PCHOMP 00000013 11045757

01 FC:2201 105.00 OP
02 FC:2202 725.00 OP

Attorney Docket No. 005207.P001XD *Patent*

Certificate of Electronic Filing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being Electronically Filed via EFS on January 22, 2008
Date of Electronic Filing

R. Alan Burnett
Name of Person Filing Correspondence

/S/ R. Alan Burnett — January 22, 2007
Signature — Date

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	)	
	)	
Rohrabaugh *et al.*	)	Examiner: Tran, Quoc A.
	)	
Serial No. 11/045,757	)	Art Unit: 2176
	)	
Filed: June 8, 2001	)	
	)	
For: SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES	)	

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of Information Disclosure Citation Form PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 together with copies of the documents cited on that form. It is respectfully requested that the cited documents be considered and that the enclosed copy of Information Disclosure Citation Form PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 be initialed by the Examiner to indicate such consideration and a copy thereof returned to applicant(s).

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.97, the submission of this Information Disclosure Statement is not to be construed as a representation that a search has been made and is not to be construed as an admission that the information cited in this statement is material to patentability.

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.97, this Information Disclosure Statement is being submitted under one of the following (as indicated by an "X" to the left of the appropriate paragraph):

_____ 37 C.F.R. §1.97(b).

_____ 37 C.F.R. §1.97(c). If so, then enclosed with this Information Disclosure Statement is one of the following:

X **A statement pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.97(e) or**

____ A check for $180.00 for the fee under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(p).

_____ 37 C.F.R. §1.97(d). If so, then enclosed with this Information Disclosure Statement are the following:

(1) A statement pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.97(e); and

(2) A check for $180.00 for the fee under 37 C.F.R. §1.17(p) for submission of the Information Disclosure Statement.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: January 22, 2008 /S/ R. Alan Burnett

R. Alan Burnett
Reg. No. 46,149

4108 131st Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006
(425) 562-0923

Attorney Docket No. 005207.P001XD *Patent*

Certificate of Electronic Filing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being Electronically Filed via EFS on January 22, 2008
Date of Electronic Filing
R. Alan Burnett
Name of Person Filing Correspondence
/S/ R. Alan Burnett — January 22, 2007
Signature — Date

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	)	
	)	
Rohrabaugh *et al.*	)	Examiner: Tran, Quoc A.
	)	
Serial No. 11/045,757	)	Art Unit: 2176
	)	
Filed: June 8, 2001	)	
	)	
For: SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES	)	

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT REMARKS

Sir:

Applicants respectfully request the Examiner consider the following remarks which are provided in conjunction with a concurrently filed Supplemental Information Disclosure.

REMARKS

Concurrently filed herewith is a Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement by which the Applicants are attempting to disclose information concerning the Opera 3.60 browser software application (hereinafter *Opera 3.60* may also be used to designate this software application). In accordance with *In re Epstein*, 32 F.3d 1559, 1567-68, 31 USPQ2d 1817, 1823 (Fed. Cir. 1994), it is believed that the *Opera 3.60* software application (itself) and textual content in the application's html and txt files qualifies as prior art under *35 U.S.C. §102(b)* as being "…in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of the application for patent in the United States …" As is well understood, "the date of application" in a continuation or divisional application refers to the priority date of the continuation or divisional application. Similarly, if the parent application is based on a provisional application, the filing date of the provisional application applies for the purpose of the "critical date" under *35 U.S.C. §102(b)*. The critical date of the instant application is the filing date of the first provisional application referenced in the priority chain (60/211,019), that being June 12, 2000. It is believed by the Applicants that the *Opera 3.60* software application was at least one of in use or on sale in this country prior to June 12, 1999. In view of this belief and in accordance with Applicants' and the undersigned representative's duties under Rule 56 (*37 C.F.R. § 1.56*), Applicants hereby submit a copy of the *Opera 3.60* browser software application and supporting material.

With emphasis added through underlining, M.P.E.P. § 2128 states:

> An electronic publication, including an on-line database or Internet publication, is considered to be a "printed publication" within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 102(a) and (b) provided the publication was accessible to persons concerned with the art to which the document relates. See *In re Wyer*, 655 F.2d 221, 227, 210 USPQ 790, 795 (CCPA

1981) ("Accordingly, whether information is printed, handwritten, or on microfilm or a magnetic disc or tape, etc., the one who wishes to characterize the information, in whatever form it may be, as a 'printed publication' * * * should produce sufficient proof of its dissemination or that it has otherwise been available and accessible to persons concerned with the art to which the document relates and thus most likely to avail themselves of its contents.'" (citations omitted).).

With emphasis added through underlining, M.P.E.P. § 2128 further states:

> Prior art disclosures on the Internet or on an on-line database are considered to be publicly available as of the date the item was publicly posted. *>Absent evidence of the date that the disclosure was publicly posted, if< the publication >itself< does not include a publication date (or retrieval date), it cannot be relied upon as prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) or (b)

Applicants acknowledge the basis for the belief that *Opera 3.60* was in use and/or on sale in the United States prior to June 12, 1999 is based on hearsay evidence that would normally be excluded under the Federal Rules of Evidence. However, as discussed in *Epstein*, "The general rule is that administrative agencies like the PTO are not bound by the rules of evidence that govern judicial proceeding." In consideration of hearsay evidence being allowed, the belief that *Opera 3.60* was in use or on sale in the United States basis is based on the following.

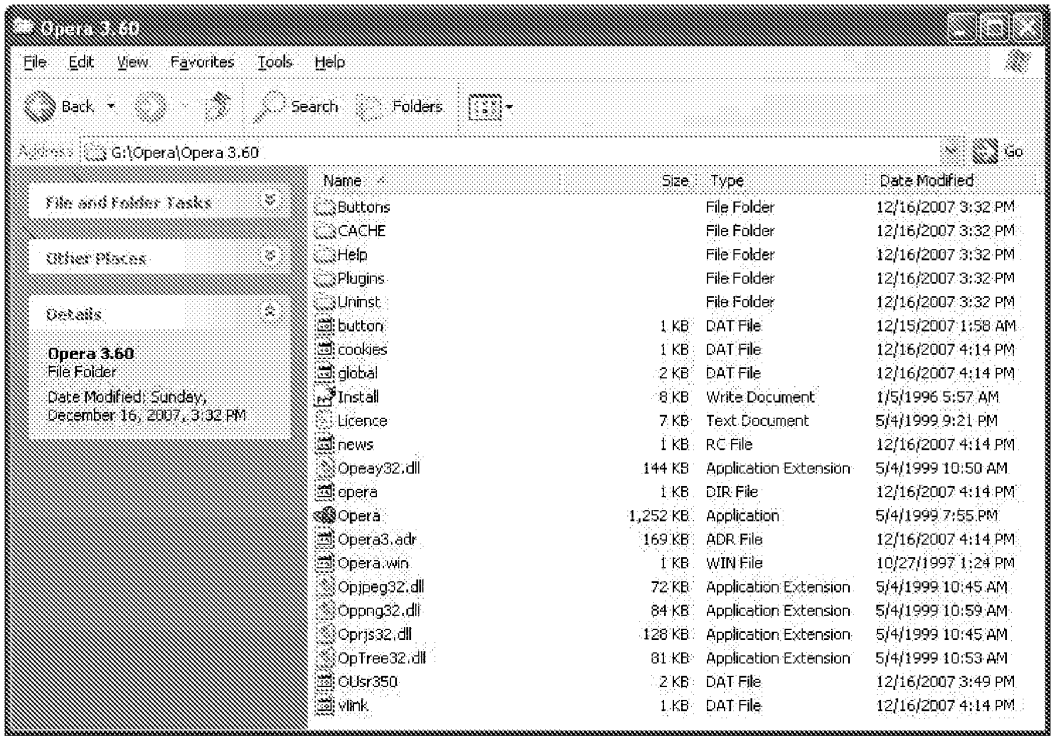
Substantially all versions of the Opera browser, including version 3.60, are purportedly available for download from a German Web page with a URL of

http://opera-fansite.de/wiki/download+alte+Versionen.

A printout of the corresponding Web page is submitted herewith. Another Web page concerning a timeline of Opera Browser Releases (also having a printout submitted herewith) indicates that Opera version 3.60 was released on May 12, 1999. Presumably, the 3.60 version of Opera was available over the Internet on or shortly after this date, as the software application was developed

in Norway by a Norwegian company, and distribution of the software was typically via the Internet. In considering this documentary evidence, it is believed that download of *Opera 3.60* was available to a person in the United States at least prior to June 12, 1999, the §102(b) bar date.

To further support the dates purported on the attached Web pages, the software accessible via the German Web page has been downloaded and installed on several computers operated by Applicant Gary Rohrabaugh and the undersigned representative, further details of which are submitted herewith. The dates of the software components are depicted below in the following screenshot of the file listing in a copy of the directory in which Opera was installed on one computer:



Explorer Listing of *Opera 3.60* Components (top level folder)

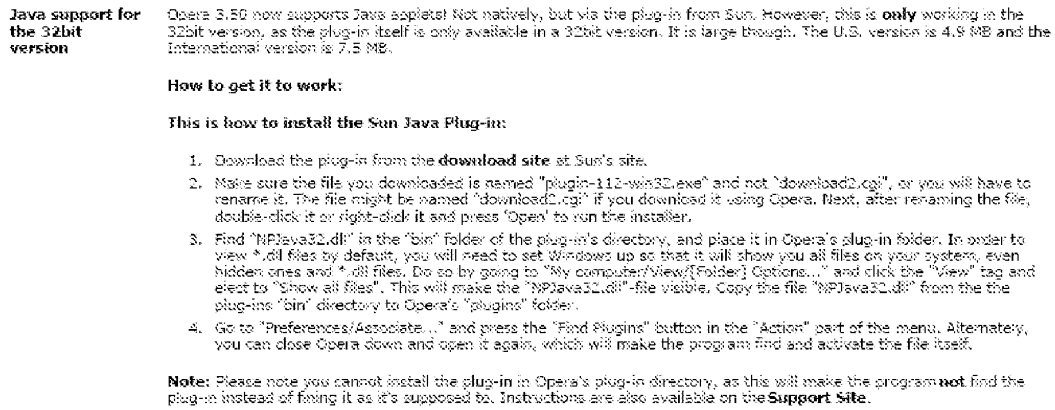
As is clearly evident, several of the software components, including the Opera application itself, have a date of 5/4/1999. This adds support to the belief that Opera 3.60 was in fact released on May 12, 1999.

In a separate filing to be mailed approximately January 22, 2008, Applicants will provide three copies of the following on CD-R Media:

1) A software copy of the *Opera 3.60* self-extracting (.exe) file downloaded by the aforementioned German Web page (360.exe in Opera 3.60 Self Extract folder).
2) A software copy of the *Opera 3.60* components in their installation configuration. (Opera 3.60 Folder)
3) Software copies of the PDF files corresponding to the Opera 3.60 Help documentation (Opera 3.60 Documentation (PDF) folder).
4) A software copy of a self-extracting file from which the version 1.1.2 Java Plug-in may be installed. (Java 1.1.2 Plug-in folder)
5) Software copies of the PDF files corresponding to the screenshots. (Opera 3.60 Screenshots subfolders)
6) Software copies of the MS Word documents from which the PDF files of the screenshots were derived, to provide access to JPEG screenshot images. (Opera 3.60 Screenshots subfolder)
7) Software copies of the PDF files corresponding to the aforementioned German Web page and Opera version release Web page. (Opera Release Web Pages folder)

The *Opera 3.60* self-extracting (.exe) file may be run to install *Opera 3.60* on a computer running a Windows-based operating system. Successful installation and operation has been confirmed on computers running Windows 98, Windows 2000 Professional, and Windows XP operating systems. Confirmation of compatibility with Windows Vista OS has not been attempted.

Similarly, the Java 1.1.2 plug-in can be installed by running the corresponding plugin-112-win32.exe file. Further details for installing the Java 1.1.2 plug-in are shown below:



Java support for the 32bit version

Opera 3.50 now supports Java applets! Not natively, but via the plug-in from Sun. However, this is **only** working in the 32bit version, as the plug-in itself is only available in a 32bit version. It is large though. The U.S. version is 4.9 MB and the International version is 7.5 MB.

How to get it to work:

This is how to install the Sun Java Plug-in:

1. Download the plug-in from the **download site** at Sun's site.
2. Make sure the file you downloaded is named "plugin-112-win32.exe" and not "download2.cgi", or you will have to rename it. The file might be named "download2.cgi" if you download it using Opera. Next, after renaming the file, double-click it or right-click it and press 'Open' to run the installer.
3. Find "NPJava32.dll" in the "bin" folder of the plug-in's directory, and place it in Opera's plug-in folder. In order to view *.dll files by default, you will need to set Windows up so that it will show you all files on your system, even hidden ones and *.dll files. Do so by going to "My computer\View\[Folder] Options..." and click the "View" tag and elect to "Show all files". This will make the "NPJava32.dll"-file visible. Copy the file "NPJava32.dll" from the the plug-ins "bin" directory to Opera's "plugins" folder.
4. Go to "Preferences/Associate..." and press the "Find Plugins" button in the "Action" part of the menu. Alternately, you can close Opera down and open it again, which will make the program find and activate the file itself.

Note: Please note you cannot install the plug-in in Opera's plug-in directory, as this will make the program **not** find the plug-in instead of fixing it as it's supposed to. Instructions are also available on the **Support Site**.

It is noted the Java plug-in is not needed to run Javascript, which is alleged to be supported in the *Opera 3.60* documentation. It is further noted that there was no difference observed when running *Opera 3.60* with or without the Java 1.1.2 plug-in, although *Opera 3.60* was not tested extensively.

In attempting to submit the software copies referenced above, the undersigned representative researched the MPEP and consulted a number of other patent attorneys at various well-respected law firms. It was the general consensus that there is no provision in the MPEP to submit copies of software applications, although there are provisions for submitting materials relevant to patentability on CD-R Media (for example, biological sequence listings). Accordingly, applicants are attempting to meet the Rule 56 disclosure criteria, in part, via submission of the above-mentioned materials on CD-R Media.

It is understood that the software provided on the CD-R Media may not be accepted (under provisions unknown to the undersigned representative or otherwise). Moreover, it is understood that the USPTO may have rules that prevent examiners from installing software application submitted in this manner for testing purposes. According, Applicants also submit herewith a number of

screenshots captured while running *Opera 3.60* on computers running Microsoft Windows 98 and Windows 2000 Professional operating systems. Applicants acknowledge the screen shots are merely representative of the behavior of *Opera 3.60* when viewing a handful of Web pages; submission of additional screenshots is believed to be cumulative.

Use of Wayback Machine (Internet Archive)

The sets of screenshots that are submitted in the associated Information Disclosure Statement filed herewith were accessed using the "Wayback Machine" (*a.k.a.* Internet Archive), which may be accessed at www.archive.org/. This website is operated as a non-profit organization established to preserve Web sites by taking regular "snapshots." As stated on the website,

> The Internet Archive is a 501(c)(3) non-profit that was founded to build an Internet library, with the purpose of offering permanent access for researchers, historians, and scholars to historical collections that exist in digital format. Founded in 1996 and located in the Presidio of San Francisco, the Archive has been receiving data donations from Alexa Internet and others. In late 1999, the organization started to grow to include more well-rounded collections. Now the Internet Archive includes texts, audio, moving images, and software as well as archived web pages in our collections.

For the purpose of this submission, it is presumed that the information concerning the archival dates is valid (or otherwise close to accurate). Several of the Web pages have dates on them, adding validity to the alleged dates.

The purpose of using the Internet Archive was to observe the behavior of *Opera 3.60* when rendering Web pages that were available proximate to its release date (May 12, 1999). Try as he may, the undersigned representative could not find any Web pages with dates from May 12 – June 12 1999 – that is between the release date of *Opera 3.60* and the one year §102(b) date. In view of this, Web pages with publication dates proximate to May 12, 1999 were selected (as available). It is reasonable to believe these Web pages were likely

available on May 12, 1999, or shortly thereafter. Accordingly, applicants respectfully assert that the disclosed screenshots qualify as prior art under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) in view of the *In re Epstein*, as discussed above.

Applicants respectfully note that the versions of the Web pages returned by the Internet Archive are augmented with the following script (or similar) located at the end of the page source document:

```
<SCRIPT language="Javascript">
<!--

// FILE ARCHIVED ON 19991010025744 AND RETRIEVED FROM THE
// INTERNET ARCHIVE ON 20080121053652.
// JAVASCRIPT APPENDED BY WAYBACK MACHINE, COPYRIGHT INTERNET ARCHIVE.
// ALL OTHER CONTENT MAY ALSO BE PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT (17 U.S.C.
// SECTION 108(a)(3)).

   var sWayBackCGI = "http://web.archive.org/web/19991010025744/";

   function xResolveUrl(url) {
      var image = new Image();
      image.src = url;
      return image.src;
   }
   function xLateUrl(aCollection, sProp) {
      var i = 0;
      for(i = 0; i < aCollection.length; i++) {
         if (typeof(aCollection[i][sProp]) == "string") {
          if (aCollection[i][sProp].indexOf("mailto:") == -1 &&
             aCollection[i][sProp].indexOf("javascript:") == -1) {
            if(aCollection[i][sProp].indexOf("http") == 0) {
                aCollection[i][sProp] = sWayBackCGI +
aCollection[i][sProp];
            } else {
                aCollection[i][sProp] = sWayBackCGI +
xResolveUrl(aCollection[i][sProp]);
            }
         }
         }
      }
   }

   xLateUrl(document.getElementsByTagName("IMG"),"src");
   xLateUrl(document.getElementsByTagName("A"),"href");
   xLateUrl(document.getElementsByTagName("AREA"),"href");
   xLateUrl(document.getElementsByTagName("OBJECT"),"codebase");
   xLateUrl(document.getElementsByTagName("OBJECT"),"data");
   xLateUrl(document.getElementsByTagName("APPLET"),"codebase");
   xLateUrl(document.getElementsByTagName("APPLET"),"archive");
   xLateUrl(document.getElementsByTagName("EMBED"),"src");
   xLateUrl(document.getElementsByTagName("BODY"),"background");
   var forms = document.getElementsByTagName("FORM");
   if (forms) {
       var j = 0;
```

```
        for (j = 0; j < forms.length; j++) {
                f = forms[j];
                if (typeof(f.action)  == "string") {
                   if(typeof(f.method)  == "string") {
                       if(typeof(f.method) != "post") {
                          f.action = sWayBackCGI + f.action;
                       }
                    }
                }
         }
    }


//-->
</SCRIPT>
```

Applicants do not believe the added script has any adverse affect to the rendering of the pages. Rather, the script appears to be for the purpose of resolving URLs referenced within the HTML page definition.

In addition to the screenshot documents identified in the Information Disclosure Statement form 1449, there are some additional screenshots documents that are not being submitted as IDS references (since they are not purported to qualify as prior art references under *Epstein*), but are being submitted for more complete observation of the *Opera 3.60* behavior. It is noted that all of the screenshots captured in the documents listed in the IDS were captured using a machine running the Windows 2000 Professional operating system. Applicants note that there was no observed behavior difference of any significance when rendering pages with *Opera 3.60* under Windows 98 and Windows 2000 Professional, as evidenced by the screenshot documents submitted herewith but not listed in on IDS form 1449. It is noted that Windows 2000 was not available at the time of *Opera 3.60's* release date (it became available in early 2000).

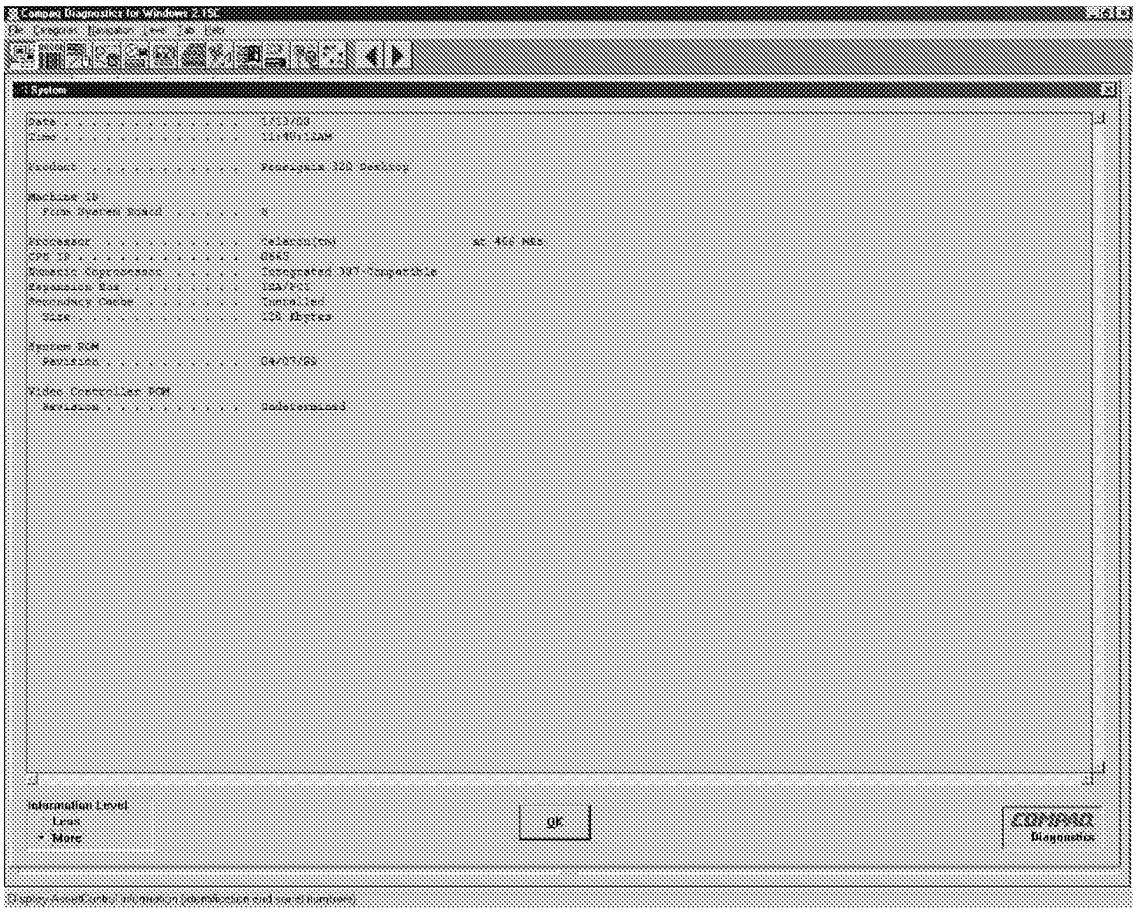
Test Environments

As discussed above, *Opera 3.60* was tested on computers running Microsoft Windows 98, Windows 2000 Professional, and Windows XP operating

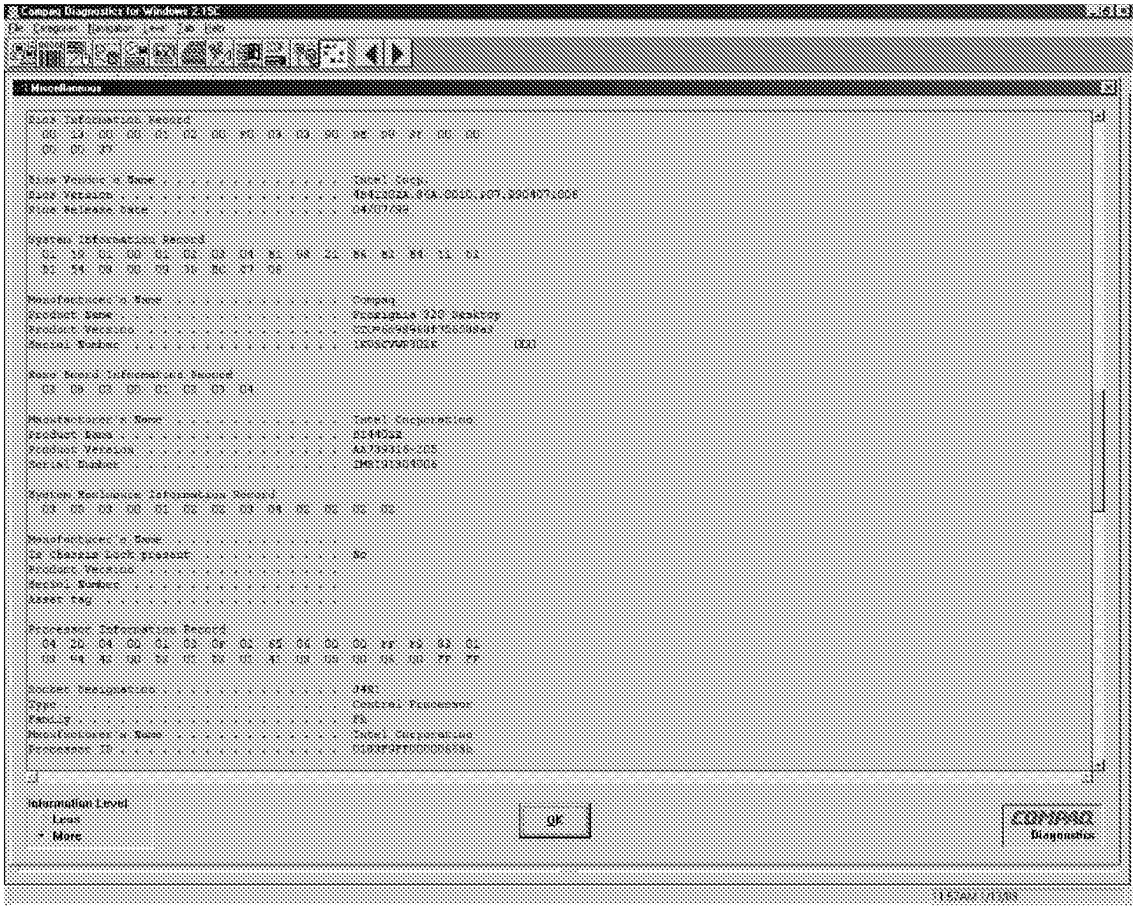
systems. However, only screenshots from computers running Windows 98 and Windows 2000 Professional are submitted herewith.

In general, the purpose of the screenshots is to demonstrate the behavior of the self-described (by *Opera 3.60* documentation) "page zooming" feature. The page zooming feature is (presumably) designed to enable users to view Web pages at different zoom levels; however, the performance of this feature was rather unpredictable and inconsistent, as evidence by the attached screenshots.

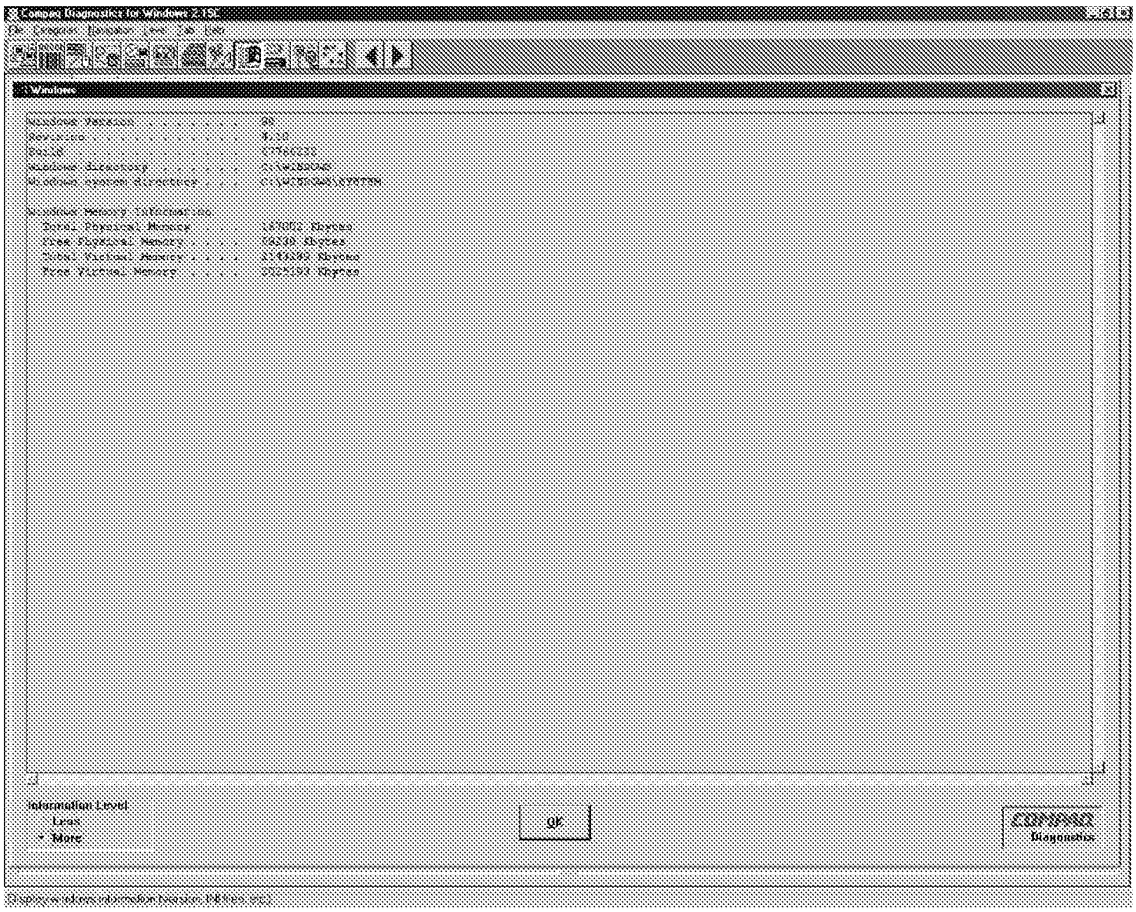
The first test machine comprised a Compaq Prosignia 320 desktop computer running Windows 98. More specific details of this computer and operating system are evidenced by the following screenshots, which were generated by a Compaq Diagnostics utility application. It is noted the Java 1.1.2 Plug-in was not installed on this computer.



This screenshot shows a System Panel identifying basic system information, including the system having an Intel Celeron processor running at 466 MHz and a System ROM revision date of 04/07/99



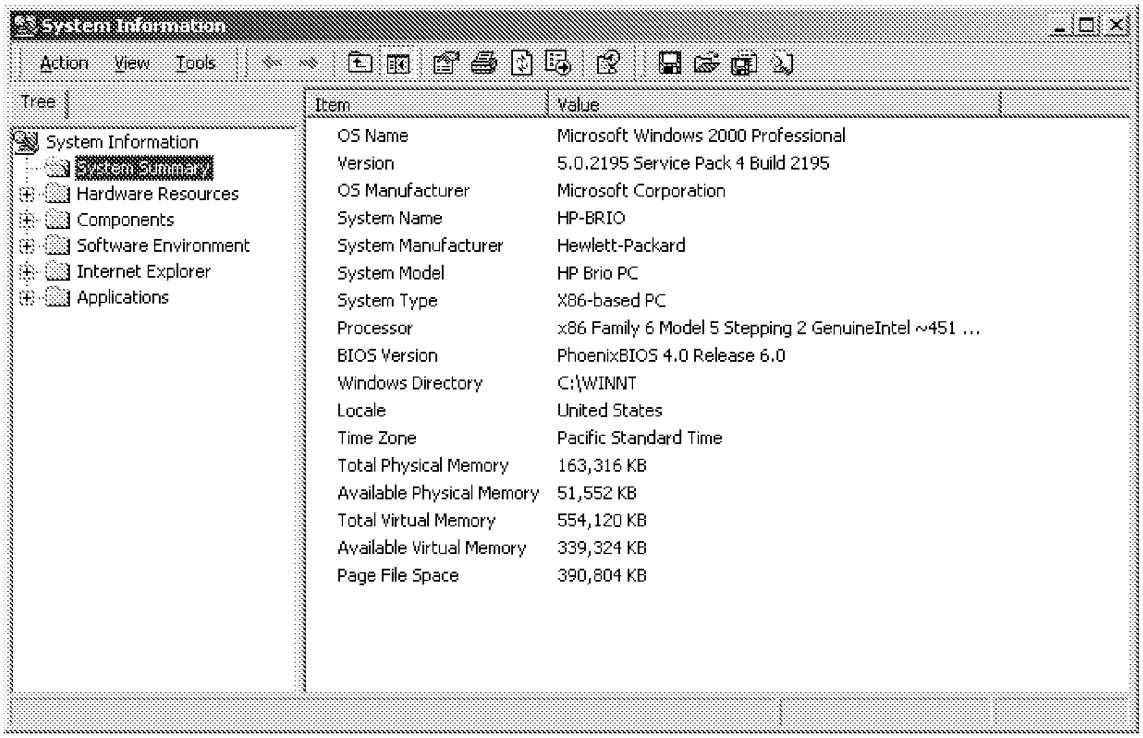
Screen shot of a portion of a Miscellaneous screen providing further details of the System, including Bios version, processor details, etc.



Screenshot of Windows version information. The Windows version is Windows 98, revision 4.10, build 67766222.

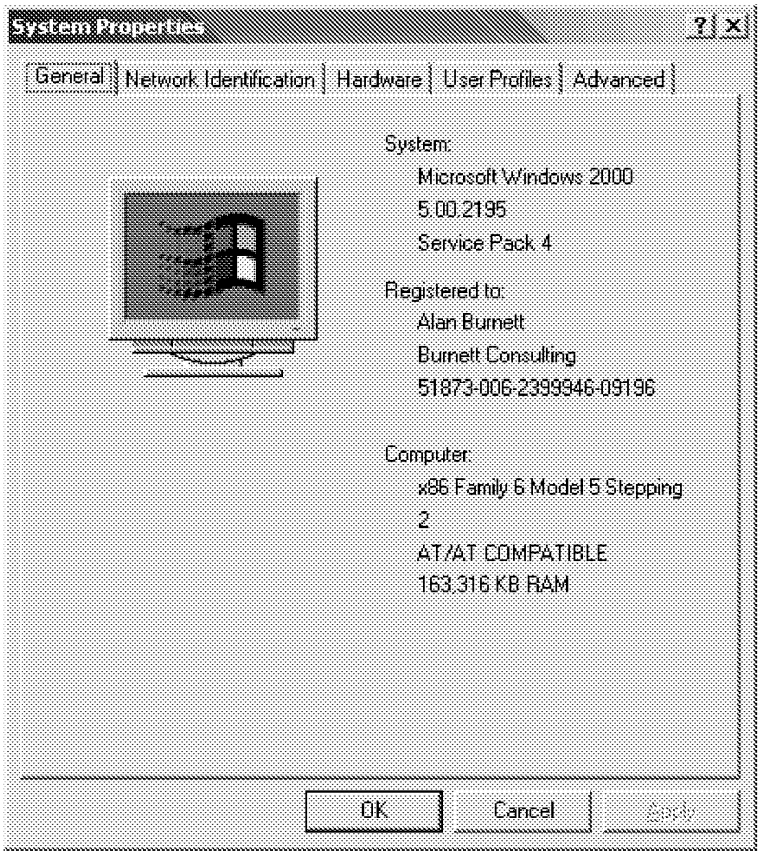
Screenshot that were captured using this computer are labeled "Compaq Prosignia 320 – Windows 98."

The second computer used for the screenshots was a Hewlett-Packard Brio computer running Windows 2000 Professional. Unfortunately, the Brio did not come with a diagnostics utility similar to the Compaq. Accordingly, the following configuration information generated by a Windows utility is provided.

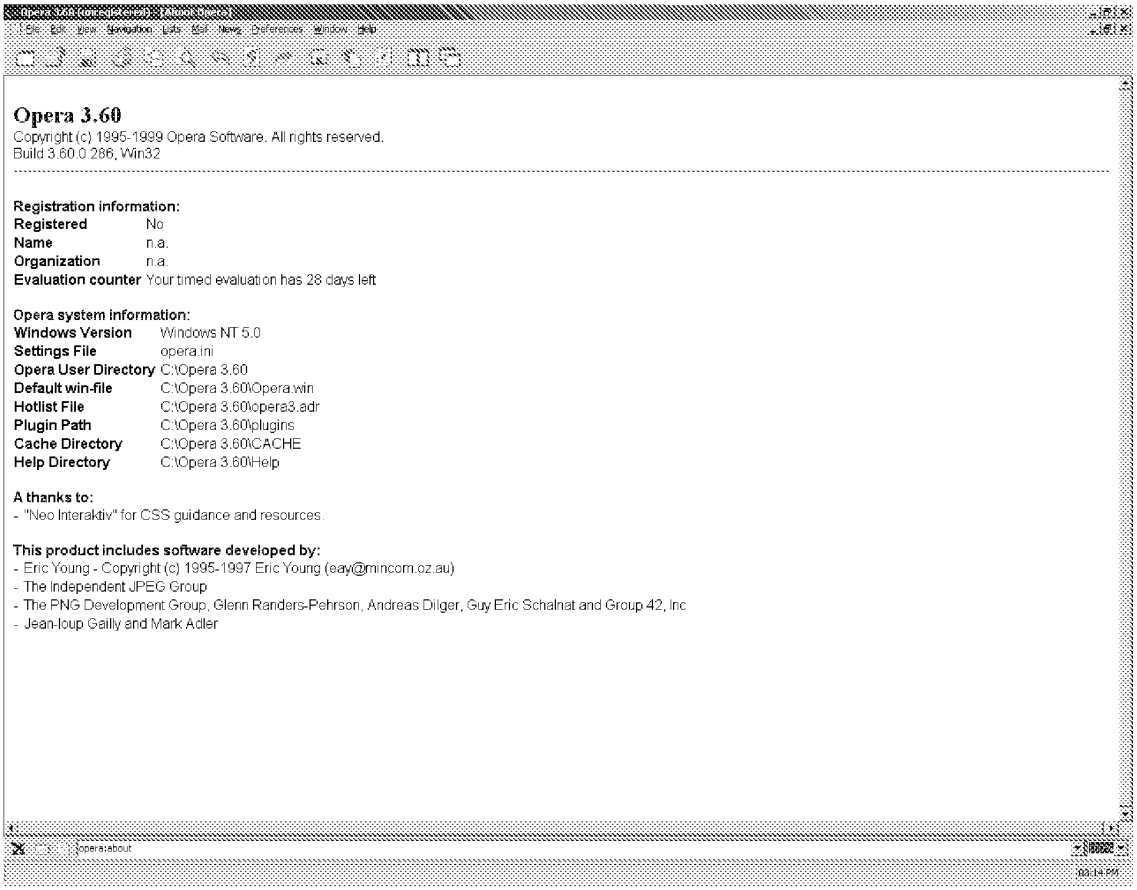


This screenshot shows basic system information, including identifying the OS name and version, system (computer) information, BIOS version, etc.

This screenshot was generated by selecting the About Windows option



This screenshot was generated by selecting System from the Control Panel Window



This screenshot was captured by selecting the *Opera 3.60* help menu item "About Opera." It is unknown why Opera detected the Windows version as Windows NT 5.0 – the actual OS was Windows 2000 Professional.

Screenshots that were captured using this second computer are labeled "HP Brio – Windows 2000 Professional." It is noted that the Java 1.1.2 Plug-in was installed on the HP Brio computer.

Brief Discussion of Results

First, *Opera 3.60* behaved similarly on both operating systems. In general, there was no perceptible difference in behavior between *Opera 3.60* running on Windows 98 or Windows 2000 Professional, which is expected, since allegedly these Microsoft Windows operating systems are backwards

compatible, meaning an application that would run on Windows 98 should run in a similar manner on Windows 2000.

As discussed above, the overall behavior of the "page zooming" feature was inconsistent and somewhat unpredictable. More specific details of the results of various example Web pages are contained in the auxiliary screenshot documents submitted herewith; however, the screenshot documents listed in the IDS are submitted without comment[1].

Of the auxiliary screenshot documents, the most demonstrable one includes screenshots illustrating the comparison between the www.arbidol.org original home page and its modified version. At 100% (that is, the rendering engine's interpretation of the Web page's content, layout, and attributes as defined by the page's HTML-based content), the original and modified versions of the page render substantially identically (at the browser window size used in for the comparison test). However, while page zooming of the original page functions fairly well (that is, it substantially preserves the page layout and attributes at most zoom levels), the page layout and attributes of the modified page are clearly not preserved at many zoom levels. This demonstrates that the rendered versions of the pages at zoom levels other than 100% are not based on the rendering engine's interpretation of the page at 100% - that is the interpretation of the page designer's intent of what the page is designed to render like. As a result, the scheme used for page zooming by Opera 3.60 will not produce scaled versions of the original page (as defined via the page's HTML-based content) in a manner that preserves the original page layout and attributes of the content for many Web pages.

In addition to reviewing the submitted screenshots, the Examiner is encouraged to install *Opera 3.60* and test it on his own. Applicant's note, it is

[1] There is textual information provided with these documents identifying various test parameters.

easier to observe how the page zooming feature behaves when zooming in person. For example, one can observe the page layout change using incremental zooming. Using the CTRL key in combination with the mouse scroll wheel (if available) is particularly useful for incremental zooming.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: January 22, 2008 /S/ R. Alan Burnett

R. Alan Burnett
Reg. No. 46,149

4108 131st Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006
(425) 562-0923

Attachments:

Auxiliary screenshot documents:

3_60_Arbidol_Win_2K_and_98.pdf

3_60_Arbidol_Win_2K_Compare.pdf

3_60_Google_Win_2K_and_98.pdf

3_60_Newport_Win_2K_and_98.pdf

3_60_Opera_Company_Win_2K_and98.pdf

3_60_Win_2K_Opera_10-10-99.pdf

Web page printouts:

Die_inoffizielle_Opera-Fansite_Download-alte_Versionen.pdf

Opera_Browser_Releases_timeline.pdf

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2746853
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	59860
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	22-JAN-2008
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	13:01:07
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	Information Disclosure Statement Letter	P001XD_IDS_Form_E_Supplemental_1.pdf	24991 90b536443211f0f96743c6be5fe6134984 8b52cc7	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					

2	Information Disclosure Statement Letter	P001XD_IDS_PTO_1449.pdf	43010 52e09922a3d10960ee7d13b8169d99e686089192	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Information Disclosure Statement Letter	P001XD_Statement_Under_197e_electronic.pdf	24144 42f2e33bf84b98a9bbb525ff536f2e2d4d4fff56	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Information Disclosure Statement Letter	P001XD_S_IDS_Remarks.pdf	487085 65e1e1f277611015e59eb9b5b77ff27771e9cf97	no	18
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	NPL Documents	opera-document-combined.pdf	1242750 e574601b57e3fc14197ba735ccc2fc325ea7ce8e	no	87
Warnings:					
Information:					
6	NPL Documents	3_60_Win_2K_Altavista_5-1-99.pdf	539015 191a1e234ccaa4ab477fd84cf41bbb02fc039043	no	13
Warnings:					
Information:					
7	NPL Documents	3_60_Win_2K_CNET_5-8-99.pdf	1446018 3d283657a3e10da7acb06b0d00d6bbfd92ce0d9e	no	23
Warnings:					
Information:					
8	NPL Documents	3_60_Win_2K_Excite_5-8-99.pdf	849496 282c39473a531f5cf2cba86096f5fbf712a338b8	no	14
Warnings:					
Information:					
9	NPL Documents	3_60_Win_2K_NYTimes_4-22-99.pdf	1497889 8a3b74abcc8eff77ab178abe9f134396984955f4	no	15
Warnings:					
Information:					
10	NPL Documents	3_60_Win_2K_Softsource_4-17-99.pdf	1150160 f932159bfc6a478b2f3ccbde978cd3ca83e819b5	no	16
Warnings:					
Information:					

11	NPL Documents	3_60_Win_2K_Texas_4-27-99.pdf	1741068 571bde5aa6bdc6640a8a6efc423091919f42115e	no	12
Warnings:					
Information:					
12	NPL Documents	3_60_Win_2K_USPTO_5-5-99.pdf	1082388 328b2cb893e907799d87933565fc5d73433373c6	no	13
Warnings:					
Information:					
13	NPL Documents	3_60_Win_2K_Yahoo_5-8-99.pdf	558222 ab44e05c603576361c059e024bc9d2cc1a79c996	no	10
Warnings:					
Information:					
14	Examination support document	3_60_Arbidol_Win_2K_and_98.pdf	986485 a161aba4e221d640133eef42569640215b325e92	no	15
Warnings:					
Information:					
15	Examination support document	3_60_Arbidol_Win_2K_Compare.pdf	2130953 7710ed8682f437a7dfc4f2556bb371c07b6f1319	no	33
Warnings:					
Information:					
16	Examination support document	3_60_Google_Win_2K_and_98.pdf	879474 c3242b390dabfae661faa4cd4e7d8cce6435cfdb	no	15
Warnings:					
Information:					
17	Examination support document	3_60_Newport_Win_2K_and_98.pdf	1986774 8ede46d4319c0ba4d11cab6dd202c2d7c2e8eba3	no	19
Warnings:					
Information:					
18	Examination support document	3_60_Opera_Company_Win_2K_and_98.pdf	1097856 8caf44adbcc35830d2137c09b54482e47fd9991c	no	15
Warnings:					
Information:					
19	Examination support document	3_60_Win_2K_Opera_10-10-99.pdf	1310361 13e789b7f9591e4ad978b4a1c163b928390b2f25	no	14
Warnings:					
Information:					

20	Examination support document	Die_inoffizielle_Opera-Fansite_Download_alte_Versionen.pdf	25214 8d359c307a9aaa37739f8d9f26f9c7d028fb0dfe	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	19103353	

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.

Attorney Docket No. 005207.P001XD *Patent*

Certificate of Electronic Filing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being Electronically Filed via EFS on January 22, 2008
Date of Electronic Filing

R. Alan Burnett
Name of Person Filing Correspondence

/S/ R. Alan Burnett — January 22, 2008
Signature — Date

Attorney's Docket No. 005207.P001XD PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	
Rohrabaugh *et al.*	Examiner: Tran, Quoc A.
Serial No. 11/045,757	Art Unit: 2176
Filed: June 8, 2001	
For: SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES	

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

STATEMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.97(e)

Sir:

I hereby certify (as indicated by an "X" to the left of the appropriate paragraph):

_____ That each item of information contained in the accompanying 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.

_X_ That no item of information contained in the accompanying Information Disclosure Statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the undersigned attorney after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the Information Disclosure Statement was known to any individual designated in §1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing the Information Disclosure Statement.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: January 22, 2008 /S/ R. Alan Burnett

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Substitute for Form 1449/PTO				Complete if Known	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT *(use as many sheets as necessary)*				Application Number	11/045,757
				Filing Date	June 8, 2001
				First Named Inventor:	Rohrabaugh
				Art Unit	2176
				Examiner Name	Quoc A. Tran
Sheet	1	**of**	2	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Document Number Number-Kind Code[2] (If known)		Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
		US-				
		US-				
		US-				
		US-				
		US-				
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		US-				
		US-				

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Foreign Patent Document Country Code[3] Number[4] Kind Code[5] (if known)	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[6]

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609; Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. [1]Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional). [2]See Kinds Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.uspto.gov or MPEP 901.04. [3]Enter Office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [4]For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [5]Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST. 16 if possible. [6]Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

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 2 hours 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, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SENT FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 (1-800-786-9199) and select option 2.

Based on Form PTO/SB/08A (04-03) as modified by LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS on 01/12/08

Substitute for Form 1449/PTO				Complete if Known	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT *(use as many sheets as necessary)*				Application Number	11/045,757
				Filing Date	June 8, 2001
				First Named Inventor:	Rohrabaugh
				Art Unit	2176
				Examiner Name	Quoc A. Tran
Sheet	2	**of**	2	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No[1]	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, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published	T[2]
		Combined Printout of HTML Help Files for Opera 3.60 (HTML pages printed to PDF docs and combined), Available on May 12, 1999.	
		Screenshots compilations of Web pages using Opera 3.60, including: www.Altavista.com – May 1, 1999 www.cnet.com – May 8, 1999 www.excite.com – May 8, 1999 www.nytimes.com – April 22, 1999 www.softsource.com – April 17, 1999 www.utexas.edu – April 27, 1999 www.uspto.gov – May 5, 1999 www.yahoo.com – May 8, 1999	

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

*Examiner: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. [1]Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional). [2]Applicant is to place a check mark here if English translation is attached.

Based on Form PTO/SB/08A (04-03) as modified by LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS on 01/12/08

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2746879
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	59860
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	22-JAN-2008
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	13:04:07
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	Examination support document	Opera_Browser_Releases_timeline.pdf	58959 380b28ba5db94fbb31a57abd1b4fa5632ae55807	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					

Total Files Size (in bytes):	58959

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.

Attorney Docket No. 005207.P001XD *Patent*

Certificate of Electronic Filing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being Electronically Filed via EFS

on January 12, 2008

Date of Electronic Filing

R. Alan Burnett

Name of Person Filing Correspondence

/S/ R. Alan Burnett January 12, 2008

Signature Date

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	)	
	)	
Rohrabaugh *et al.*	)	Examiner: Tran, Quoc A.
	)	
Serial No. 11/045,757	)	Art Unit: 2176
	)	
Filed: June 8, 2001	)	
	)	
For: SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES	)	

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

SUPPLEMENTAL AMENDMENT

Sir:

Applicants request the Examiner to enter the following amendment and to reconsider all pending claims in view of the amendment and the following remarks.

Amendments begin on page 2. Remarks begin on page 62.

AMENDMENT

In the Drawings

A replacement set of drawing sheets is filed electronically herewith to replace all previously filed drawings sheets. In the replacement sheets for FIGs. 2A, 2B, and 2C, a typographical error has been corrected (XLM corrected to XML). The other replacement drawings sheets are being filed to provide a better resolution version of the Figures – the drawing sheets are output from their original application (Visio) to a PDF file as compared with scanning in the drawings to a PDF file (as done by the USPTO with the original drawings). A previous drawing amendment submission on Dec. 9, 2007 was deemed improper for use of "Substitute Sheet" rather than "Replacement Sheet" on the submitted drawing sheets; this error is corrected in the instant submission. No new matter has been added.

In the Claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listing of claims in the application. Amendments or cancellations of any claims are done without prejudice, waiver and/or disclaimer. Applicants reserve the right to claim the subject matter of any amendment and/or cancellation in a continuing application.

1-70. (Cancelled)

71. (Currently Amended) A wireless device, comprising:

processing means;

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display;

memory; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processing means enable the wireless device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to [[a]] an original Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communication means, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when scaled and rendered; and

scaling the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such that the original width of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display,

wherein the rendered Web page comprises a scaled representation of the original Web page that substantially preserves the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content.

72. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

73. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 72, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

74. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

75. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including at least one of text objects, graphic layout objects,

[[and]] or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

76. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the Web page to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs,

wherein the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content are substantially preserved at each of the different resolutions.

77. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

78. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

79. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 78, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

80. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the page

layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display having a different aspect ratio.

81. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

82. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 81, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

83. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

84. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

85. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 84, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

86. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

87. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to zoom the Web page.

88. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

89. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 88, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

90. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 89, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

91. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 90, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user; and

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

92. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the scalable

content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

93. (Cancelled)

94. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions.

95. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

96. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

97. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

98. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

99. (Currently Amended) A mobile device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications device, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display; and

flash memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request

access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communications device, and processing HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing at least one of the scalable content [[and]] or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page to enable the Web page to be viewed at various zoom levels while substantially preserving the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content at each zoom level.

100. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

101. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

102. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input.

103. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 102, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

104. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

105. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink via the display; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and processing HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing at least one of the additional scalable content [[and]] or data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

106. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein at least a portion of the scalable content comprises scalable vector-based content.

107. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

108. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

109. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 108, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

110. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein said at least one of scalable content [[and]] or data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display having a different aspect ratio.

111. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

112. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 111, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

113. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

114. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across a display area of the display.

115. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 114, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

116. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

117. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

118. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

119. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 118, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of

content.

120. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 119, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in the dynamic memory.

121. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 120, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

122. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions

performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

123. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page substantially across a display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor to render the display area.

124. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions.

125. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

126. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

127. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

128. (Currently Amended) A mobile device, comprising:

processing means;

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display, to facilitate user input and display rendered content; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored,

wherein, upon execution of the instructions by the processing means, the mobile device is enabled to perform operations, including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communications means, and processing at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing at least one of the scalable content [[and]] or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs made via the display to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page,

wherein the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content are substantially preserved regardless of a zoom level of the Web page.

129. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes a general-purpose processor.

130. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes a special-purpose processor.

131. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input.

132. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 131, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

133. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

134. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content in response to a corresponding user interface input.

135. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 134, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web content to be panned substantially in real-time.

136. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

137. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list objects on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling display list objects to re-render the display of the Web page.

138. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

139. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

140. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

141. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

142. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes logic circuitry programmed with a portion of the instructions.

143. (Currently Amended) A mobile device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications interface, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display; and

non-volatile memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface on the display via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page and defining an original width and height of the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communications interface;

rendering the Web page such that the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display; and

re-rendering the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page to enable the Web page to be viewed at various zoom levels while substantially preserving the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content at each zoom level.

144. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

145. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 144, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

146. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the Web page includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

147. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

148. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 147, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when re-rendered.

149. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the web page while in a zoomed state under which a portion of the web page is displayed.

150. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

151. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

152. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 144, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

153. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 146, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

154. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 147, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

155. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

156. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 155, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

157. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

158. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

159. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

160. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

161. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

162. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

163. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

164. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

165. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

166. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

167. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 81, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

168. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 83, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

169. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 84, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

170. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 111, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

171. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 113, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

172. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 114, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

173. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 136, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

174. (Currently Amended) A wireless device, comprising:

a processor;

a wireless communications interface, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display;

memory; and

a storage device, on which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the wireless device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format including HTML code defining an original page layout and attributes of corresponding content on the Web page;

retrieving, via the wireless communications interface, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content into scalable content that

supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when scaled and rendered;

employing the scalable content to render the Web page on the display using a first scale factor; and

enabling the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render the display,

wherein the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content are substantially preserved under both the first and second scale factors.

175. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein the display is re-rendered substantially in real-time.

176. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

177. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

178. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

179. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 178, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

180. (Currently Amended) A method, comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an

original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the device, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when scaled and rendered; and

scaling the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such that the original width of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display,

wherein the rendered Web page comprises a scaled representation of the original Web page that substantially preserves the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content.

181. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

182. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 181, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

183. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, the method further comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

184. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 180, performs comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including at least one of text objects, graphic layout objects, [[and]] or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

185. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling the Web page to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs,

wherein the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content are substantially preserved at each of the different resolutions.

186. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, further comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

187. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

188. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 187, further comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

189. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the page layout of

the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display having a different aspect ratio.

190. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

191. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 190, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

192. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 190, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

193. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, the method further comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

194. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 193, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

195. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

196. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 132, wherein the corresponding

user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

197. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 132, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

198. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, the method further comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

199. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, further comprising:

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to zoom the Web page.

200. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, further comprising:

parsing markup language code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

201. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 200, further comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

202. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 201, further comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

203 (Previously Presented) The method of claim 202, further comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user; and

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

204. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, the method further comprising scaling a scalable

font to render the scalable text content.

205. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the method is facilitated, at least in part, via execution of Java-based instructions.

206. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

207. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

208. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, further comprising accessing the Internet via a wireless connection to retrieve the Web page.

209. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

210. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 180, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

211. (Currently Amended) A method, comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the device, and processing HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing at least one of the scalable content [[and]] or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on a display of the device; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable

the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page to enable the Web page to be viewed at various zoom levels while substantially preserving the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content at each zoom level.

212. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

213. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

214. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input.

215. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 214, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

216. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

217. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, the method further comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink via the display; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and processing HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing at least one of the additional scalable content [[and]] or data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

218. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein at least a portion of the scalable content comprises scalable vector-based content.

219. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, further comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

220. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

221. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 220, further comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

222. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein said at least one of scalable content [[and]] or data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display having a different aspect ratio.

223. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

224. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 223, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

225. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 223, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

226. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, wherein the Web content

includes at least one image, the method further comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

227. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 226, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

228. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially across a display area of the display~~ enlarged.

229. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 228, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

230. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 228, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

231. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, the method further comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

232. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, further comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

233. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, further comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

234. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 233, further comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

235. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 234, wherein the device includes dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, the method further comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in the dynamic memory.

236. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 235, further comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan

corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

237. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, the method further comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

238. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, the method further comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page substantially across a display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor to render the display area.

239. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the method is facilitated, at least in part, via execution of Java-based instructions.

240. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

241. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

242. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

243. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 211, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

244. (Currently Amended) A method, comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a display of a device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page and defining an original width and height of the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the device;

rendering the Web page via the device such that the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display; and

re-rendering the Web page in response to associated user inputs to the device to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page,

wherein the original page layout of the Web page content is substantially preserved regardless of a zoom level of the Web page.

245. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 244, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

246. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 245, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

247. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 245, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

248. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 244, wherein the Web page includes at least one image, the method further comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

249. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 248, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

250. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 244, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

251. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 250, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

252. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 250, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when re-rendered.

253. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, further comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the web page while in a zoomed state under which a portion of the web page is displayed.

254. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, further comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

255. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

256. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, further comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

257. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 256, further comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

258. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, the method further comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

259. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

260. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

261. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein the wireless connection comprises a wireless connection to a mobile service provider network.

262. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

263. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

264. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 244, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

265. (Currently Amended) A method, comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a display via which a user of a device is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format including HTML code defining an original page layout and attributes of corresponding content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page, via the device, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and

employing the scalable content to render the Web page on the display using a first scale factor; and

enabling the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render the display,

wherein the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content are substantially preserved under both the first and second scale factors.

266. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 265, wherein the display is re-rendered substantially in real-time.

267. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 265, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

268. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 265, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

269. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 265, further comprising enabling

a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

270. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 269, further comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

271. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable medium having a plurality of instructions tangibly stored thereon, which when executed enable a device to perform operations comprising:

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page hosted by an Internet Web site, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when scaled and rendered; and

scaling the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such that the original width of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display,

wherein the rendered Web page comprises a scaled representation of the original Web page that substantially preserves the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content.

272. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

273. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 272, wherein

the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

274. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

275. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including at least one of text objects, graphic layout objects, [[and]] or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

276. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the Web

page to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs,

wherein the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content are substantially preserved at each of the different resolutions.

277. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

278. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

279. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 278, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

280. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display having a different aspect ratio.

281. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

282. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 281, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

283. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 281, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

284. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

285. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 284, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

286. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

287. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 286, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

288. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 286, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

289. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first

connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

290. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to zoom the Web page.

291. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

292. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 291, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

293. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 292, wherein

execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

294. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 293, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user; and

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

295. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

296. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein

at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions.

297. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

298. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

299. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the Web page is accessed via a mobile service provider network.

300. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

301. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

302. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the instructions are embodied as a Web browser.

303. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable medium having a plurality of instructions tangibly stored thereon, which when executed enable a device to perform operations comprising:

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page and processing HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing at least one of the scalable content [[and]] or data derived therefrom

to,

render the Web page on the display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page,

wherein the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content are substantially preserved regardless of a zoom level of the Web page

304. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

305. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

306. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input.

307. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 306, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

308. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

309. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink via the display; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and processing HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing at least one of the additional scalable content [[and]] or data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

310. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein at least a portion of the scalable content comprises scalable vector-based content.

311. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

312. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

313. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 312, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

314. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein said at least one of scalable content [[and]] or data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display having a different aspect ratio.

315. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in

response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

316. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 315, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

317. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 315, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

318. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

319. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 318, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

320. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across a display area of the display.

321. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 320, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

322. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 320, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area

when the display is re-rendered.

323. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

324. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the device includes dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

325. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

326. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 325, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

327. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 326, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in the dynamic memory.

328. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 327, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display

bounding box to render the content on the display.

329. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

330. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page substantially across a display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor to render the display area.

331. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions.

332. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

333. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

334. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

335. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

336. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein

the instructions are embodied as a Web browser.

337. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable medium having a plurality of instructions tangibly stored thereon, which when executed enable a wireless device to perform operations comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a display of the wireless device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page and defining an original width and height of the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless device;

rendering the Web page such that the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display; and

re-rendering the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page to enable the Web page to be viewed at various zoom levels while substantially preserving the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content at each zoom level.

338. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

339. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 338, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

340. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 338, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

341. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the Web page includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

342. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 341, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

343. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is ~~displayed substantially across the display~~ enlarged.

344. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 343, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

345. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 343, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when re-rendered.

346. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the web page while in a zoomed state under which a portion of the web page is displayed.

347. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

348. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

349. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

350. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 349, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

351. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

352. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

353. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

354. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the wireless device is configured to connect to a mobile service provider network.

355. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein

the device comprises a mobile phone.

356. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

357. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

358. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the instructions are embodied as a Web browser.

359. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable medium having a plurality of instructions comprising a Web browser stored thereon, which when executed enable a device to perform operations comprising:

launching a Web browser including a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format including HTML code defining an original page layout and attributes of corresponding content on the Web page;

retrieving, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and

employing the scalable content to render the Web page in the Web browser using a first scale factor; and

enabling the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render the display of the Web page,

wherein the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content are substantially preserved under both the first and second scale factors.

360. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein the display is re-rendered substantially in real-time.

361. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein the Web browser is configured to be installed on a device comprising one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

362. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein the Web browser is configured to be installed on at least one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

363. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

364. (Previously Presented) The machine-readable medium of claim 363, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

365. (New) The wireless device of claim 81, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

366. (New) The wireless device of claim 83, wherein the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

367. (New) The wireless device of claim 84, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

368. (New) The mobile device of claim 144, wherein the display is re-rendered such

that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

369. (New) The mobile device of claim 146, wherein the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

370. (New) The mobile device of claim 147, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

371. (New) The method of claim 223, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

372. (New) The method of claim 226, wherein the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

373. (New) The method of claim 228, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

374. (New) The method of claim 245, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

375. (New) The method of claim 248, wherein the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

376. (New) The method of claim 250, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

377. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 281, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

378. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 284, wherein the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

379. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 286, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

380. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 338, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

381. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 341, wherein the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

382. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 343, wherein the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

383. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device enables a user to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page in a manner that substantially preserves the original layout and attributes of the Web page content.

384. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device enables a user to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page in a manner that substantially preserves the original layout and attributes of the Web page

content.

385. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the device enables a user to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page in a manner that substantially preserves the original layout and attributes of the Web page content.

386. (New) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling a user to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page in a manner that substantially preserves the original layout and attributes of the Web page content.

387. (New) The method of claim 265, further comprising enabling a user to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page in a manner that substantially preserves the original layout and attributes of the Web page content.

388. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions enables a user to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page in a manner that substantially preserves the original layout and attributes of the Web page content.

389. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions enables a user to view, zoom, and the HTML-based Web page content of pan substantially any Web page in a manner that substantially preserves the original layout of the Web page content.

390. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein execution of the instructions enables a user to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page in a manner that substantially preserves the original

layout and attributes of the Web page content.

391. (New) A hand-held wireless device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications interface, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display; and

non-volatile memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which software comprising a browser is stored, the browser comprising a plurality of instructions that when executed by the processor enable the device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface on the display via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page including at least one image, at least one column, and a plurality of hyperlinks and having a width and height;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communications interface;

rendering the Web page on the display such that at least one of the width and height of the Web page is fully displayed; and

enabling the user to,

zoom and pan a display of the Web page;

activate any viewable hyperlink while at any zoom level and pan position by tapping on the hyperlink, wherein in response to an activation of a hyperlink to an external reference, Web content associated with the external reference is retrieved and rendered on the display;

zoom in on an image of the Web page by tapping on the image via the display;

zoom in on a column of the Web page by tapping on the column via the display; and

zoom out to a previous view of the Web page.

392. (New) The hand-held wireless device of claim 391, wherein the Web page comprises HTML-based Web page content defining an original page layout and attributes of the Web page content, and wherein the browser renders the Web page such that the original page layout and attributes of the Web page are substantially preserved at any zoom level.

393. (New) The hand-held wireless device of claim 392, wherein the user is enabled to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page in a manner that substantially preserves the original layout and attributes of the Web page content.

REMARKS

This Supplemental Amendment amends claims submitted in the Office Action response electronically filed December 9, 2007, and also corrects inadvertent typographical errors in the drawings. In the Supplemental Amendment, claims 71, 75, 76, 99, 128, 143, 174, 180, 184, 185, 211, 244, 265, 271, 275, 276, 303, 337, and 359 are amended to more clearly recite elements of their respective claimed inventions. New claims 365-393 have been added. Accordingly, claims 71-92 and 94-393 are now pending. No new matter has been added and all previous and new claims are supported by the original disclosure of 09/878,097 and other priority applications incorporated therein by reference (Application Serial Nos. 60/217,345, 60/211,019, and 09/828,511). Entry of this Supplemental Amendment is respectfully solicited.

Applicants respectfully assert that each of pending claims 71-92 and 94-393 is in condition for allowance.

Replacement of "and" with "or" in Claims 75, 99, 105, 110, 184, 211, 217, 222, 275, 303, 309, and 314

Under the current amendment, the word "and" has been replaced with the word "or" in each of claims 75, 99, 105, 110, 184, 211, 217, 222, 275, 303, 309, and 314. The purpose of the amendment does not relate to patentability, but rather is to comply with the decision in *SuperGuide Corporation v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc.,* et al., 358 F.3d 870 (Fed. Cir. 2004). Accordingly, no *Festo* presumption of surrender should apply. In *SuperGuide*, terminology reciting "at least one of A, B, C *and* D (emphasis added) was construed to mean at least one of each of A, B, C, and D. Although this was contrary to years of patent prosecution practice, the outcome of *SuperGuide* is applicable law until and unless the claim construction gets overturned. As a result, each of claims 75, 99, 105, 110, 184, 211, 217, 222, 275, 303, 309, and 314 has been amended to comply with *SuperGuide*.

By way of example, claim 75 recites, in part (emphasis added),

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including ***at least one of text objects, graphic layout objects, or graphic image objects included in the Web page***

It will be understood that this recitation means the plurality of objects may include any of the following singular or combinations:

1. text objects
2. graphic layout objects
3. graphic image objects
4. a combination of text objects and graphic layout objects
5. a combination of text objects and graphic image objects
6. a combination of graphic layout objects and graphic image objects
7. a combination of text objects, graphic layout objects, and graphic image objects.

Similar amendments have been made to claims 184 and 275.

By way of another example, claim 99 recites, in part (emphasis added)

employing ***at least one of the scalable content or data derived therefrom*** to,

render the Web page on the display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

It will be understood that employing at least one of the scalable content or data derived therefrom means,

1. Employing the scalable content to perform the render and re-render operations.
2. Employing data derived from the scalable content to perform the render and re-render operations.
3. Employing a combination of the scalable content and data derived from

the scalable content to perform the render and re-render operations.

Similar amendments have been made to claims 105, 110, 211, 217, 222, 303, 309, and 314.

Discussion of Terminology "Substantially any Web Page" in New Claims 383-390 and 393

Each of new claims 383-390 and 393 includes the element of [enables/enabling] "a user to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page in a manner that substantially preserves the original layout and attributes of the Web page content." Although the HTML language definition is standardized (by the W3C HTML Working Group, *e.g.*, XHTML 1.0 (extension of the HTML 4.01 standard) and ISO/IEC 15445:2000), there is no mechanism to ensure Web pages themselves meet such standards. For example, Web pages may be "hand-coded," automatically coded by a Web page design application or the like, or employ a combination of the two. Both hand-coding and automatic coding may be prone to errors, although better Web page design applications typically provide built-in measures to assist the developer in developing appropriately formed HTML documents. Since the only checking when hand coding is performed by the person doing the hand coding (or potentially others connected with the publication of corresponding hand-coded Web pages), there is no mechanism to ensure the HTML code is appropriately formed (i.e., valid). As a result, there are Web pages that are accessible via the Internet that do not render properly or otherwise in a predictable manner (and sometimes not at all). For example, the tagged elements in an HTML document may not be nested properly, end tags may be missing, or the HTML Web page definition is otherwise improperly formed. As a result, such pages may not support (under the teachings of the present disclosure) enabling a user to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content (of such pages) in a manner that that substantially preserves the original layout and attributes of the Web page content, since the original layout (HTML) code may be erroneous.

In addition, some Web page design applications may (when automatically generating HTML code for rendering a page designed via the application) add additional code elements that may be problematic for some HTML rendering engines[1] (*i.e.*, the software used to lay out and render the Web page via processing the Web page's HTML document(s)), while function fine for other HTML rendering engines. This is particularly the case where a Web page design application generates Web pages targeted to a specific HTML rendering engine or browser. For example, Web page design applications developed and sold by Microsoft (*e.g.*, Frontpage, Web Expressions) will generally generate Web pages containing HTML code that is compatible with Microsoft Internet Explorer browsers, but may not be 100% compatible with other browsers.

It is further noted that some Web sites provide access to Web pages that are designed for specific consumers, *i.e.*, specific browsers or devices. For example, Web sites such as Yahoo.com serve separate versions of Web pages to computers using the Internet Explorer or Mozilla (rendering-engine) -based browsers (*e.g.*, Firefox and Netscape Navigator). In other words, in response to a request to access the Yahoo.com home page, a computer using an Internet Explorer browser will receive different Web page content than a computer using a Firefox or Netscape Navigator browser. Moreover, Web sites such as Yahoo.com may serve a separate version of a Web page to computers with browsers that are neither a version of Internet Explorer or a Mozilla-based browser, or an unsupported older version of either browser. In addition, many Web sites serve separate pages designed for Mobile devices – these pages are substantially different than their corresponding brethren that are designed for desktop browsers, often with a substantial reduction in page content. Thus, there will be some Web pages that will not render properly and/or will generate an error if

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[1] Also commonly referred to as a layout engine.

accessed by an unsupported browser.

Overall, the percentage of Web pages that are either browser/device-specific or contain invalid HTML (of significance) is rather small (when considered among the literally billions of estimated Web pages); however, as discussed above, such pages do exist. As a result, one of skill in the art would not expect any browser implementation to be able to render all Web pages as designed and/or coded.

Under the claimed inventions of claims 383-390 and 393, users are enabled to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of substantially any Web page in a manner that preserves the original layout and attributes of the Web page content. This capability will generally be dependent on the rendering engine compatibility with the Web page definition (as defined by the Web page's corresponding HTML). That is, this will generally depend on whether the rendering engine can render the original HTML-based Web page content appropriately at its original resolution or as originally defined by the Web page's HTML.[2]. Under the principles and teachings of the present disclosure, Web pages that can be rendered (by the applicable rendering engine) at the original resolution or as originally defined by the Web page's corresponding HTML are enabled to be viewed, zoomed, and panned in a manner that preserves the original layout and attributes of the Web page (as rendered at the original resolution).

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[2] That is the resolution the Web page was designed to be rendered at in accordance with the original HTML-based content defining the original layout and attributes of the Web page content. The original resolution for a predefined width corresponds to the width and height of a Web page (as to be rendered) in pixels. For example, many or today's Web pages are designed for a screen with a width resolution of 1024 pixels (or greater), while earlier Web pages were designed for screen widths of 800 (SVGA) or 640 (VGA) pixels. Meanwhile, some Web pages are coded (via corresponding HTML) to be centered or otherwise fit within the width of a current browser window. In this case, the width of the Web page is not predefined, but rather will be a function of the width of the current browser window. As a result, the rendering engine determines the applicable layout of the Web page in view of the current browser window width (which it obtains from the browser or operating system).

In view of the foregoing, the terminology "substantially any Web page" has been included in claims 383-390 and 393 to identify that the claimed devices, methods, and instructions need not be able to enable a user to view, zoom, and pan the HTML-based Web page content of all Web pages while substantially preserving the original page layout and attributes of the Web page content, but rather this capability will generally be supported for the vast majority of Web pages (depending on the particular rendering engine that is employed).

Conclusion

In view of the amendments and the remarks above, Applicants respectfully submit that this application is in condition for allowance. If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone R. Alan Burnett at (425) 417-4729 or (425) 562-0923 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: January 12, 2008 /S/ R. Alan Burnett

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	11045757
Filing Date:	28-Jan-2005
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Filer:	R. Burnett
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Filed as Small Entity	

Utility Filing Fees

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Claims in excess of 20	2202	29	25	725
Independent claims in excess of 3	2201	1	105	105
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**830**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2708615
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	59860
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
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Time Stamp:	13:47:44
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	Supplemental Response or Supplemental Amendment	Rohrabaugh_P001XD_Supplemental_Amendment.pdf	229018 09ca8df236e21b026cf36982ae197fe92e81917c	no	67

Warnings:	
Information:	

2	Drawings-only black and white line drawings	P001dwg1_replacement_sheet_all-bw.pdf	669031 930f72410509cc53da046f1b11f2bf6e512128e6	no	22
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Fee Worksheet (PTO-06)	fee-info.pdf	8272 454adabbdfd99cf70f74c97d4a95393c3acb74e0	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	906321		

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.

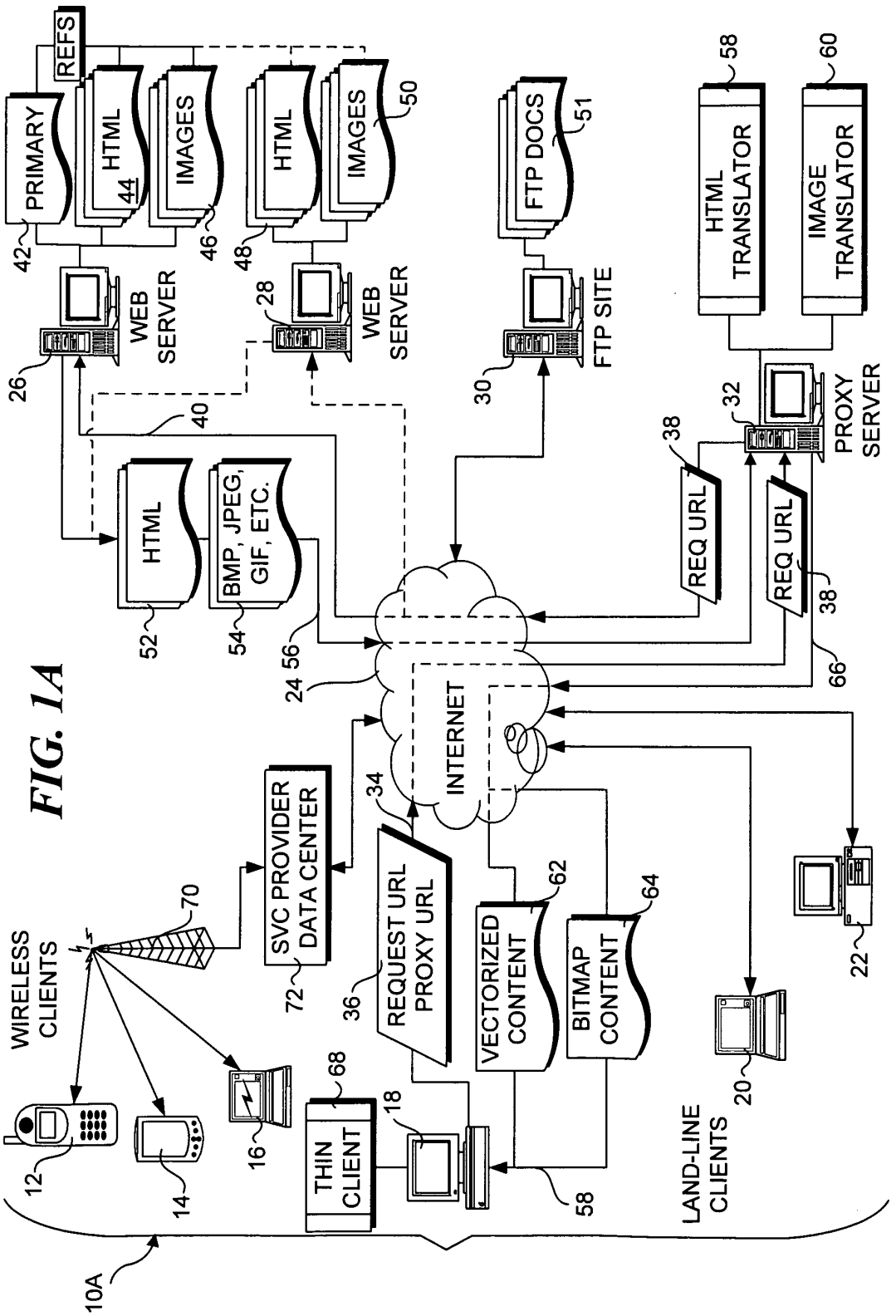

REFS
PRIMARY
HTML
44
IMAGES
HTML
IMAGES
50
42
46
48
WEB SERVER
WEB SERVER
28
26
FTP DOCS
51
FTP SITE
30
HTML TRANSLATOR
58
IMAGE TRANSLATOR
60
PROXY SERVER
32
40
HTML
BMP, JPEG, GIF, ETC.
52
54
56
24
INTERNET
REQ URL
38
REQ URL
38
66
SVC PROVIDER DATA CENTER
72
34
REQUEST URL PROXY URL
36
VECTORIZED CONTENT
62
BITMAP CONTENT
64
WIRELESS CLIENTS
70
THIN CLIENT
68
18
58
LAND-LINE CLIENTS
20
22
12
14
16
10A

FIG. 1A

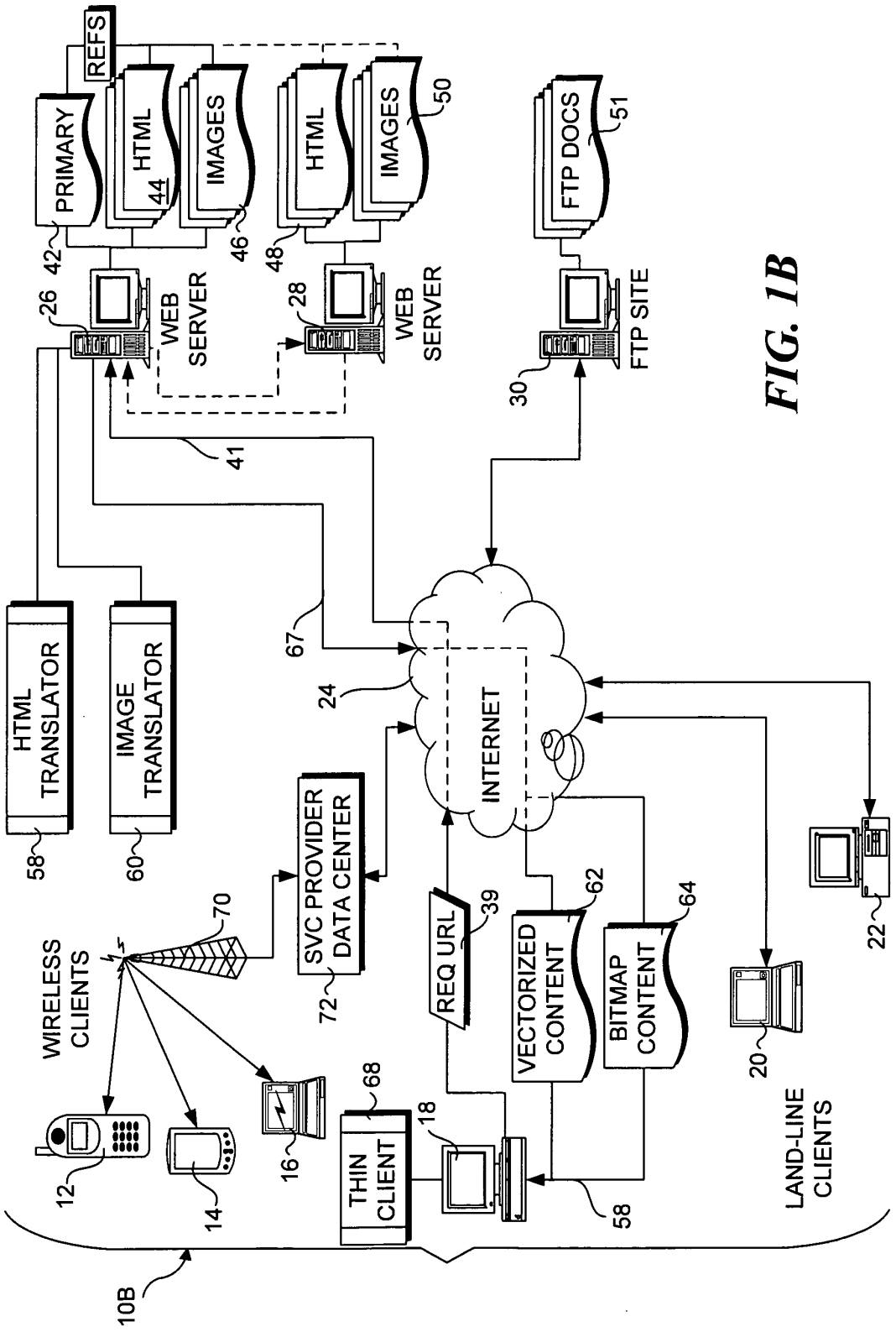

REFS
PRIMARY
HTML
IMAGES
HTML
IMAGES
FTP DOCS
42
44
46
48
50
51
26
WEB SERVER
28
WEB SERVER
30
FTP SITE
41
67
HTML TRANSLATOR
IMAGE TRANSLATOR
58
60
24
INTERNET
SVC PROVIDER DATA CENTER
72
70
WIRELESS CLIENTS
REQ URL
39
VECTORIZED CONTENT
62
BITMAP CONTENT
64
22
20
LAND-LINE CLIENTS
12
14
16
68
THIN CLIENT
18
58
10B

FIG. 1B

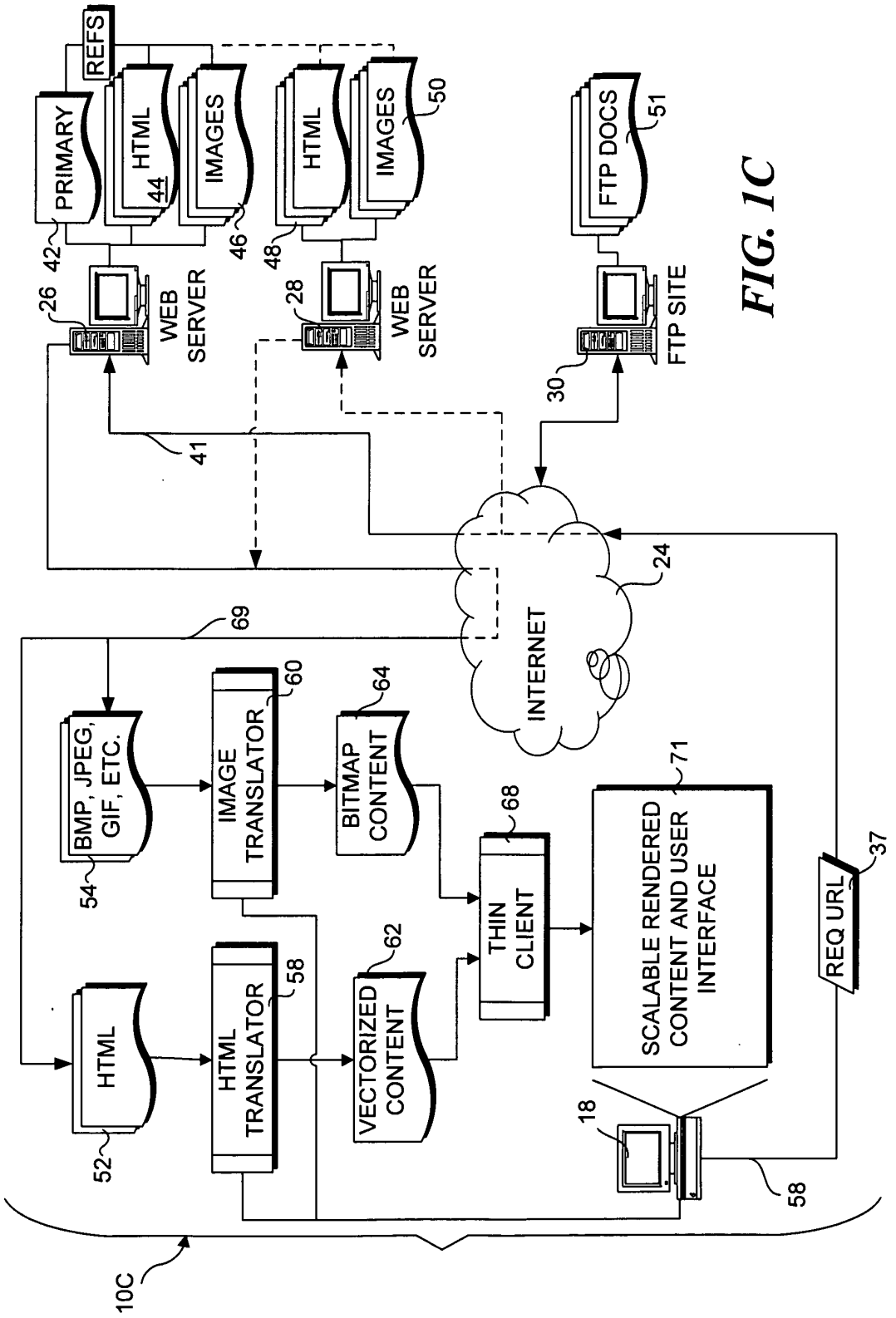

REFS
PRIMARY
HTML
IMAGES
HTML
IMAGES
FTP DOCS
42
44
46
48
50
51
26
28
30
WEB SERVER
WEB SERVER
FTP SITE
41
24
INTERNET
69
BMP, JPEG, GIF, ETC.
IMAGE TRANSLATOR
BITMAP CONTENT
54
60
64
68
71
THIN CLIENT
SCALABLE RENDERED CONTENT AND USER INTERFACE
REQ URL
37
HTML
HTML TRANSLATOR
VECTORIZED CONTENT
52
58
62
18
58
10C

FIG. 1C

FIG. 2A

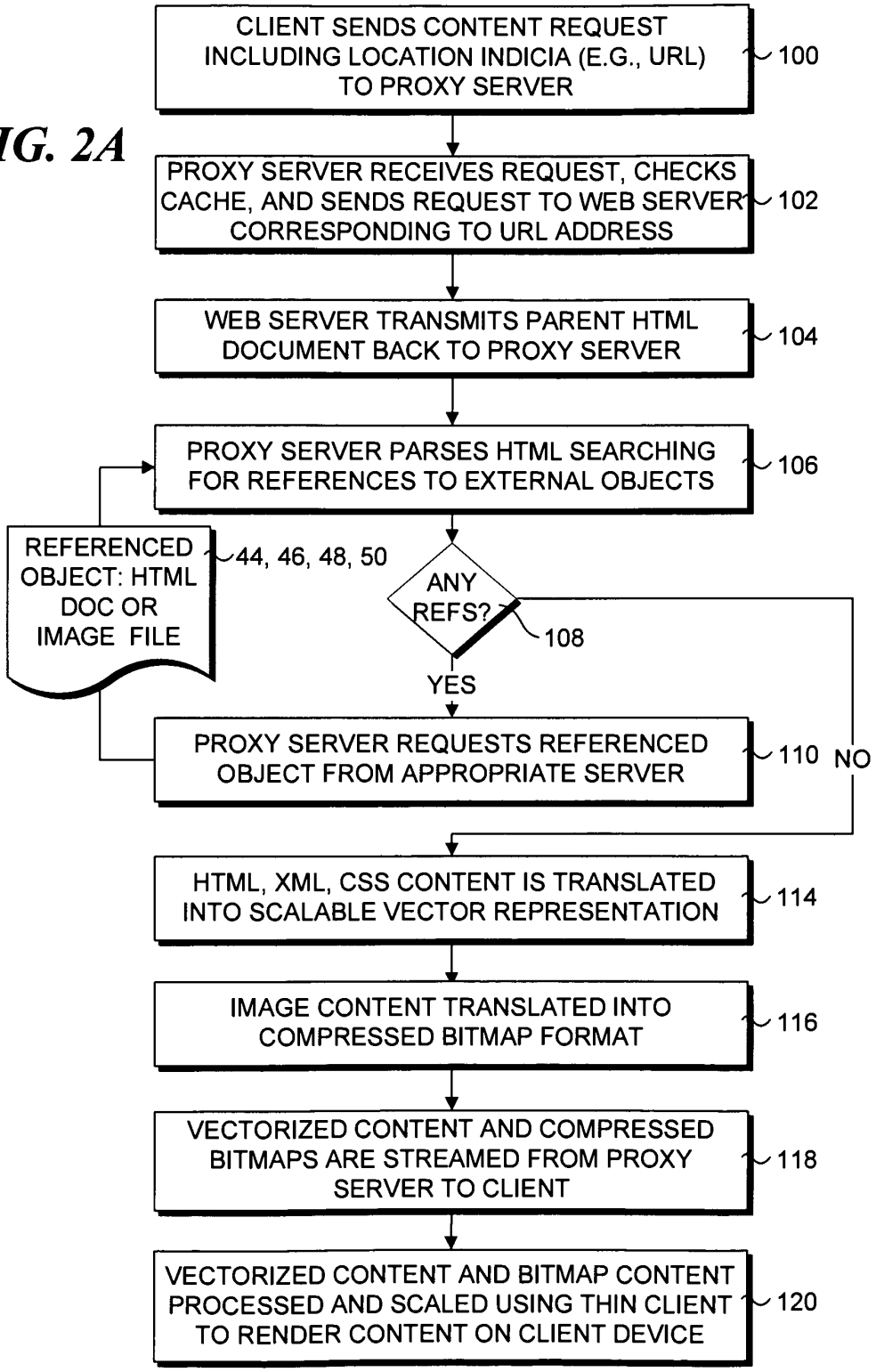

CLIENT SENDS CONTENT REQUEST INCLUDING LOCATION INDICIA (E.G., URL) TO PROXY SERVER
100
PROXY SERVER RECEIVES REQUEST, CHECKS CACHE, AND SENDS REQUEST TO WEB SERVER CORRESPONDING TO URL ADDRESS
102
WEB SERVER TRANSMITS PARENT HTML DOCUMENT BACK TO PROXY SERVER
104
PROXY SERVER PARSES HTML SEARCHING FOR REFERENCES TO EXTERNAL OBJECTS
106
REFERENCED OBJECT: HTML DOC OR IMAGE FILE
44, 46, 48, 50
ANY REFS?
108
YES
NO
PROXY SERVER REQUESTS REFERENCED OBJECT FROM APPROPRIATE SERVER
110
HTML, XML, CSS CONTENT IS TRANSLATED INTO SCALABLE VECTOR REPRESENTATION
114
IMAGE CONTENT TRANSLATED INTO COMPRESSED BITMAP FORMAT
116
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND COMPRESSED BITMAPS ARE STREAMED FROM PROXY SERVER TO CLIENT
118
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND BITMAP CONTENT PROCESSED AND SCALED USING THIN CLIENT TO RENDER CONTENT ON CLIENT DEVICE
120

FIG. 2B

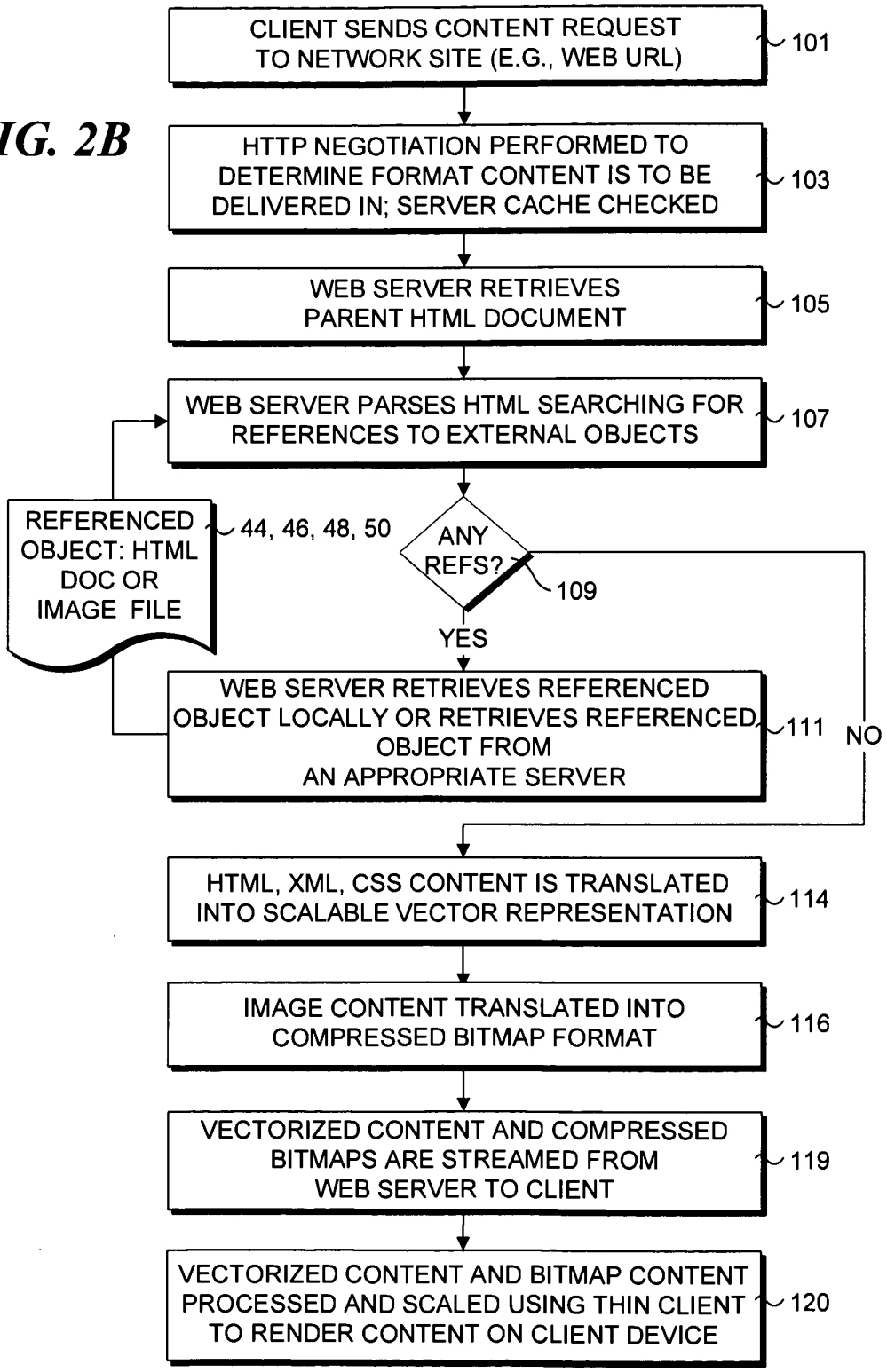
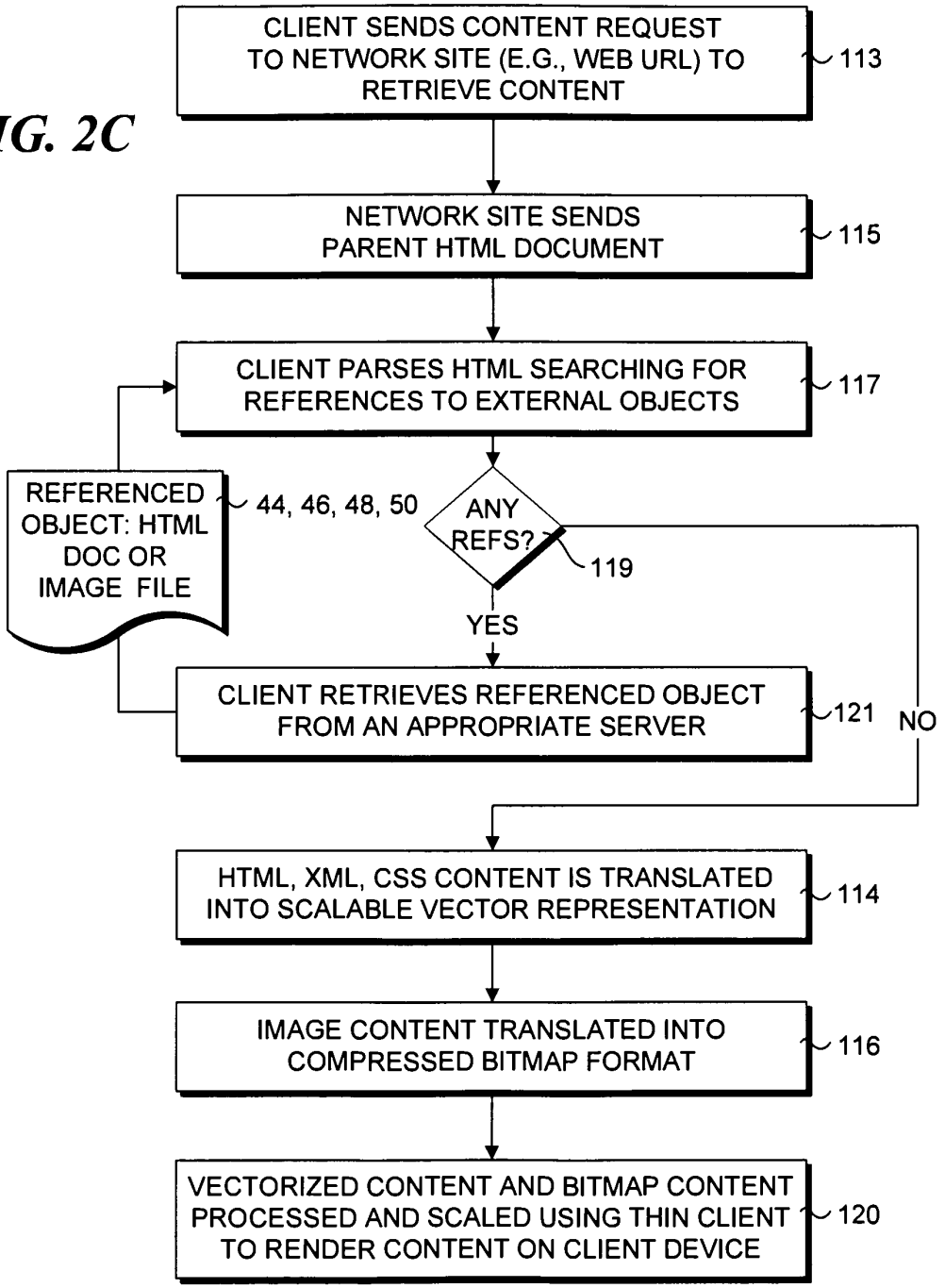

CLIENT SENDS CONTENT REQUEST TO NETWORK SITE (E.G., WEB URL)
101
HTTP NEGOTIATION PERFORMED TO DETERMINE FORMAT CONTENT IS TO BE DELIVERED IN; SERVER CACHE CHECKED
103
WEB SERVER RETRIEVES PARENT HTML DOCUMENT
105
WEB SERVER PARSES HTML SEARCHING FOR REFERENCES TO EXTERNAL OBJECTS
107
REFERENCED OBJECT: HTML DOC OR IMAGE FILE
44, 46, 48, 50
ANY REFS?
109
YES
NO
WEB SERVER RETRIEVES REFERENCED OBJECT LOCALLY OR RETRIEVES REFERENCED OBJECT FROM AN APPROPRIATE SERVER
111
HTML, XML, CSS CONTENT IS TRANSLATED INTO SCALABLE VECTOR REPRESENTATION
114
IMAGE CONTENT TRANSLATED INTO COMPRESSED BITMAP FORMAT
116
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND COMPRESSED BITMAPS ARE STREAMED FROM WEB SERVER TO CLIENT
119
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND BITMAP CONTENT PROCESSED AND SCALED USING THIN CLIENT TO RENDER CONTENT ON CLIENT DEVICE
120

FIG. 2C


CLIENT SENDS CONTENT REQUEST TO NETWORK SITE (E.G., WEB URL) TO RETRIEVE CONTENT
113
NETWORK SITE SENDS PARENT HTML DOCUMENT
115
CLIENT PARSES HTML SEARCHING FOR REFERENCES TO EXTERNAL OBJECTS
117
REFERENCED OBJECT: HTML DOC OR IMAGE FILE
44, 46, 48, 50
ANY REFS?
119
YES
NO
CLIENT RETRIEVES REFERENCED OBJECT FROM AN APPROPRIATE SERVER
121
HTML, XML, CSS CONTENT IS TRANSLATED INTO SCALABLE VECTOR REPRESENTATION
114
IMAGE CONTENT TRANSLATED INTO COMPRESSED BITMAP FORMAT
116
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND BITMAP CONTENT PROCESSED AND SCALED USING THIN CLIENT TO RENDER CONTENT ON CLIENT DEVICE
120

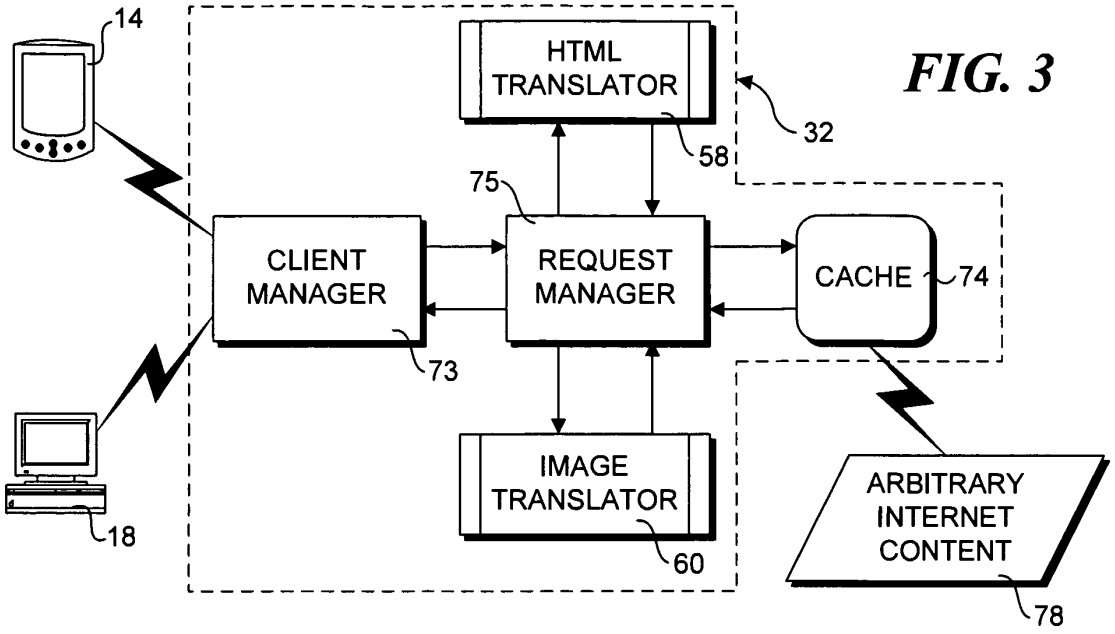

14
HTML TRANSLATOR
58
32
75
CLIENT MANAGER
REQUEST MANAGER
CACHE
74
73
IMAGE TRANSLATOR
60
ARBITRARY INTERNET CONTENT
78
18

FIG. 3

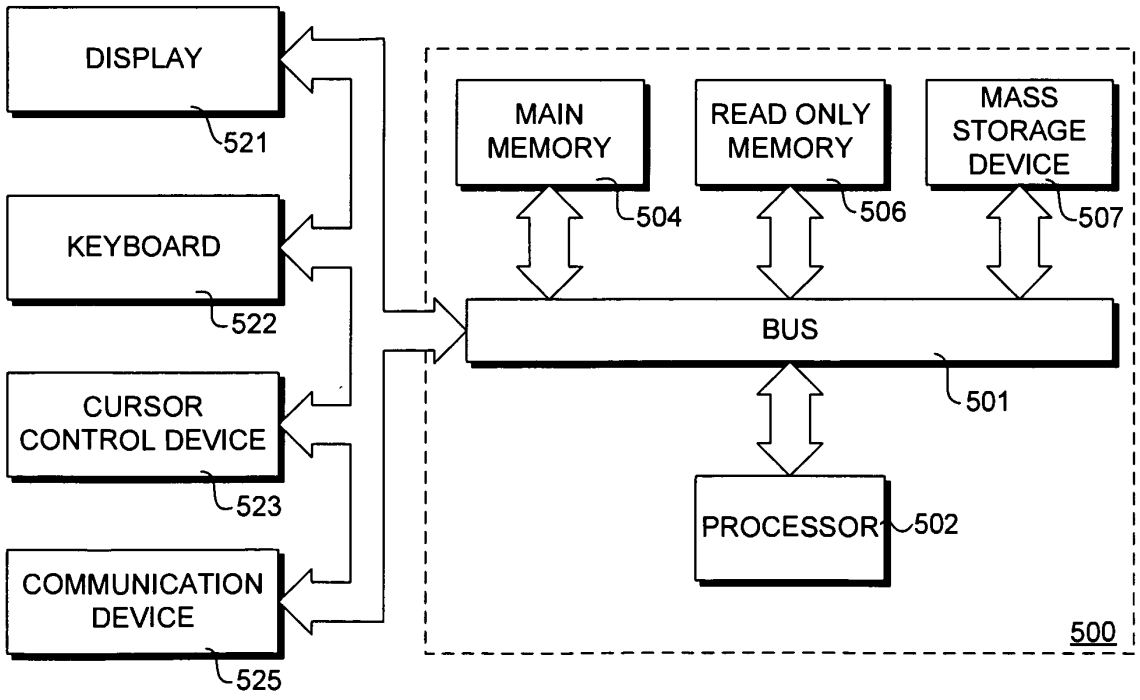

DISPLAY
521
KEYBOARD
522
CURSOR CONTROL DEVICE
523
COMMUNICATION DEVICE
525
MAIN MEMORY
504
READ ONLY MEMORY
506
MASS STORAGE DEVICE
507
BUS
501
PROCESSOR
502
500

FIG. 10

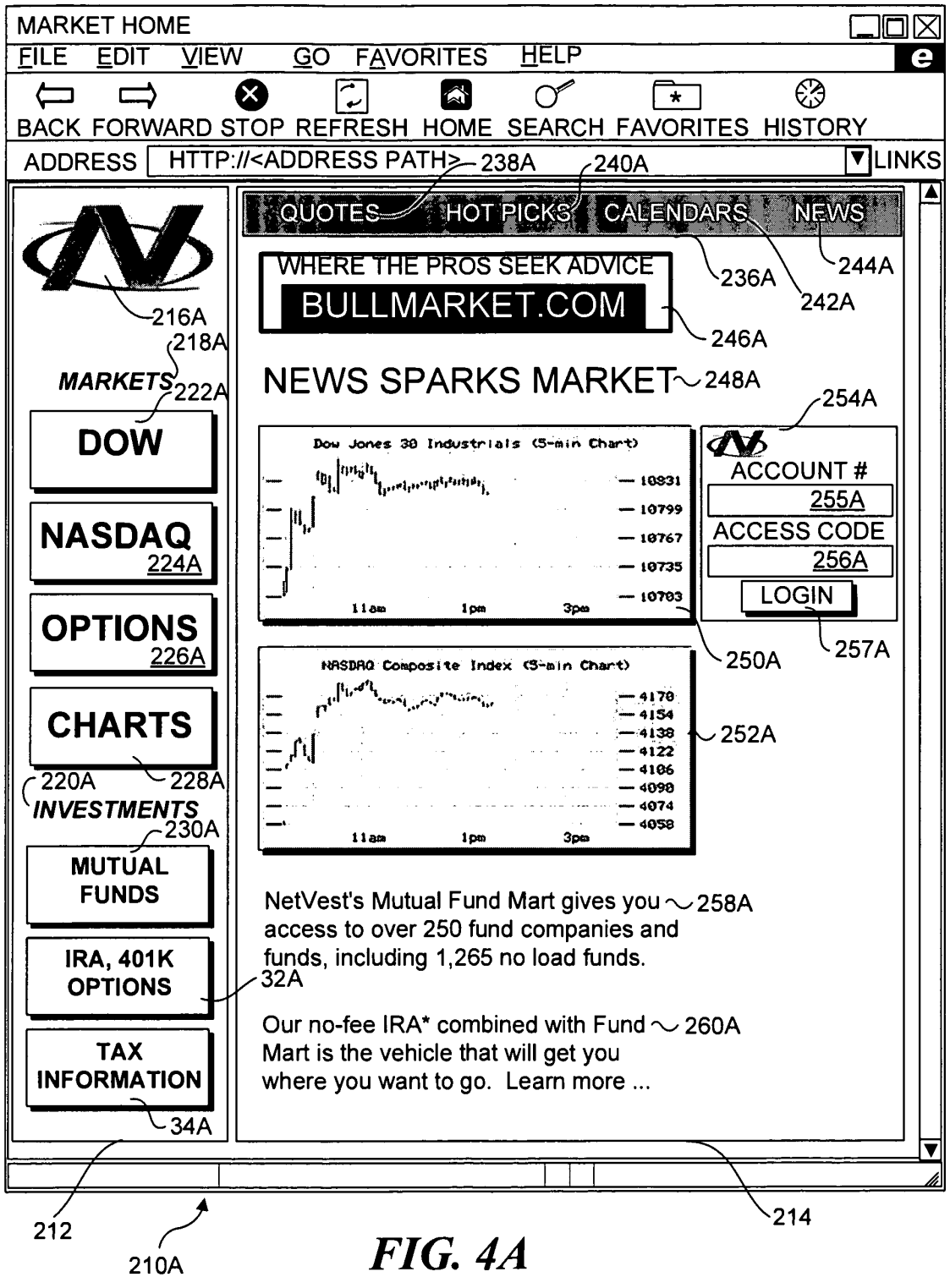

MARKET HOME
FILE EDIT VIEW GO FAVORITES HELP
BACK FORWARD STOP REFRESH HOME SEARCH FAVORITES HISTORY
ADDRESS HTTP://<ADDRESS PATH> 238A 240A LINKS
QUOTES HOT PICKS CALENDARS NEWS
244A
236A
242A
WHERE THE PROS SEEK ADVICE
BULLMARKET.COM
246A
216A
218A
MARKETS 222A
NEWS SPARKS MARKET 248A
254A
DOW
NASDAQ 224A
OPTIONS 226A
CHARTS 228A
220A
INVESTMENTS
230A
MUTUAL FUNDS
IRA, 401K OPTIONS
32A
TAX INFORMATION
34A
Dow Jones 30 Industrials (5-min Chart)
10831
10799
10767
10735
10703
11am 1pm 3pm
250A
NASDAQ Composite Index (5-min Chart)
4170
4154
4138
4122
4106
4090
4074
4058
11am 1pm 3pm
252A
ACCOUNT #
255A
ACCESS CODE
256A
LOGIN
257A
NetVest's Mutual Fund Mart gives you access to over 250 fund companies and funds, including 1,265 no load funds. 258A
Our no-fee IRA* combined with Fund Mart is the vehicle that will get you where you want to go. Learn more ... 260A
212
210A
214

FIG. 4A

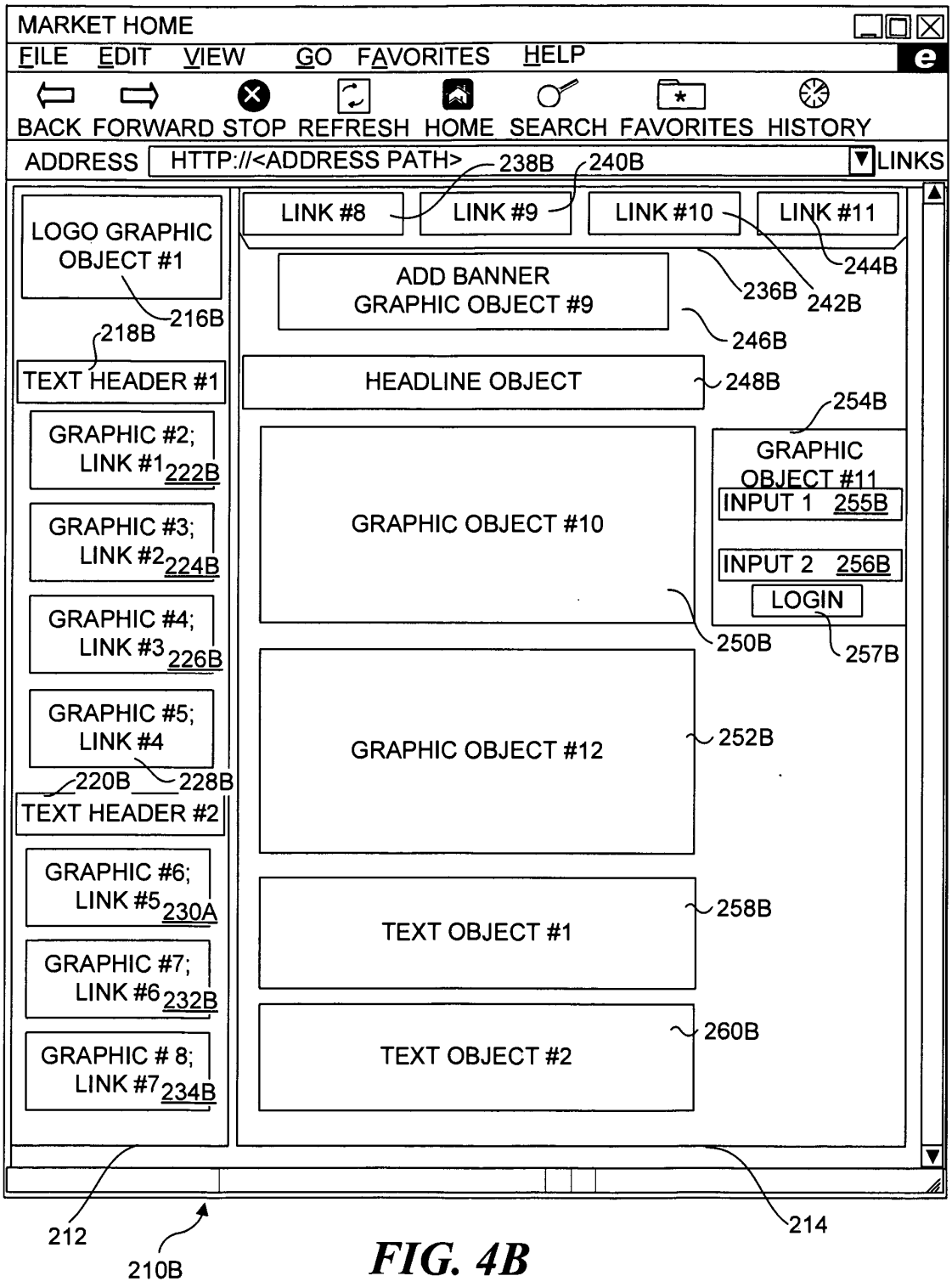

MARKET HOME
FILE EDIT VIEW GO FAVORITES HELP
BACK FORWARD STOP REFRESH HOME SEARCH FAVORITES HISTORY
ADDRESS HTTP://<ADDRESS PATH>
LINKS
238B
240B
LOGO GRAPHIC OBJECT #1
216B
218B
TEXT HEADER #1
GRAPHIC #2; LINK #1 222B
GRAPHIC #3; LINK #2 224B
GRAPHIC #4; LINK #3 226B
GRAPHIC #5; LINK #4
220B
228B
TEXT HEADER #2
GRAPHIC #6; LINK #5 230A
GRAPHIC #7; LINK #6 232B
GRAPHIC # 8; LINK #7 234B
LINK #8
LINK #9
LINK #10
LINK #11
244B
ADD BANNER GRAPHIC OBJECT #9
236B
242B
246B
HEADLINE OBJECT
248B
254B
GRAPHIC OBJECT #10
GRAPHIC OBJECT #11
INPUT 1 255B
INPUT 2 256B
LOGIN
250B
257B
GRAPHIC OBJECT #12
252B
TEXT OBJECT #1
258B
TEXT OBJECT #2
260B
212
210B
214

FIG. 4B

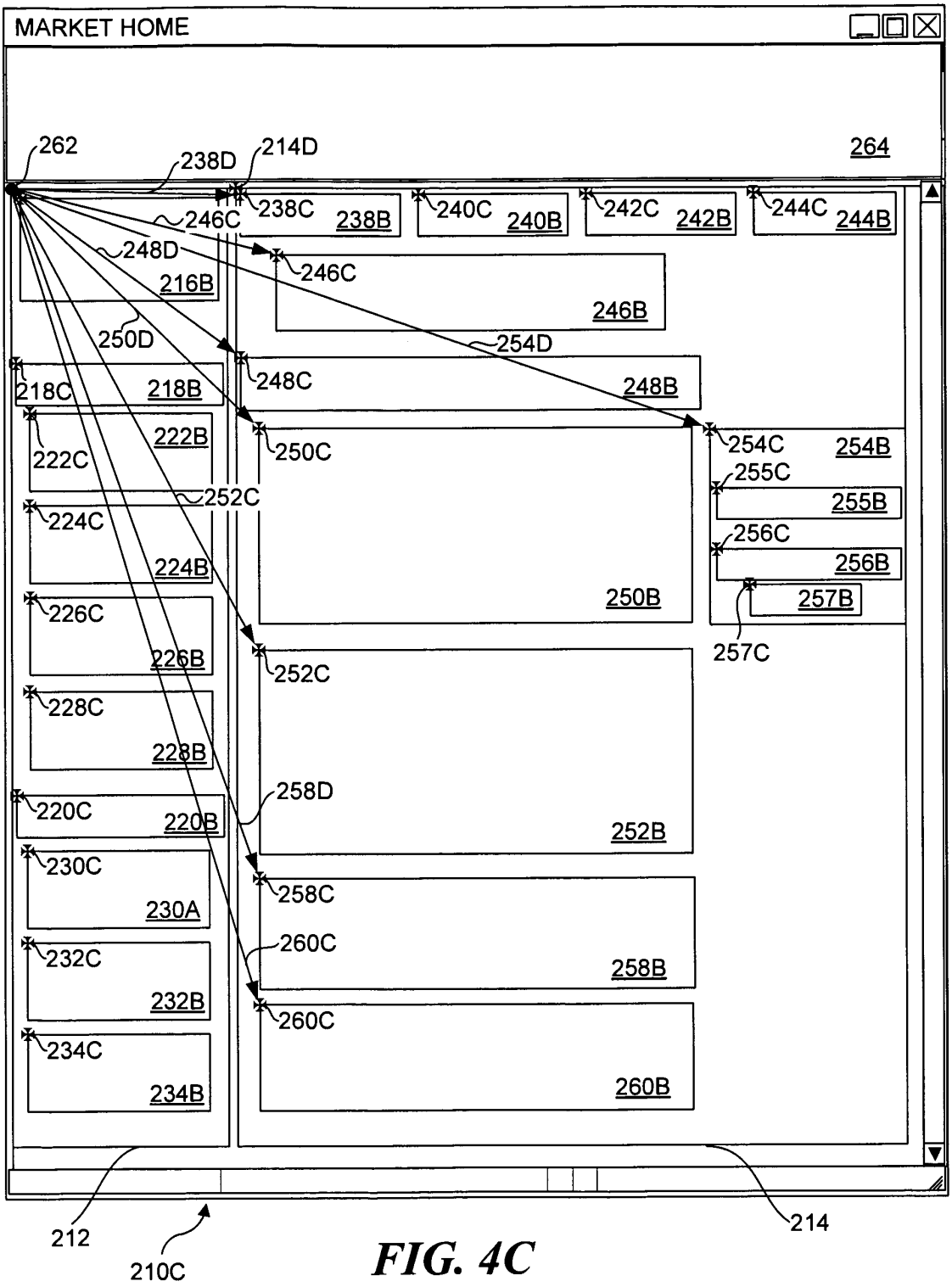

MARKET HOME
262
238D
214D
264
238C
238B
240C
240B
242C
242B
244C
244B
246C
248D
216B
246C
246B
250D
254D
218C
218B
248C
248B
222C
222B
250C
254C
254B
255C
255B
252C
224C
224B
256C
256B
250B
257B
226C
226B
257C
252C
228C
228B
220C
220B
258D
252B
230C
230A
258C
260C
232C
232B
258B
260C
234C
234B
260B
212
210C
214

FIG. 4C

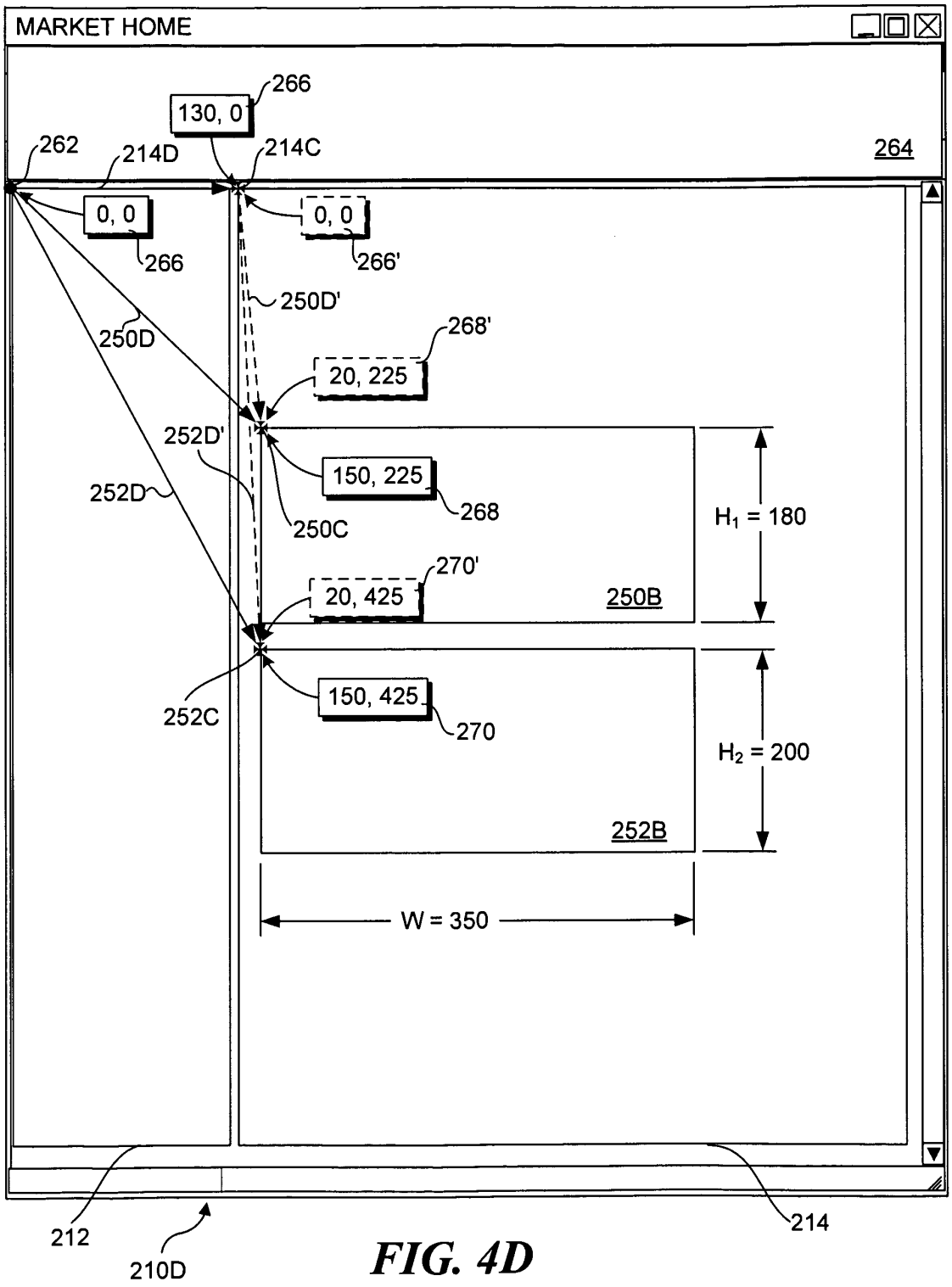
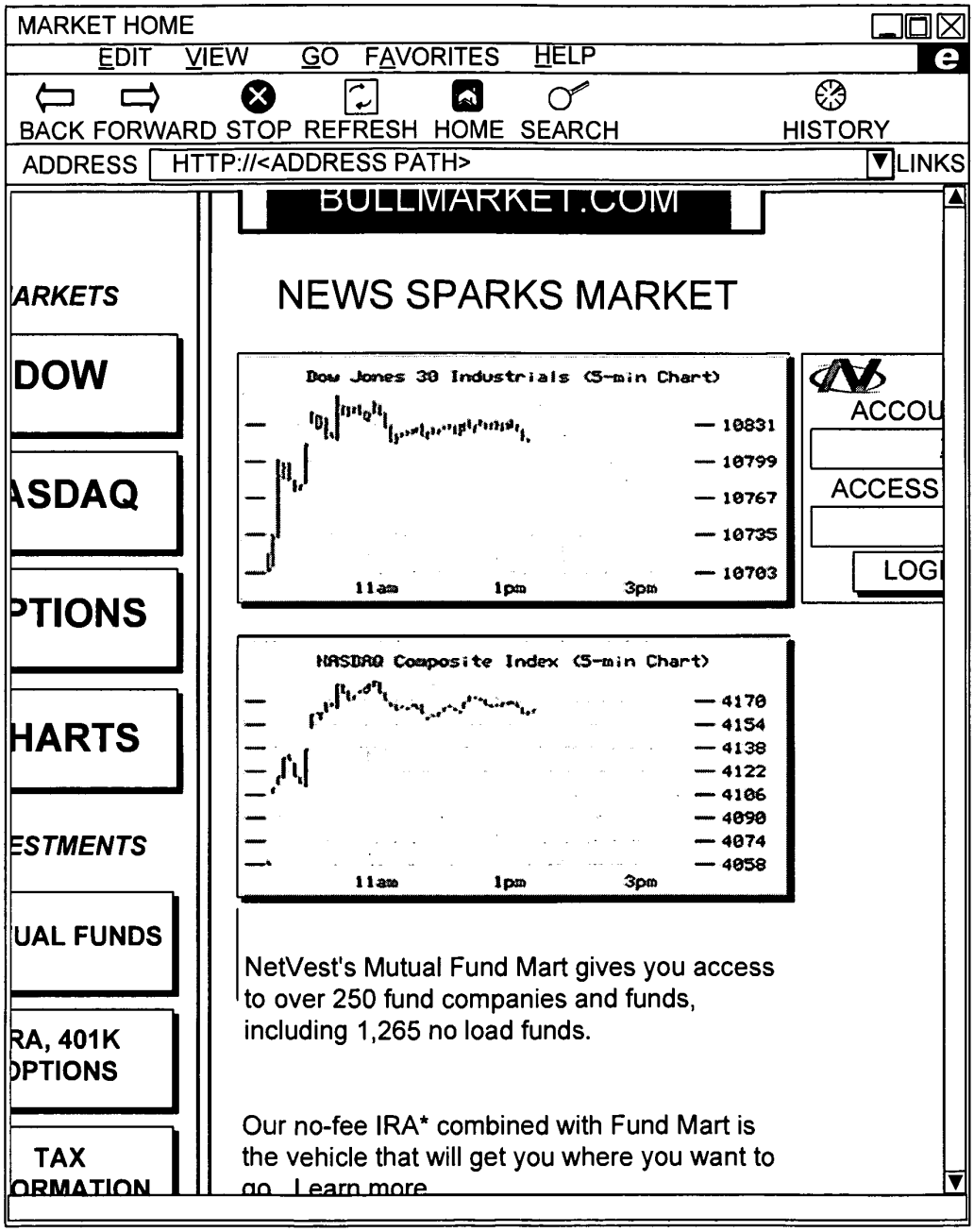

MARKET HOME
266
130, 0
262
214D
214C
264
0, 0
266
0, 0
266'
250D'
250D
268'
20, 225
252D'
252D
150, 225
268
250C
H_1 = 180
270'
20, 425
250B
252C
150, 425
270
H_2 = 200
252B
W = 350
212
210D
214

FIG. 4D


MARKET HOME
EDIT VIEW GO FAVORITES HELP
BACK FORWARD STOP REFRESH HOME SEARCH HISTORY
ADDRESS HTTP://<ADDRESS PATH>
LINKS
BULLMARKET.COM
ARKETS
DOW
ASDAQ
PTIONS
HARTS
ESTMENTS
UAL FUNDS
RA, 401K
PTIONS
TAX
ORMATION
NEWS SPARKS MARKET
Dow Jones 30 Industrials (5-min Chart)
10831
10799
10767
10735
10703
11am
1pm
3pm
ACCOU
ACCESS
LOGI
NASDAQ Composite Index (5-min Chart)
4170
4154
4138
4122
4106
4090
4074
4058
11am
1pm
3pm
NetVest's Mutual Fund Mart gives you access to over 250 fund companies and funds, including 1,265 no load funds.
Our no-fee IRA* combined with Fund Mart is the vehicle that will get you where you want to go. Learn more

210E

FIG. 4E

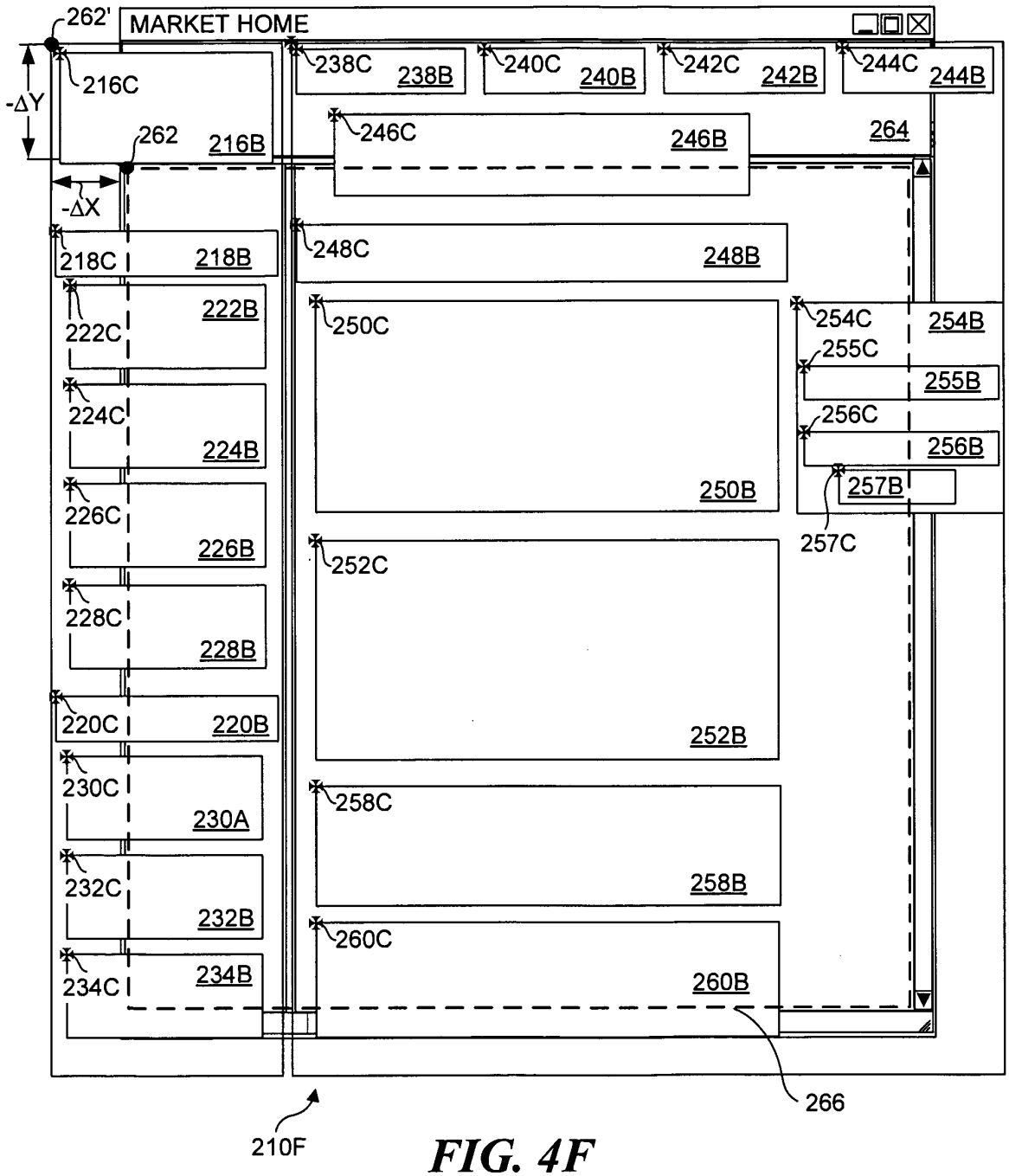

262'
MARKET HOME
216C
-ΔY
262
216B
-ΔX
238C
238B
240C
240B
242C
242B
244C
244B
246C
246B
264
218C
218B
248C
248B
222C
222B
250C
250B
254C
254B
255C
255B
224C
224B
256C
256B
226C
226B
257B
257C
228C
228B
252C
252B
220C
220B
230C
230A
258C
258B
232C
232B
260C
260B
234C
234B
266
210F

FIG. 4F

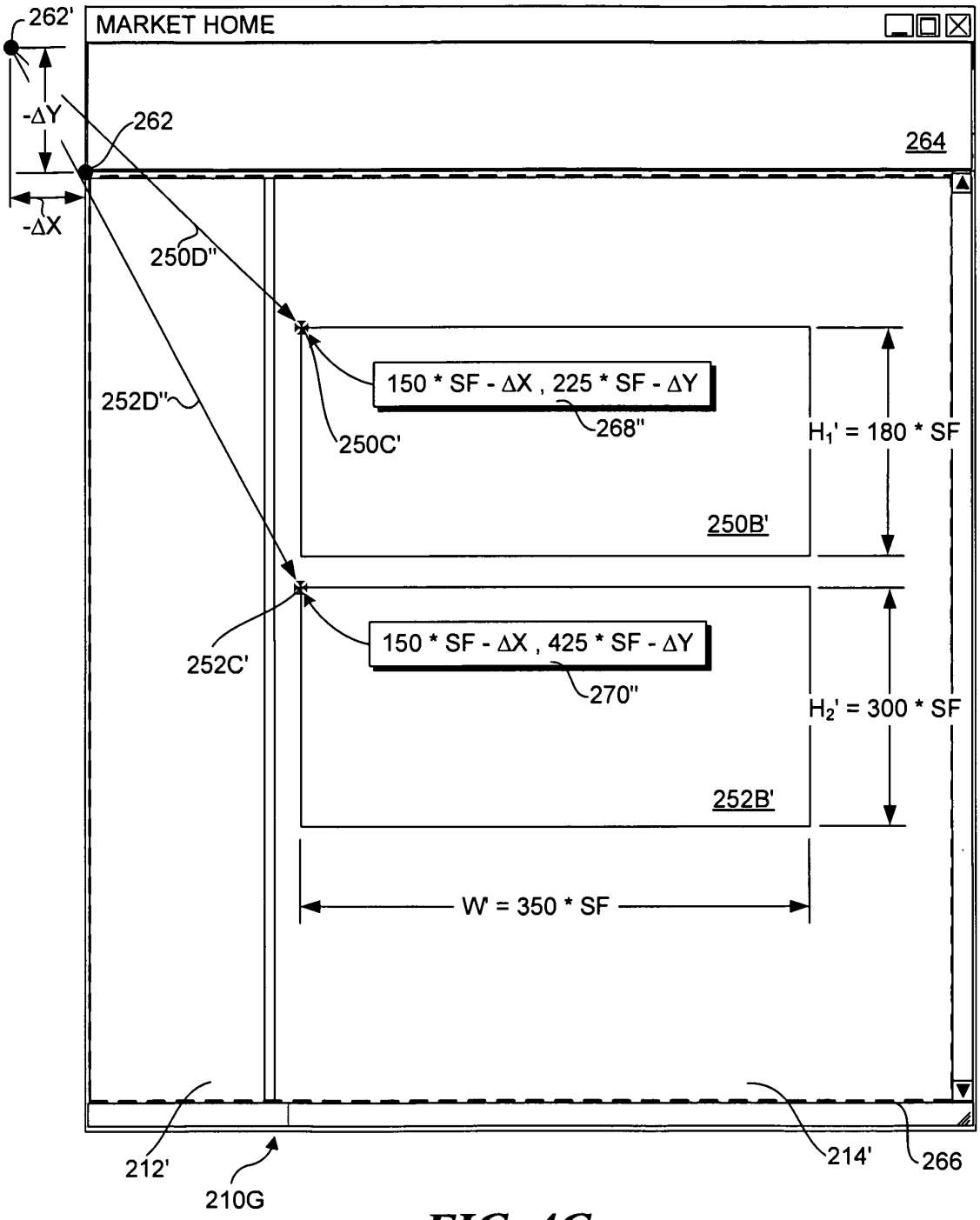

262'
MARKET HOME
-ΔY
262
264
-ΔX
250D"
252D"
150 * SF - ΔX , 225 * SF - ΔY
268"
250C'
H1' = 180 * SF
250B'
252C'
150 * SF - ΔX , 425 * SF - ΔY
270"
H2' = 300 * SF
252B'
W' = 350 * SF
212'
210G
214'
266

FIG. 4G

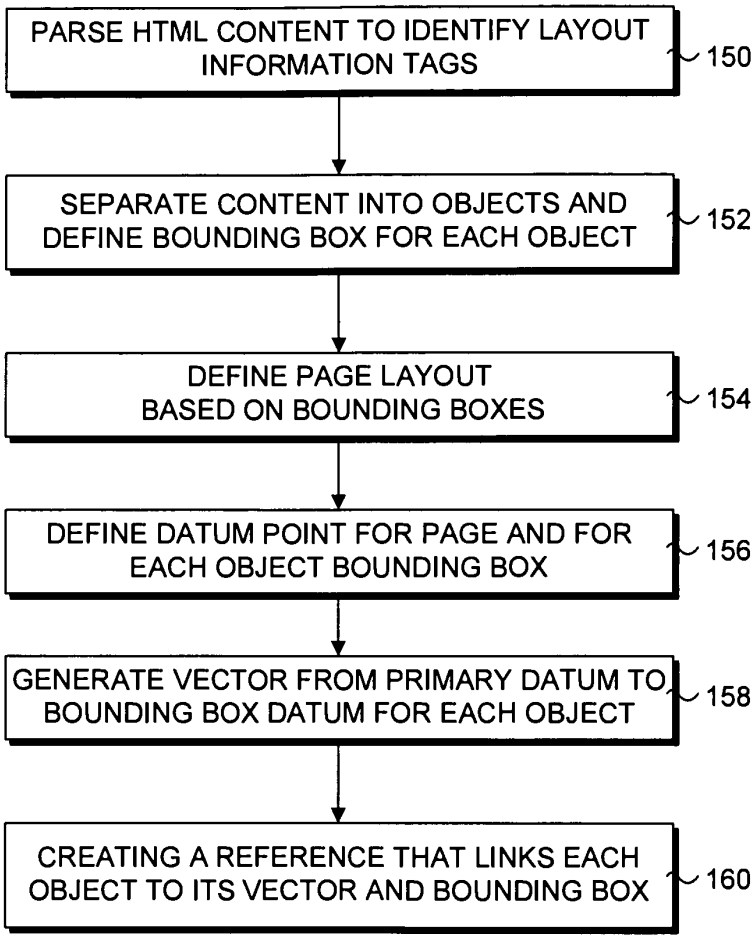

PARSE HTML CONTENT TO IDENTIFY LAYOUT INFORMATION TAGS
150
SEPARATE CONTENT INTO OBJECTS AND DEFINE BOUNDING BOX FOR EACH OBJECT
152
DEFINE PAGE LAYOUT BASED ON BOUNDING BOXES
154
DEFINE DATUM POINT FOR PAGE AND FOR EACH OBJECT BOUNDING BOX
156
GENERATE VECTOR FROM PRIMARY DATUM TO BOUNDING BOX DATUM FOR EACH OBJECT
158
CREATING A REFERENCE THAT LINKS EACH OBJECT TO ITS VECTOR AND BOUNDING BOX
160

FIG. 5

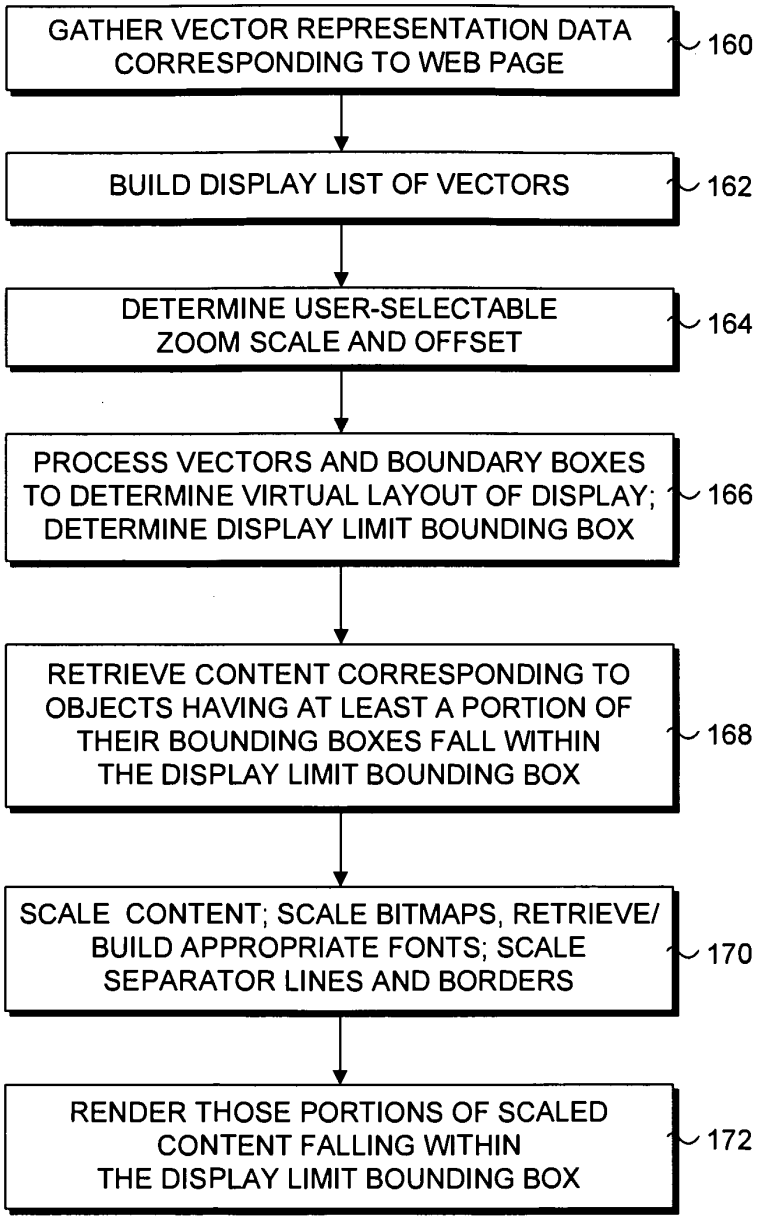

GATHER VECTOR REPRESENTATION DATA CORRESPONDING TO WEB PAGE
160
BUILD DISPLAY LIST OF VECTORS
162
DETERMINE USER-SELECTABLE ZOOM SCALE AND OFFSET
164
PROCESS VECTORS AND BOUNDARY BOXES TO DETERMINE VIRTUAL LAYOUT OF DISPLAY; DETERMINE DISPLAY LIMIT BOUNDING BOX
166
RETRIEVE CONTENT CORRESPONDING TO OBJECTS HAVING AT LEAST A PORTION OF THEIR BOUNDING BOXES FALL WITHIN THE DISPLAY LIMIT BOUNDING BOX
168
SCALE CONTENT; SCALE BITMAPS, RETRIEVE/ BUILD APPROPRIATE FONTS; SCALE SEPARATOR LINES AND BORDERS
170
RENDER THOSE PORTIONS OF SCALED CONTENT FALLING WITHIN THE DISPLAY LIMIT BOUNDING BOX
172

FIG. 6

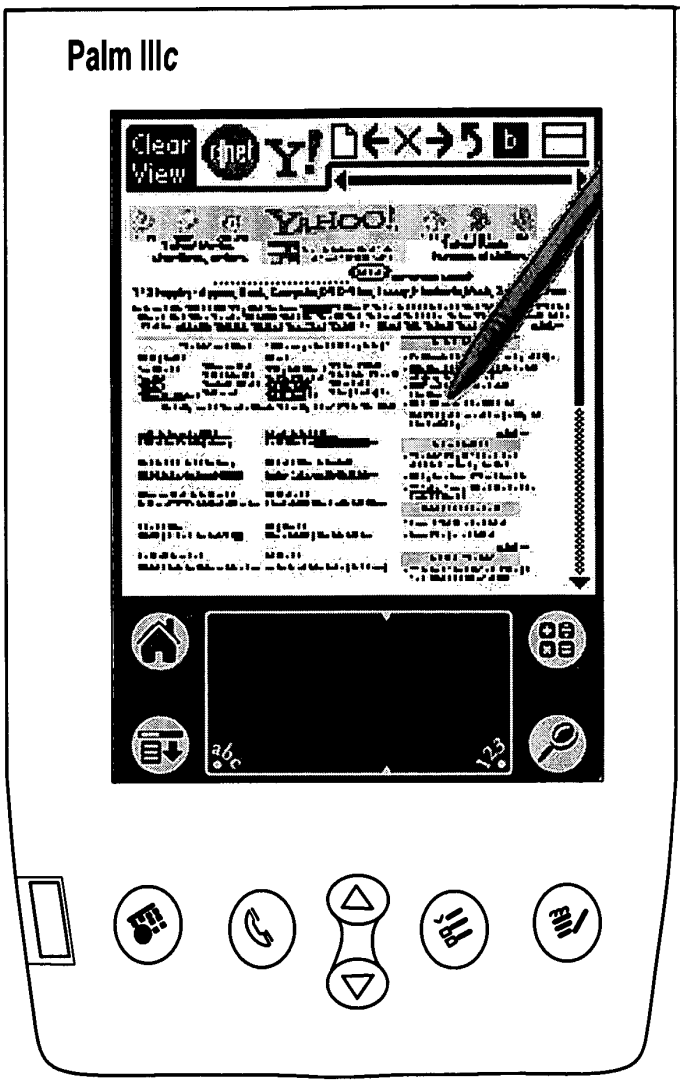


FIG. 7A

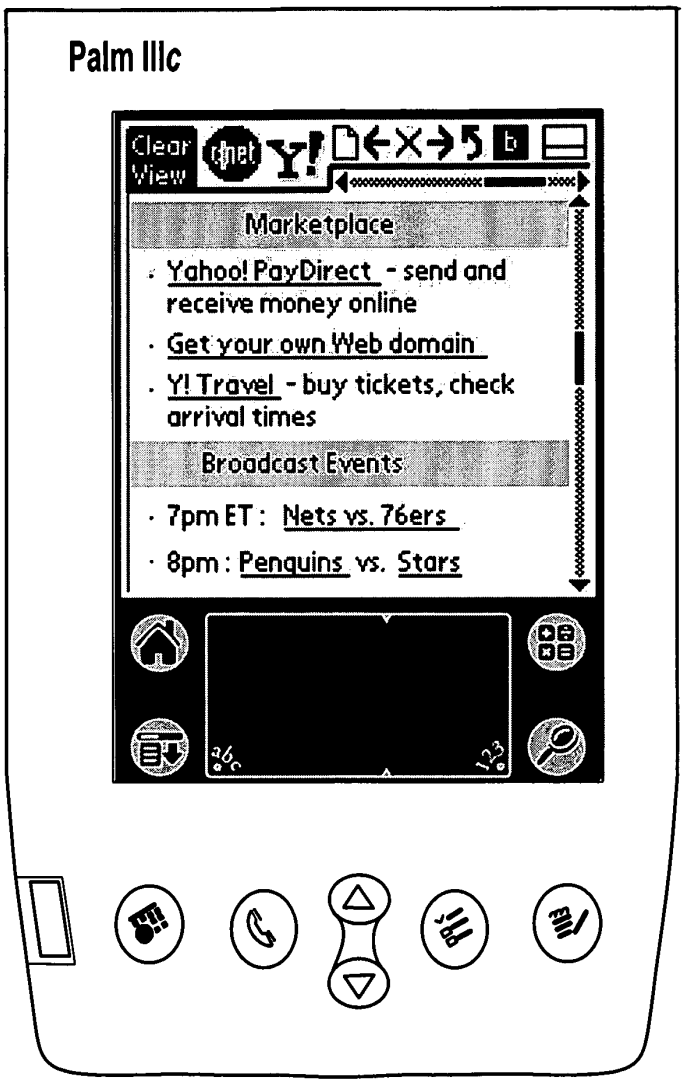

Palm IIIc
Clear View
Marketplace
Yahoo! PayDirect - send and receive money online
Get your own Web domain
Y! Travel - buy tickets, check arrival times
Broadcast Events
7pm ET : Nets vs. 76ers
8pm : Penguins vs. Stars

FIG. 7B

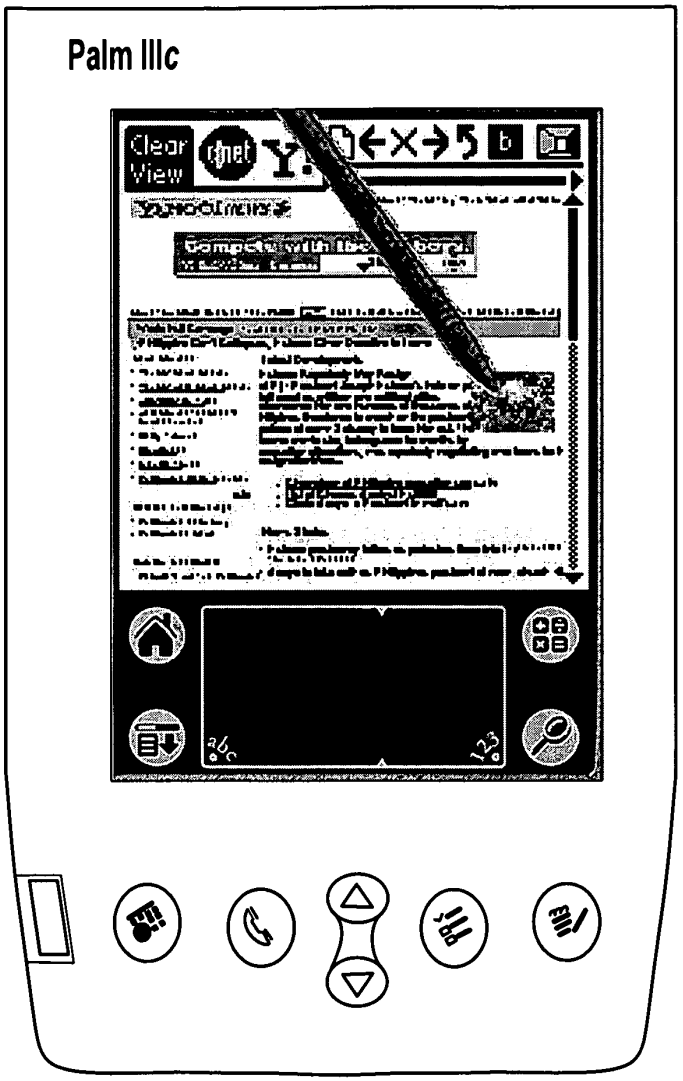


FIG. 8A

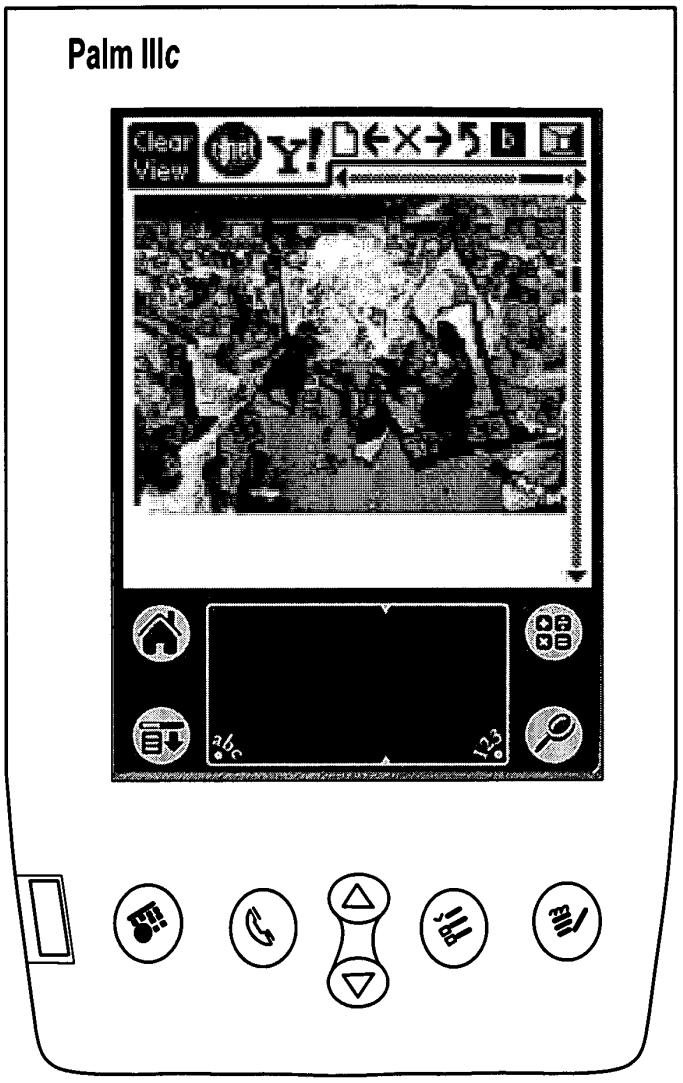


FIG. 8B

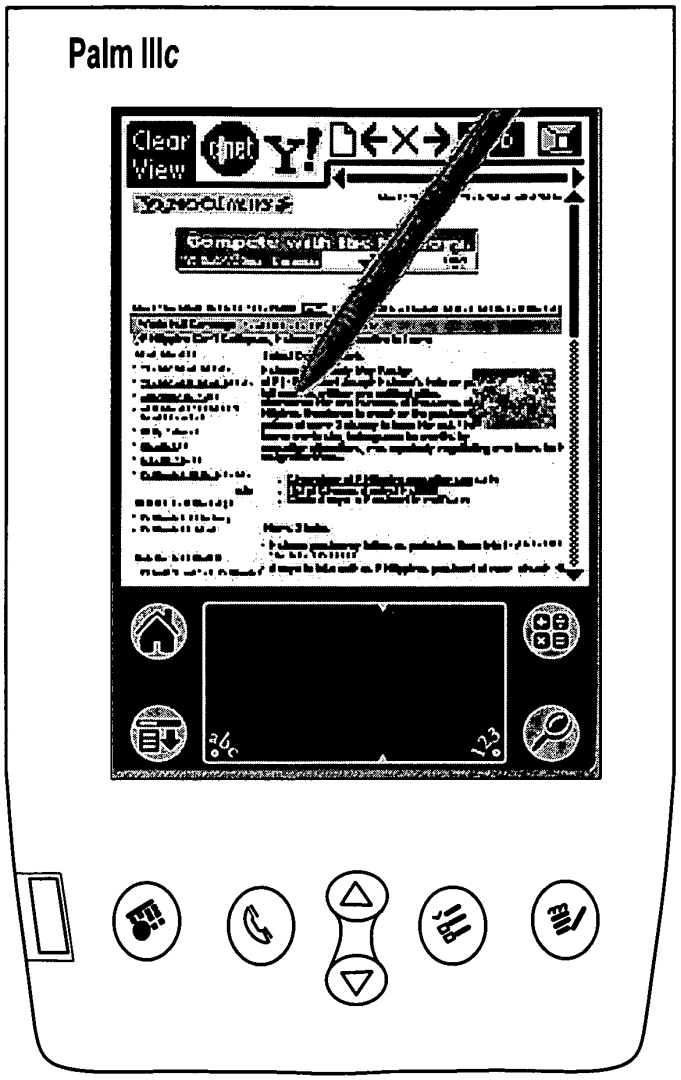


FIG. 9A

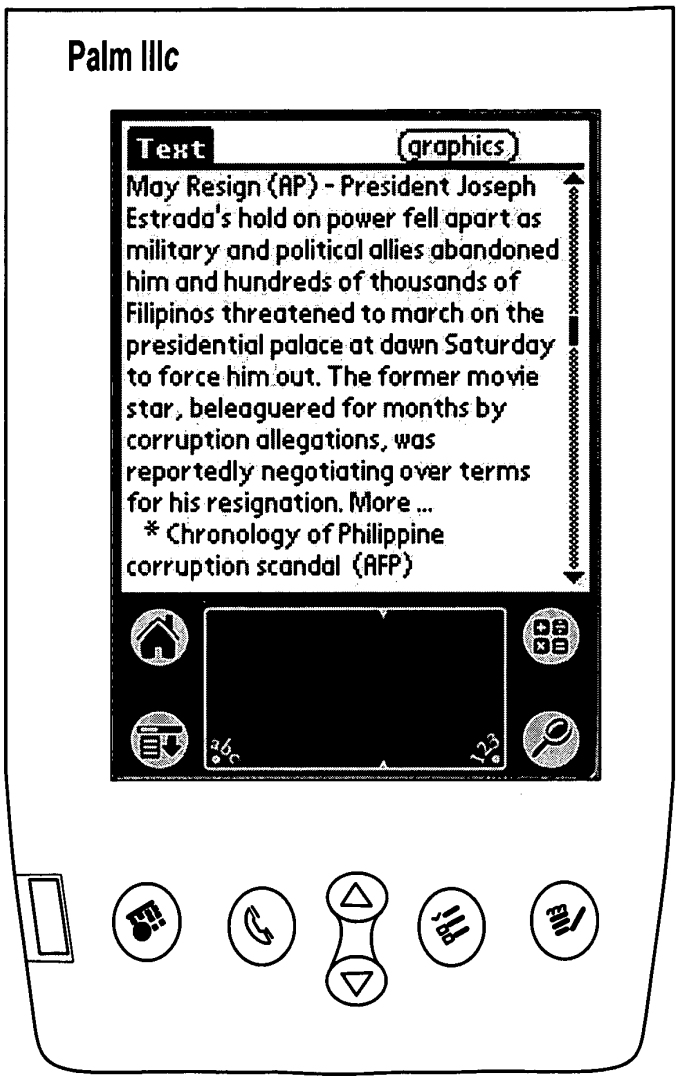

Palm IIIc
Text
graphics
May Resign (AP) - President Joseph Estrada's hold on power fell apart as military and political allies abandoned him and hundreds of thousands of Filipinos threatened to march on the presidential palace at dawn Saturday to force him out. The former movie star, beleaguered for months by corruption allegations, was reportedly negotiating over terms for his resignation. More ...
* Chronology of Philippine corruption scandal (AFP)
abc
123

FIG. 9B

PTO/SB/06 (07-06)
Approved for use through 1/31/2007. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Substitute for Form PTO-875

Application or Docket Number	Filing Date	☐ To be Mailed
11/045,757	01/28/2005	

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

	(Column 1)	(Column 2)	SMALL ENTITY ☒		OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
FOR	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE ($)	FEE ($)		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	16 minus 20 =	*	X $ =		OR	X $ =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	3 minus 3 =	*	X $ =			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 $250 ($125 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			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

AMENDMENT	01/12/2008	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	X $ =		OR	X $ =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	X $ =		OR	X $ =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

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

Legal Instrument Examiner:
/DONNA L. PRICE/

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

59860 e 12/19/2007

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT
4108 131ST AVE. SE
BELLEVUE, WA 98006

Paper No.

Application No.:	**11/045,757**	**Date Mailed:**	**12/19/2007**
First Named Inventor:	Rohrabaugh, Gary, B.	Examiner:	TRAN, QUOC A
Attorney Docket No.:	7342.P001XD	Art Unit:	2176
Confirmation No.:	4819	Filing Date:	01/28/2005

Please find attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner for Patents

PTO-90c (Rev.08-06)

Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (37 CFR 1.121)	Application No. 11/045,757	Applicant(s) ROHRABAUGH ET AL.	
		Art Unit 2176	

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

The amendment document filed on *09 December, 2007* is considered non-compliant because it has failed to meet the requirements of 37 CFR 1.121 or 1.4. In order for the amendment document to be compliant, correction of the following item(s) is required.

THE FOLLOWING MARKED (X) ITEM(S) CAUSE THE AMENDMENT DOCUMENT TO BE NON-COMPLIANT:

- ☐ 1. Amendments to the specification:
  - ☐ A. Amended paragraph(s) do not include markings.
  - ☐ B. New paragraph(s) should not be underlined.
  - ☐ C. Other _____.
- ☐ 2. Abstract:
  - ☐ A. Not presented on a separate sheet. 37 CFR 1.72.
  - ☐ B. Other _____.
- ☒ 3. Amendments to the drawings:
  - ☒ A. The drawings are not properly identified in the top margin as "Replacement Sheet," "New Sheet," or "Annotated Sheet" as required by 37 CFR 1.121(d).
  - ☐ B. The practice of submitting proposed drawing correction has been eliminated. Replacement drawings showing amended figures, without markings, in compliance with 37 CFR 1.84 are required.
  - ☐ C. Other _____.
- ☐ 4. Amendments to the claims:
  - ☐ A. A complete listing of all of the claims is not present.
  - ☐ B. The listing of claims does not include the text of all pending claims (including withdrawn claims)
  - ☐ C. Each claim has not been provided with the proper status identifier, and as such, the individual status of each claim cannot be identified. Note: the status of every claim must be indicated after its claim number by using one of the following status identifiers: (Original), (Currently amended), (Canceled), (Previously presented), (New), (Not entered), (Withdrawn) and (Withdrawn-currently amended).
  - ☐ D. The claims of this amendment paper have not been presented in ascending numerical order.
  - ☐ E. Other: _____.
- ☐ 5. Other (e.g., the amendment is unsigned or not signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4): For further explanation of the amendment format required by 37 CFR 1.121, see MPEP § 714.

TIME PERIODS FOR FILING A REPLY TO THIS NOTICE:

1. Applicant is given **no new time period** if the non-compliant amendment is an after-final amendment or an amendment filed after allowance, or a drawing submission (only) If applicant wishes to resubmit the non-compliant after-final amendment with corrections, the **entire corrected amendment** must be resubmitted.

2. Applicant is given **one month**, or thirty (30) days, whichever is longer, from the mail date of this notice to supply the correction, if the non-compliant amendment is one of the following: a preliminary amendment, a non-final amendment (including a submission for a request for continued examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114), a supplemental amendment filed within a suspension period under 37 CFR 1.103(a) or (c), and an amendment filed in response to a Quayle action. If any of above boxes 1 to 4 are checked, the correction required is only the corrected section of the non-compliant amendment in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121.

   Extensions of time are available under 37 CFR 1.136(a) only if the non-compliant amendment is a non-final amendment or an amendment filed in response to a *Quayle* action.
   Failure to timely respond to this notice will result in:
   Abandonment of the application if the non-compliant amendment is a non-final amendment or an amendment filed in response to a *Quayle* action; or
   Non-entry of the amendment if the non-compliant amendment is a preliminary amendment or supplemental amendment.

Legal Instruments Examiner (LIE), if applicable /DIANE WILLIAMS/ Telephone No: (571)272-2595

Attorney Docket No. 005207.P001XD *Patent*

Certificate of Electronic Filing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being Electronically Filed via EFS

on December 9, 2007

Date of Deposit

R. Alan Burnett

Name of Person Filing Correspondence

/S/ R. Alan Burnett December 9, 2007

Signature Date

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	)	
	)	
Rohrabaugh et al.	)	Examiner: Tran, Quoc A.
	)	
Serial No. 11/045,757	)	Art Unit: 2176
	)	
Filed: June 8, 2001	)	
	)	
For: SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES	)	

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION

Sir:

Responsive to the Office Action mailed October 23, 2007, the Applicant requests the Examiner to enter the following amendments and to reconsider all pending claims in view of the amendment and the following remarks.

Amendments begin on page 2. Remarks begin on page 24.

AMENDMENT

In the Drawings

A replacement set of drawing sheets is filed electronically herewith to replace all previously filed drawings sheets. In the replacement sheets, FIGs 2A, 2B, and 2C a typographical error has been corrected (XLM corrected to XML). The other substitute drawings sheets are being filed to provide a better resolution version of the Figures – the drawing sheets are written in their original form to a PDF file as compared with scanning in the drawings to a PDF file (as done by the USPTO with the original drawings). No new matter has been added.

In the Specification

Please add the following new paragraph after paragraph [0008] in the BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION section.

According to additional aspects of the invention, methods and software for enabling support for resolution-independent scalable display of Web content is provided. The methods and software enable users of various devices, from handheld devices with small screens, to desktop PC's and laptops, to very large screen devices, to view Web pages in a manner independent of the screen resolution of such device's built-in or associated display, while maintaining the look and feel of browsing such pages with a conventional desktop browser. Thus, users are enabled to access millions of Web pages on various devices having different screen resolutions while providing a full Web browsing experience.

In the Claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listing of claims in the application. Amendments or cancellations of any claims are done without prejudice, waiver and/or disclaimer. Applicants reserve the right to claim the subject matter of any amendment and/or cancellation in a continuing application.

1-70. (Cancelled)

71. (Currently Amended) A wireless device, comprising:

processing means;

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network ~~via which Web content may be accessed~~ that supports access to the Internet;

a display;

memory; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processing means enable the wireless device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page ~~including associated~~ comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page [[,]] via the wireless communication means, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and

scaling the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such

that the original width of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display.

72. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

73. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 72, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

74. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

75. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including at least one of text objects, graphic layout objects, ~~and/or~~ and graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the

object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to ~~its corresponding~~ the vector that is generated.

76. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the Web page to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs.

77. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

78. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

79. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 78, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

80. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display having a different aspect ratio.

81. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on ~~view~~

a column of the Web page ~~at a higher resolution than a current resolution~~ via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

82. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 81, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

83. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on ~~view~~ an image ~~at a higher resolution than a current resolution~~ via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

84. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on ~~view~~ a paragraph of the Web content ~~at a higher resolution than a current resolution~~ via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

85. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 84, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

86. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the

instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

87. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to ~~enable rapid zooming of~~ zoom the Web page.

88. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to ~~its corresponding~~ the vector that is generated.

89. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 88, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a

portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

90. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 89, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

91. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 90, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user; and

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

92. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions

performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

93. (Cancelled)

94. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions ~~configured to be executed on a Java virtual machine~~.

95. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

96. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

97. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

98. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

99. (Currently Amended) A mobile device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications device, to facilitate wireless communication with a network ~~via which Web content may be accessed~~ that supports access to the Internet;

a display; and

flash memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request

access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page [[,]] via the wireless communications device, and processing [[the]] HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing at least one of the scalable content ~~and/or~~ and data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

100. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

101. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

102. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input.

103. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 102, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

104. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

105. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs

further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink via the display; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and processing HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing at least one of the additional scalable content ~~and/or~~ and data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

106. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein at least a portion of the scalable content comprises scalable vector-based content.

107. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

108. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web ~~content~~ page in response to a corresponding user input.

109. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 108, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web ~~content~~ page to be panned substantially in real-time.

110. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein ~~the~~ said at least one of scalable content ~~and/or~~ and data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display having a different aspect ratio.

111. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on ~~view~~

a column of the Web content ~~at a higher resolution than a current resolution~~ via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

112. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 111, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

113. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on ~~view~~ an image ~~at a higher resolution than a current resolution~~ via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

114. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on ~~view~~ a paragraph of the Web ~~content~~ page ~~at a higher resolution than a current resolution~~ via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across a display area of the display.

115. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 114, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

116. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions

performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

117. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

118. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to ~~its corresponding~~ the vector that is generated.

119. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 118, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

120. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 119, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in the dynamic memory.

121. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 120, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

122. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

123. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page substantially across a display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor to render the display area.

124. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions ~~configured to be executed on a Java virtual machine~~.

125. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises ~~XML-based content~~ XML code.

126. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

127. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

128. (Currently Amended) A mobile device, comprising:

processing means;

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network ~~via which Web content may be accessed~~ that supports access to the Internet;

a display, to facilitate user input and display rendered content; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored,

wherein, upon execution of the instructions by the processing means, the mobile device is enabled to perform operations, including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page [[,]] via the wireless communications means, and processing at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing at least one of the scalable content ~~and/or~~ and data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs made via the display ~~means~~ to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

129. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes a general-purpose processor.

130. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes a special-purpose processor.

131. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input.

132. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 131, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page

on which to zoom in on.

133. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

134. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content in response to a corresponding user interface input.

135. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 134, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web content to be panned substantially in real-time.

136. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on ~~view~~ an image ~~at a higher resolution than a current resolution~~ via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

137. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list objects on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling display list objects to re-render the display of the Web page.

138. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

139. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

140. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

141. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

142. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes logic circuitry programmed with a portion of the instructions.

143. (Currently Amended) A mobile device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications interface, to facilitate wireless communication with a network ~~via which Web content may be accessed~~ that supports access to the Internet;

a display;

non-volatile memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface on the display via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page and defining an original width and height of the [[web]] Web page;

retrieving ~~at least a portion of the HTML-based~~ Web ~~content~~ page via the wireless communications ~~device~~ interface;

rendering the Web page ~~so it is displayed~~ such that the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display; and

re-rendering the Web page in response to associated user inputs to

enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

144. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on ~~view~~ a column of the Web page ~~at a higher resolution than a current resolution~~ via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

145. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 144, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

146. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the Web page includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on ~~view~~ an image ~~at a higher resolution than a current resolution~~ via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

147. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on ~~view~~ a paragraph of the Web page ~~at a higher resolution than a current resolution~~ via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

148. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 147, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when re-rendered.

149. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the web page while in a zoomed state under which a portion of the web page is displayed.

150. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

151. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

152. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 144, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

153. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 146, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

154. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 147, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

155. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web ~~content~~ page in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

156. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 155, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web ~~content~~ page to be panned substantially in real-time.

157. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the Web

page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

158. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises ~~XML-based content~~ XML code.

159. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

160. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

161. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

162. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

163. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

164. (Currently Amended) The ~~mobile~~ wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

165. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

166. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the device

comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

167. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 81, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

168. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 83, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

169. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 84, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

170. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 111, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

171. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 113, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

172. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 114, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

173. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 136, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

174. (Currently Amended) A wireless device, comprising:

a processor;

a wireless communications interface, to facilitate wireless communication with a network ~~via which Web content may be accessed~~ that supports access to the Internet;

a display;

memory; and

a storage device, on which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the wireless device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page ~~including associated~~ comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format including HTML code defining an original page layout and attributes of corresponding content on the Web page;

retrieving, via the wireless communications interface, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content ~~from its original format~~ into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; [[and]]

employing the scalable content to render the Web page on the display using a first scale factor; and

enabling the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render the display.

175. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein the display is re-rendered substantially in real-time.

176. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

177. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

178. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

179. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 178, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the

Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

180. (New) A method, comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the device, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and

scaling the scalable content to render the Web page on a display of the device such that the original width of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display.

181. (New) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

182. (New) The method of claim 181, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

183. (New) The method of claim 180, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, the method further comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content

associated with the hyperlink on the display.

184. (New) The method of claim 180, performs comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including at least one of text objects, graphic layout objects, and graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

185. (New) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling the Web page to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs.

186. (New) The method of claim 180, further comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

187. (New) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

188. (New) The method of claim 187, further comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

189. (New) The method of claim 180, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled

when rendered so as to produce a display having a different aspect ratio.

190. (New) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

191. (New) The method of claim 190, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

192. (New) The method of claim 190, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

193. (New) The method of claim 180, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, the method further comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

194. (New) The method of claim 193, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

195. (New) The method of claim 180, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

196. (New) The method of claim 132, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

197. (New) The method of claim 132, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

198. (New) The method of claim 180, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, the method further comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

199. (New) The method of claim 180, further comprising:

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to zoom the Web page.

200. (New) The method of claim 180, further comprising:

parsing markup language code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

201. (New) The method of claim 200, further comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

202. (New) The method of claim 201, further comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

203 (New) The method of claim 202, further comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user; and

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

204. (New) The method of claim 180, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, the method further comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

205. (New) The method of claim 180, wherein the method is facilitated, at least in part, via execution of Java-based instructions.

206. (New) The method of claim 180, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

207. (New) The method of claim 180, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

208. (New) The method of claim 180, further comprising accessing the Internet via a wireless connection to retrieve the Web page.

209. (New) The method of claim 180, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

210. (New) The method of claim 180, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

211. (New) A method, comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the device, and processing HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing at least one of the scalable content and data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on a display of the device; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

212. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

213. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

214. (New) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user

interface input.

215. (New) The method of claim 214, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

216. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

217. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, the method further comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink via the display; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and processing HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing at least one of the additional scalable content and data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

218. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein at least a portion of the scalable content comprises scalable vector-based content.

219. (New) The method of claim 211, further comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

220. (New) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

221. (New) The method of claim 220, further comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

222. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein the page layout of the Web page is

defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein said at least one of scalable content and data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display having a different aspect ratio.

223. (New) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

224. (New) The method of claim 223, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

225. (New) The method of claim 223, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

226. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, the method further comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

227. (New) The method of claim 226, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

228. (New) The method of claim 211, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across a display area of the display.

229. (New) The method of claim 228, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

230. (New) The method of claim 228, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

231. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, the method further comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

232. (New) The method of claim 211, further comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

233. (New) The method of claim 211, further comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

234. (New) The method of claim 233, further comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of

content.

235. (New) The method of claim 234, wherein the device includes dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, the method further comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in the dynamic memory.

236. (New) The method of claim 235, further comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

237. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, the method further comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

238. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, the method further comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page substantially across a display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor to render the display area.

239. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein the method is facilitated, at least in part, via execution of Java-based instructions.

240. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

241. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

242. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

243. (New) The method of claim 211, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

244. (New) A method, comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a display of a device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page and defining an original width and height of the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the device;

rendering the Web page via the device such that the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display; and

re-rendering the Web page in response to associated user inputs to the

device to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

245. (New) The method of claim 244, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

246. (New) The method of claim 245, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

247. (New) The method of claim 245, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

248. (New) The method of claim 244, wherein the Web page includes at least one image, the method further comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

249. (New) The method of claim 248, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

250. (New) The method of claim 244, further comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

251. (New) The method of claim 250, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

252. (New) The method of claim 250, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when re-rendered.

253. (New) The method of claim 244, further comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the web page while in a zoomed state under which a portion of the web page is displayed.

254. (New) The method of claim 244, further comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

255. (New) The method of claim 244, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

256. (New) The method of claim 244, further comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

257. (New) The method of claim 256, further comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

258. (New) The method of claim 244, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, the method further comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

259. (New) The method of claim 244, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

260. (New) The method of claim 244, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

261. (New) The method of claim 244, wherein the wireless connection comprises a wireless connection to a mobile service provider network.

262. (New) The method of claim 244, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

263. (New) The method of claim 244, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

264. (New) The method of claim 244, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

265. (New) A method, comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a display via which a user of a device is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format including HTML code defining an original page layout and attributes of corresponding content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page, via the device, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and

employing the scalable content to render the Web page on the display using a first scale factor; and

enabling the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render the display.

266. (New) The method of claim 265, wherein the display is re-rendered substantially in real-time.

267. (New) The method of claim 265, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

268. (New) The method of claim 265, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

269. (New) The method of claim 265, further comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

270. (New) The method of claim 269, further comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

271. (New) A machine-readable medium having a plurality of instructions tangibly stored thereon, which when executed enable a device to perform operations comprising:

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page hosted by an Internet Web site, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and

scaling the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such that the original width of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display.

272. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

273. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 272, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

274. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the Web page

includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

275. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including at least one of text objects, graphic layout objects, and graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

276. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the Web page to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs.

277. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the

instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

278. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

279. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 278, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

280. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display having a different aspect ratio.

281. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

282. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 281, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

283. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 281, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

284. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the Web content

includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

285. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 284, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

286. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

287. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 286, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

288. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 286, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

289. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

290. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to zoom the Web page.

291. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

292. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 291, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

293. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 292, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

294. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 293, wherein execution of the

instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user; and

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

295. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

296. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions.

297. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

298. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

299. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the Web page is accessed via a mobile service provider network.

300. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

301. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

302. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 271, wherein the instructions are embodied as a Web browser.

303. (New) A machine-readable medium having a plurality of instructions tangibly stored thereon, which when executed enable a device to perform operations comprising:

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page and processing HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing at least one of the scalable content and data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

304. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

305. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

306. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input.

307. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 306, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

308. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

309. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink via the display; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and processing HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing at least one of the additional scalable content and data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

310. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein at least a portion of the scalable content comprises scalable vector-based content.

311. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

312. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the

instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

313. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 312, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

314. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein said at least one of scalable content and data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display having a different aspect ratio.

315. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

316. The machine-readable medium of claim 315, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

317. The machine-readable medium of claim 315, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

318. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

319. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 318, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

320. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across a display area of the display.

321. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 320, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

322. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 320, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

323. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

324. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the device includes dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

325. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to the vector that is generated.

326. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 325, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

327. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 326, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in the dynamic memory.

328. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 327, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan

by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

329. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

330. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page substantially across a display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor to render the display area.

331. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions.

332. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

333. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

334. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

335. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the device comprises one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

336. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 303, wherein the instructions are embodied as a Web browser.

337. (New) A machine-readable medium having a plurality of instructions tangibly stored thereon, which when executed enable a wireless device to perform operations comprising:

rendering a browser interface on a display of the wireless device via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page and defining an original width and height of the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless device;

rendering the Web page such that the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display; and

re-rendering the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

338. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a

column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

339. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 338, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

340. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 338, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

341. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the Web page includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on an image via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

342. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 341, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

343. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

344. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 343, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

345. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 343, wherein the content of the

paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when re-rendered.

346. The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the web page while in a zoomed state under which a portion of the web page is displayed.

347. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

348. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

349. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

350. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 349, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

351. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

352. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein a portion of the

HTML-based Web content comprises XML code.

353. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

354. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the wireless device is configured to connect to a mobile service provider network.

355. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

356. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

357. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

358. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 337, wherein the instructions are embodied as a Web browser.

359. (New) A machine-readable medium having a plurality of instructions comprising a Web browser stored thereon, which when executed enable a device to perform operations comprising:

launching a Web browser including a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format including HTML code defining an original page layout and attributes of corresponding content on the Web page;

retrieving, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content

defined by its original format when rendered; and

employing the scalable content to render the Web page in the Web browser using a first scale factor; and

enabling the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render the display of the Web page.

360. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein the display is re-rendered substantially in real-time.

361. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein the Web browser is configured to be installed on a device comprising one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

362. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein the Web browser is configured to be installed on at least one of a desktop computer, notebook computer or laptop computer.

363. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 359, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

364. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 363, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

REMARKS

This Amendment is in response to the Office Action mailed October 23, 2007. In the Office Action,

- The IDS filed 9/18/2007 was deemed improper due to lack of publication dates for the references.
- Claims 71-73, 75, 79, 81-82, 87, 99, 105, 109-114, 118, 123, 125, 158, 133, 135-136,143-147, 151, 156, 174-175, and 179 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- Claims 71-92, and 94-179 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention based on the assertion a single claim which claims both an apparatus and the method steps of *using* the apparatus is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, citing Ex Parte Lyell, 17 USPQ2d 1548 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter l990) and MPEP 21 73.05(p).
- Claims 71-92, and 94-179 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 for allegedly being directed to neither a "apparatus" nor a "process," based on the theory that the claims are directed to neither a "process" nor a "machine," but rather embraces or overlaps two different statutory classes of invention set forth in 35 U.S.C. 101.
- Independent claims 71, 99, 128, 143, and 174 were provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-50 of co-pending U.S. Patent Application No. 09/878,097, now US Patent No. 7,210,099 issued April 24, 2007, which is parent application of the current application.

- Claims 88-91, 118-121, 125-126, and 158-159 stand objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claims, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims and rewritten to overcome 35 USC 101, and 35 USC 112, and Terminal Disclaimer.
- Claims 71-87, 92, 95-1 17, 122-123, 127-157, and 160-179 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Chithambaram *et al.* US 6,674,445 Bl -Provisional No.60/159,069 filed October 12, 1999 (hereinafter *Chithambaram*), in view of Roy *et al.*, US 6,642,925 B2 -Continuation of No. 08/757,706 filed October 30, 1996 (hereinafter *Roy*).
- Claims 94 and 124 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Chithambaram* in view of *Roy*, further in view of Blumberg, US 6,886,034 B2.

In the Amendment, claims 71, 74, 75, 81, 83, 84, 88, 94, 99, 105, 108-110, 111, 113, 114, 118, 124, 125, 128, 136, 143, 144, 146, 147, 155, 156, 158, 164, 166, and 174 have been amended to clarify the claimed invention. New claims 180-364 have been added. Thus, claims 71-92 and 94-364 are now pending. No new matter has been added, and all claims are supported by the original disclosure of 09/878,097 and other priority applications incorporated therein by reference (Application Serial Nos. 60/217,345, 60/211,019, and 09/828,511). Entry of this amendment is respectfully solicited.

Information Disclosure Statement

Applicants thank the Examiner for pointing out a deficiency in the Information Disclosure Statement filed on 09/18/2007 (lack of publication dates). Applicants note that there is no publication date for the provisional applications, as none of them were ever published; however, they each have a filing date that was not identified in the IDS. To address the deficiency, Applicants resubmitted a corrected IDS on October 28, 2007

that includes the filing date for each provisional application.

Examiner Interview

An in-person examiner interview was conducted at the USPTO on December 3, 2007. The attendees included Examiner Quoc A. Tran, SPE Doug Hutton, Inventor Gary Rohrabaugh, and attorney representative R. Alan Burnett.

Demonstration of Device

During the interview, a demonstration of a device and software based on the underlying teachings of the claimed invention was presented. The demonstration device was a Toshiba Pocket PC running a version of the SoftView™ browser, as discussed in further detail below. Originally, a demonstration of various emulators running on a laptop computer were attempted – however, since there was no network connectivity, the emulators could not retrieve Web pages from the Internet, and thus the demonstration could not be completed. Under the Toshiba Pocket PC demonstration, the demonstration Web pages were preloaded on the device (in preparation for not having network connectivity). Inventor Gary Rohrabaugh demonstrated the SoftView™ browser's ability to scale and render Web pages to fit the Toshiba's display, selectively zoom on user-defined windows, images, columns, and paragraphs, and generally zoom and pan Web pages and perform browser functions such as activating hyperlinks. Claims corresponding to each of these features are included in the present application.

Discussion of 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph and 35 U.S.C. § 101 rejections.

Prior to the meeting and as discussed below, Examiner Tran believed the claims were directed to an apparatus (device) and method of using the apparatus. It was made clear that the claims were directed simply to an apparatus that was configured to perform various operations via execution of corresponding instructions. As discussed below and indicated by SPE Hutton, as well as agreed to during the

interview, each of the pending claims meets the requirement of 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph and 35 U.S.C. § 101 with respect to the foregoing issue.

There was also some discussion generally about the use of "substantially" in the claims. Examiner Tran indicated he would consider whether such use was definite in view of the arguments presented in response to the current action (*i.e.*, this response).

Discussion of 35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejections

A discussion of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Chithambaram*, in view of *Roy* was conducted. In connection with the discussion was a video demonstrating how the Autodesk MapGuide technology disclosed in *Chithambaram* and *Roy* works (in addition, see further discussion below). The video shows a desktop browser display of various MapGuide sites, and clearly demonstrates that the MapGuide implementation is as an embedded application (plug-in) that operates separately from the browser. The video shows the tracking of packets (using a packet-sniffer utility) received from the MapGuide host site, and demonstrates that the data delivered to the MapGuide plug-in does not comprise HTML-based content, but rather comprises proprietary MapGuide data and associated data associated with HTTP Requests and Responses.

During the interview, it was acknowledged by Examiner Tran that he did not appreciate that under the pending claims, the claimed operations were being performed by the device itself, and that none of the claim operations were being performed by a proxy server. In the parent application, the device received scalable content that was translated from its original HTML-based form (i.e., from the original HTML-based Web page content). It is now understood that this is not the case. In view of this consideration, Examiner Tran indicated that a new search would be conducted, and the present §103 rejections were not applicable.

Obviousness-type Double Patenting

A discussion of the obviousness-type double patenting rejection was also discussed. Applicants asserted that the present claims are not obvious over the issued claims of the parent 7,210,099 patent claims. Examiner Tran said he would need to reconsider this rejection in view of his new understanding of the claims and arguments presented in response to the current Office Action. These arguments are presented below.

Discussion of adding Method and Beauregard Claims

During discussions concerning interpretation of the pending claims, Examiner Tran identified that the typical application included method and Beauregard claims in addition to apparatus claims concerning an apparatus configured to perform analogous method operations (as claimed in the method claims) via execution of instructions, *e.g.*, as claimed in the Beauregard claims. Examiner Tran also indicated inclusion of such claims would be helpful in interpreting the apparatus claims. Applicants agreed this would be helpful, and offered to include such claims in present response. Accordingly, Method and Beauregard claims that claim elements substantially analogous to those presented in the pending apparatus (device) claims have been included in the present amendment.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

Claims 71-73, 75, 79, 81-82, 87, 99, 105, 109-114, 118, 123, 125, 158, 133, 135-136,143-147, 151, 156, 174-175, and 179 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The §112 rejection of individual claims are addressed below. However, a discussion of the appropriate use of some of the claim terms is first presented.

Use of the terminology "Substantially" in the Claims

The following is quoted from the MPEP[1]

2173.05(b) Relative Terminology [R-5] - 2100 Patentability

2173.05(b) Relative Terminology [R-5]

The fact that claim language, including terms of degree, may not be precise, does not automatically render the claim indefinite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. *Seattle Box Co.*, *v. Industrial Crating & Packing, Inc.*, 731 F.2d 818, 221 USPQ 568 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Acceptability of the claim language depends on whether one of ordinary skill in the art would understand what is claimed, in light of the specification.

WHEN A TERM OF DEGREE IS PRESENT, DETERMINE WHETHER A STANDARD IS DISCLOSED OR WHETHER ONE OF ORDINARY SKILL IN THE ART WOULD BE APPRISED OF THE SCOPE OF THE CLAIM

When a term of degree is presented in a claim, first a determination is to be made as to whether the specification provides some standard for measuring that degree. If it does not, a determination is made as to whether one of ordinary skill in the art, in view of the prior art and the status of the art, would be nevertheless reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. Even if the specification uses the same term of degree as in the claim, a rejection may be proper if the scope of the term is not understood when read in light of the specification. While, as a general proposition, broadening modifiers are standard tools in claim drafting in order to avoid reliance on the doctrine of equivalents in infringement actions, when the scope of the claim is unclear a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, is proper. See *In re Wiggins*, 488 F. 2d 538, 541, 179 USPQ 421, 423 (CCPA 1973).

When relative terms are used in claims wherein the improvement over the prior art rests entirely upon size or weight of an element in a combination of elements, the adequacy of the disclosure of a standard is of greater criticality.

REFERENCE TO AN OBJECT THAT IS VARIABLE MAY RENDER A CLAIM INDEFINITE

A claim may be rendered indefinite by reference to an object that is variable. For example, the Board has held that a limitation in a claim to a bicycle that recited "said front and rear wheels so spaced as to give a wheelbase that is between 58 percent and 75 percent of the height of the rider that the bicycle was designed for" was indefinite because the relationship of parts was not based on any known standard for sizing a bicycle to a rider, but on a rider of unspecified build. *Ex parte Brummer*, 12 USPQ2d 1653 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989). On the other hand, a claim limitation specifying that a certain part of a pediatric wheelchair be "so dimensioned as to be insertable through the space between the doorframe of an automobile and one of the seats" was held to

[1] as published at http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/mpep/documents/2100_2173_05_b.htm.

be definite. *Orthokinetics, Inc. v. Safety Travel Chairs, Inc.*, 806 F.2d 1565, 1 USPQ2d 1081 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The court stated that the phrase "so dimensioned" is as accurate as the subject matter permits, noting that the patent law does not require that all possible lengths corresponding to the spaces in hundreds of different automobiles be listed in the patent, let alone that they be listed in the claims.

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D. "Substantially"

The term "substantially" is often used in conjunction with another term to describe a particular characteristic of the claimed invention. It is a broad term. *In re Nehrenberg*, 280 F.2d 161, 126 USPQ 383 (CCPA 1960). The court held that the limitation "to substantially increase the efficiency of the compound as a copper extractant" was definite in view of the general guidelines contained in the specification. *In re Mattison*, 509 F.2d 563, 184 USPQ 484 (CCPA 1975). The court held that the limitation "which produces substantially equal E and H plane illumination patterns" was definite because one of ordinary skill in the art would know what was meant by "substantially equal." *Andrew Corp. v. Gabriel Electronics*, 847 F.2d 819, 6 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

The use of “substantially” in claims is widely used in modern patent practice. Notably, according to USPTO electronic records, there are 884,854 United States Patents issued since 1976 that include at least one claim including the word “substantially”.[2] It is further noted that the number of patents that have issued since 1976 is 2,801,584.[3] Thus, approximately 32% of patents issued since 1976 include at least one claim that recites the word “substantially.”

With respect to claim 71, the Examiner states,

> Claim 71, recites the limitation "substantially" in Pages 2 and 3, renders the claim indefinite. Sine [sic] the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. Also claim 71, recites the limitation "may be" in Page 2,

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[2] Search query of “substantially” in the claims (Field 1: Claims) using the USPTO patent search page at http://patft.uspto.gov/netahtml/PTO/search-bool.html.

[3] Search query of “A” in the claims (Field 1: Claims) using the USPTO patent search page at http://patft.uspto.gov/netahtml/PTO/search-bool.html.

renders the claim indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised [sic] of the scope of the invention.

Applicants have amended claim 71 to remove the use of "may be" to further prosecution of the instant claims; however, the Applicants respectfully assert that the prior terminology was definite. The amendment to this subparagraph is to clarify the claim element and was not made in consideration of any cited art; thus no prosecution history under *Festo* should apply.

Applicants respectfully assert the following terminology in claim 71 would be clearly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to be definite:

"… translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page ***that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered***." (Emphasis added)

Applicants note that this or similar terminology was in the original claims and in the original Summary of the Invention section of the present application and its parent (09/878,097 now US 7,210,099). Additionally, each of the issued claims 1, 7, and 12 of US 7,210,099 contains identical language.

First, as explained below in further detail, one of skill in the art would appreciate the fact that the same Web page (in its original HTML-based format) may not be rendered identically by conventional desktop browsers due to various factors. Moreover, one of skill in the art would understand that due to the combination of both incrementally scalable and mathematically scalable content that could be derived by translating the original HTML-based Web page content, the corresponding scaled page may not result in an exact scaling of the Web page content. For example, under embodiments of the present application the overall layout of a web page may be scaled by a non-integer mathematical factor, such as 40%. However, since Web page text definitions and most browser (more accurately

Operating System) text definitions are defined by incremental font sizes (*e.g.*, a font size defined by an integer, such as 6, 8, 9,10, 11, 12, 14, *etc.*), a mathematical (i.e., vector) scaling of a Web page layout may produce a slightly different scaling of the Web page text content. For example, suppose text with a font size of 14 is to be scaled. 40% of 14 is 5.6, which is not a standard font size supported by a typical browser or OS. The nearest fixed font size is 6; however, to ensure the text fits the scaled down object area, the font size is rounded down to the nearest font size supported by the browser/OS. In order to accommodate for this, portions of the rendered Web page may need to be adjusted (that is the layout and/or size of those portions may need to be modified) to meet the rendered font capabilities of the browser/OS. This does not imply that it is not possible to have truly (*i.e.*, mathematically) scalable fonts, as the use of such fonts are disclosed in the present application. However, use of fixed size fonts are also disclosed, which may result in scaled Web pages having a slightly different layout (yet substantially similar) than a non-scaled Web page (*i.e.*, the layout of a Web page as defined by its original HTML code).

A similar type of situation exists when using today's Web browsers, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, Apple Safari, Mozilla Firefox or an Opera browser. There are instances under which the same Web page is rendered to have a (non-scaled) page layout that is slightly different depending on which of these browsers is used. Moreover, the underlying operating system (which is used to generate various fonts) may also have an impact. For instance, Apple Safari on an Apple computer running an Apple OS may not render the same Web page exactly the same when using a PC running a Windows OS.[4] Various examples of differences in rendering the same Web page are presented below.

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[4] The Apple Safari browser has recently been ported to run on Windows.

A general purpose of the novel resolution-independent Web Page scaling, zooming, and panning techniques disclosed in the present application is to provide user's with a similar browsing experience on substantially any device as they experience using a desktop browser. The location of content in the rendered page is substantially the same as the page appears when rendered by a desktop browser; the difference is the rendered page is scaled to accommodate the different display capabilities of various devices, from handheld devices with small screens (and corresponding smaller resolution capabilities), to desktop PC's and laptops, to very large screen devices, such as large digital advertising billboards and stadium scoreboards. Notably, the techniques may also be employed on desktop PC's and laptops to enabling scaling of Web pages to better fit the screen and enhance readability. Moreover, the full Web page scaling capability works to provide the same browsing experience regardless of the resolution of the screen or display. Thus, a full Web browsing experience is supported on a wide range of devices having different display capabilities and screen sizes. This greatly enhances the usability of Web browsers on these devices.

In summary, applicants respectfully assert the use of the terminology, "... translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered" is definite and meets the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112.

The Examiner further discusses the use of "substantially" in claim 71 on page 3 of the previous (August 31, 2007) response. The corresponding claim subparagraph recites,

> scaling the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such that the original width of the Web page is rendered *to fit* ***substantially across***

the display.

Applicants respectfully assert that the use of substantially is definite in this context, since one of ordinary skill in the art would be reasonably apprised of the scope of this claim element.

For example, Figs. 7A, 8A, and 9A show examples of Web pages rendered to fit substantially across the display of the illustrated Palm IIIc touchscreen display. One of skill in the art would recognize that it may be desirable to provide a border of a few pixels or more around the edges of the rendered Web page for readability purposes and/or aesthetics. Additionally, depending on the scrolling scheme employed, a portion of the browser may be used for scroll bars or the like, such as shown in Figs. 7A, 8A, and 9A. Generally, depending on the underlying operating system (and possibly browser features), the width of the scroll bars may vary, no scroll bars may be displayed, or scroll bars may be overlaid over a portion of the browser's page rendering area, enabling the entire width of the display to be used for browser page rendering. Examples of operating systems and/or browser implementations with different scroll bar widths are shown below:

NYT Web page as rendered on a Mozilla Firefox desktop browser running under the Microsoft Windows XP operating system

Sony Clié running Palm OS	Pocket PC running Windows CE OS
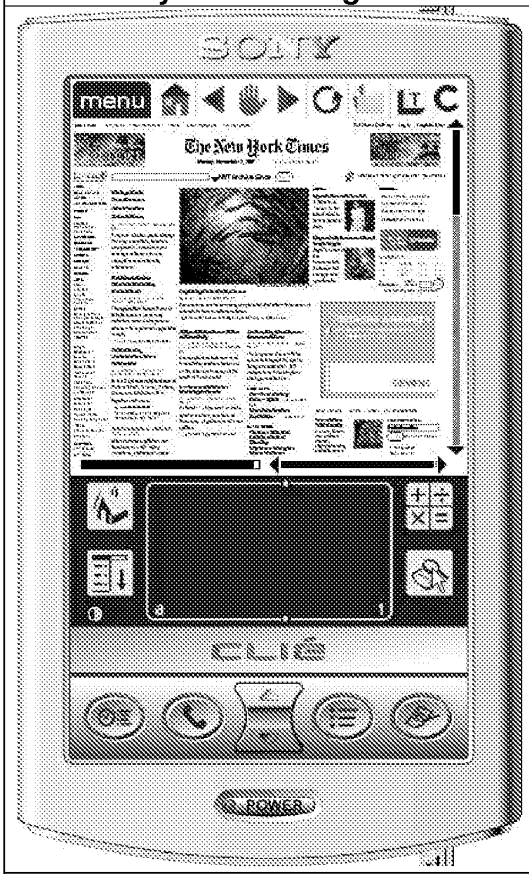	
Image 1A	**Image 1B**

Image 1A shows a Web page rendered by a Softview™ browser on a Sony Clié running a version of Palm OS, while Image A2 shows a Web page rendered by a Softview™ browser on a Pocket PC running a version of Windows CE OS. (It is noted that the principle developers of the Softview™ browsers were Gary Rohrabaugh and Scott Sherman, the inventors of the claimed inventions in the present application, and the Softview™ browsers employ the resolution-independent Web page scaling, zooming, and scrolling techniques disclosed in the application.)

As illustrated in Image 1A, and similarly illustrated in Figs. 7A, 8A, and 9A of the present application (the Palm IIIc also ran on a version of Palm OS), the

Softview™ browser implementation running on a Palm OS employs a vertical and horizontal scroll bar with arrows at the ends that are wider than the bars themselves. Also, the completely filled horizontal scroll bars in each of Image 1A, Figs. 7A, 8A, and 9A, indicates that horizontal scrolling is not applicable, as the Web page view has been rendered to fit across the width of the browser display area.[5] The scroll bars used by Windows CE are somewhat different – they include separate arrow controls that are the same width as the scroll bars. In a manner similar to the Palm OS examples, the Web page in Image 1B is rendered to fit across the width of the browser display area. Of course, for operating systems/browsers that use overlaid scroll bars, the actual browser display area would be slightly larger. Thus, depending on the type of scroll bar implementation, the portion of the display available to render the Web page (*i.e.*, the browser display area) will vary a small amount. As noted above, border areas may also be desired for readability and/or aesthetics. The net result is that under any of the discussed scroll bar schemes and/or border areas schemes, the rendered Web page will substantially fit the width of the display. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully assert the use of the terminology, " …to fit substantially across the display" is definite within the meaning of 35. U.S.C. §112.

With further respect to claim 71, the examiner states,

> "Claim 71, recites the limitation "web content" and "web page" in Pages 2-3. There are insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Applicants respectfully assert claim 71, prior to the present amendment, did not have an antecedent basis problem for these terms. Moreover, it is clear from the following subparagraph in amended claim 71, which contains the first mention of the

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[5] It is noted that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the browser display area is the portion of the rendered display reserved for rendering the Web page content. This typically includes the display area that is not occupied by browser menu items, tool bars (as applicable) and scroll bars (as applicable).

terms “Web content” and “Web page,” that each first mention is proper.

> rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to ***a Web page*** hosted by an Internet Web site, ***the Web page*** comprising HTML-based ***Web content*** having an original format defining an original width and height of ***the Web page*** and an original page layout and attributes of content on ***the Web page***;

With respect to claim 73, the Examiner asserts the use of “substantially” renders the claim indefinite. Claim 73 recites,

73. The wireless device of claim 72, wherein the display of the Web page is ***re-rendered substantially in real-time*** to effect zooming operations. (Emphasis added)

Thus, the use context of “substantially” in claim 73 is re-rending the display of a Web page substantially in real time. One of skill in the art would recognize the meaning of the terminology “real time” varies depending on the particular use context. For example, for an embedded real-time operating system or implementation, real-time might mean a timeframe in the millisecond or even microsecond range. In this context, the time context is machine time and real-time means instantaneous. In another use context, such as replying to e-mail, real-time is significantly longer. For example, many people refer to responding to e-mail in “real time” – this means the people respond to new e-mails as they come in, as compared with waiting until the end of the day or some other time to respond to e-mails in more of a batch manner. In a real time flight tracking context, the data that is provided may actually reflect a tracking position that is several seconds, or even minutes, old.

One of skill in the art would recognize that in a software user-interface context, which is applicable to the present claims, the use of real-time typically means the user is enabled to continue an operation in a non-disrupted manner,

meaning the user doesn't have to wait a period of time of significance for the operation to be performed. In this context, real-time is perceived by the user's sense of time.

As defined by SearchSMB.com Definitions[6]

real time

DEFINITION- Also see real-time clock and real-time operating system.

Real time is a level of computer responsiveness that a user senses as sufficiently immediate or that enables the computer to keep up with some external process (for example, to present visualizations of the weather as it constantly changes). *Real-time* is an adjective pertaining to computers or processes that operate in real time. Real time describes a human rather than a machine sense of time.

In the days when mainframe batch computers were predominant, an expression for a mainframe that interacted immediately with users working from connected terminals was *online in real time*.

The inclusion of "substantially' in the use of a "substantially in real-time" context is to differentiate the claim from meaning it occurs instantaneously, which would be an erroneous interpretation under the proper use context. Rather, the operation is performed in a non-disrupted manner, as experienced by the user. For the purpose of a defined time period, "substantially in real time" as used herein means the operation is performed in a few seconds or less.

With respect to claim 75, the Examiner asserts the use of "and/or" in the claim renders the claim indefinite. The applicable part of Claim 75 (prior to the present amendment) recited,

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, ***including text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects*** included in the Web page; (Emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully assert that the use of "and/or" in the foregoing claim is

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[6] http://searchsmb.techtarget.com/sDefinition/0,,sid44_gci214344,00.html

proper, and one of ordinary skill in the art would be reasonably apprised of the scope of the foregoing claim element. However, to advance prosecution, applicants have amended claim 75 to now recite,

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including ***at least one of text objects, graphic layout objects, and graphic image objects*** included in the Web page;

It will be understood that this recitation means the plurality of objects may include any of the following singular or combinations:

1. text objects
2. graphic layout objects
3. graphic image objects
4. a combination of text objects and graphic layout objects
5. a combination of text objects and graphic image objects
6. a combination of graphic layout objects and graphic image objects
7. a combination of text objects, graphic layout objects, and graphic image objects.

Applicants respectfully assert that amended claim 75 is definite.

With respect to claim 79, the Examiner asserts the use of "substantially" renders the claim indefinite. Claim 79 recites,

79. The wireless device of claim 78, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page ***to be panned substantially in real-time***. (Emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully assert that one or ordinary skill in the art would be reasonably apprised of the scope of this claim element. In particular, the discussion above concerning the use of similar terminology in claim 73 is likewise applicable to

claim 79.

With respect to claim 81, the Examiner asserts the use of "higher" in the claim renders the claim indefinite. Applicants respectfully disagree. However, to advance prosecution, Applicants have amended claim 81 to now recite:

81. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to zoom on ~~view~~ a column of the Web page ~~at a higher resolution than a current resolution~~ via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

Similar amendments have been made to each of claims 83, 84, 111, 113, 114, 136, 144, 146, and 147. Applicants respectfully assert that each of these amended claims is definite.

With respect to claim 82, the Examiner asserts the use of "substantially" renders the claim indefinite. Applicants believe the Examiner intended to apply this to both claims 81 and 82 (by dependency), as the word "substantially" is present in claim 81 but not 82. The use of "substantially" in claim 81 concerns displaying the column substantially across the display. For the same reasons as discussed above with respect to displaying the web page substantially across the display, Applicants respectfully assert that this element of claims 81 and 82 (by dependency) is definite.

With respect to claim 87, the Examiner asserts the use of "rapid" renders the claim indefinite. Claim 87 has been amended to remove the use of "rapid." Applicants respectfully assert that amended Claim 87 is now definite.

With respect to independent claim 99, the Examiner asserts the user of "and/or" and "may be" render the claim indefinite. Claim 99 has been amended to remove this terminology. In particular, the applicable portion of the claim for which "and/or" was previously used now recites,

employing at least one of the scalable content ~~and/or~~ and data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

It will be understood that employing at least one of the scalable content and data derived therefrom means,

1. Employing the scalable content to perform the render and re-render operations.
2. Employing data derived from the scalable content to perform the render and re-render operations.
3. Employing a combination of the scalable content and data derived from the scalable content to perform the render and re-render operations.

With respect to claim 105, the examiner asserts the use of "and/or" renders the claim indefinite. Claim 105 has been amended to remove the "and/or" terminology and uses similar language as discussed above with respect to Claim 99. Applicants respectfully assert that claim 105 is definite.

With respect to claims 109-114, the examiner asserts the use of "and/or", "higher", and "substantially" renders the claims indefinite.

Applicants respectfully assert that the use of "enabling the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time" in claim 109 is definite for reasons similar to those argued above with respect to claim 73.

Applicants have amended claim 110 to remove the "and/or" terminology in a manner similar to claim 99 discussed above.

Applicants have amended claims 110-114 (claim 112 indirectly by dependency) to remove the terminology "higher" in a manner similar to that discussed above with respect to claim 81.

With respect to claim 118, the Examiner asserts the use of "its" renders the claims indefinite. Claim 118 has been amended to remove the term "its"; the applicable part of claim 118 now recites,

creating a reference that links the object to ~~its corresponding~~ the vector that is generated.

Applicants respectfully assert claim 118 is now definite.

With respect to claim 123, the Examiner asserts the use of "substantially" renders the claim indefinite. Applicants respectfully assert the use of "to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page substantially across a display area of the display" is definite for reasons similar to those argued above with respect to the use of similar language in claim 71.

With respect to claims 125 and 158, the Examiner asserts the use of "HTML-based content comprises XML-based content" renders the claims indefinite. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

It is well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art that Web pages are defined, at least in part, by corresponding HTML code contained in one or more HTML documents. In general, such HTML code may be stored in one or more files (*i.e.*, static content), or all or a portion of the HTML code may be dynamically generated in response to user access requests (*e.g.*, through scripts and other techniques). While the Web page content includes HTML code, it is not limited to HTML code. Thus, the use of the terminology "HTML-based content" in the present claims. As discussed throughout the specification and shown in the drawings of the present application, the Web page content may include XML code, cascaded style sheet (CSS) data, and scripting language code, such as JavaScript. Those of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that Web page content may also contain other types of content. Moreover, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that XML code comprises XML-based content.

Notably, extensive discussion of HTML documents and their use is disclosed in

the present application. In particular, paragraph [0052] states,

> **[0052]** HTML is a standardized language that describes the layout of content on a web page, and attributes of that content. This layout and attribute information is defined by sets of tags contained in HTML code corresponding to the page. The tags define various HTML layout and display information, including tables, paragraph boundaries, graphic image positions and bounding box sizes, typeface styles, sizes, and colors, borders, and other presentation attributes. A portion or all of a web page's text content may be contained in the parent HTML document corresponding to the URL. *In addition to basic HTML, web page documents may contain* ***XML (eXtensable markup language)*** *code, as well as scripting language code, such as javascript.* ***However, for simplicity, any documents containing web page content other than only graphic content that are discussed herein will be referred to as HTML documents***. (Emphasis added)

Applicants respectfully assert the use of the terminology "XML-based content" is definite, and one of ordinary skill in the art would be apprised of the scope of prior versions of claims 125 and 158. However, to advance prosecution, Applicants have amended these claims to refer to "XML code."

With respect to the indefinite rejection of independent claim 128, applicants have removed the "and/or" and "may be" terminology in a manner similar to that discussed above. Applicants respectfully assert that amended claim 128 is definite.

With respect to rejections of claims 135 and 135 as indefinite in view of the use of "substantially," applicants respectfully traverse these rejections based on similar reasons to those presented above concerning the use of the terminology "substantially in real-time."

With respect to the rejection of claim 136 as indefinite for using "higher" and "substantially," Applicants have amended claim 136 to remove use of the term "higher." Applicants respectfully assert the use of the terminology,

"the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across

the display"

is definite, for reasons similar to those discussed above concerning displaying Web pages or selected content (*i.e.*, images, columns, paragraphs) "substantially across the display."

With respect to claim 143, the Examiner asserts that the use of "it" and "may be" render the claim indefinite. Applicants have amended claim 143 to remove use of "it" and "may be." Applicants respectfully assert that amended claim 143 is definite.

With respect to the rejection of claim 144 for indefiniteness, Applicants have amended claim 144 to remove the use of "higher." Applicants respectfully assert the use of "the selected column is displayed substantially across the display" is not indefinite, for reasons similar to those discussed above. Applicants respectfully assert that amended claim 144 is definite.

With respect to claims 145-147, 151, and 156, the Examiner asserts that the use of "and/or", "higher", and "substantially" render these claims indefinite.

Applicants respectfully assert that claim 145, which depends from claim 144, is definite for the same reasons as claim 144.

Each of claims 146 and 147 has been amended to remove the term "higher". Applicants respectfully assert the use of the terminology "displayed substantially across the display" is definite for similar reasons to those presented above with respect to the use of the same terminology.

With respect to each of claims 151 and 156, Applicants respectfully assert the use of "substantially in real time" renders the claim definite, as argued above.

With respect to claims 174, 175, and 179, the Examiner asserts that the use of "its", "may be" and "substantially" render these claims indefinite. Applicants have amended claim 174 to remove reference to "its" and "may be." Applicants respectfully assert that the terminology "substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered" is definite based on similar

reasons argued above with respect to the definiteness of claim 71.

With respect to claims 175 and 176, applicants respectfully assert the terminology "substantially in real-time" is definite for reasons similar to those discussed above.

Traversal of the Rejection of Claims 71-92 and 94-179 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph

Claims 71-92, and 94-179 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. These rejections were based on the assertion a single claim which claims both an apparatus and the method steps of *using* the apparatus is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, citing Ex Parte Lyell, 17 USPQ2d 1548 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter l990) and MPEP 21 73.05(p). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

It is clear that each of claims 71-92 and 94-179 are directed to an apparatus (specifically, a wireless device or a mobile device, as applicable). In particular, each wireless or mobile device includes instructions (stored in some type of storage device or means) that enable the apparatus to perform certain operations upon execution of the instructions. Generally, the instructions comprise software and/or firmware[7] that is executed by a processor and/or other processing means/circuitry to facilitate various device operations. The claim form used for these claims is a conventional form for claiming such devices. The claim does not refer to method steps of *using* the apparatus, but rather recite operations *performed by* the apparatus via execution of software and/or firmware instructions.

Applicants respectfully assert that none of claims 71-92 and 94-179 claim both an apparatus and a method of ***using*** the apparatus. In addition, see the traversal of

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[7] It is noted that a portion of the instructions may comprise programmed logic in some embodiments

the 35 U.S.C. §101 argument below, which states in part,

> ***an apparatus claim with process steps is not classified as a "hybrid" claim; instead, it is simply an apparatus claim including functional limitations***. See, e.g., R.A.C.C. Indus. v. Stun-Tech, Inc., 178 F.3d 1309 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (unpublished) (Emphasis added)

Moreover, it was agreed during the Examiner interview of December 3, 2007 that the pending claims meet the requirements for both 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph and 35 U.S.C. §101. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 71-92 and 94-179 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph is traversed.

Traversal of the Rejection of Claims 71-92 and 94-179 under 35 U.S.C. §101

The Examiner rejected Claims 71-92, and 94-179 for allegedly being directed to neither a "apparatus" nor a "process," based on the theory that the claims are directed to neither a "process" nor a "machine," but rather embraces or overlaps two different statutory classes of invention set forth in 35 U.S.C. 101 which is drafted so as to set forth the statutory classes of invention in the alternative only. Id. at 1551. See also, MPEP 2173.05(p). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

As discussed in detail above, each of claims 71-92 and 94-179 is directed to an apparatus (wireless device or mobile device). Claims directed to an apparatus clearly meet the statutory subject matter requirements of 35 U.S.C. §101.

Each of the rejected claims is clearly patentable under the *Interim Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility* published by the USPTO on October 26, 2005. In particular, section IV B. states[8]:

B. Determine Whether the Claimed Invention Falls Within An Enumerated Statutory Category

To properly determine whether a claimed invention complies with the statutory invention requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 101, USPTO personnel must first identify

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[8] Emphasis added to text in bold italics. Underlines are in the original text.

whether the claim falls within at least one of the four enumerated categories of patentable subject matter recited in section 101 (process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter).

In many instances it is clear within which of the enumerated categories a claimed invention falls. Even if the characterization of the claimed invention is not clear, this is usually not an issue that will preclude making an accurate and correct assessment with respect to the section 101 analysis. The scope of 35 U.S.C. § 101 is the same regardless of the form or category of invention in which a particular claim is drafted. AT&T, 172 F.3d at 1357, 50 USPQ2d at 1451 . See also State Street, 149 F.3d at 1375, 47 USPQ2d at 1602 wherein the Federal Circuit explained

> The question of whether a claim encompasses statutory subject matter should not focus on which of the four categories of subject matter a claim is directed to -- process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter -- [provided the subject matter falls into at least one category of statutory subject matter] but rather on the essential characteristics of the subject matter, in particular, its practical utility.

For example, a claimed invention may be a combination of devices that appear to be directed to a machine and one or more steps of the functions performed by the machine. Such instances of mixed attributes, although potentially confusing as to which category of patentable subject matter it belongs in, does not affect the analysis to be performed by the examiner. ***Note that an apparatus claim with process steps is not classified as a "hybrid" claim; instead, it is simply an***

apparatus claim including functional limitations. See, e.g., R.A.C.C. Indus. v. Stun-Tech, Inc., 178 F.3d 1309 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (unpublished).

It is clear from the foregoing that each of claims 71-92 and 94-179 claims an invention that meets the statutory requirements of 35 U.S.C. §101. As discussed above, it was agreed during the Examiner interview of December 3, 2007 that the pending claims meet the statutory requirements of 35 U.S.C. §101. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 71-92 and 94-179 under 35 U.S.C. §101 is traversed.

Obviousness-type Double Patenting

Independent claims 71, 99, 128, 143, and 174 were provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-50 of co-pending U.S. Patent Application No. 09/878,097, now US Patent No. 7,210,099 issued April 24, 2007, which is parent application of the current application. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, *e.g.*, *In re* Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re* Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re* Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re* Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937,214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re* Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re* Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, I63 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

The originally filed claims of the 09/878,097 (Parent) application were subject to a three-way restriction, including the following groups.

I. Claims 1-8, 21-24 and 30-33, are drawn to a display-processing document including format transformation feature, classified in class 715, subclass

523.

II. Claims 9-14, are drawn to a networking including Client/Server feature, classified in class 709, subclass 203.

III. Claims 15-20, and 25-29, are drawn to a computer graphic processing included resolution conversion, classified in class 345, subclass 3.3.

Group III claims were elected for prosecution in the '097 application. Meanwhile, divisional applications including claims respectively directed to Groups I and II were filed on January 28, 2005 (11/045,757 (present application) to Group I; 11/045,649 to Group II).

When considered at a general level, the original claim groups were directed to:

I. (Claims 1-8, 21-24 and 30-33) Retrieval and translation of Web page content from original HTML form to scalable content that may be rendered by a client-side device (*e.g.*, thin client). Generally server-side operations but are performed by the client under original dependent claim 3.

II. (Claims 9-14) Routing client request through a proxy to return translated Web content to client; dependent claims further include generation of translated content.

III. (Claims 15-20, and 25-29) Client-side rendering operations, where the client receives the translated scalable content and renders such content. Client-side rendering operations support scaling, zooming, and panning of the Web page.

By way of preliminary amendments and other amendments, the original claims of the present application were replaced by the present claims, which generally comprise a combination of the original claim subject matter in Groups I and III.

First, Applicants respectfully assert that if the original claims restricted to Group I and Group III are patentably distinct, then claims including subject matter that is a combination of the subject matter of the original claims of Groups I and Group III

(considered generally) should be patentably distinct from each of Groups I and III, since each of these claims will include, by definition, claim elements that are not included in either of the claims restricted to Groups I and III alone.

The pending claims in the present application are patentably distinct from the issued claims in the '099 patent. Each of the pending claims includes the element of retrieving HTML-based Web page content corresponding to the requested Web page – that is, ***they begin with Web page content in its original form as stored on (a) Web server(s) and made available for download to conventional desktop browsers***. None of the claims in the US 7,210,099 include similar elements. In each of the claims in the '099 patent[9], the client receives scalable content that has already been translated from its original HTML-based form by some external entity, such as a proxy server. Clearly, none of claims in the 7,210,099 patent would anticipate any of the pending claims, nor render any of the pending claims obvious. Accordingly, the provisional double-patenting rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 88-91, 118-121, 125-126, and 158-159 stand objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claims, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims and rewritten to overcome 35 U.S.C. §101, and 35 U.S.C. §112, and Terminal Disclaimer. Applicants thank the Examiner for acknowledging each of these claims contains allowable subject matter, but choose to not rewrite any of the claims in independent form or file a Terminal Disclaimer at this time. However, Applicants reserve the right to do so during future prosecution, as applicable.

Traversal of the Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. §103.

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[9] It is noted that US 7,210,099 includes method claims, apparatus claims pertaining to an apparatus configured to perform the method, and Beauregard claims pertaining to software/firmware instructions for performing the method.

Claims 71-87, 92, 95-1 17, 122-123, 127-157, and 160-179 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Chithambaram*, in view of *Roy*. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections, as argued below.

The Examiner is reminded that to successfully make a prima facie rejection under 35 USC § 103, the Examiner must show that Applicant's claimed subject matter would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art pertinent to Applicant's claimed subject matter at the time it was made. See KSR International, Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., 550 U.S. ____(decided April 30, 2007). Some of the factors to consider in this analysis include the differences between the applied documents and Applicant's claimed subject matter, along with the level of skill associated with one of ordinary skill in the art pertinent to Applicant's claimed subject matter at the time it was made. See USPTO Memo entitled "Supreme Court decision on KSR Int'l. Co., v. Teleflex, Inc.," (May 3, 2007). One way in which an Examiner may establish a prima facie case of unpatentability under 35 USC § 103 would be to show that three basic criteria have been met. First, the Examiner should show that the applied documents, alone or in combination, disclose or suggest every element of Applicant's claimed subject matter. Second, the Examiner should show that there is a reasonable expectation of success from the proposed combination. Finally, the Examiner should show that there was some suggestion or motivation, either in the applied documents themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art pertinent to the claimed subject matter at the relevant time, to modify the document(s) or to combine document teachings. The motivation or suggestion to make the proposed combination and the reasonable expectation of success should be found in the prior art, and should not be based on Applicant's disclosure. See *In re* Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); See MPEP § 2142; 2143 - § 2143.03 (regarding decisions pertinent to each of these criteria). It is respectfully asserted that the Examiner has not met these standards.

Overview of Claimed Subject Matter

In order to clearly differentiate the claimed subject matter from the cited references, we begin with an overview of the claimed subject matter.

By way of example and not limitation, claim 71 recites,

71. A wireless device, comprising:

processing means;

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display;

memory; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processing means enable the wireless device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page comprising HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communication means, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and

scaling the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such that the original width of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display.

Aspects of the foregoing claim elements will now be discussed with reference to the schematic diagram on the following page (FIG. 1). The schematic drawing shows

an exemplary infrastructure comprising well-known components for facilitating access to and delivery of Web pages. Web page content (*i.e.*, Web content) is served by servers that are accessed via the Internet, also commonly referred to as the World Wide Web (WWW). Accordingly, these servers are typically referred to as "Web" servers. More accurately, they are HTTP (Hypertext Transport Protocol) servers, as they serve content of various types using the HTTP protocol. FIG. 1 shows a pair of exemplary Web servers, including a New York Times (NYT) Web server and an Advertisement (ADV) Web server. It will be appreciated that literally millions of similar Web servers are connected to the Internet across the world, thus forming the World Wide Web.

To access WWW web servers, users use client devices that are communicatively coupled to the Internet through applicable network infrastructure. In the desktop environment, desktop clients, such as personal computers and workstations, are typically coupled to a Local Area Network (LAN) via an Ethernet link to a LAN host device. (It is noted that some desktop clients may wirelessly connect to a Wireless LAN (WLAN), in a manner similar to that discussed below for wireless clients.) The LAN, in turn is usually connected to the Internet via network infrastructure provided by an Internet Service Provider (ISP). Connection between the LAN and the ISP is typically provided by some type of Modem (*e.g.*, Cable or xDSL Modem) or dedicated hardware (for larger customers, such as businesses). (It is also noted that many individual users still connect to their ISP through a telephone modem.)

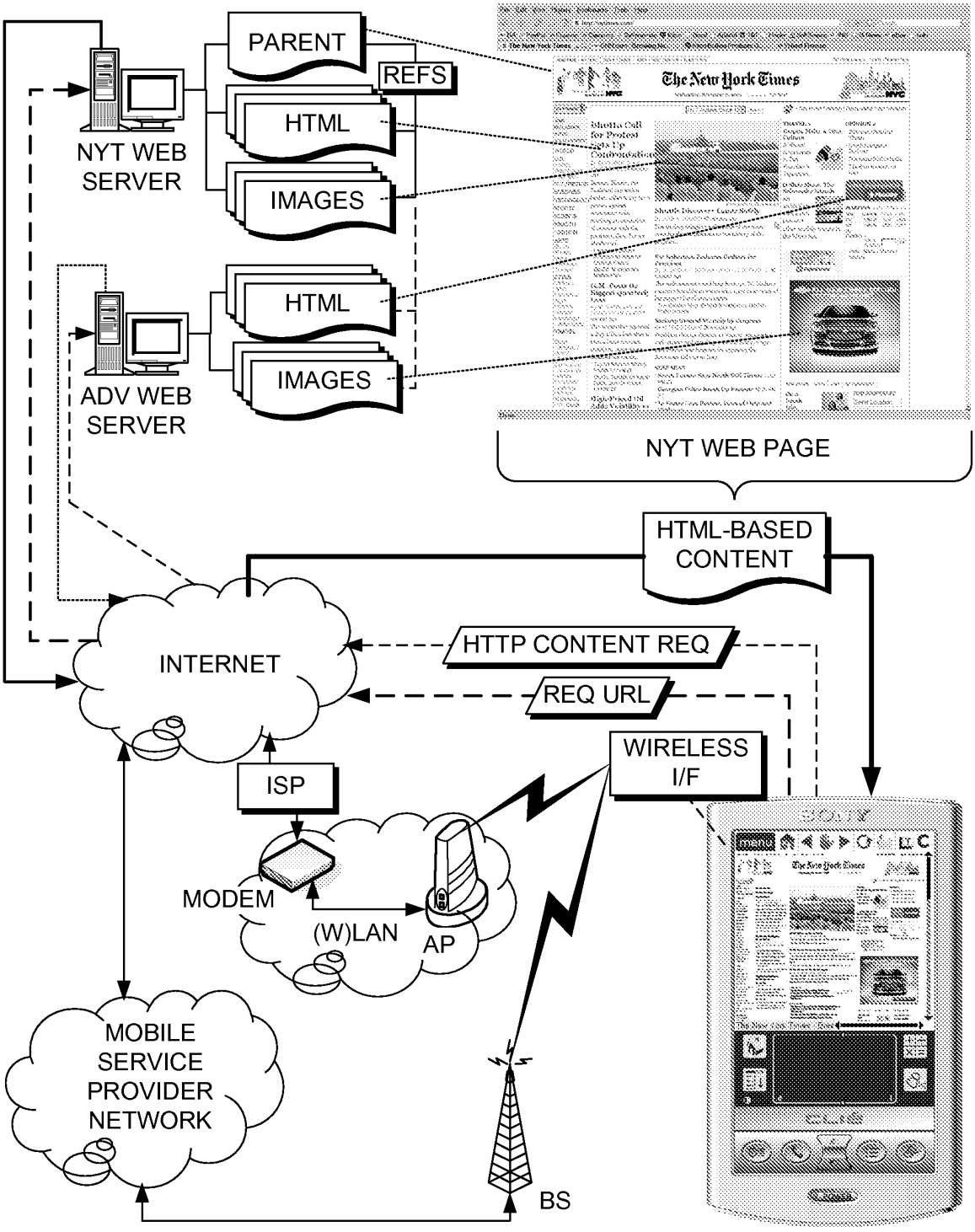

FIG. 1

Wireless and mobile devices, including those devices covered by the claims herein, typically connect to the Internet in one of the manners illustrated in FIG. 1. (It is noted that the schemes illustrated in FIG. 1 are exemplary, and by no means limiting to the wireless connection schemes covered by the associated claim elements.) Under one scheme, Internet access for a mobile phone may be facilitated via the service provider for the mobile phone. Typically, the service provider operates a data network to support Internet access and other data access facilities. Such a data network is illustrated by a base station (BS) and Mobile Service Provider Network cloud in FIG. 1.

The mobile server provider network will typically be accessed via either mobile service provider infrastructure used for general mobile telecommunications (*e.g.*, the same infrastructure used for the "voice" and data network), or a dedicated network used for data services. Generally, there are two mobile telecommunications technology groupings. They are,

1. CDMA[10] One/CDMA 2000
2. GSM[11] /GPRS[12] /EDGE[13] /WCDMA[14].

The second technology grouping also supports UMTS[15] networks. Mobile telecommunications networks use licensed spectrum.

The wireless and mobile devices may also access the Internet via some form of unlicensed (spectrum) wireless connection, such as via a Wireless LAN (WLAN). Under this scheme, the device wirelessly communicates via an access point (AP), which in turn is coupled to a LAN or directly coupled to a modem or other hardware that

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[10] Code Division Multiple Access

[11] Global System for Mobile Communications

[12] Global Packet Radio Service

[13] Enhanced Date Rates for GSM Evolution

[14] Wideband CDMA

[15] Universal Mobile Telecommunication System

supports a communication link with an ISP. Generally, WLAN technology includes IEEE 802.11a, b, g, or n (WiFi), IEEE 802.15.1 (Bluetooth) and IEEE 802.15.4 (ZigBee).

In addition to the schemes illustrated in FIG.1, the wireless and mobile devices may access the Internet via WiMAX (IEEE 802.16) infrastructure, which includes WiMAX base stations (not shown). Moreover, it is anticipated that other types of wireless communication technologies using licensed and unlicensed spectrum will be developed in the future.

As will be recognized by those skilled in the art, a given wireless or mobile device will provide components including antenna(s) and signal processing to facilitate wireless communication with one or more of the various types of base stations and access points described above. These components are collectively illustrated as a Wireless Interface (I/F) in FIG. 1. It is further noted that the particular wireless components and scheme employed is outside the scope of the present invention, as such will be known to those of skill in the wireless communication art, and is not to be limited by the exemplary wireless protocols discussed herein, as the scope of this claim element is intended to cover any means for communicating with a network via a wireless link or connection.

Now that the infrastructure of FIG. 1 has been described, we proceed with discussion of retrieving and processing the Web page content such that the Web page can be accessed via a wireless/mobile device. In the illustrated example, the process is initiated by a user desiring to access the New York Times (*i.e.*, and electronic version of the New York Times published to the Internet on a given day). This is facilitated by a browser running on the wireless/mobile device. The New York Times may be accessed via the Internet by downloading corresponding Web pages from the NYT Web server. More specifically, the New York Times home page may be accessed by entering the URL (Universal Resource Locator) www.nytimes.com.

As discussed above and in further detail in the present specification, Web pages comprise HTML-based content which may be stored in one or more documents commonly referred to as HTML documents. In addition, Web pages may include dynamically-generated content. Each Web page has a corresponding main or "parent" HMTL document that includes HTML code defining the Web page content layout, at least at some level. The parent HTML document may reference other HTML documents, as well as other content (such as image content) that further define the layout of content contained in the referenced documents. This may proceed in a hierarchical or nested fashion.

To access the Web page, the browser initiates an HTTP connection with the Web server hosting the Web page, and begins downloading the parent HTML document. Depending on how the Web server and/or Web page is configured, additional content (*i.e.*, beyond that included in the parent HTML document) referenced by the parent HTML document, may be retrieved by the Web page host server and then downloaded to the requesting client device, or a portion of this content may be downloaded by the client device via a separate connection. Generally, content that is hosted by a Web server or Web site is assembled by the Web server and downloaded to the client device. On the other hand, externally-referenced content (that is, content that is not stored on the Web server or Web site), is often left to the client device (*i.e.*, the browser) to retrieve.

An example New York Times home page (dated November 7, 2007, 2:22PM ET), as rendered by the Mozilla Firefox browser running on a desktop or laptop computer, is shown at the upper right-hand portion of FIG. 1. The same Web page is shown rendered on a Sony Clié using a Softview™ browser at the lower right-hand portion of FIG. 1. Notably, the same HTML-based content defining the page layout and attributes of the Web page content is downloaded by each of the Mozilla Firefox and Softview™ browsers. Moreover, the same HTML-based content would be retrieved by

other desktop browsers, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, Apple Safari, and Opera browsers, to render the New York Times home page.

As discussed above, the Parent HTML document typically includes HTML code to define the overall layout of the Web page and its content. For example, the HTML code will define whether the Web page includes frames, and, if so, where those frames are located on the rendered page. Various content displayed on the Web page may be stored in the Parent HTML document and/or one or more other HTML documents referenced by the Parent HTML document. If the content is to be rendered in a frame referenced by the Parent HTML document but whose content is not defined within the Parent HTML document, the actual reference to the HTML document storing the content may be in the document defined by the frame reference. For example, for illustrated purposes, the content in the column with the heading "Bhutto Call for Protest Sets Up Confrontation" is depicted to be stored in an HTML document that is hosted by the NYT Web server, but is separate from the Parent HTML document.

Likewise, image content may be stored separate from the Parent HTML document. This is typically done since images, which often contain a large amount of data due to the nature of image data, make require significant download time, especially over a slow connection. By putting image content in (a) separate document(s), the basic page layout and text content can be rendered much faster. Typically, HTML code defining the page layout location of an image on the page may be used to place an image "placeholder" or other indicia on the screen prior to rendering of the image.

As discussed above, various portions of the Web page content may be stored on Web servers that are external to the Web page host server. This is often the case with advertisement content. Rather than have the advertisement content stored locally on each Web server, the advertiser will use an advertisement host site to store and serve the advertisement content. For example, in FIG. 1, image data for rendering the "All

New Chevy Malibu" advertisement is depicted as being stored in an image document on the Advertisement Web server.

Typically, externally referenced advertisement content is downloaded by the browser directly from the advertisement content host site, rather than from the Web page host site. The network location of the advertisement content host server is identified by parsing the retrieved HTML-based content, and an HTTP GET request is used to download the associated advertisement content from its host server.

Some Web pages may include "embedded" content hosted by an external site. For example, the New York Times Web page includes embedded content provided by Fidelity. Oftentimes, such embedded content may be dynamic in nature (that is, may change over time or differ depending on identification of the target user). Generally, embedded content may be retrieved by the browser from an external host site (*e.g.*, advertisement Web server depicted in FIG. 1[16]), or such content may be first retrieved by the Web page host site and served to the browser.

It is common terminology to refer to a browser "retrieving" or "downloading" a Web page. For example, upon entry of a new URL in the browser Web address box, the browser will download the Web page referenced by the URL. It is well understood that this doesn't imply that all of the content associated with the Web page must be retrieved or downloaded. Some of the content is typically used for search engine purposes, such as Metatag header information, or is otherwise not used for rendering purposes. In other cases, content may be referenced that is not supported by the requesting browser. For example, "Flash" content typically requires a Flash plug-in viewer (or built-in Flash support provided by some browsers); if the plug-in viewer is not loaded by the browser (or such support isn't built in), the Flash content cannot be displayed. This is also true for TIFF images on the USPTO Web site. Unless the

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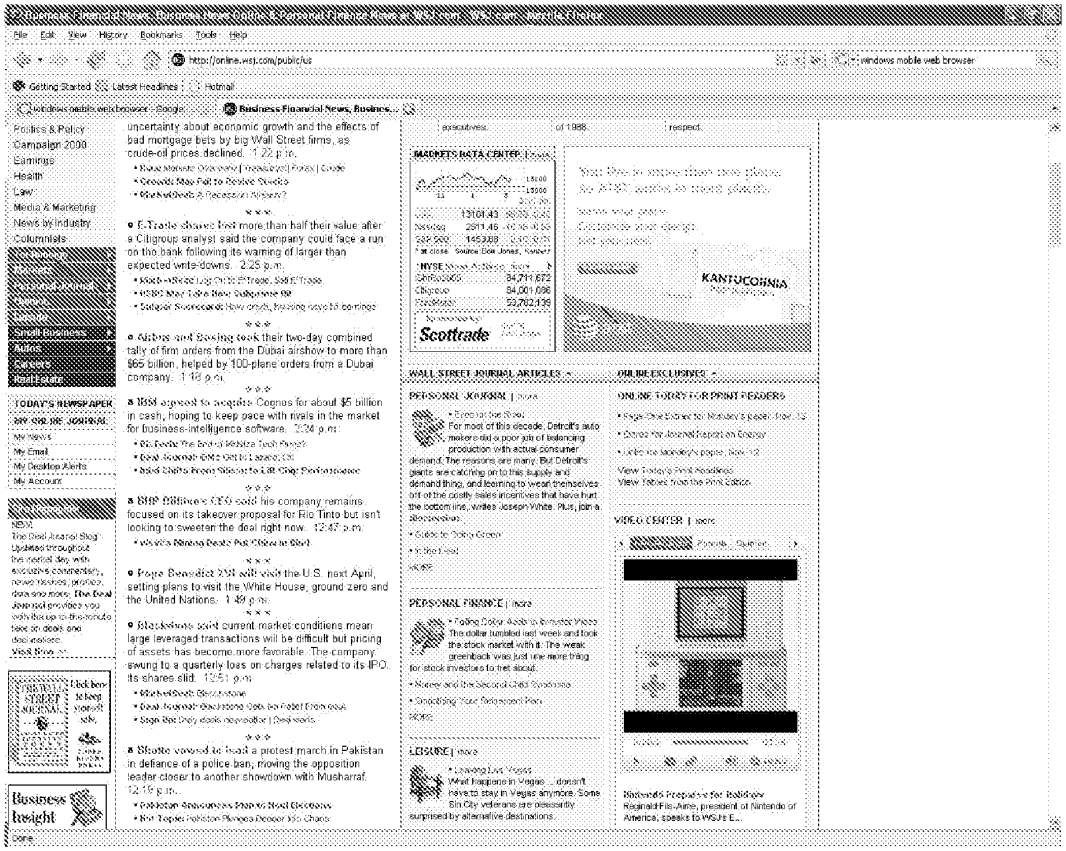
[16] It is noted that it would be likely the Fidelity content would be hosted by its own server that would be separate from the advertisement server; however, for simplicity, the advertisement is used for illustrative purposes.

proper TIFF plug-in viewer is loaded, the TIFF images will not be displayed.

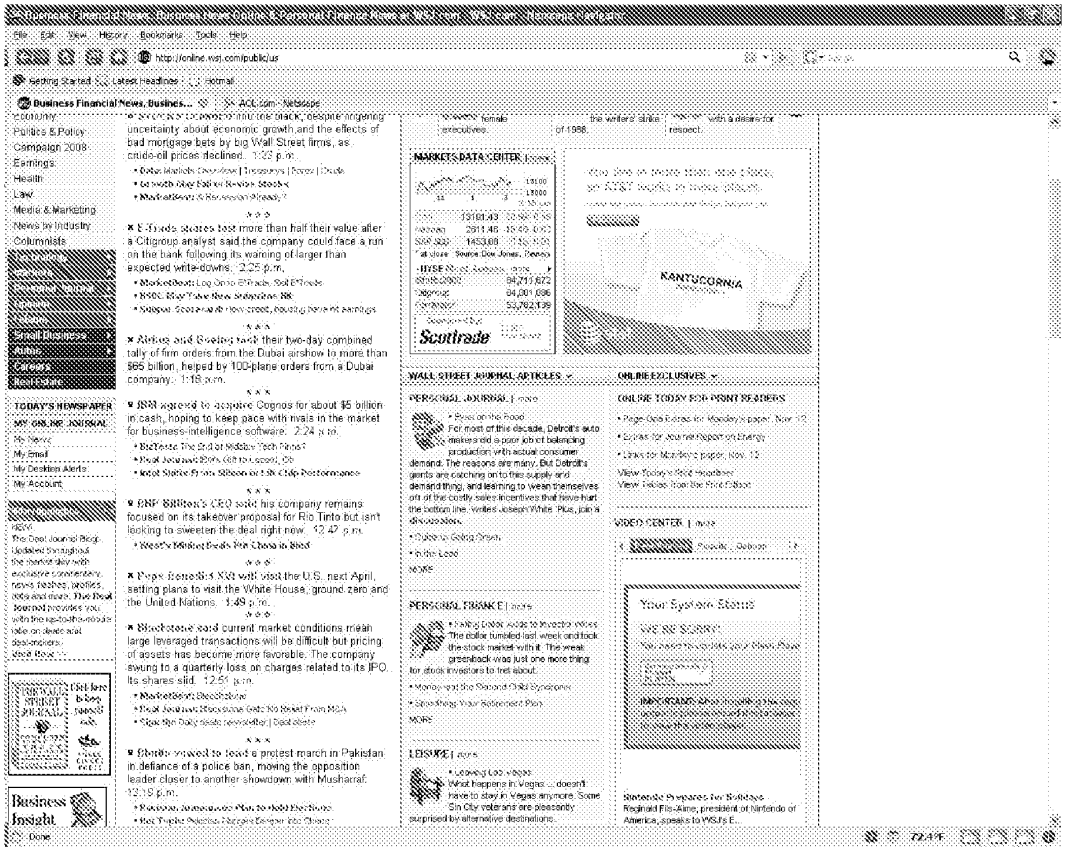
A similar situation exists with Active-X controls. In order to use the Active-X controls, the browser needs to provide support for Active-X controls. Since Active-X controls were developed by Microsoft, all recent versions of Microsoft Internet Explorer provided support for Active-X controls. Meanwhile, browsers from other vendors, such as Apple Safari, Mozilla Firefox, and Opera, do not support Active-X controls.

When a browser encounters content that is not supported "natively" by the browser, the browser will typically check to see if an appropriate plug-in is available. Depending on the browser and/or particular Web site, if an appropriate browser cannot be found, the browser or Web site may apprise the user of the situation and enable the user to download the plug-in. In other instances, the content is simply ignored. Thus, in some cases, the Web page may reference content that is never retrieved when the Web page is retrieved by the browser.

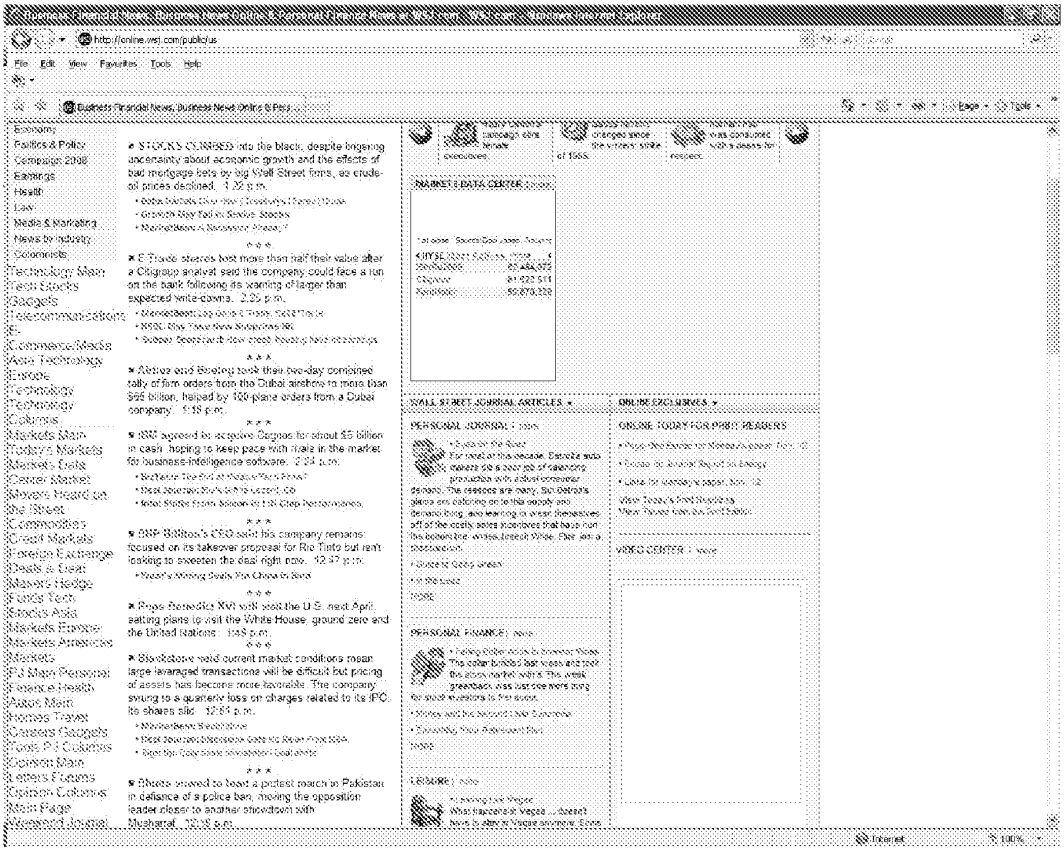
The three screen shots below respectively show the same Web page rendered on a Netscape Navigator 9 browser, a Mozilla Firefox 2.0 browser, and an Internet Explorer 7 (IE 7) browser. In this particular instance, certain features of the IE7 browser are disabled for security reasons. It is also missing some plug-ins. Each of these browsers is running on the Microsoft Windows XP operating system.



Mozilla Firefox 2.0 Browser



Netscape Navigator 9 Browser



Microsoft Internet Explorer 7 Browser

It will be observed that the Web page is rendered substantially the same by the Netscape Navigator 9 and FireFox 2 browsers, while portions of the Web page are rendered in a different manner by the IE 7 browser (notably the left-hand column). The similarity between Netscape and Firefox is expected since they both use the same Mozilla core rendering code, while IE 7 uses Microsoft's rendering code. It is further noted that some Web pages are coded to account for different browser features. For example, some Web pages will have provisions for Active-X controls for pages to be viewed by Internet Explorer browsers, while possibly including provisions for alternate mechanisms when using other browsers.

This example Wall Street Journal Web page includes various embedded ***non-***

HTML content requiring support of one or more plug-ins[17] or otherwise built in support for rendering ***non-HTML*** content of a particular content type. In particular, the VIDEO CENTER object in the lower right-hand corner requires an Adobe (formerly Macromedia[18]) Flash viewer for rendering Flash content, which uses vector and raster graphics, a native scripting language called ActionScript and bidirectional streaming of video and audio.[19]

It is noted that there is a message in the VIDEO CENTER box in the Web page rendered by the Netscape Navigator 9 browser indicating that the browser needs to update its Flash player. In the case of the Firefox 2 browser, either the appropriate Flash player was found or an appropriate level of support for Flash content is built into the browser. In this case, the Flash .SWF file including data to render a video image of a Nintendo DS console is retrieved from a corresponding host server and rendered by the browser (if it has built-in support) or Flash player, as applicable. In the case of the Netscape Navigator 9 browser, the appropriate Flash player plug-in is not available; accordingly, the video image of the Nintendo DS console is not retrieved.

In the case of the particular IE 7 browser configuration used to obtain the IE7 screen shot, the Flash player is either missing or blocked. As a result, the aforementioned VIDEO CENTER image is missing (just an empty box is rendered, as defined by corresponding HTML). Moreover, the IE 7 browser did not render a message indicating the Flash player needed to be upgraded. In addition, the source for

---

[17] As defined by Wikipedia, A **plugin** (**plug-in**, **addin**, **add-in**, **addon** or **add-on**) is a computer program that interacts with a host application (a web browser or an email client, for example) to provide a certain, usually very specific, function "on demand". Applications support plugins for many reasons. Some of the main reasons include: enabling third-party developers to create capabilities to extend an application, to support features yet unforeseen, reducing the size of an application, and separating source code from an application because of incompatible software licenses.

[18] Macromedia is now a division of Adobe Systems

[19] For more details on the Adobe Flash Player, see, e.g., http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Flash_Player

the AT&T advertisement in the upper right-hand portion is blocked via a security setting, resulting in this portion of the page being rendered using the same background color as the frame it (would be) embedded in.

A point for discussing the foregoing is to make it clear that,

1. Even when rendering the same Web page source content (*i.e.*, the HTML code definition of the Web page), conventional Web browsers may not render the (non-scaled) Web page identically. Scaling Web pages may also result in alternation of the page layout. However, under aspects of embodiments of the invention (such as claimed in claim 71) the overall layout and appearance of the scaled Web pages will substantially retain the original page layout and attributes defined by the HTML code for the Web page.
2. Plug-ins may be required to render ***non-HTML content*** that is embedded within some web pages or used in a separate window launched from a web page. Notably, the plug-in content is not a Web page, but rather a specific type of content requiring a corresponding plug-in application to render the content.

Discussion of US 6,642,925 (*Roy*)

Roy discloses an architecture for supporting viewing of maps through a combination of server-side components and a client-side map viewer. As will be described in further detail below, the *Roy* subject matter is employed by Autodesk's MapGuide GIS[20] architecture.

As stated in the Abstract,

> [*Roy*] discloses a method, apparatus, and article of manufacture for a computer implemented geographic information system that enables viewing a map picture that is generated from vector-based data. Map pictures can be generated with vector-based data. Map pictures created with vector-based data can be viewed. Additionally, map pictures are comprised of map objects, such as states and cities. Map objects can be

[20] Geographical Information System

chosen to obtain additional information, for example, a different map picture. Additionally, areas of the map picture can be zoomed in on to view the areas with greater resolution or to obtain additional data about the areas. Furthermore, when a user requests to view a map picture, only the map data required to respond to the user's request is downloaded to generate a map picture. As a user makes additional requests for information, additional map data is downloaded and new map pictures generated.

As stated in the Overview section beginning at Col. 2, line 63 (Emphasis added),

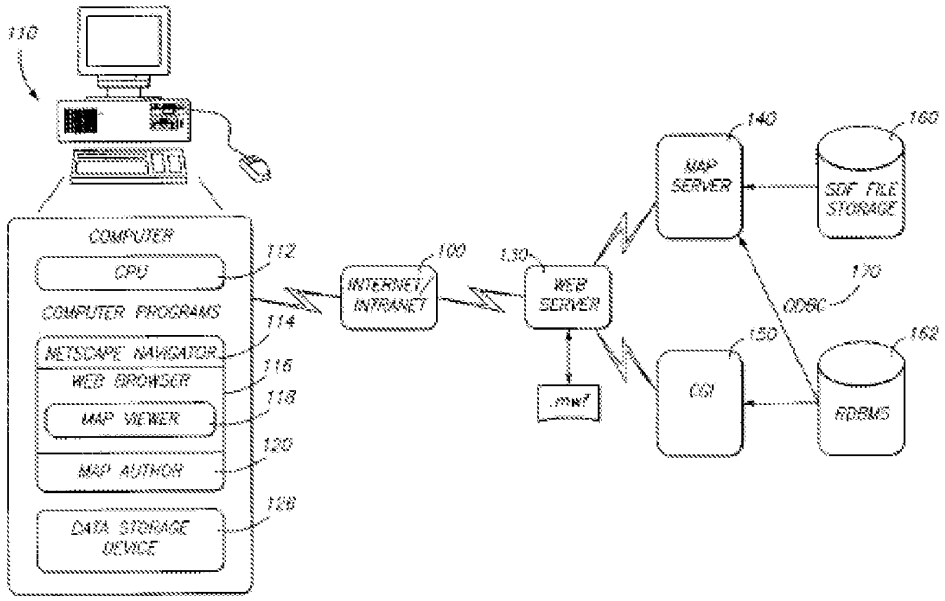
The present invention comprises a vector-based geographic information system that enables creating ***map window files*** *containing map definition information that defines a map picture*, storing and transmitting map data, and viewing map pictures generated using the map data. *In particular, the present invention includes one or more computer programs that include a* ***map viewer for viewing map pictures****, a map author for defining map pictures, and a* ***map server for storing and transmitting map data over the Internet or over Intranets***.

A user (i.e., author) uses the map author to create ***map window files*** *that contain map definition information*. The map definition information identifies map layers. Each map layer identifies a grouping of map objects, which are graphical entities. In particular, a map picture can have several map layers, each map layer providing additional information for the map picture. A map layer can either be static or dynamic. For a static map layer, ***map data is embedded in the map window file as a computer graphic metafile (CGM)***, and for a dynamic map layer, the location of the map data is identified in the map window file. *For dynamic map layers, the map data for a map layer is stored in a* ***spatial data format (SDF) file*** *at one or more map servers. The* ***map window file*** *either includes a static map layer or a dynamic map layer that is used to generate an initial map picture*. The initial map picture is displayed when a user requests to view the map picture.

The map window file is stored on a Web server, and the map data that is identified by the map definition information is stored on one or more map servers. ***The map viewer is used by a user to view map pictures. In particular, when a user inputs a request to view a map picture, the map viewer downloads a map window file from a Web server. Then, the map viewer reads the map definition information in the map window file to identify the map layer identifying the map data needed to generate an initial map picture. When the map definition information identifies the location of map data, the map viewer downloads this map data from the specified map server to generate the map picture. The map viewer then displays the initial map picture on a computer display device. As the user makes requests for additional information for the map picture, the map viewer***

downloads additional map data identified in the map window file from a map server.

The hardware environment is shown in FIG. 1 below:



In particular, map window files (as indicated by the .mwf component) are stored on a Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTP)[21] Web server 130 and downloaded to a client computer 110 and viewed by a map viewer 118. In further detail (Col 5, lines 12-34, emphasis added),

> ***The map viewer*** *118 enables a user at a client computer to view map pictures and their associated data.* ***The map viewer 118 is currently embodied as a Netscape Navigator browser 114 plug-in. The Netscape Navigator browser 114 interfaces with the Internet and Intranets through the Web browser 116. When a user attempts to open a map window file, the Netscape Navigator browser 114 automatically invokes the map viewer 118. The map viewer downloads a map window file from the Web server 130 and stores the map window file in a data storage device 126. The map window file contains map definition information that identifies map data and the map servers from which the map viewer is to obtain the map data to render and display the map picture. The map viewer 118 makes requests for map data from map servers 140 via a Web server 130***

[21] See, Col. 11, lines 13-15.

and a Web browser 116 using the communications infrastructure of the Internet and/or one or more Intranets 100.

When the map viewer 118 requests map data from the map server 140, the map server retrieves the map data from either the SDF file storage 160 or from the relational database 162 through an open database connectivity (ODBC) connection 170. The map server returns the requested map data to the map viewer 118.

Additionally (Col. 5, lines 50-62, emphasis added),

Map definition information defining map pictures using vector-based data is saved in ***map window files*** *122 on the Web server 130.* ***The map viewer 118 uses the map window file 122 to identify the location of map data on map servers 140 for use in generating the map pictures. This map data is communicated from the map server 140 to the map viewer 118 using the services of a Web server 130 and Web browser 116***. Following installation of the present invention, ***the Netscape Navigator browser 114 recognizes the map window file 122 as a file that requires the Netscape Navigator browser 114 to automatically load the map viewer plug-in 118 to read the file***. The map 118 viewer downloads the map window file 122 to the data storage device 126.

and (Col. 11, lines 48-62, emphasis added),

FIG. 5 is a flow diagram that illustrates the general logic of the map viewer 118. ***The map viewer 118 is currently embodied as a Netscape Navigator browser plug-in. When a user, attempts to open a map window file, the Netscape Navigator browser automatically invokes the map viewer 118 to render and display the vector-based map data contained in the map window file. The map viewer 118 makes requests for map data from map servers 140 using the communications infrastructure of the Internet and/or one or more Intranets 100 for display or printing. In particular, when the map viewer is invoked, the map viewer downloads the map window file 122. The map viewer then reads the map window file to identify the map data for the initial map picture. Next, the map viewer generates and displays the initial map picture***.

Details of the map window file structure are shown in FIG. 3. As described at Col. 5, line 63 – Col. 6, line 5 (emphasis added),

FIG. 3 illustrates the structure of the ***map window file***. In FIG. 3, the map window file 122 is stored on the data storage device 126. ***The map window file is a self-contained, portable map definition***. *The map window file describes the map picture and contains the information required to generate and display the map picture. In particular, the map*

window file contains map definition information including a map window information stream 310, a map layer storage 320, a reports storage 350, a zoom goto storage 360, and a pop-up menu stream 370.

The architecture employs a map author to define, modify, and electronically publish map pictures[22]. "In particular, the map author 120 enables a user to create a map window file containing map definition information that identifies map data and the map servers from which this map data can be obtained by the map viewer."[23]

Moreover,

> Map window files created using the map author 120 are made available to Internet and/or Intranet 100 users by saving and publishing them using the File Save command in the map author 120. *When a map is published, it is saved to a map window file (with the file extension .mwf) within the Web server directory hierarchy.* ***The map window file has a URL so that it can be accessed by Internet and/or Intranet 100 users with the map viewer 118.***
>
> Individuals using a map viewer 118 can access published map pictures *by accessing the Web site where the map window file defining the map picture is stored.* ***The URLs for map pictures on a Web site can be made available from a HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) Home Page.*** A map picture can also be embedded within a Web page. When the URL for a map picture is placed into a Web browser 116, the map picture is displayed in the Web browser's 116 user interface. (Col. 8, line 57 – Col. 9, line 6, Emphasis added)

Discussion of US 6,674,445 (*Chithambaram*)

As stated in the title, *Chithambaram* discloses a "Generalized, differentially encoded, indexed raster vector data and schema for maps on a personal digital assistant." In particular, *Chithambaram* discloses an extension to Autodesk's MapGuide GIS (as disclosed in *Roy*) to support personal digital assistants (PDAs). Notably, the scheme does not employ a Web browser, but instead employs a dedicated application for communicating with the HTTP Web server.

Details of the General Architecture are discussed beginning at Col. 5, line 10,

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[22] See generally the section entitled "The Map Author" beginning at Col. 7, line 18.

[23] Col. 7, lines 21-24.

with reference to FIG. 1 shown below (emphasis added):

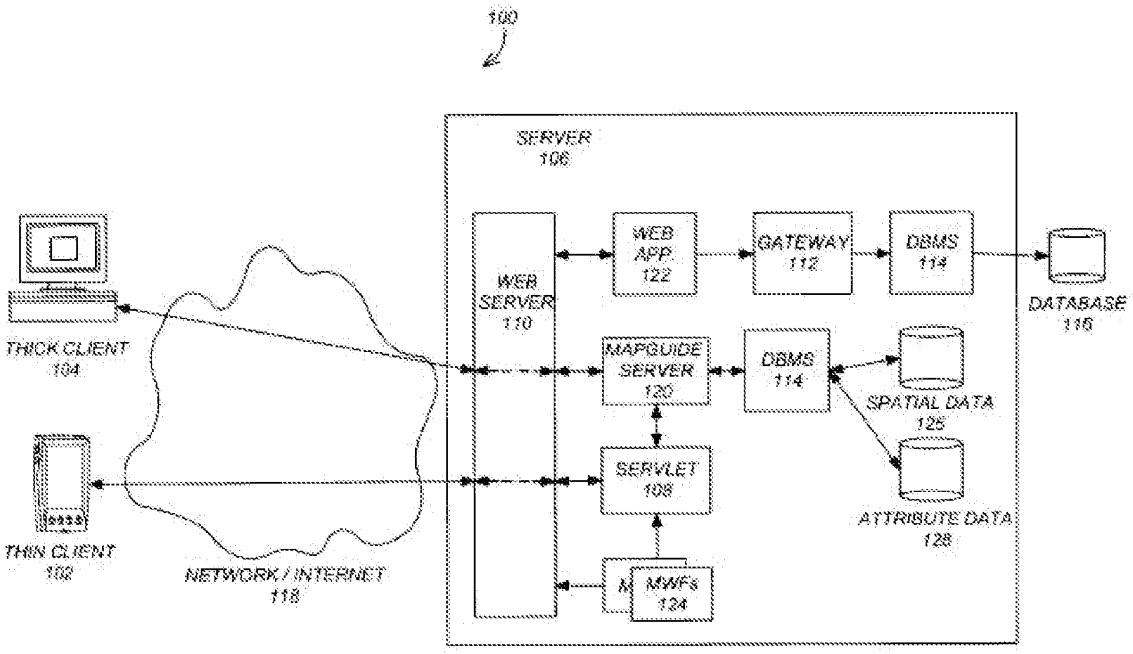


FIG. 1

Hardware Environment

The use, on a PDA, of a modified MAPGUIDE GIS currently available from the assignee of the present invention is provided. ***The existing MAPGUIDE GIS*** *is more fully described in commonly assigned and co-pending U.S. Pat. No. 6,337,693, issued on Jan. 8, 2002 (Application Ser. No. 09/411,506), entitled "VECTOR-BASED GEOGRAPHIC DATA", by Gregory Andrew Roy, et. al., Attorney Docket No. 30566.171USU1, filed on Oct. 4, 1999,* ***which is a continuation patent application of U.S. Pat. No. 5,966,135 issued on Oct. 12, 1999 (application Ser. No. 08/757,706 filed on Oct. 30, 1996), by Gregory A. Roy et al., entitled "VECTOR-BASED GEOGRAPHIC DATA"****,*[24] *which is incorporated by reference herein.*

FIG. 1 schematically illustrates a hardware and software environment for the architecture in accordance with one or more embodiments of the invention. A typical distributed computer system 100 uses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians ***utilizing clients such***

[24] US 6,642,925 (*Roy*) is likewise a continuation of 08/757,706, and includes the same detailed description as 6,337,693.

as a thin client 102 (e.g. a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (e.g., a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106.

A thick client 104 as utilized in the existing MAPGUIDE GIS may comprise a computer with a web browser (enhanced with a plugin or viewer) connected to a server 110 that utilizes a MapGuide server 120 to retrieve data (*e.g.*, raster data, spatial data format (SDF) data 126, attribute data 128, *etc.*).

A thin client includes three classes of devices: handheld personal computers (HPC), palm-held personal computers (PPC), personal digital assistants (PDA), and smart phones. Using these devices, a thin client 102 may not provide the full processing and memory capabilities as a thick client 104. For example, as described above with respect to PDAs, thin clients 102 often have memory less than 100K, storage of less than 2-4 MB, processor speeds of 13 MHz, and limited display attributes. Consequently, additional server 106 side support (e.g., more generalized display data, simplified project files, de-cluttering services, and possibly server management of user state) may be utilized. A typical combination of resources may include a network/Internet 118 comprising the Internet, LANs, WANs, SNA networks, or the like, clients 102 and 104 that are PDAs, personal computers or workstations, and servers 106 that are personal computers, workstations, minicomputers, or mainframes.

The network/Internet 118 connects client computers 102 and 104 executing the appropriate software applications to server computers 106 executing Web servers 110, servlets 108, MapGuide servers 120, *etc.* Servlets 108 may also be located within or part of Web server 110. The server 106 and its components may also be referred to as a back office system. Such a back office system maintains access to corporate databases, synchronization utilities, *etc.* ***The Web server 110 is typically a program such as IBM's HyperText Transport Protocol (HTTP) Server or Microsoft's Internet Information Server. The servlet 108 communicates with a thin client 102 through Web server 110 such that any additional processing required by a thin client 102 may be performed by the servlet 108.*** The servers 106 also execute a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) 112 (or Netscape Application Programming Interface (NSAPI), Internet Server Application Programming Interface (ISAPI), *etc.*), which interfaces between the Web server 110 and a database management system DBMS) 114 that may be utilized to retrieve relevant geographical data (such as SDF data, raster data, Open DataBase Connectivity (ODBC) data, *etc.*) from database 116.

In support of the rejections herein, the Examiner cites US Provisional Application 60/159,063 in connection with *Chithambaram*. This provisional application comprises a

MapGuide Personal Digital Assistant design document authored by Autodesk Corporation, the assignee of both the *Roy* and *Chithambaram* patents. As stated in the Introduction on page 4,

> This document presents the architectural plan for making MapGuide available on the Palm and other Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) platforms (henceforth referred to as MapGuidePDA). MapGuide is currently available on Windows, Unix and the Macintosh Platforms. MapGuide PDA would make MapGuide available on platforms like Windows CE and the Palm.

It is clearly evident from the MapGuide Personal Digital Assistant document and *Chithambaram* that the MapGuidePDA scheme does not employ a Web browser. For example, section 2.1.1 MapGuidePDA-App on page 4 states "MapGuide Thin Client application running on the PDA (*e.g.*, WinCE, Palm). Fig 3.1.2: Current and Proposed Architectures on page 12 clearly shows that the MapGuide thick client uses a plugin viewer, served by a MapGuide server, while the proposed architecture (*i.e.*, for the PDA implementation) shows a MapGuideThinClient that is served via a MapGuideServlet in the HTTP Server. Further, as stated in 3.1.2 Motivations for a 4-tier architecture on page 13,

> The current MapGuide architecture is a three tier, client-distributed-server solution using internet protocols for message and data transport. Allocations of responsibilities between client and server did not assume any severe client hardware limitations.
>
> Thin Clients represent new and more constrained MapGuide viewer environments. They will have more limited permanent storage, memory, and processing power than the other supported platforms. For these reasons, it is anticipated that they will need additional server side support, *e.g.*, more generalized display data, simplified project files, de-cluttering services, and possible server management of user state.
>
> The proposed architecture introduces an additional tier for serving thin clients, to compensate for the restraints introduced [by] these platforms. It is proposed that a Java servlet running inside a Web server be the mechanism to deliver these new features. It has the advantage of being platform independent, *i.e.*, a single code stream will run on any Web server that supports Java servlets either directly or through third party add-ons. The traditional MapGuide clients would be unaffected by this change.

Notably, the use of a browser is clearly not proposed or contemplated; rather the thin client is to be implemented as an application. Specifically, the 3.2.1 Tier 1: Thin Client Security bullet on page 15 states, "***Security – The thin client would be an application (vs. an applet in a browser, since the standard browsers NS, IE do not support the PDA platform)*** …" (Emphasis added.)

There can be no question that the MapGuide PDA scheme does not use a browser on the PDA. Thus, there is absolutely no retrieval or processing of HTML-based Web content whatsoever. Rather, communication between the thin client and HTTP Web server is facilitated via HTTP streams using the HTTP protocol. In particular the structure of the HTTP stream is defined in 4.2 PDA Servlet Response Definition, beginning on page 26.

Example of MapGuide using a Plug-in Viewer

As detailed in *Roy*, the MapGuide architecture employs a plug-in viewer that interfaces with server-side components to request and receive map data. The only content that is scaled is the map data, which clearly does not comprise HTML-based Web content. The only use of the Web browser is to render HTML home pages from which the map data can be accessed, and to facilitate transfer of the map data to the plug-in viewer via HTTP in response to requests by the plug-in viewer.

Autodesk MapGuide currently has widespread use throughout the world. While the MapGuide GIS has been enhanced since its introduction (approximately 1996), it still employs the same basic architecture, including a MapGuide Server and a client-side MapGuide Viewer.

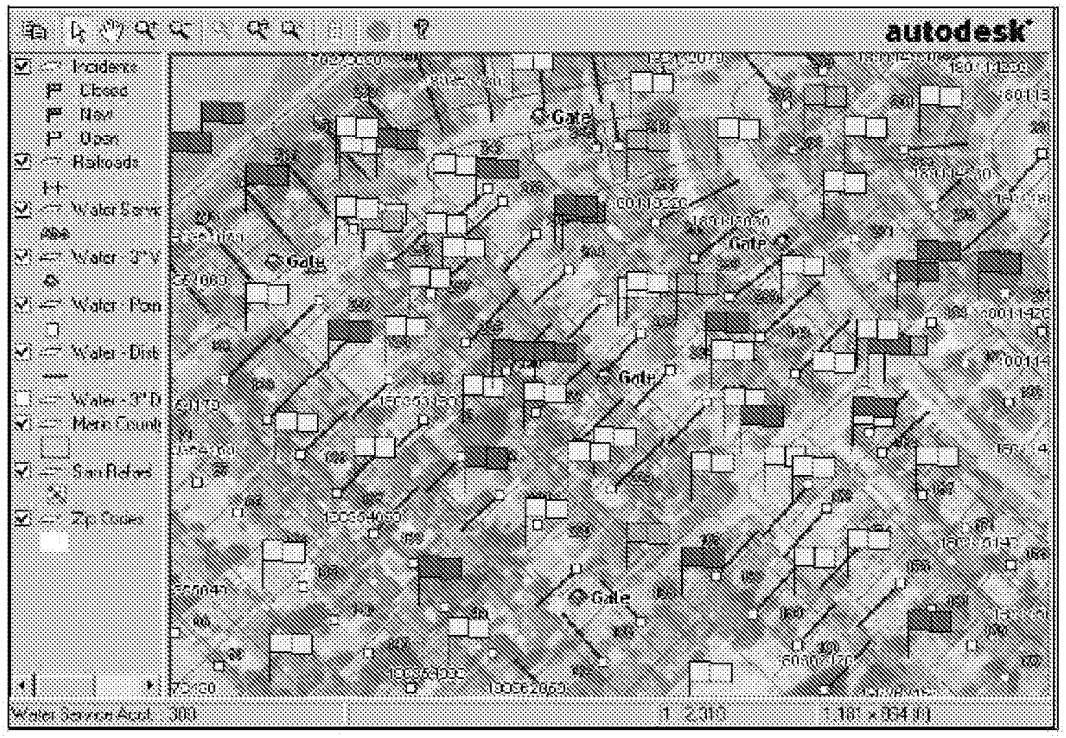
Submitted electronically herewith is a copy of the Autodesk MapGuide Release 6 User's Guide. As stated on Pages 30 – 31,

How Autodesk MapGuide Works

To create an interactive map or drawing, you use Autodesk MapGuide® Author to combine resource data, such as spatial data (spatial data files and raster image files) and attribute data (from databases) in a Map Window File (MWF). The MWF contains the complete specifications of how the map will look and function.

To publish the map, you copy the MWF file to a location where the Web server can access it. Web page authors can then embed the file in their Web pages or create links to it. To view the map, users can install Autodesk MapGuide Viewer free of charge. When the user opens a Web page that contains an MWF file or clicks a link to an MWF file, the Web browser automatically loads Autodesk MapGuide® Viewer to display the map.

The Viewer displays the map according to the MWF settings specified in Autodesk MapGuide Author.



A map displayed with Autodesk MapGuide Viewer

When you use either Autodesk MapGuide Author to create a map or Autodesk MapGuide Viewer to view a map, requests are made to Autodesk MapGuide Server to provide the required data in that map via the Internet, an intranet, or an extranet using the services of a Web server and a Web browser.

The following pages depict screen captures and corresponding text concerning an example Mapguide usage with Netscape Navigator 9, which employs a MapGuide Viewer plug-in. These maps can be accessed from the Pima County, Arizona, Department of Transportation site at www.dot.co.pima.az.us/gis/maps/mapguide.

The following Web page[25] appears in response to selecting the Main MapGuide

---

25 www.dot.co.pima.az.us/gis/maps/mapguide/mgmap.cfm?path=/gis/maps/mapguide/dotmap65.mwf&scriptpath=mgm

Map link from the site's homepage at the foregoing Web address. The HTML for loading the page is shown below:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Pima County MapGuide Map</title>
  <script language="JavaScript" src="/javascript/disclaimer.js"></script>


</head>

<frameset rows="40,*">
  <frame name="title"
src="mgmaptitleframe.cfm?path=/gis/maps/az/mapguide/arizona65.mwf&scriptpath=m
gmapinitnullAPI.inc"   marginwidth="10" marginheight="10" scrolling="No"
frameborder="No">
  <frame name="map"
src="mgmapframe.cfm?path=/gis/maps/az/mapguide/arizona65.mwf&scriptpath=mgmapi
nitnullAPI.inc"        marginwidth="0"  marginheight="0"  scrolling="No"
frameborder="No">
</frameset>

<noframes>
  <body>
    This application requires frames.
  </body>
</noframes>


</html>
```

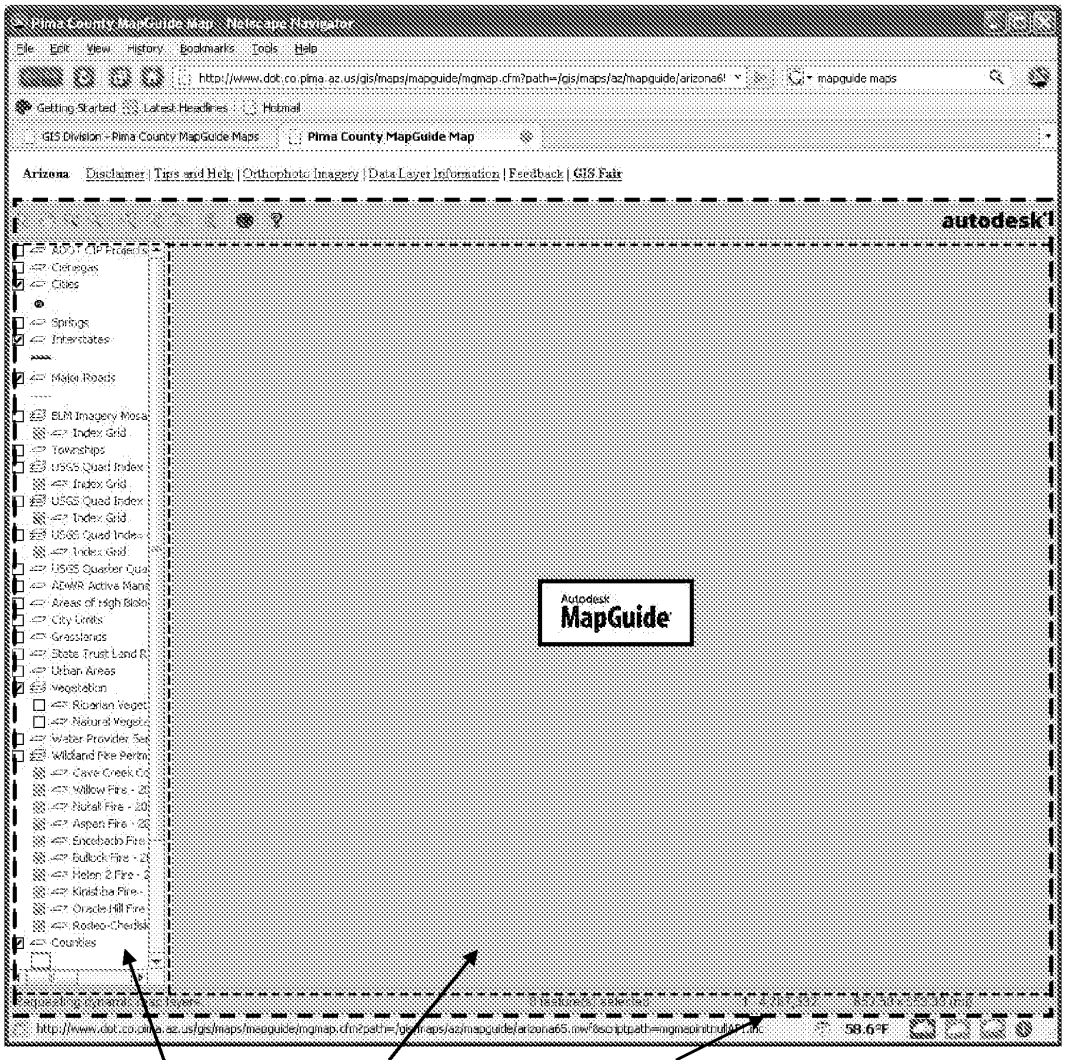
The HTML element `<frameset rows="40,*">` defines two horizontal frames; an upper frame 40 pixels in height, and a lower frame occupying the remainder of the browser display area, which is used by the MapGuide viewer. As defined by,

```
      src="mgmaptitleframe.cfm?path=/gis/maps/az/mapguide/arizona6
5.mwf&scriptpath=mgmapinitnullAPI.inc"
```

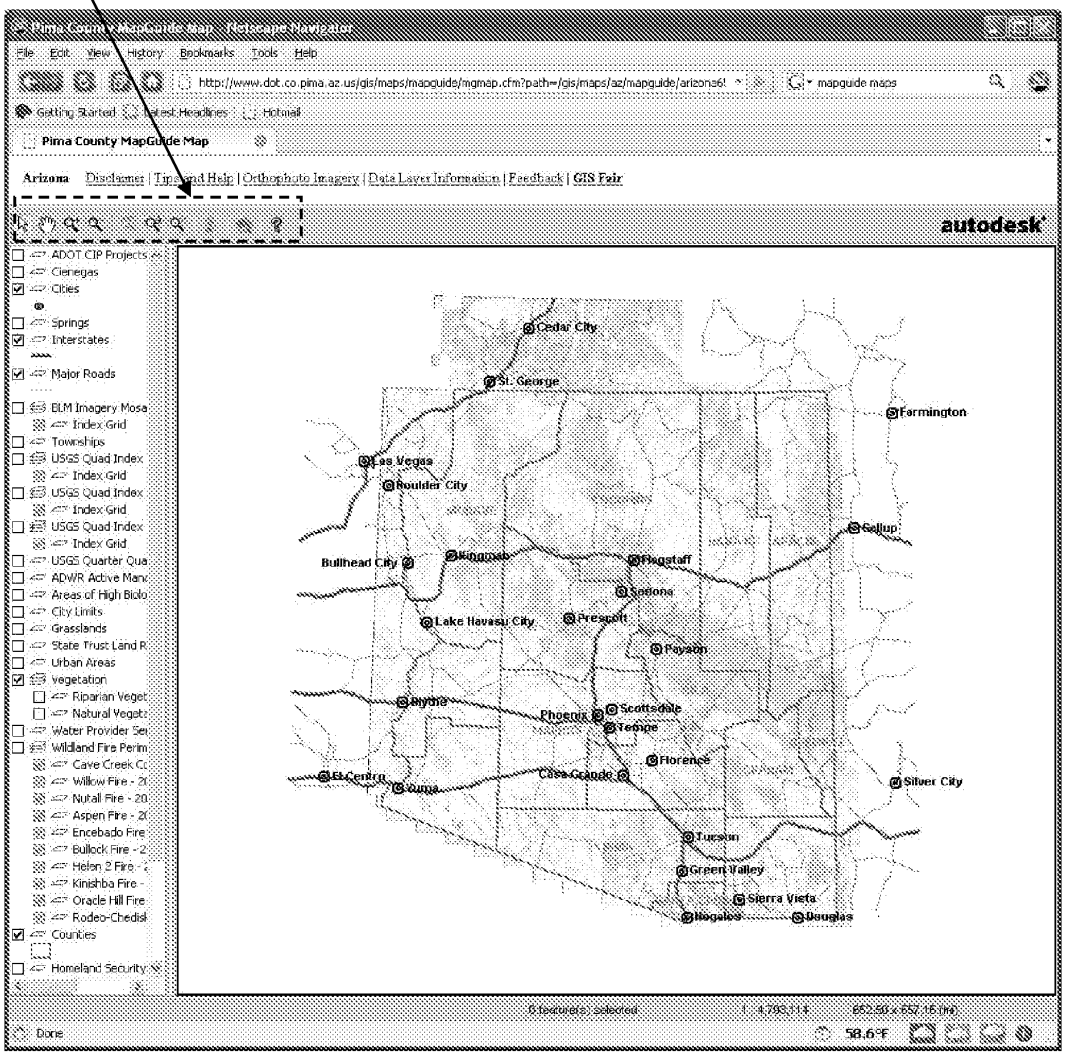
the initial map windows file is loaded from /gis/maps/az/mapguide/arizona65.mwf. Since Netscape Navigator has no built-in support for handling .mwf files, it checks its configuration information to determine that it has a MapGuide Viewer plug-in for handling .mwf files and launches the viewer.

In response, the MapGuide viewer renders the portion of the browser window defined for the viewer – that is, the lower frame, which also defines the MapGuide

viewer display area. The MapGuide viewer, which functions as a separate application in a manner akin to other plug-ins, such as PDF readers, does not employ HTML for rendering its display area; rather, it uses the operating system graphic support for rendering the display independent of the Netscape Navigator browser. Upon initially being loaded, the MapGuide viewer downloads the .wmf file, as well as additional map data from the MapGuide server as defined by the .wmf file content. As the map data is loaded, the following screen is displayed, which includes indicia at the bottom of the MapGuide viewer display area stating “Requesting dynamic map layers…”



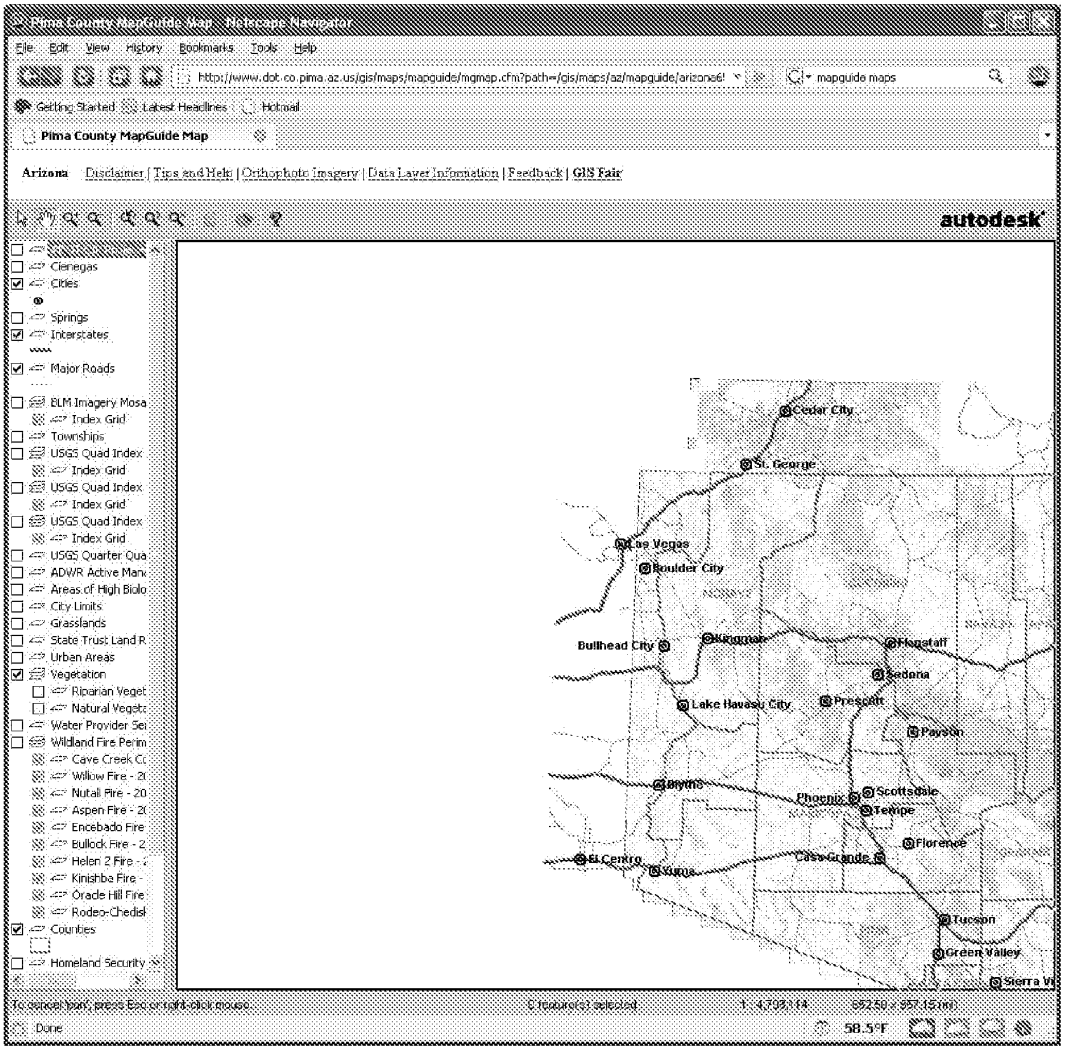
Menu Icons



A screen shot of the initial map view upon loading of the map data is shown above. Once loaded, menu icons can be selected to pan or zoom the display of the map view, or to select or mouseover areas of the map. This functionality is provided entirely by the MapGuide viewer, and is completely independent of the Netscape Navigator Web browser.

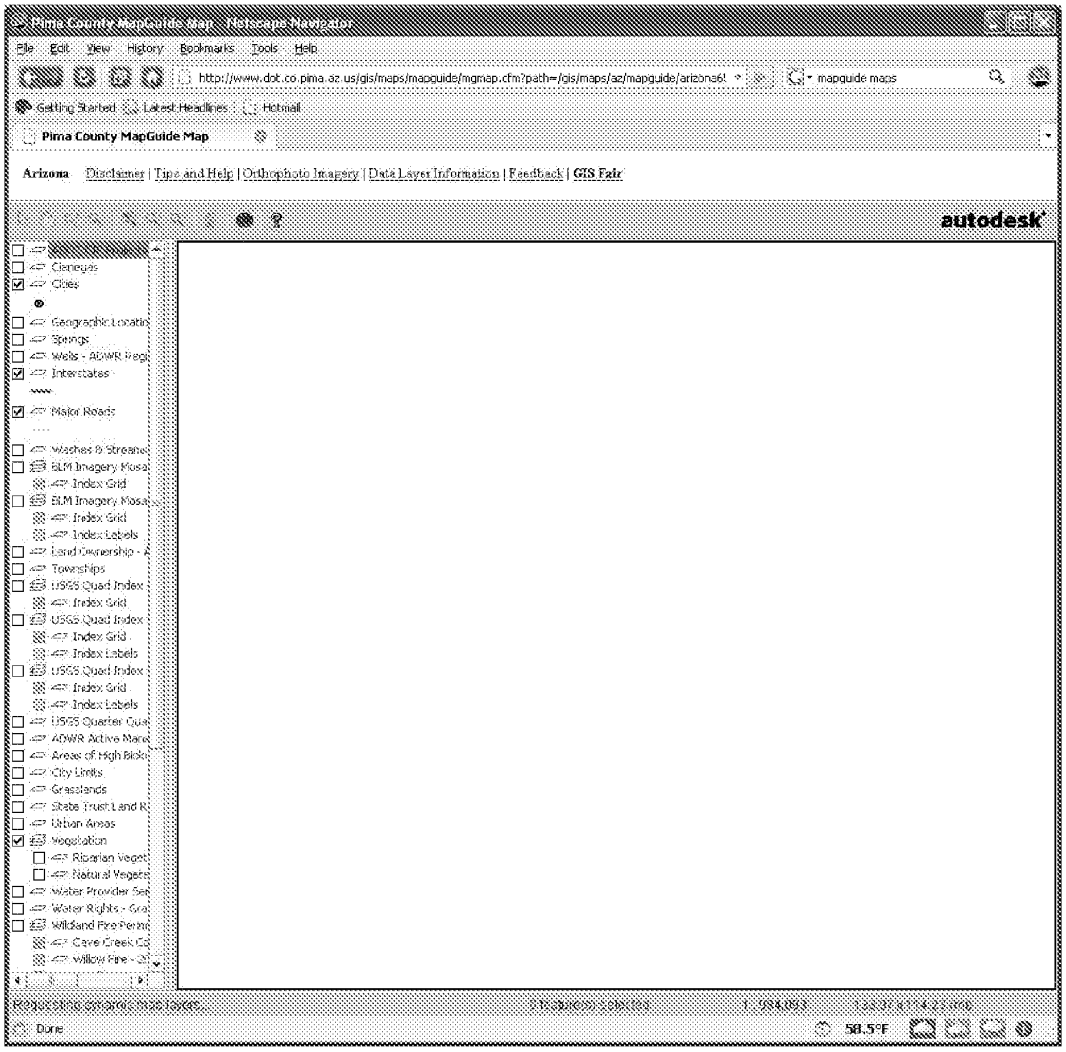
The following screen shot shows the result of a pan operation as applied to the initial map view. At the current zoom level, this pan operation was performed without

having to retrieve additional map information.

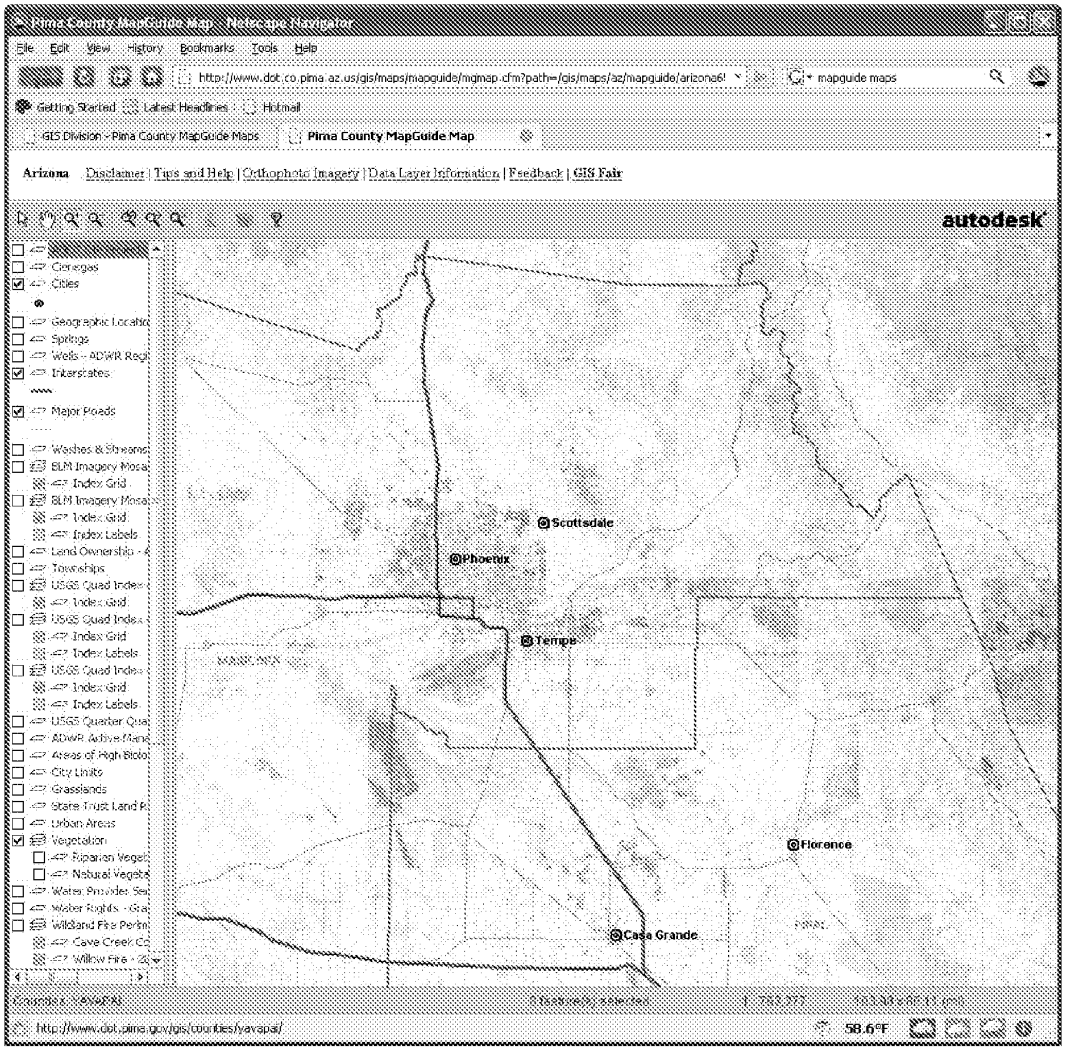


The next two screen shots show the result of a zoom operation. The first of the two screen shots shows that when the zoom is first performed, the map rendering area (the main portion of the MapGuide viewer display area to the right of the map legend area) is blank, and the “Requesting dynamic map layers …” indicia is displayed. The second screen shot shows the result of the map once the zoom is completed. Under the Pima Country MapGuide implementation, it is necessary to download additional map data when performing a zoom. Part of this is because the zoom map shows

further details beyond just scaling a view of the initial map. However, under other implementations, zooming can be performed by scaling an existing (*i.e.*, currently displayed) map.



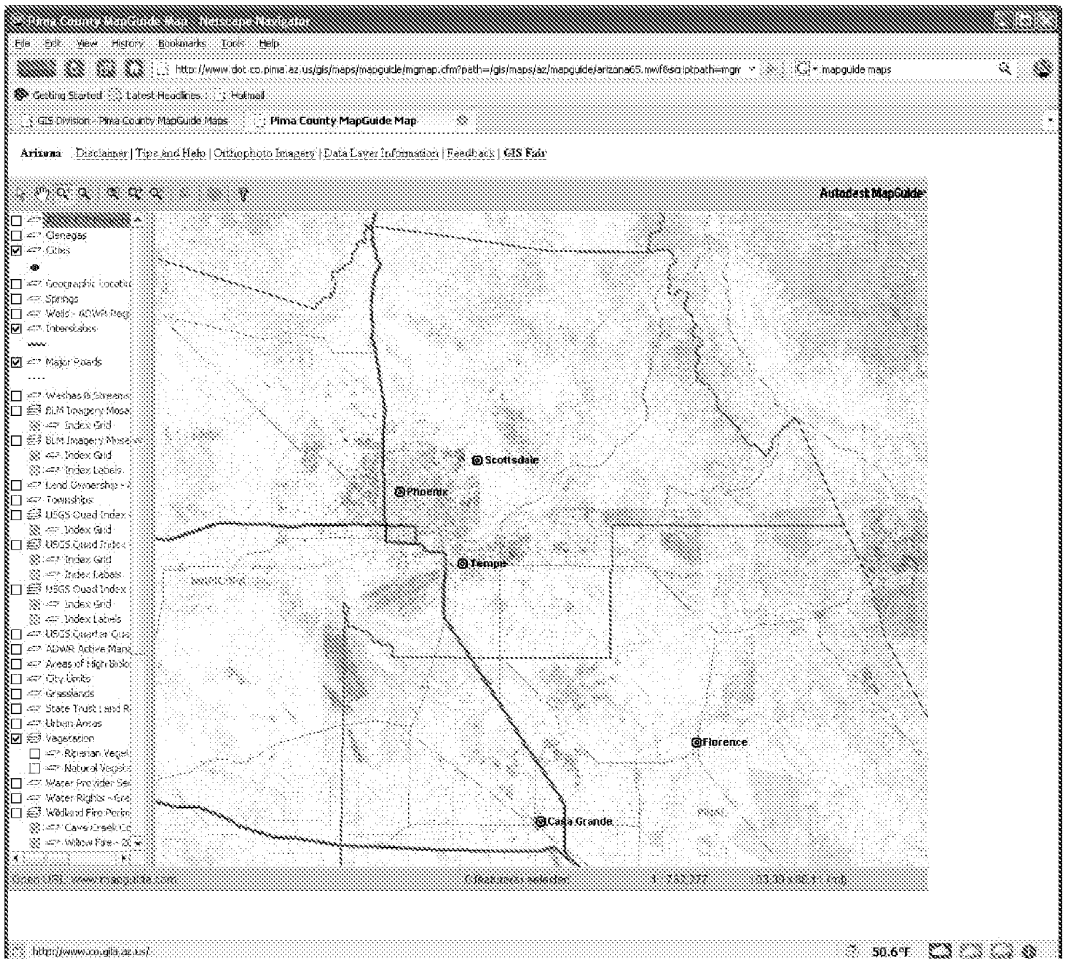
First screen shot after a zoom is selected



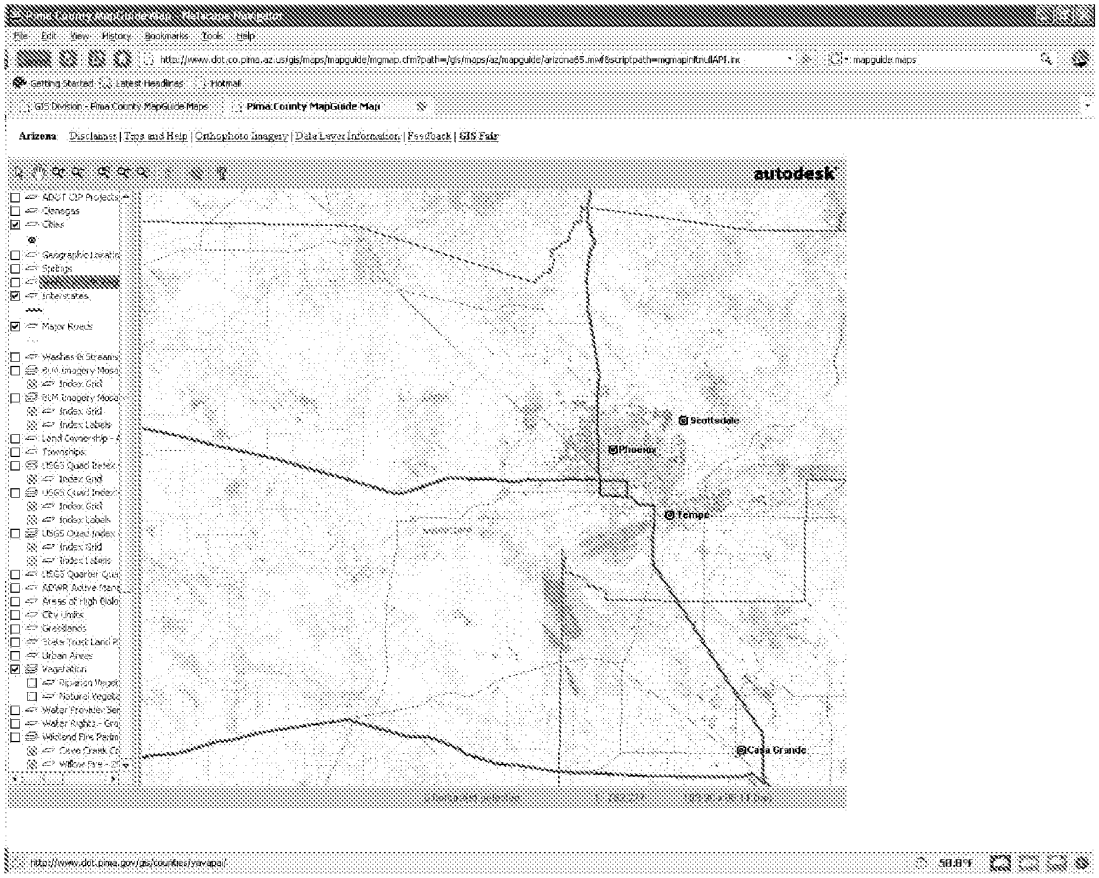
Result of zoom selection after download of new map layer data.

The following four screen shots demonstrate the independence of the Web browser and the MapGuide viewer plug in. As the user performs various zooms and pans of the map via the plug-ins user interface and built-in capabilities, the browser's page state does not change – in fact, the browser page state is completely oblivious to what the MapGuide viewer plug-in is doing. As an example, selecting the back arrow at the upper left hand corner of the browser will result in returning to the previous web page, rather than a previous zoom or pan view. Also, the user is enabled to change the size of the browser display area in a manner that is completely transparent to the

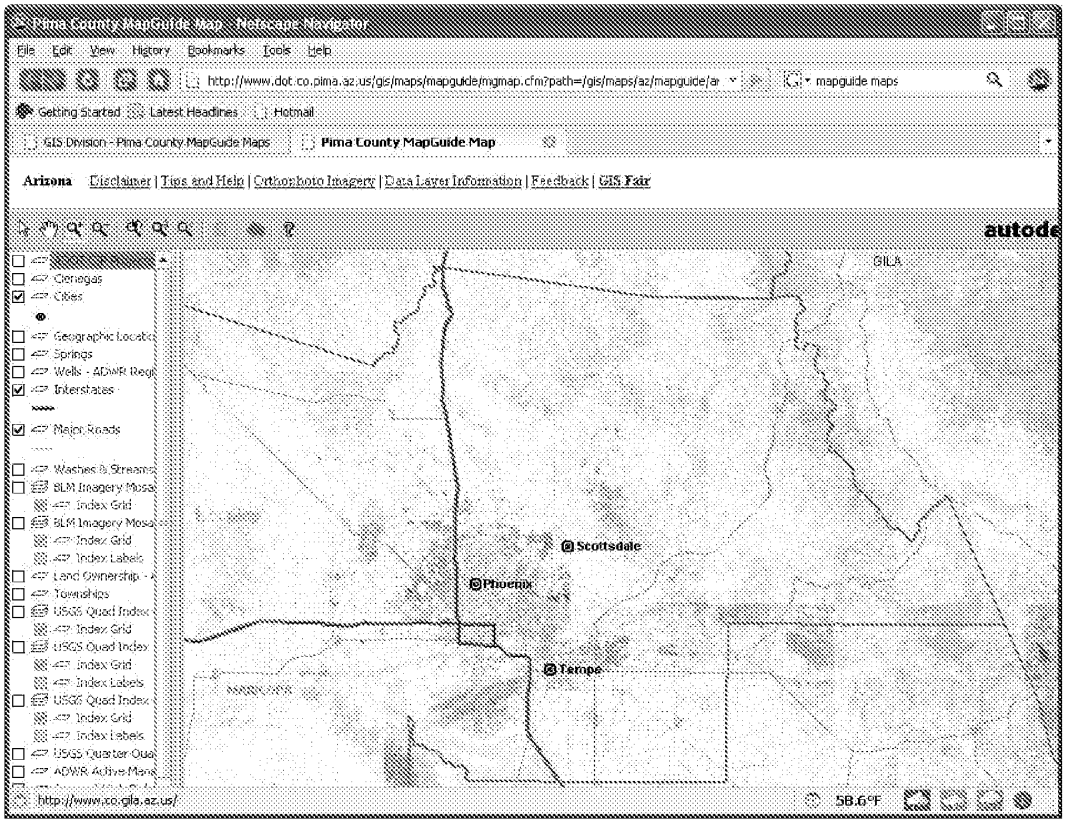
MapGuide viewer plug-in, as shown below.



Expansion of Netscape Navigator Browser Window



Expansion of Netscape Navigator Browser Window to Full Screen



Reduction of Netscape Navigator Browser Window

It is abundantly clear that the MapGuide architecture does not scale ***Web pages*** in any manner.

Returning to the claims, the Examiner asserts Claims 71-87, 92, 95-1 17, 122-123, 127-157, and 160-179 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over *Chithambaram* in view of *Roy*.

By way of example and not limitation, under independent Claim 71, execution of the instructions performs operations including,

> rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a ***Web page***, the ***Web page*** *comprising* ***HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page***;

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communication means, and ***translating*** at least a portion of the ***HTML-based Web content*** *from its original format into* ***scalable content*** *that supports a* ***scalable resolution-independent*** *display of the* ***Web page*** *that substantially retains the* ***original page layout and attributes*** *of the content defined by its original format when rendered*; and

scaling the ***scalable content*** to render the ***Web page*** on the display such that the original width of the ***Web page*** is rendered to fit substantially across the display. (Emphasis added)

Notably, the foregoing operations enables literally 100's of millions of Web pages to be rendered on devices independent of the resolution of the devices' display capability (e.g., screen resolution) in a manner that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the Web pages' content defined by the pages' HTML code. Thus, familiar Web pages appear substantially the same on the devices as they do on desktop browsers, only they are rendered at different scales. As a result, a full browser user experience is supported by a variety of different devices having various screen sizes and resolutions. Moreover, in the claimed inventions herein all of the recited operation elements are performed by the client/device – there are no server operations recited. Applicants respectfully assert that the teachings of *Chithambaram* and *Roy* do not teach or suggest such inventions, or anything close.

To support the rejection of independent claim 71, the Examiner states *Chithambaram* teaches,

> A wireless device, a display, a memory, and storage means, (See Chithambaram Column 3, Lines 65-67, discloses a personal digital-assistance (PDA).)
>
> Comprising: wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed; a display; memory; and storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processing means enable the wireless device to perform operations including, rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page,

(See Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a hardware and software environment for the architecture uses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (*e.g.* a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (*e.g.*, a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106.)

retrieving, via the wireless communication means, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the content Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and, scalinq the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such that the original width of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display.

(See Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a hardware and software environment for the architecture uses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (*e.g.* a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (*e.g.*, a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106.

Also see Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 3 Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (*i.e.* Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (*e.g.*, paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

In addition, Chithambaram does not expressly teach, but Rov teaches:

the Web page including associated HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

(See Roy Column 10, Lines 1-15, discloses an HTML document using specify the width and height of the map in pixels with the WIDTH=NNN and HEIGHT=NNN parameters. For example: <EMBED SRC="http://www.mapguide.comlmap pictures/usa.mwf' WIDTH=300HEIGHT=200>. This entry displays a map of the US in the

current document. The map picture is 300x200 pixels in size.)

> It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching Chithambaram, to include the Web page including associated HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page as taught by *Roy* to produce a predictable result, as evidence, using *Roy*'s specify the width and height of the map in pixels with the WIDTH=NNN and HEIGHT=NNN parameters with Chithambaram's SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) and the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box of to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA (see Chithambaram Column *6* Lines 55-65, and also see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65).

The first operation performed by execution of the instructions in claim 71 comprises,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a ***Web page*** hosted by an Internet Web site, the ***Web page*** *comprising* ***HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page***; (Emphasis added)

From above, the Examiner asserts that *Chithambaram* teaches the elements of *"*rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a ***Web page*** hosted by an Internet Web site." As discussed above, *Chithambaram*'s thin client does not employ a Web browser. Thus, clearly *Chithambaram*'s thin client does not teach or fairly suggest this element. More accurately, *Chithambaram* teaches away from this element in view of the detailed explanation in the BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION section to why PDA's did not have enough processing resources to support the scheme used by the MapGuide GIS at the filing date of the patent application (July 30, 2000), and thus the motivation for developing an alternative scheme that would work with thin clients. (It is noted that Applicants do not agree with *Chithambaram*'s assertion as a whole; however, that does not remove the fact that

assertions to this effect are made by *Chithambaram*.)

The foregoing is immediately problematic, as the Examiner asserts that *Chithambaram*'s PDA teaches the structure of the claimed wireless device (*i.e.*, the processing means, wireless communications; display, memory, and storage means) while the same PDA clearly does not employ a browser (and thus cannot render a browser interface to enable a user to request access to a ***Web page*** hosted by an ***Internet Web site***). Moreover, *Chithambaram* teaches away from using a browser on a PDA.

Meanwhile, with respect to the element of "the ***Web page*** *comprising* ***HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page***, the Examiner asserts that such element is taught by *Roy* citing *Roy*'s disclosure of an

<EMBED SRC="http://www.mapguide.comlmap pictures/usa.mwf' WIDTH=300HEIGHT=200>.

HTML element. However, this HTML element has nothing to do with defining an original width and height of a ***Web Page***, but rather merely defines the Width and Height to be used by an embedded MapGuide Viewer when the Web page is initially rendered.

With respect to the operation of,

retrieving the Web page via the wireless communication means, and ***translating*** at least a portion of the ***HTML-based Web content*** *from its original format into* ***scalable content*** *that supports a* ***scalable resolution-independent*** *display of the* ***Web page*** *that substantially retains the* ***original page layout and attributes*** *of the content defined by its original format when rendered*; (Emphasis Added)

the Examiner asserts that such is taught by *Chithambaram*. Applicants respectfully disagree.

It is clear that *Chithambaram*'s PDA does not retrieve Web pages. While the

MapGuide thick client employs a Web browser, there is absolutely no translation of HTML-based Web content whatsoever for any purpose. Under the MapGuide thick client architecture, a home page is used to access the initial map. Upon loading such a home page, the HTML content is parsed in the conventional manner to render the home page. There is no translation, and no scalable content is produced by the client device. Meanwhile, the map data is not HTML-based at all, but rather is some proprietary format used by the MapGuide plug-in Viewer (the .mwf file format). Moreover, the map content is received already in its scalable form from the MapGuide ***Server***.

Finally, with respect to the last operation of,

scaling the ***scalable content*** to render the ***Web page*** on the display such that the original width of the ***Web page*** is rendered to fit substantially across the display (Emphasis added)

neither *Chithambaram* or *Roy* produce any scalable content via either the thick or thin ***client*** in the first place, or use scalable content to render a ***Web page*** to fit substantially across the display. Moreover, the scalable content used by *Chithambaram* and *Roy* is clearly not derived from translating HTML-based Web content on a wireless device.

It is very clear that the combination of *Chithambaram* and *Roy* do not teach or fairly suggest each and every element of independent claim 71, as required by *In re* Vaeck to support a prima facie obviouness rejection. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 71 over *Chithambaram* and *Roy* must be withdrawn for at least this reason. Moreover, there would be no expectation of success in combining the teachings of *Chithambaram* and *Roy*. Notably, a primary motivation (as discussed in the BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION section) for *Chithambaram*'s MapGuide PDA implementaton was to overcome the shortcomings of the existing MapGuide GIS architecture as applied to thin clients such as PDAs.

In view of the above argument, claim 71 is in condition for allowance.

Additionally, each of claims 72-92 and 94-98, which depend either directly or indirectly from claim 71, is in condition for allowance for at least the same reasons as claim 71.

Independent claim 99 recites,

99. A mobile device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications device, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display; and

flash memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising ***HTML-based Web content*** defining an original page layout of content on the ***Web page***;

retrieving, via the wireless communications device, and ***processing the HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content***; and

employing at least one of the ***scalable content and data derived therefrom*** to,

render the ***Web page*** on the display; and

re-render the ***Web page*** in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the ***Web page***. (Emphasis added)

In support of the obviousness rejection of claim 99 over *Chithambaram* in view of *Roy*, the Examiner states "the rejection of claim 71 is fully incorporated, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rational."

In response, the Applicants assert that independent claim 99 is patentable over

Chithambaram and *Roy* for at least similar reasons argued above in support of the patentability of claim 71. As with claim 71, mobile device of claim 99 renders a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page. As discussed above, *Chithambaram*'s MapGuide PDA implementation does not use a browser, and in fact teaches away from using a browser. Moreover, neither *Chithambaram* nor *Roy* process HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content. Accordingly, since neither *Chithambaram* nor *Roy* process HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content, it is impossible for either *Chithambaram* or *Roy* to employ such scalable content or data derived from the scalable content to perform any operation.

As discussed above, there is no rendering of Web pages on *Chithambaram*'s PDA. Moreover, any zooming that is performed by *Roy* is done entirely by the MapGuide plug-in Viewer using non-HTML-based map data that is received in a scalable form from the MapGuide Server. First, the portion of the browser display occupied by the MapGuide viewer does not comprise a Web page. It is visual content that is rendered by an application (the plug-in viewer) that operates independent from the Web browser (with respect to rendering operations)[26]. Clearly, zooming natively scalable content rendered by a ***plug-in viewer*** does not teach or suggest zooming of a ***Web page***.

In view of the foregoing, it is clear the rejection of claim 99 over *Chithambaram* in view of *Roy* is improper, and should be withdrawn. Accordingly, claim 99 is in condition for allowance. Additionally, each of claims 100-127, which depend either directly or indirectly from claim 99, are in condition for allowance for at least the same reasons as claim 99.

With respect to Independent claim 128, the Examiner states, "the rejection of claims 71 and 99 are fully incorporated, which cite above, and are similarly rejected

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[26] It is noted that HTTP facilities of the Web browser is used to facilitate HTTP transfers between the plug-in and MapGuide Server.

under the same rationale." Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claim 128. Independent claim 128 recites,

128. A mobile device, comprising:

processing means;

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network that supports access to the Internet;

a display, to facilitate user input and display rendered content; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored,

wherein, upon execution of the instructions by the processing means, the mobile device is enabled to perform operations, including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a ***Web page comprising HTML-based Web*** content defining an original page layout of content on the ***Web page***;

retrieving the ***Web page*** via the wireless communications means, and processing at least a portion of the ***HTML-based Web content*** to produce ***scalable content***; and

employing at least one of the ***scalable content*** and data derived therefrom to,

render the ***Web page*** on the display; and

re-render the ***Web page*** in response to associated user inputs made via the display to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the ***Web page***. (Emphasis added)

Applicants assert that independent claim 128 is patentable over *Chithambaram* and *Roy* for at least similar reasons argued above in support of the patentability of claim 71 and 99. As with claim 71 and 99, the mobile device of claim 128 renders a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page. As

discussed above, *Chithambaram*'s MapGuide PDA implementation does not use a browser, and in fact teaches away from using a browser. Moreover, neither *Chithambaram* nor *Roy* process HTML-based Web content on a client/device to produce scalable content. Accordingly, since neither *Chithambaram* nor *Roy* process HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content, it is impossible for either *Chithambaram* or *Roy* to employ such scalable content or data derived from the scalable content to perform any operation.

Moreover, there is no rendering of Web pages on *Chithambaram*'s PDA, and any zooming that is performed by *Roy* is done entirely by the MapGuide plug-in Viewer using Non-HTML-based map data that is received in a native scalable form from the MapGuide Server. Additionally, it is clear that neither *Chithambaram* nor *Roy* teach or suggest zooming of a ***Web page***.

In view of the foregoing, it is clear the rejection of claim 128 over *Chithambaram* in view of *Roy* is improper, and should be withdrawn. Accordingly, claim 128 is in condition for allowance. Additionally, each of claims 129-142, which depend either directly or indirectly from claim 128, are in condition for allowance for at least the same reasons as claim 128.

With respect to Independent claim 143, the Examiner states, "the rejection of claims 71 and 99 are fully incorporated, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale." Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claim 143.

For reasons similar to those presented in support of the patentability of claims 71, 99, and 128, Applicants respectfully assert that claim 143 is patentable over *Chithambaram* in view of *Roy*. For example, claim 143 recites the following operations of, each of which is performed by the claimed ***device***,

> ***rendering*** a browser interface on the display via which a user is enabled to request access to a ***Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page and defining***

an original width and height of the Web page;

retrieving the ***Web page*** via the wireless communications interface;

rendering the ***Web page*** such that the ***Web page*** is rendered to fit substantially across the display; and

re-rendering the ***Web page*** in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the ***Web page***.

As discussed above, *Chithambaram*'s PDA implementation does no employ a browser or render Web pages. In addition, the rendering of a map by *Roy*'s ***plug-in MapGuide viewer*** clearly does not teach zooming in and out a display of a ***Web page***.

With respect to independent claim 174, the Examiner states,

> the rejection of claims 71 and 99 are fully incorporated, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale. In addition, *Chithambaram* teaches:
>
> **translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered;**
>
> (See Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a hardware and software environment for the architecture uses a network Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (*e.g.* a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (*e.g.*, a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106.
>
> Also see Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 *3* Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (*i.e.* Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.
>
> Also see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (*e.g.*, paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.
>
> Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

and employing the scalable content to render the Web page on the display using a first scale factor; and enabling the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render the display;

(See Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (*e.g.*, paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

As discussed above, *Chithambaram*'s PDA does not employ a browser nor render Web pages. Moreover, clearly neither *Chithambaram* nor *Roy* translate HTML-based Web content into scalable content for any reason, much less translate HTML-based Web content into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered. Additionally, it is clear that since such scalable content is never produced, it would be impossible to employ the scalable content to render a Web page using a first scale factor or enable the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render the display.

In view of the foregoing, it is clear that the rejection of claim 174 is improper, and should be withdrawn. Accordingly, claim 174 is in condition for allowance. Additionally, each of claims 175-179, which either depend directly or indirectly from claim 174, are patentable for at least the same reasons as claim 174.

Additional Traversal of the Rejection of Selected Dependent Claims

As argued above, each of independent claim 71, 99, 128, 143 and 174 are in condition for allowance. By definition, this places each of dependent claims 72-92 and 94-98, 100-127, 129-142, 144-173, and 175-179 in condition for allowance for at least

the same reasons as their respective base independent claim. It shall be noted that lack of independent traversal of a dependent claim below does not imply that Applicants agree with the Examiner's rejection of such claims, as the patentability of such claims have already been shown.

With further respect to claims 72, 102, and 131, applicants respectfully assert that since *Chithambaram*'s PDA does not use a Web browser and thus does not display Web pages, *Chithambaram* cannot teach or suggest,

enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

With further respect to claims 73, applicants respectfully assert that since *Chithambaram*'s PDA does not use a Web browser and thus does not display Web pages, *Chithambaram* cannot teach or suggest,

wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered to effect zooming operations.

With further respect to claims 74 and 105, applicants respectfully assert that since *Chithambaram*'s PDA does not use a Web browser and thus does not display Web pages, and since neither *Chithambaram* or *Roy* teach translating Web content to product scalable content, *Chithambaram* or *Roy* cannot teach or suggest,

Enabling a user to select [a] hyperlink [in a Web page]; and, in response thereto, retrieving and translating Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content, and employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

With further respect to claim 75, applicants respectfully assert that since *Chithambaram*'s PDA does not use a Web browser and thus does not display Web pages, *Chithambaram* cannot teach or suggest,

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including at least one of text objects, graphic layout objects,

and graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

With further respect to claim 76, applicants respectfully assert that since *Chithambaram*'s PDA does not use a Web browser and thus does not display Web pages, and *Roy* does not translate HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content, *Chithambaram* or *Roy* cannot teach or suggest,

enabling the Web page to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs.

With further respect to claims 78, 108, 134, 149, 155, and 178, applicants respectfully assert that since *Chithambaram*'s PDA does not use a Web browser and thus does not display Web pages, and *Roy*'s Mapguide plug-in viewer does not render Web pages, *Chithambaram* or *Roy* cannot teach or suggest,

enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

With further respect to claims 81, 111, and 144, and respective claims 152, 167, and 170 dependent thereon, applicants respectfully assert that since *Chithambaram*'s PDA does not use a Web browser and thus does not display Web pages, and *Roy*'s Mapguide plug-in viewer does not render Web pages, *Chithambaram* or *Roy* cannot teach or suggest,

enabling a user to zoom on a column of the Web page via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content

corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

Or (as applied to claims 152, 167, and 170)

wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

With further respect to claims 83, 113, 136, and 146, and related claims 153, 168, 171, and 173 dependent thereon, applicants respectfully assert that since *Chithambaram*'s PDA does not use a Web browser and thus does not display Web pages, and *Roy*'s Mapguide plug-in viewer does not render Web pages, *Chithambaram* or *Roy* cannot teach or suggest,

enabling a user to zoom on an image [in the Web page] via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the display.

Or (as applied to claims 153, 168, 171, and 173)

wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

With further respect to claims 84, 114, and 147, and related claims 85, 115, 148, 154, 169, and 172 dependent thereon, applicants respectfully assert that since *Chithambaram*'s PDA does not use a Web browser and thus does not display Web pages, and *Roy*'s Mapguide plug-in viewer does not render Web pages, *Chithambaram* or *Roy* cannot teach or suggest,

enabling a user to zoom on a paragraph of the Web content via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the display.

Or (as applied to claims 85, 115, and 148)

wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

Or (as applied to claims 154, 169, and 172)

wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

With further respect to claim 87, applicants respectfully assert that since *Chithambaram*'s PDA does not use a Web browser and thus does not display Web pages, and *Roy*'s Mapguide plug-in viewer does not render Web pages, and that neither *Chithambaram* nor *Roy's* produce scalable content from HTML-based Web content, *Chithambaram* or *Roy* cannot teach or suggest,

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to zoom the Web page.

Or, as similarly applied to claims 117 and 137,

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

Patentability of New Method and Beauregard Claims

New claims 180-364 have been added. These claims are method and Beauregard claims that are substantially analogous to the pending apparatus (device) claims. More particularly, the following table maps the new method and Beauregard claims to their analogous apparatus claim sets, wherein the independent claims of each claim set are shown.

Apparatus Ind. Claim	Method Ind. Claim	Beauregard Ind. Claim
71	180	271
99	211	303
128	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
143	244	337
174	265	359

It is noted that each of new dependent Beauregard claims 302, 336, and 358, which claim the instructions are embodied as a Web browser, do not have an analogous apparatus claim. Applicants respectfully assert that each of new claims 180-364 is in condition for allowance for reasons similar to their respective analogous apparatus claim, as argued above.

Conclusion

In view of the amendments and the remarks above, Applicant respectfully submits that this application is in condition for allowance. If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone R. Alan Burnett at (425) 417-4729 or (425) 562-0923 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: December 9, 2007 /S/ R. Alan Burnett

R. Alan Burnett
Reg. No. 46,149

4108 131st Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

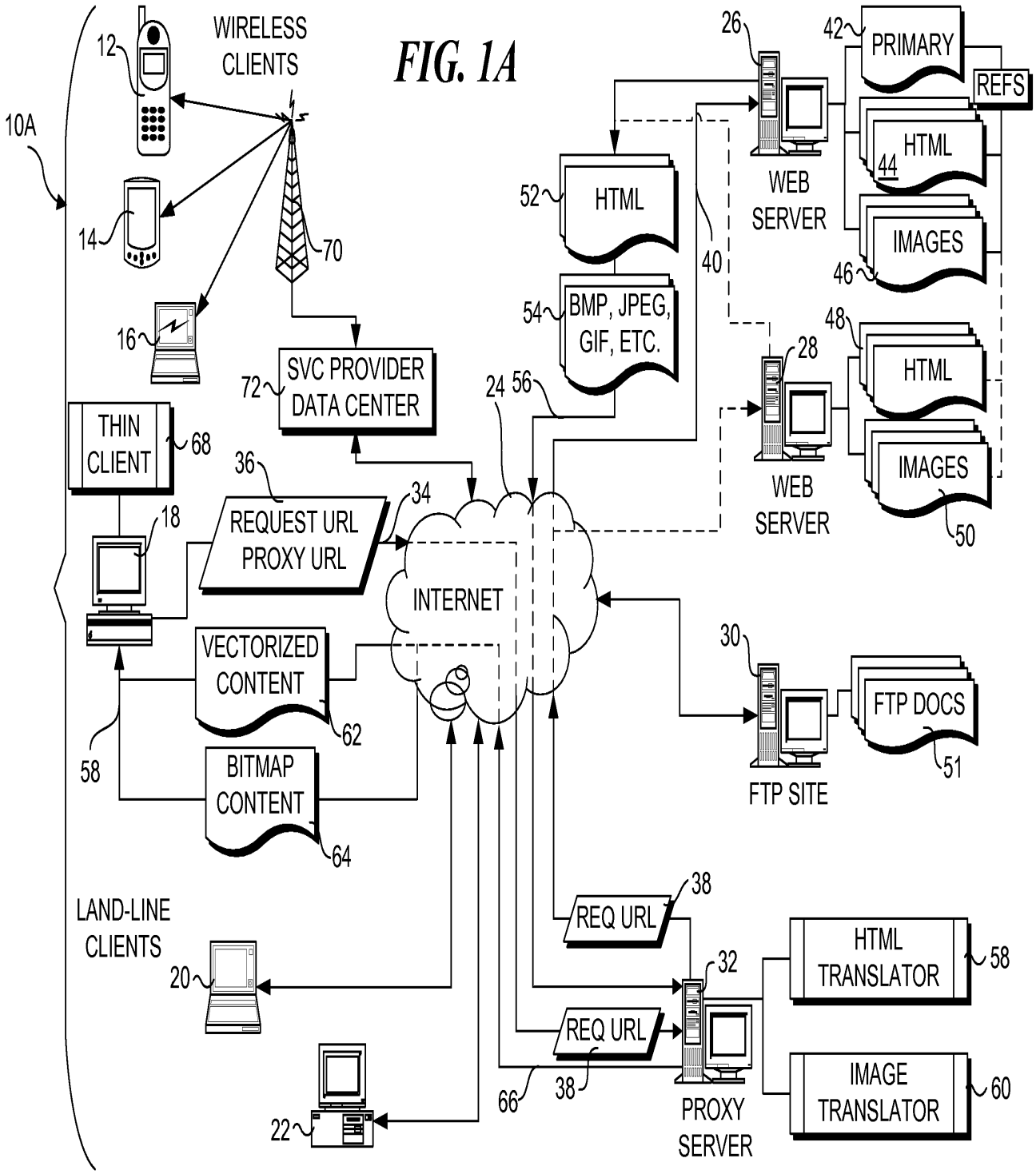


FIG. 1A

Substituted Sheet

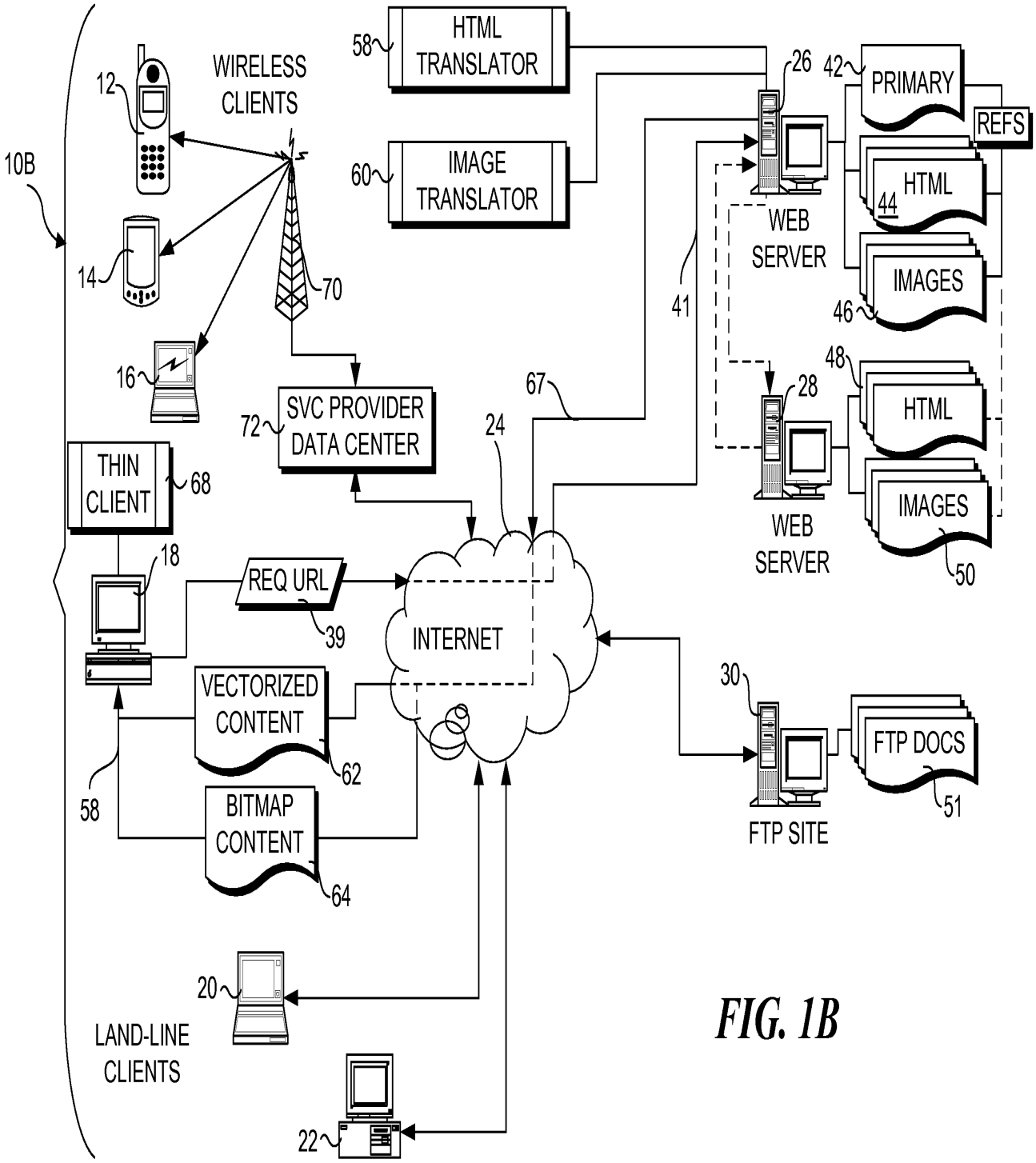


FIG. 1B

Substituted Sheet

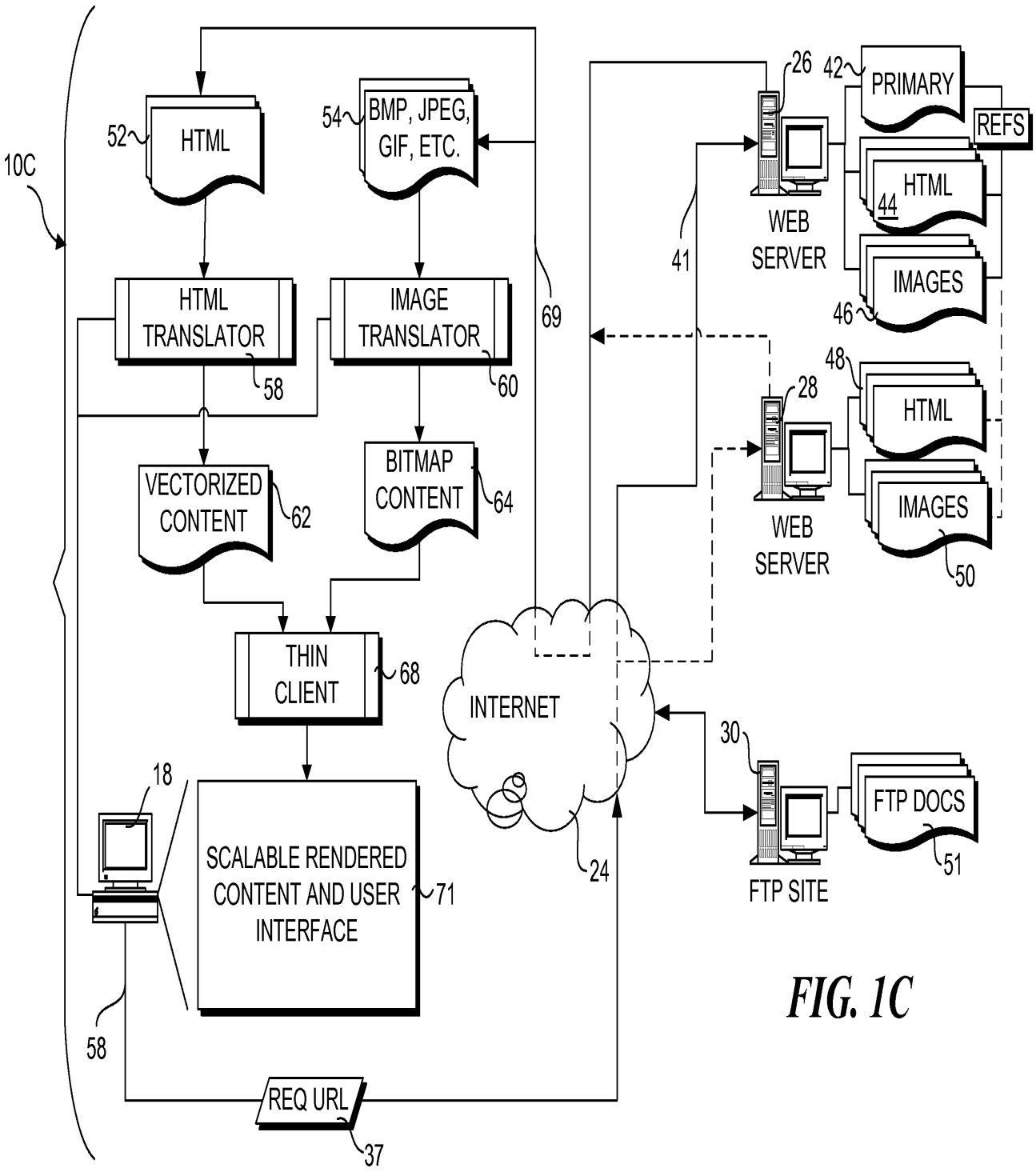


FIG. 1C

Substituted Sheet

FIG. 2A

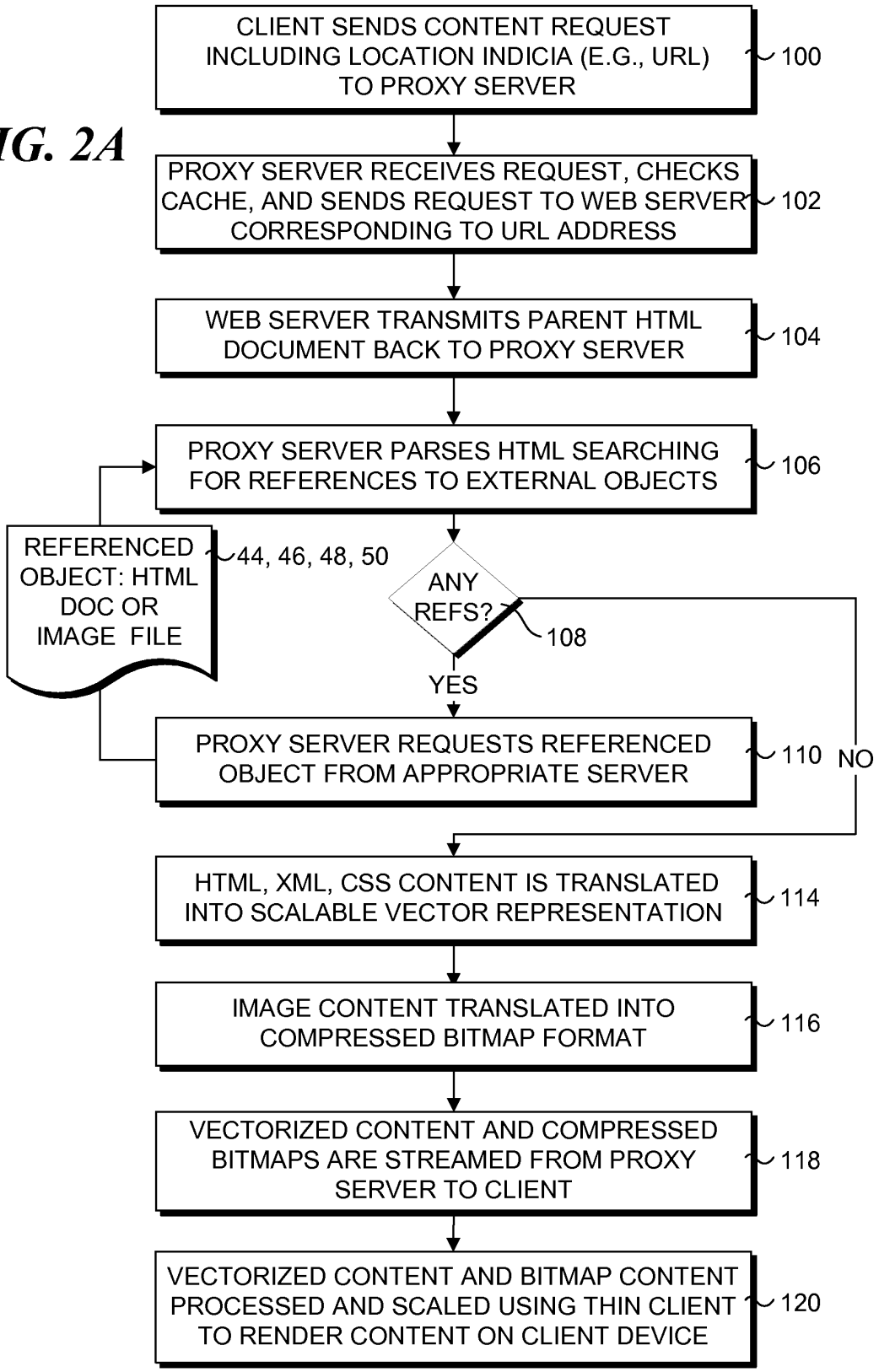

CLIENT SENDS CONTENT REQUEST INCLUDING LOCATION INDICIA (E.G., URL) TO PROXY SERVER
100
PROXY SERVER RECEIVES REQUEST, CHECKS CACHE, AND SENDS REQUEST TO WEB SERVER CORRESPONDING TO URL ADDRESS
102
WEB SERVER TRANSMITS PARENT HTML DOCUMENT BACK TO PROXY SERVER
104
PROXY SERVER PARSES HTML SEARCHING FOR REFERENCES TO EXTERNAL OBJECTS
106
REFERENCED OBJECT: HTML DOC OR IMAGE FILE
44, 46, 48, 50
ANY REFS?
108
YES
NO
PROXY SERVER REQUESTS REFERENCED OBJECT FROM APPROPRIATE SERVER
110
HTML, XML, CSS CONTENT IS TRANSLATED INTO SCALABLE VECTOR REPRESENTATION
114
IMAGE CONTENT TRANSLATED INTO COMPRESSED BITMAP FORMAT
116
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND COMPRESSED BITMAPS ARE STREAMED FROM PROXY SERVER TO CLIENT
118
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND BITMAP CONTENT PROCESSED AND SCALED USING THIN CLIENT TO RENDER CONTENT ON CLIENT DEVICE
120

FIG. 2B

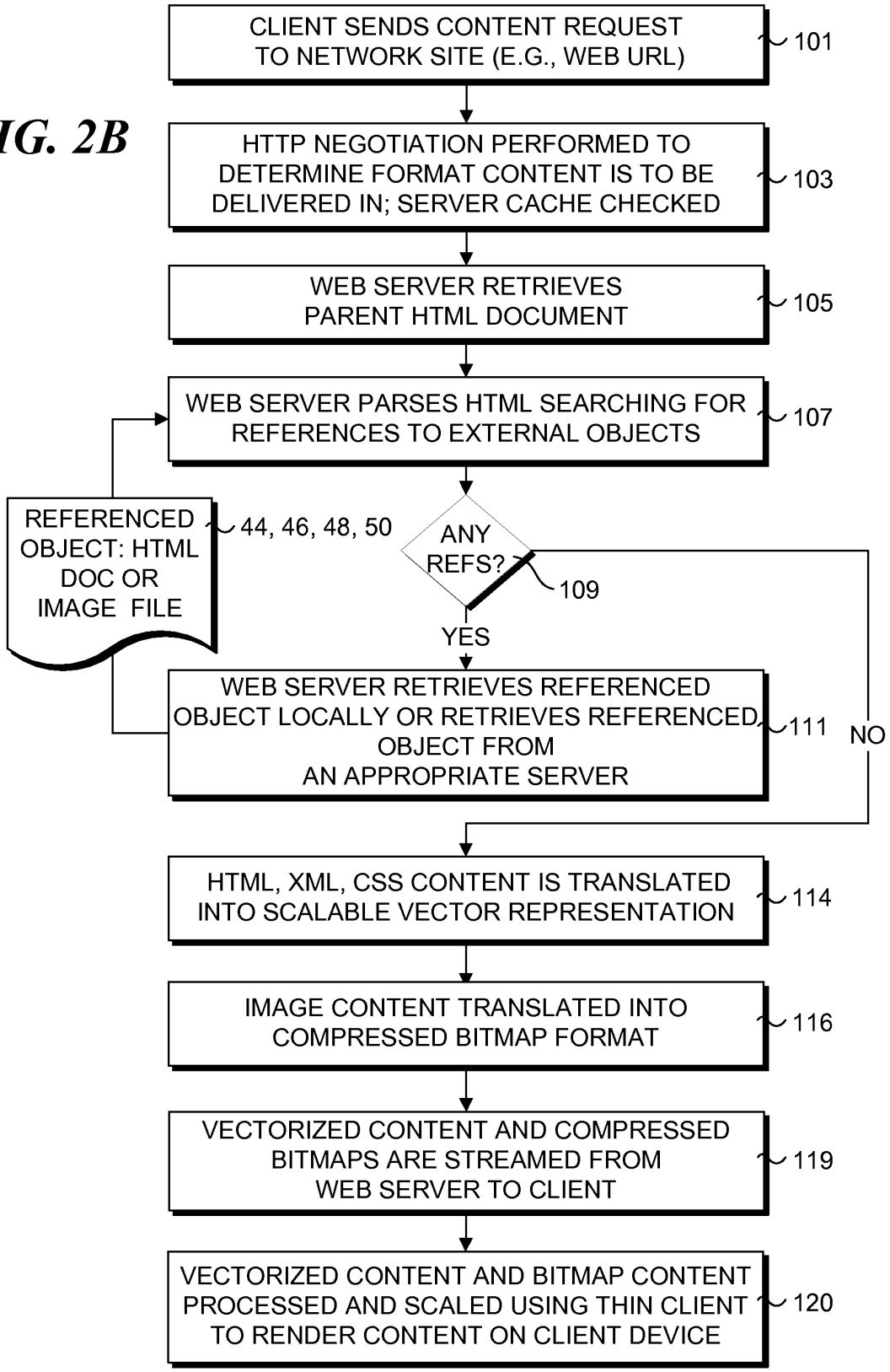
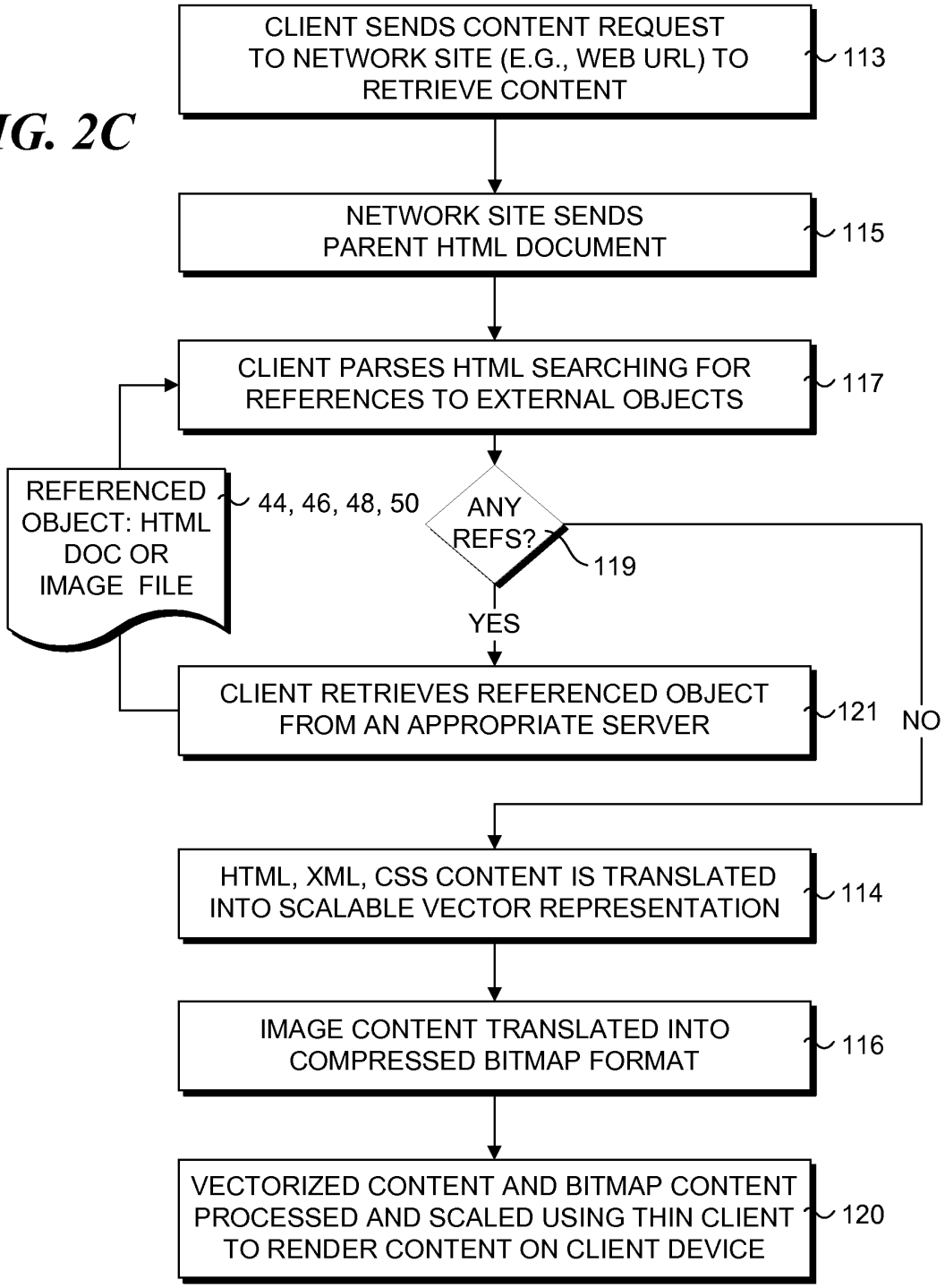

CLIENT SENDS CONTENT REQUEST TO NETWORK SITE (E.G., WEB URL)
101
HTTP NEGOTIATION PERFORMED TO DETERMINE FORMAT CONTENT IS TO BE DELIVERED IN; SERVER CACHE CHECKED
103
WEB SERVER RETRIEVES PARENT HTML DOCUMENT
105
WEB SERVER PARSES HTML SEARCHING FOR REFERENCES TO EXTERNAL OBJECTS
107
ANY REFS?
109
NO
YES
REFERENCED OBJECT: HTML DOC OR IMAGE FILE
44, 46, 48, 50
WEB SERVER RETRIEVES REFERENCED OBJECT LOCALLY OR RETRIEVES REFERENCED OBJECT FROM AN APPROPRIATE SERVER
111
HTML, XML, CSS CONTENT IS TRANSLATED INTO SCALABLE VECTOR REPRESENTATION
114
IMAGE CONTENT TRANSLATED INTO COMPRESSED BITMAP FORMAT
116
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND COMPRESSED BITMAPS ARE STREAMED FROM WEB SERVER TO CLIENT
119
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND BITMAP CONTENT PROCESSED AND SCALED USING THIN CLIENT TO RENDER CONTENT ON CLIENT DEVICE
120

FIG. 2C


CLIENT SENDS CONTENT REQUEST TO NETWORK SITE (E.G., WEB URL) TO RETRIEVE CONTENT
113
NETWORK SITE SENDS PARENT HTML DOCUMENT
115
CLIENT PARSES HTML SEARCHING FOR REFERENCES TO EXTERNAL OBJECTS
117
REFERENCED OBJECT: HTML DOC OR IMAGE FILE
44, 46, 48, 50
ANY REFS?
119
YES
NO
CLIENT RETRIEVES REFERENCED OBJECT FROM AN APPROPRIATE SERVER
121
HTML, XML, CSS CONTENT IS TRANSLATED INTO SCALABLE VECTOR REPRESENTATION
114
IMAGE CONTENT TRANSLATED INTO COMPRESSED BITMAP FORMAT
116
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND BITMAP CONTENT PROCESSED AND SCALED USING THIN CLIENT TO RENDER CONTENT ON CLIENT DEVICE
120

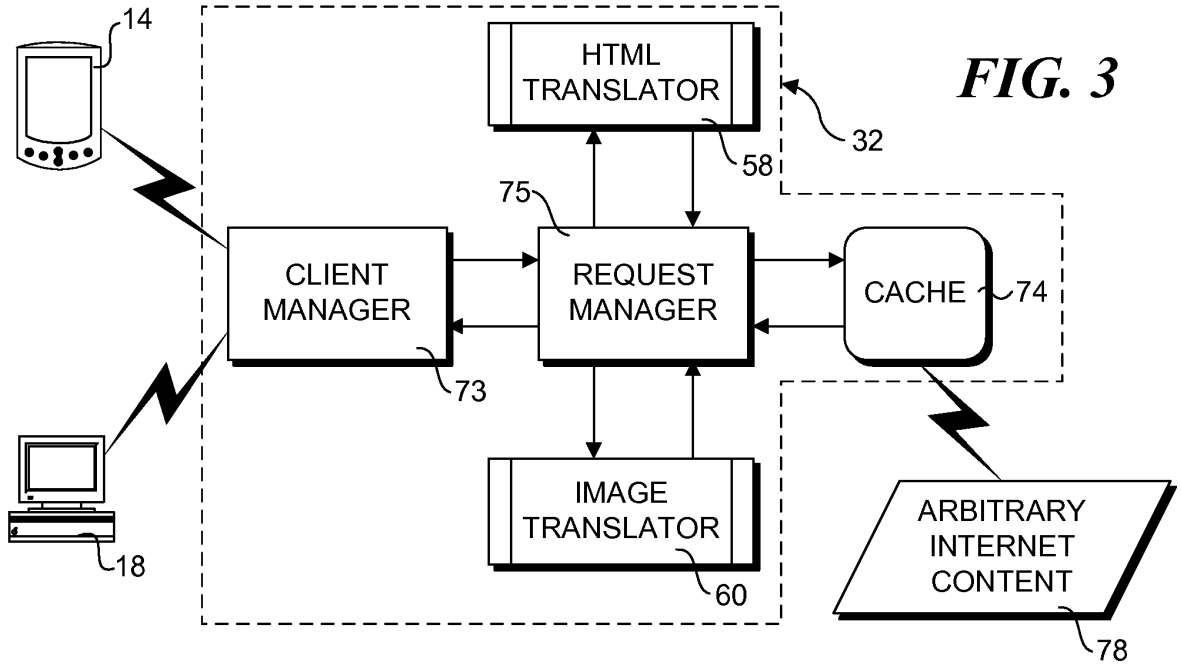

14
HTML TRANSLATOR
58
32
75
CLIENT MANAGER
REQUEST MANAGER
CACHE
74
73
18
IMAGE TRANSLATOR
60
ARBITRARY INTERNET CONTENT
78

FIG. 3

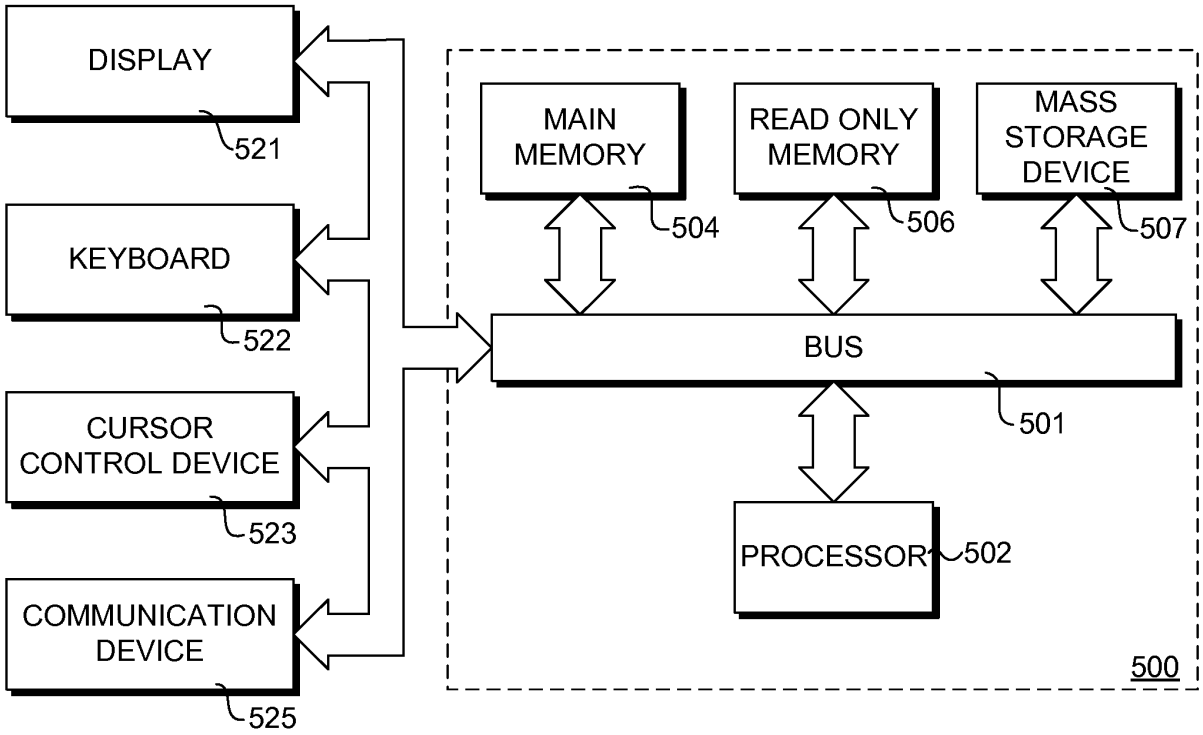

DISPLAY
521
KEYBOARD
522
CURSOR CONTROL DEVICE
523
COMMUNICATION DEVICE
525
MAIN MEMORY
504
READ ONLY MEMORY
506
MASS STORAGE DEVICE
507
BUS
501
PROCESSOR
502
500

FIG. 10

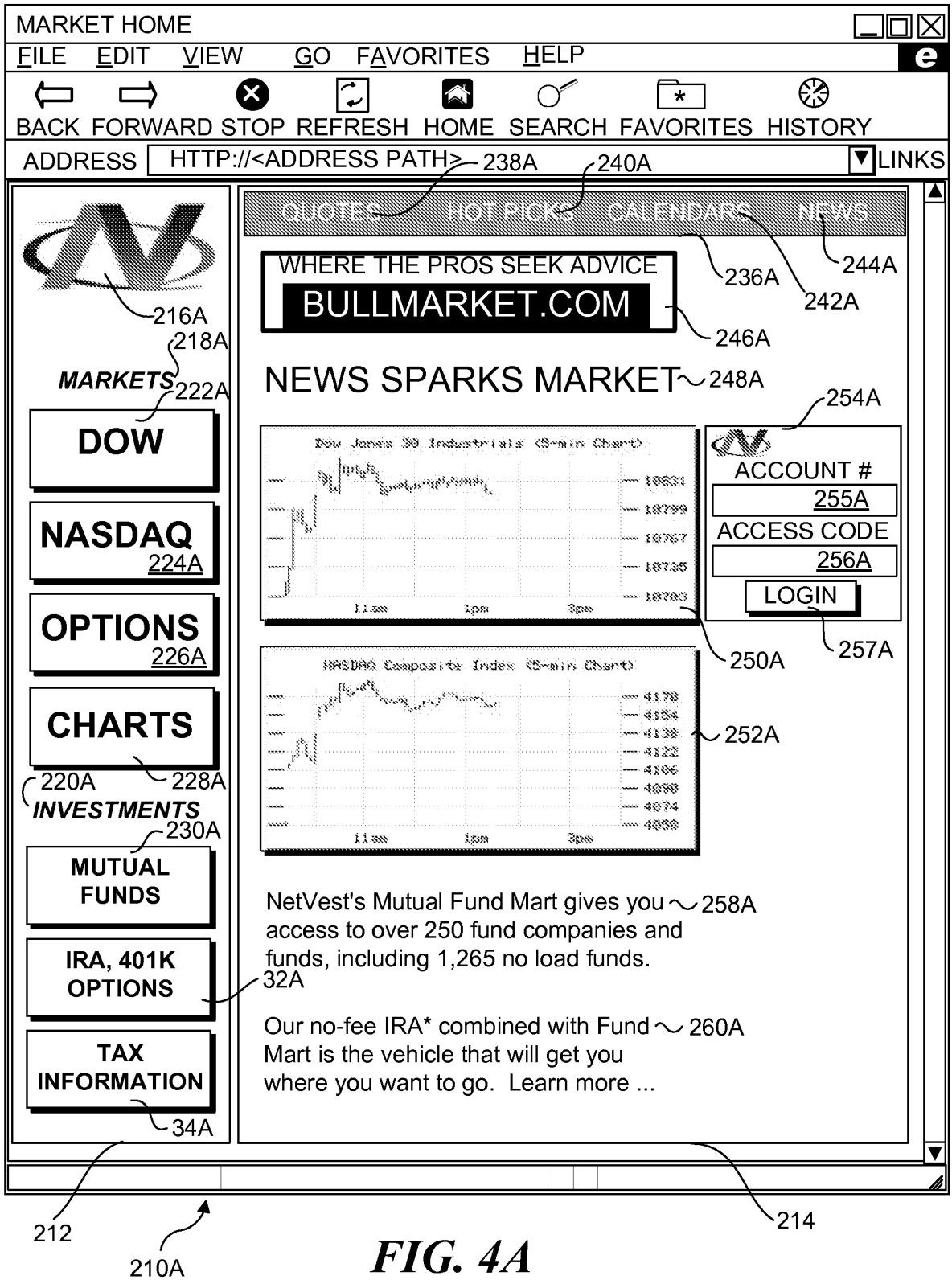

MARKET HOME
FILE EDIT VIEW GO FAVORITES HELP
BACK FORWARD STOP REFRESH HOME SEARCH FAVORITES HISTORY
ADDRESS HTTP://<ADDRESS PATH>
LINKS
238A
240A
QUOTES
HOT PICKS
CALENDARS
NEWS
236A
242A
244A
WHERE THE PROS SEEK ADVICE
BULLMARKET.COM
246A
216A
218A
MARKETS
222A
NEWS SPARKS MARKET
248A
254A
DOW
NASDAQ
224A
OPTIONS
226A
CHARTS
228A
220A
INVESTMENTS
230A
ACCOUNT #
255A
ACCESS CODE
256A
LOGIN
257A
250A
252A
MUTUAL FUNDS
IRA, 401K OPTIONS
32A
TAX INFORMATION
34A
NetVest's Mutual Fund Mart gives you access to over 250 fund companies and funds, including 1,265 no load funds.
258A
Our no-fee IRA* combined with Fund Mart is the vehicle that will get you where you want to go. Learn more ...
260A
212
210A
214

FIG. 4A

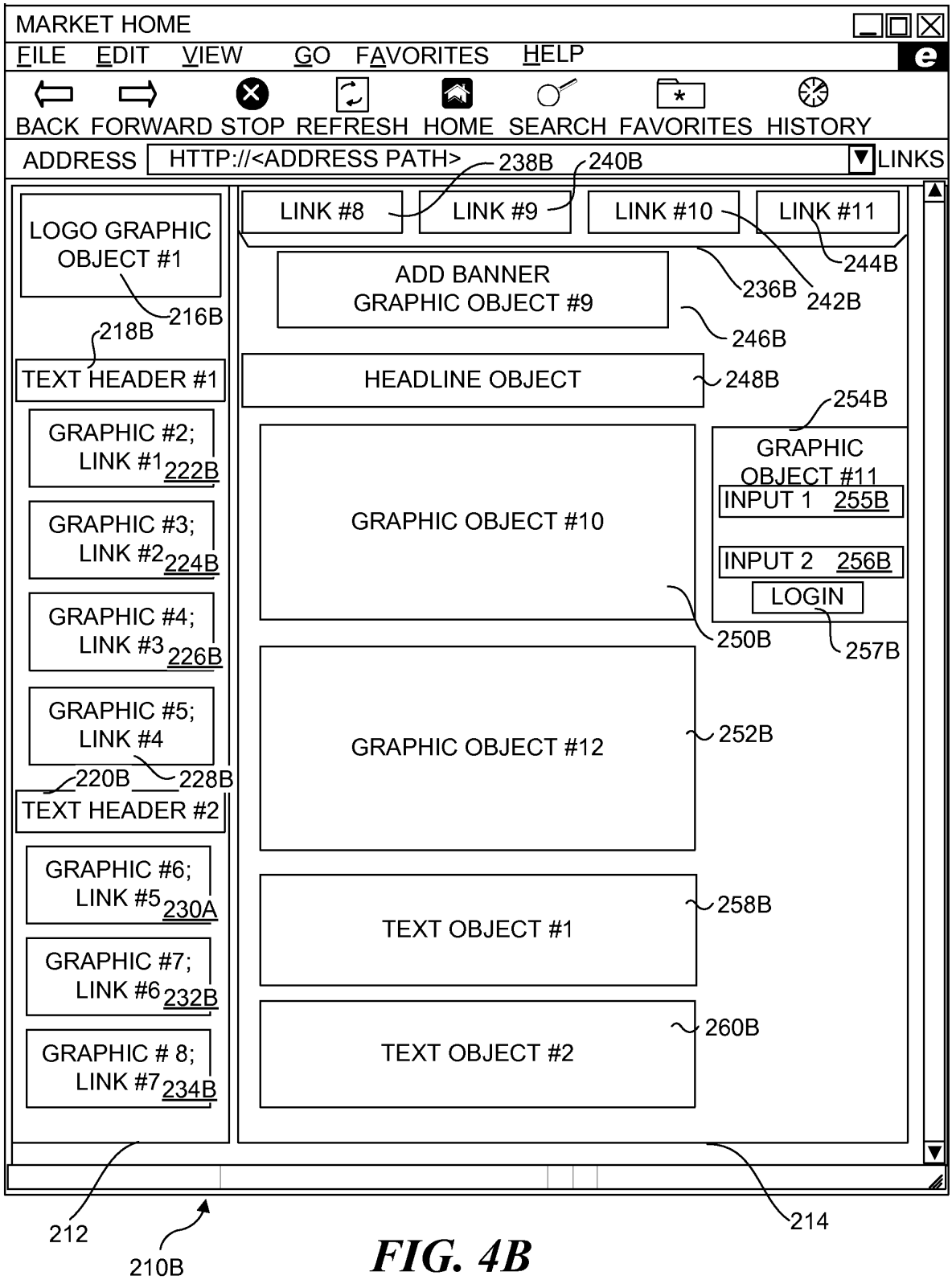

MARKET HOME
FILE EDIT VIEW GO FAVORITES HELP
BACK FORWARD STOP REFRESH HOME SEARCH FAVORITES HISTORY
ADDRESS HTTP://<ADDRESS PATH>
LINKS
238B
240B
LOGO GRAPHIC OBJECT #1
216B
218B
TEXT HEADER #1
GRAPHIC #2; LINK #1 222B
GRAPHIC #3; LINK #2 224B
GRAPHIC #4; LINK #3 226B
GRAPHIC #5; LINK #4
220B
228B
TEXT HEADER #2
GRAPHIC #6; LINK #5 230A
GRAPHIC #7; LINK #6 232B
GRAPHIC # 8; LINK #7 234B
LINK #8
LINK #9
LINK #10
LINK #11
244B
ADD BANNER GRAPHIC OBJECT #9
236B
242B
246B
HEADLINE OBJECT
248B
254B
GRAPHIC OBJECT #11
INPUT 1 255B
INPUT 2 256B
LOGIN
257B
GRAPHIC OBJECT #10
250B
GRAPHIC OBJECT #12
252B
TEXT OBJECT #1
258B
TEXT OBJECT #2
260B
212
210B
214

FIG. 4B

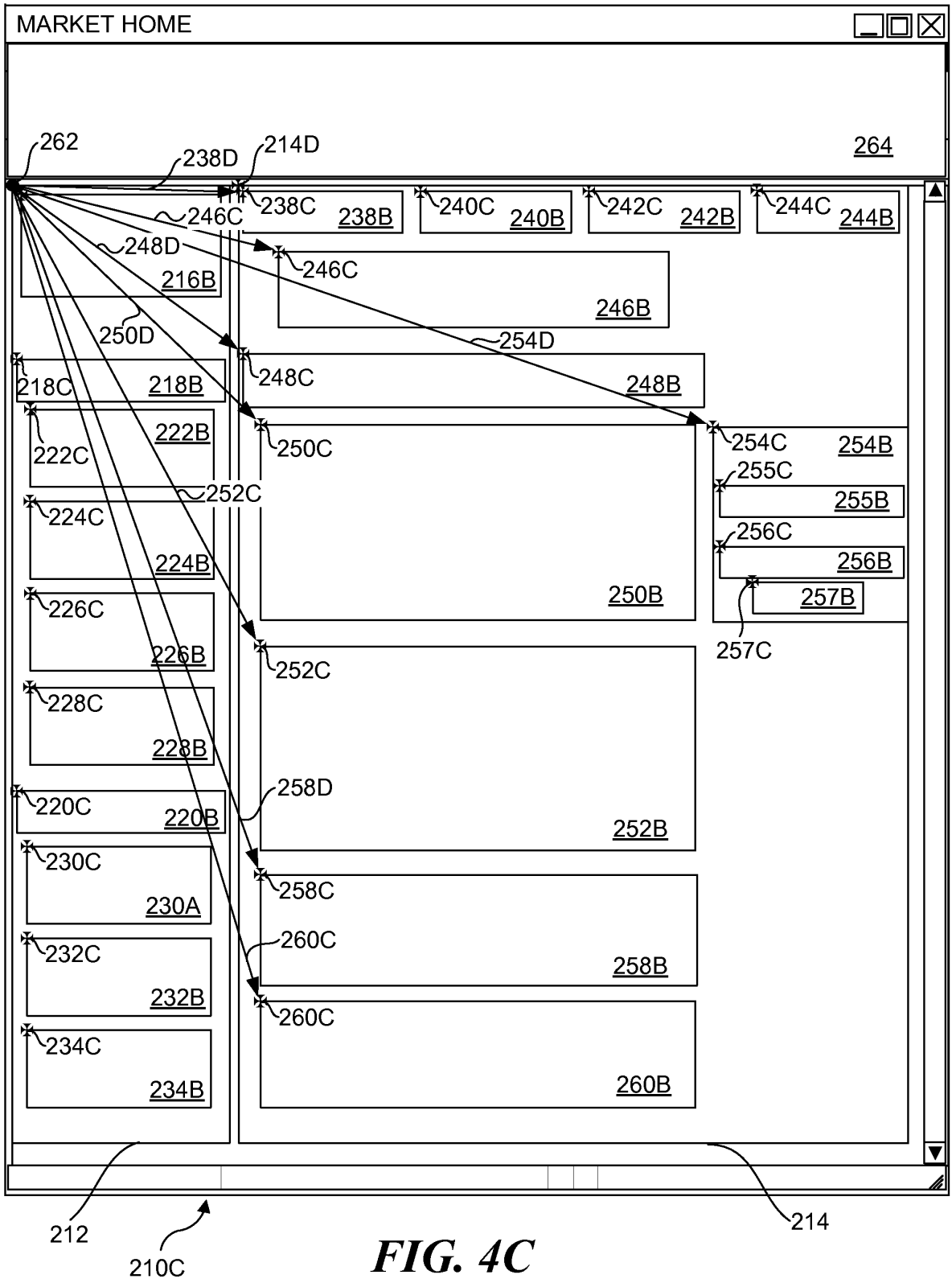

MARKET HOME
262
238D
214D
264
238C
238B
240C
240B
242C
242B
244C
244B
246C
248D
216B
246C
246B
250D
254D
218C
218B
248C
248B
222B
222C
250C
254C
254B
255C
252C
255B
224C
256C
224B
256B
250B
257B
226C
257C
226B
252C
228C
228B
258D
220C
220B
252B
230C
258C
230A
260C
232C
258B
232B
260C
234C
260B
234B
212
214
210C

FIG. 4C

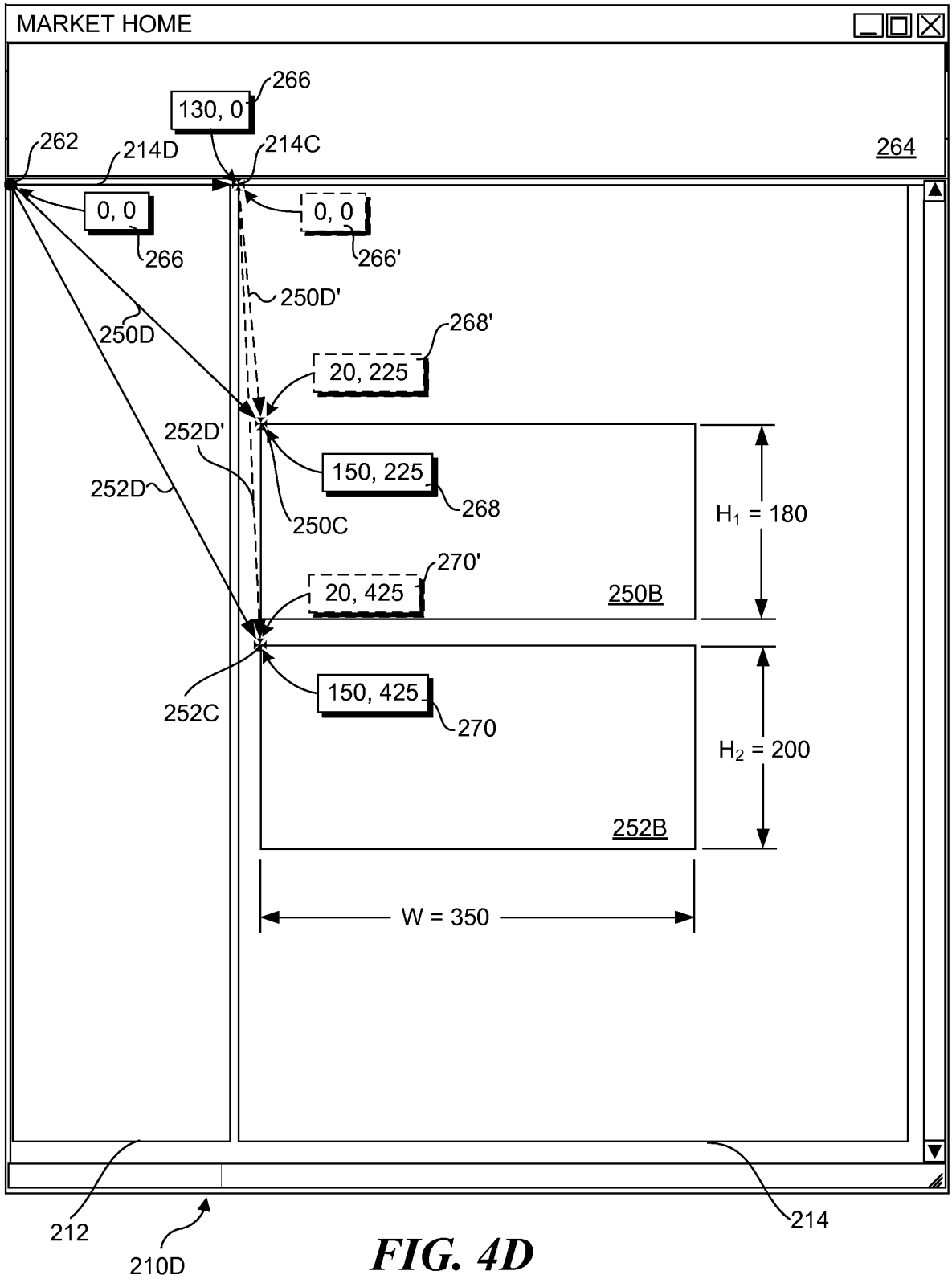
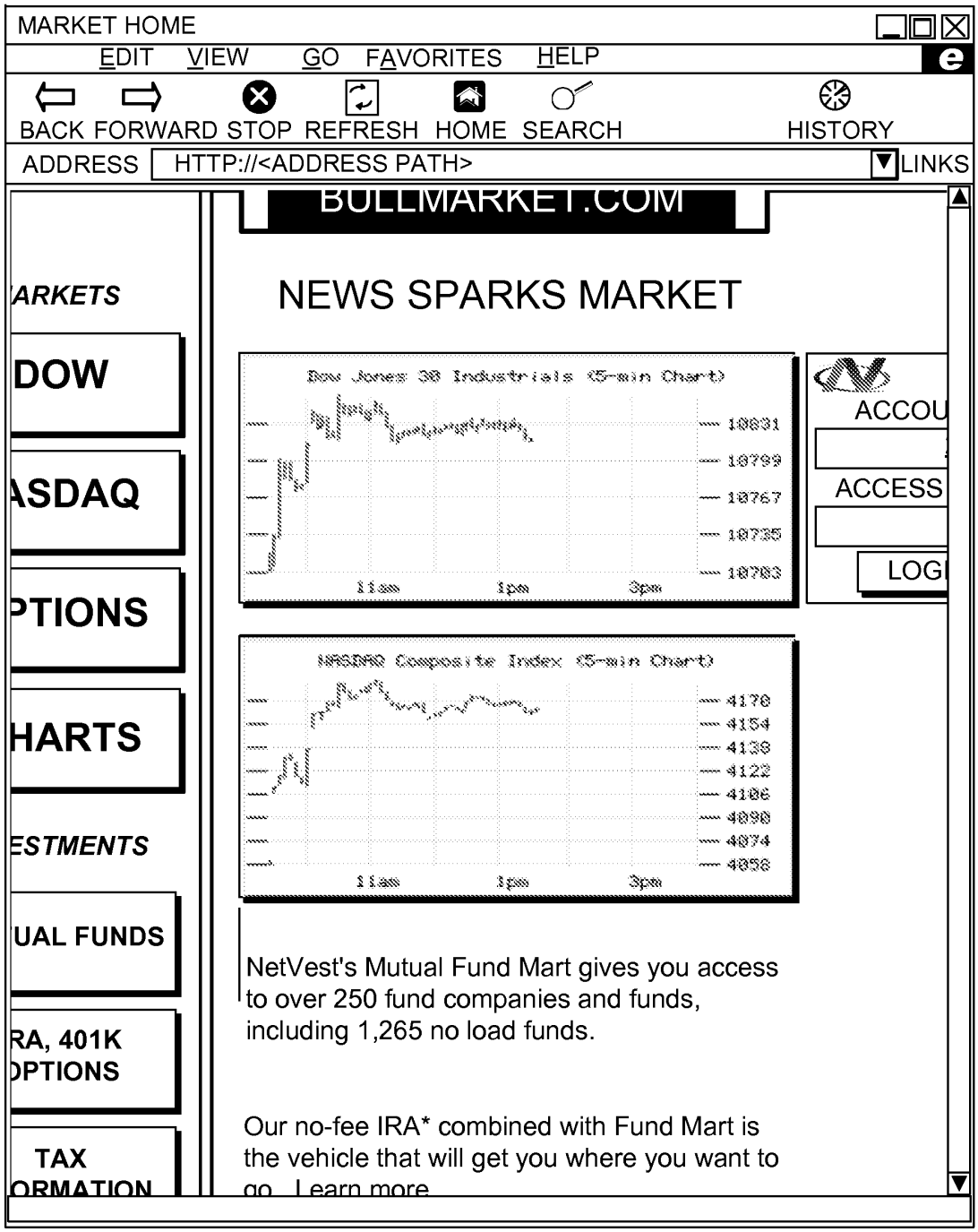

MARKET HOME
266
130, 0
262
214D
214C
264
0, 0
266
0, 0
266'
250D'
250D
268'
20, 225
252D'
252D
150, 225
268
250C
270'
20, 425
250B
252C
150, 425
270
H1 = 180
H2 = 200
252B
W = 350
212
210D
214

FIG. 4D


MARKET HOME
EDIT VIEW GO FAVORITES HELP
BACK FORWARD STOP REFRESH HOME SEARCH HISTORY
ADDRESS HTTP://<ADDRESS PATH>
LINKS
BULLMARKET.COM
ARKETS
DOW
ASDAQ
PTIONS
HARTS
ESTMENTS
UAL FUNDS
RA, 401K
PTIONS
TAX
ORMATION
NEWS SPARKS MARKET
Dow Jones 30 Industrials (5-min Chart)
10831
10799
10767
10735
10703
11am
1pm
3pm
ACCOU
ACCESS
LOG
NASDAQ Composite Index (5-min Chart)
4170
4154
4138
4122
4106
4090
4074
4058
11am
1pm
3pm
NetVest's Mutual Fund Mart gives you access to over 250 fund companies and funds, including 1,265 no load funds.
Our no-fee IRA* combined with Fund Mart is the vehicle that will get you where you want to go. Learn more

210E

FIG. 4E

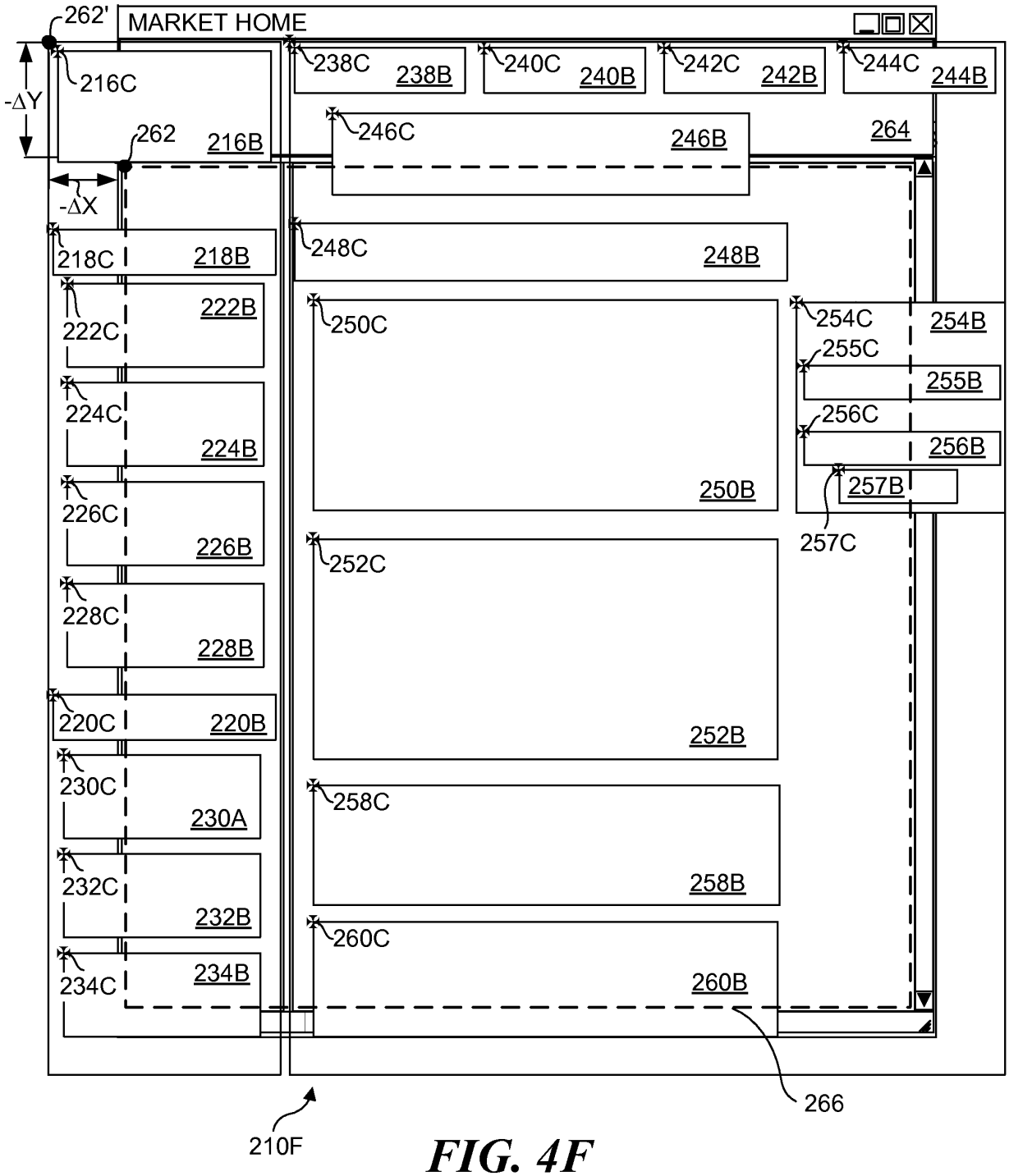

262'
MARKET HOME
-ΔY
216C
262
216B
238C
238B
240C
240B
242C
242B
244C
244B
246C
246B
264
-ΔX
218C
218B
248C
248B
222B
222C
250C
254C
254B
255C
255B
224C
224B
256C
256B
226C
226B
250B
257B
257C
228C
228B
252C
220C
220B
252B
230C
230A
258C
258B
232C
232B
260C
234C
234B
260B
266
210F

FIG. 4F

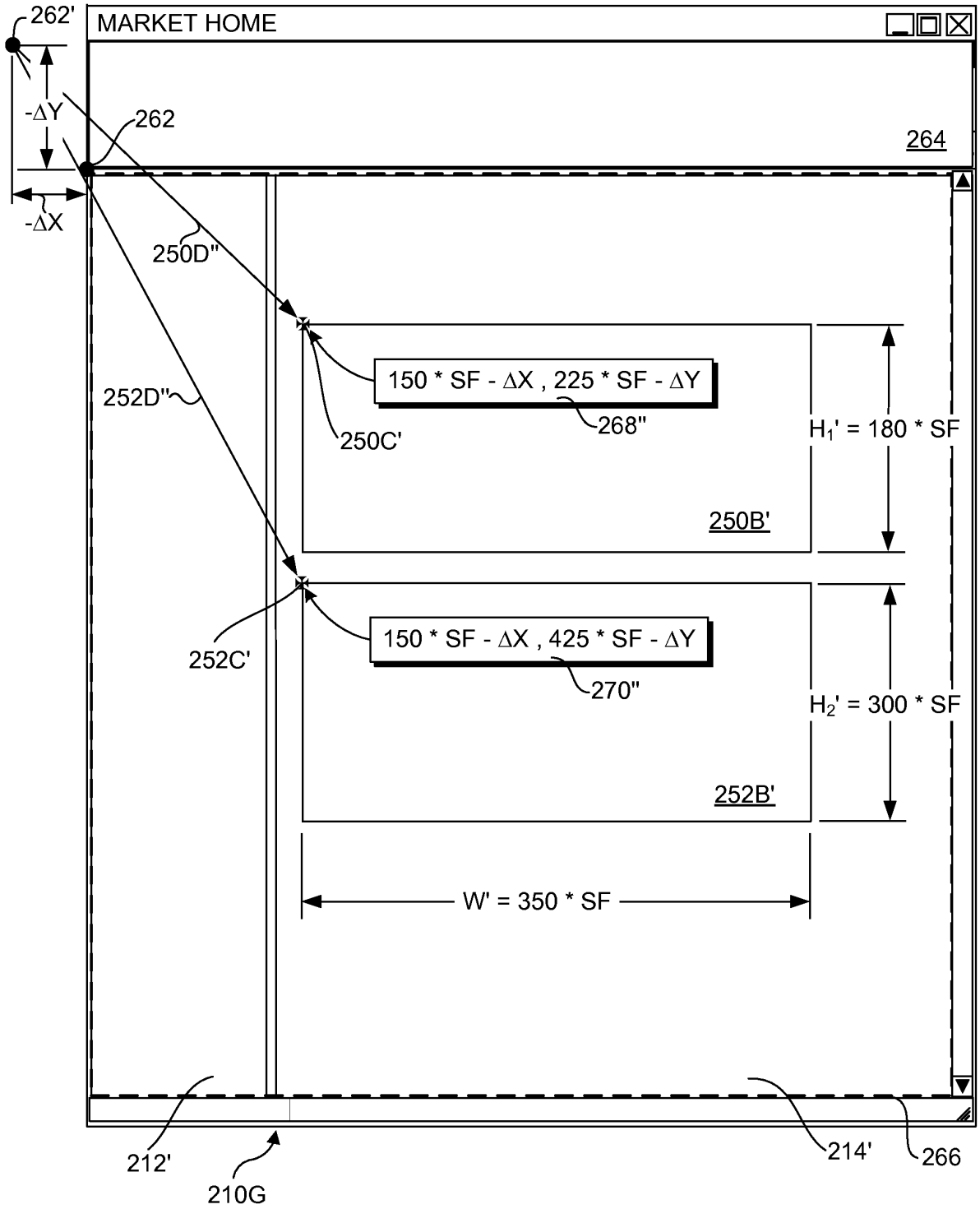

262'
MARKET HOME
-ΔY
262
264
-ΔX
250D"
252D"
150 * SF - ΔX , 225 * SF - ΔY
268"
250C'
H1' = 180 * SF
250B'
252C'
150 * SF - ΔX , 425 * SF - ΔY
270"
H2' = 300 * SF
252B'
W' = 350 * SF
212'
210G
214'
266

FIG. 4G

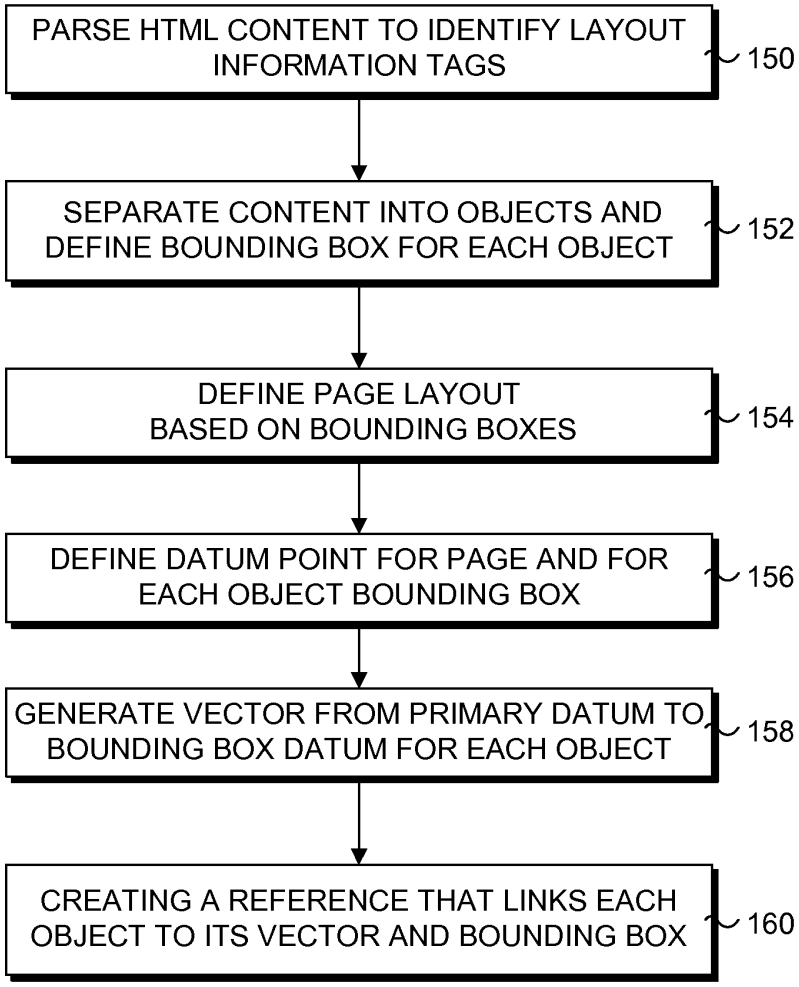

PARSE HTML CONTENT TO IDENTIFY LAYOUT INFORMATION TAGS
150
SEPARATE CONTENT INTO OBJECTS AND DEFINE BOUNDING BOX FOR EACH OBJECT
152
DEFINE PAGE LAYOUT BASED ON BOUNDING BOXES
154
DEFINE DATUM POINT FOR PAGE AND FOR EACH OBJECT BOUNDING BOX
156
GENERATE VECTOR FROM PRIMARY DATUM TO BOUNDING BOX DATUM FOR EACH OBJECT
158
CREATING A REFERENCE THAT LINKS EACH OBJECT TO ITS VECTOR AND BOUNDING BOX
160

FIG. 5

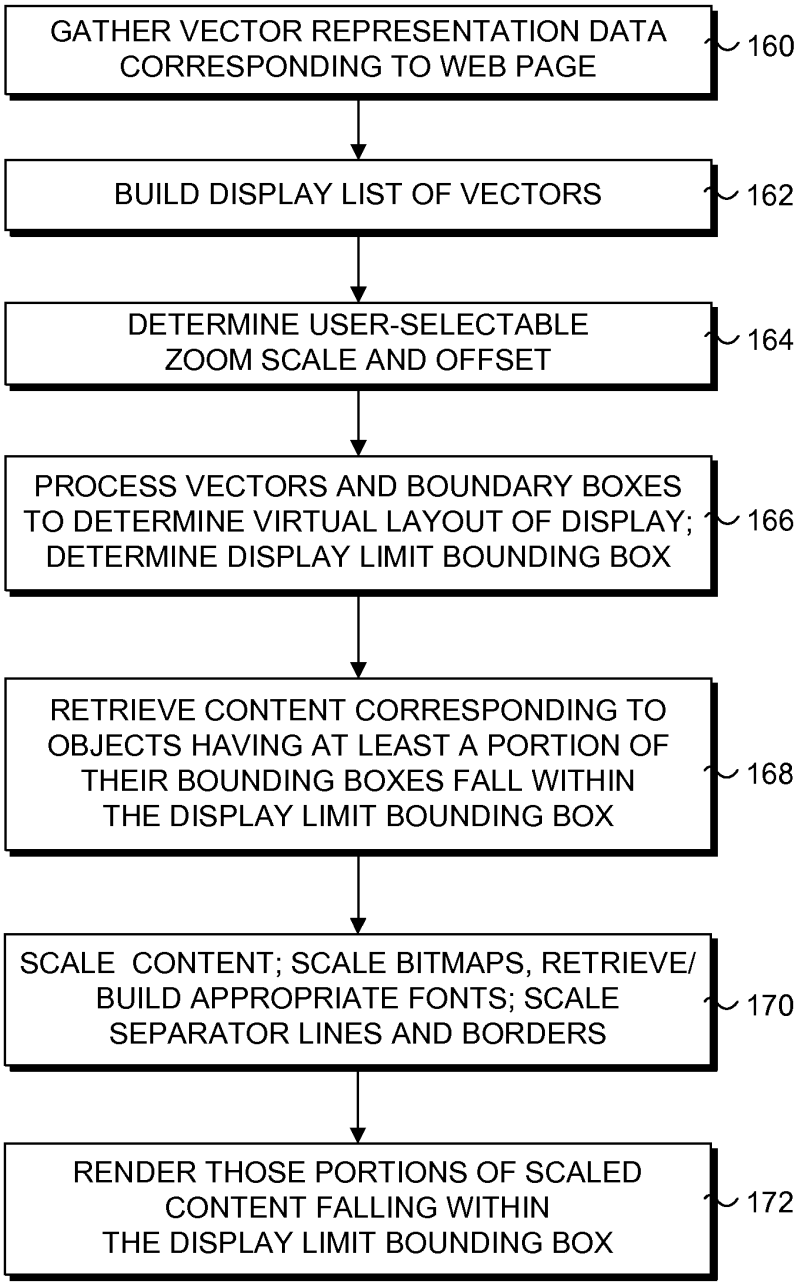

GATHER VECTOR REPRESENTATION DATA CORRESPONDING TO WEB PAGE
160
BUILD DISPLAY LIST OF VECTORS
162
DETERMINE USER-SELECTABLE ZOOM SCALE AND OFFSET
164
PROCESS VECTORS AND BOUNDARY BOXES TO DETERMINE VIRTUAL LAYOUT OF DISPLAY; DETERMINE DISPLAY LIMIT BOUNDING BOX
166
RETRIEVE CONTENT CORRESPONDING TO OBJECTS HAVING AT LEAST A PORTION OF THEIR BOUNDING BOXES FALL WITHIN THE DISPLAY LIMIT BOUNDING BOX
168
SCALE CONTENT; SCALE BITMAPS, RETRIEVE/ BUILD APPROPRIATE FONTS; SCALE SEPARATOR LINES AND BORDERS
170
RENDER THOSE PORTIONS OF SCALED CONTENT FALLING WITHIN THE DISPLAY LIMIT BOUNDING BOX
172

FIG. 6

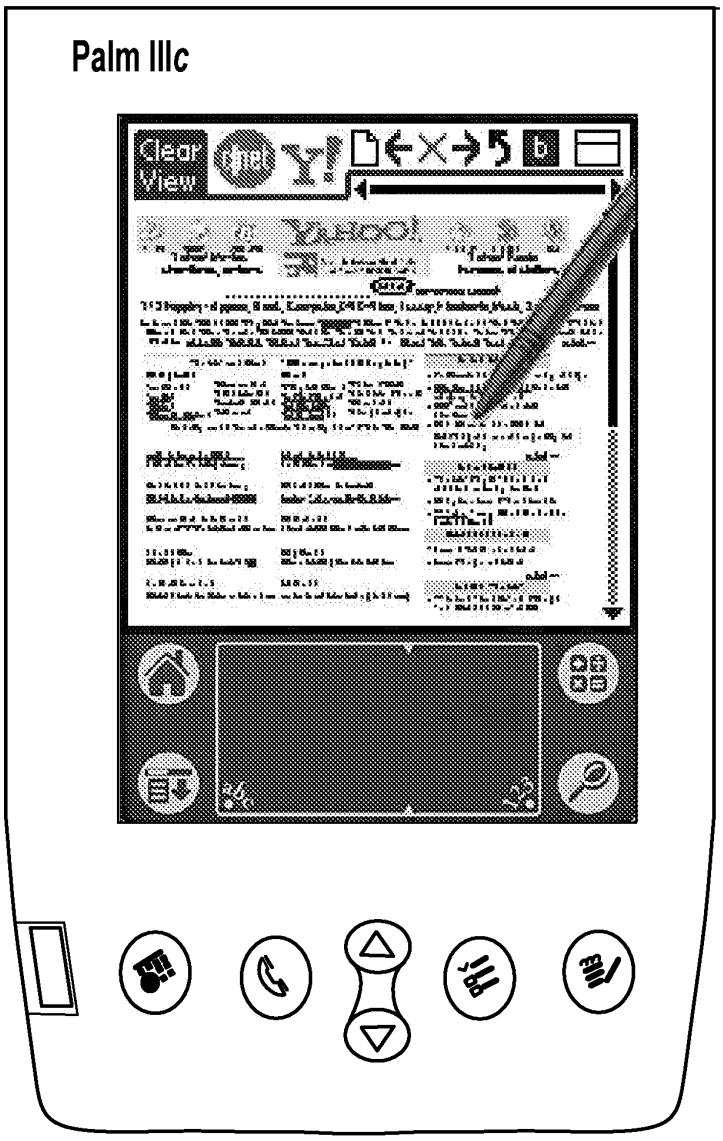


FIG. 7A

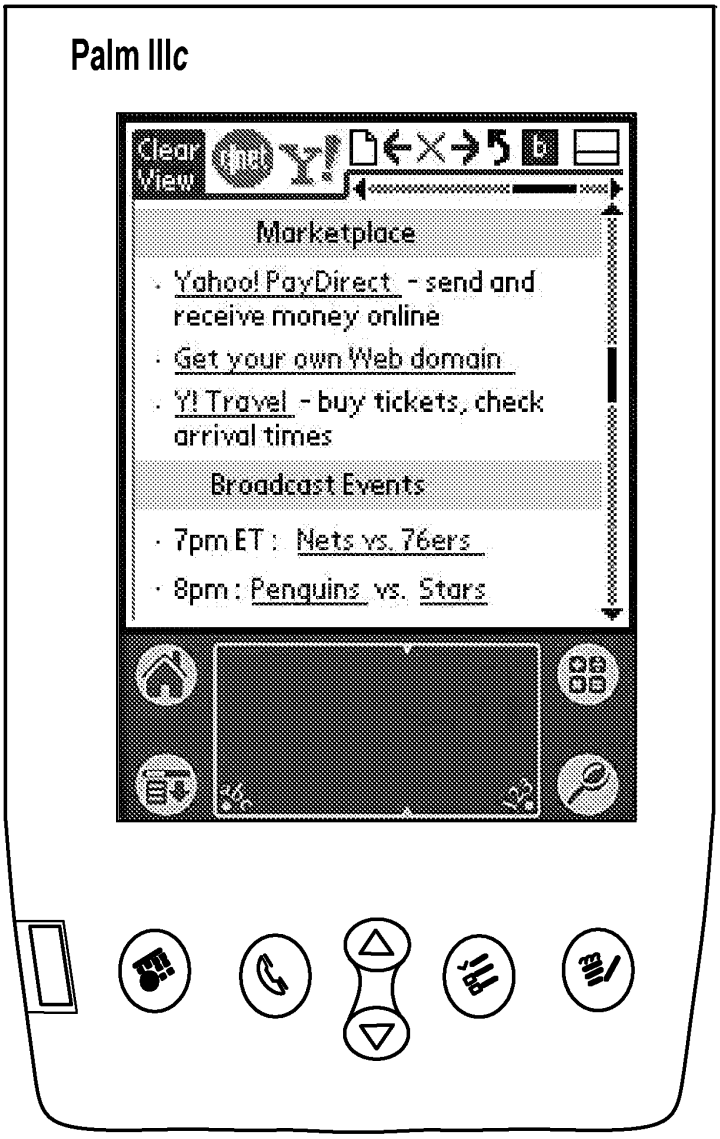

Palm IIIc
Clear View
Marketplace
· Yahoo! PayDirect - send and receive money online
· Get your own Web domain
· Y! Travel - buy tickets, check arrival times
Broadcast Events
· 7pm ET : Nets vs. 76ers
· 8pm : Penguins vs. Stars

FIG. 7B

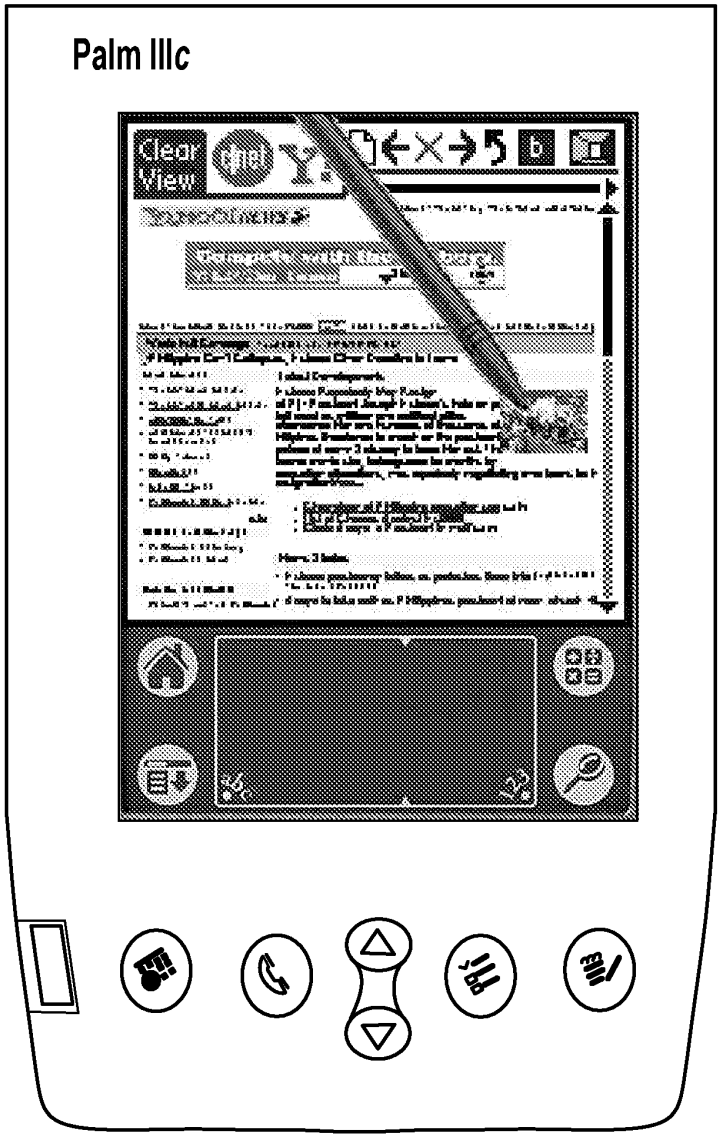


FIG. 8A

FIG. 8B

FIG. 9A

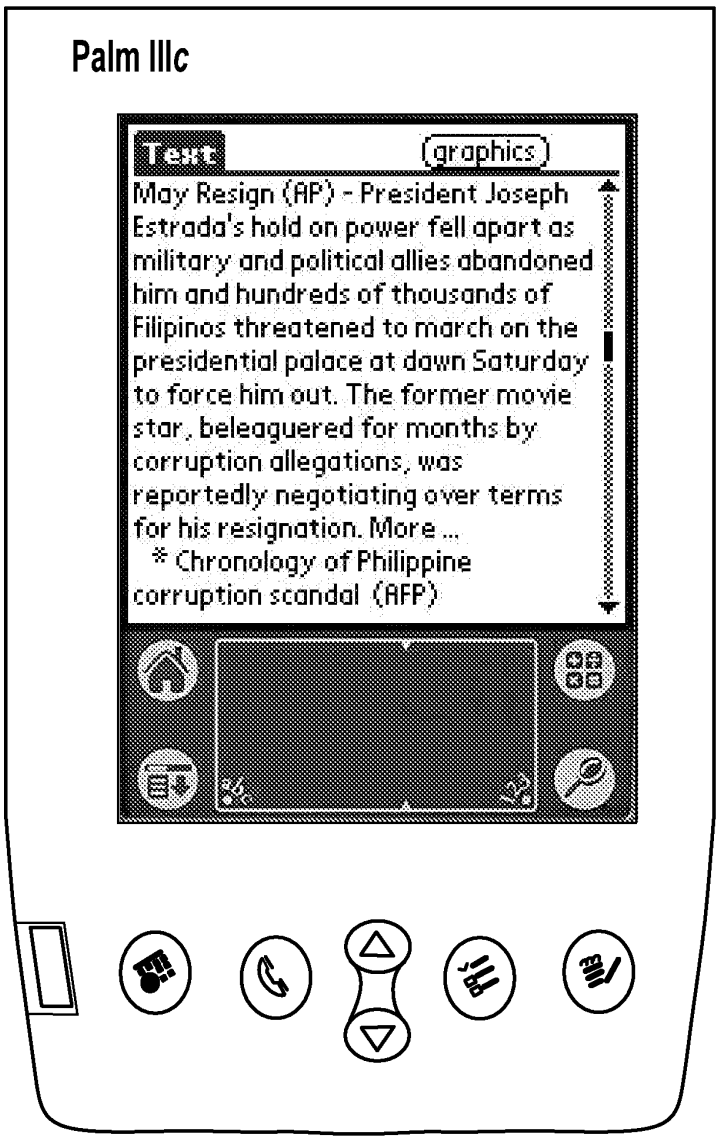

Palm IIIc
Text
graphics
May Resign (AP) - President Joseph Estrada's hold on power fell apart as military and political allies abandoned him and hundreds of thousands of Filipinos threatened to march on the presidential palace at dawn Saturday to force him out. The former movie star, beleaguered for months by corruption allegations, was reportedly negotiating over terms for his resignation. More ...
* Chronology of Philippine corruption scandal (AFP)

FIG. 9B

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	11045757
Filing Date:	28-Jan-2005
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Filer:	R. Burnett
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Filed as Small Entity	

Utility Filing Fees

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Claims in excess of 20	2202	185	25	4625
Independent claims in excess of 3	2201	8	105	840
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**5465**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2565982
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	59860
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	09-DEC-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	22:22:58
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Credit Card
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$5465
RAM confirmation Number	4805
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes) /Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)

1	Amendment - After Non-Final Rejection	Rohrabaugh_P001XD_OA_Response_10-23-07_R10.pdf	3474405 906142d46a5d6461788dd783167412f92eeafd83	no	133
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Drawings-only black and white line drawings	P001dwg1_substitute_sheet_all-bw.pdf	668645 93764b23c818a732dd638ebd766370fc0971a6dd	no	22
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Fee Worksheet (PTO-06)	fee-info.pdf	8277 75ba3cfb7e31624dbb9d819790b07692282af7c4	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	4151327		

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 (07-06)
Approved for use through 1/31/2007. OMB 0651-0032
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.

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Substitute for Form PTO-875

Application or Docket Number	Filing Date	☐ To be Mailed
11/045,757	01/28/2005	

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

	(Column 1)	(Column 2)	SMALL ENTITY ☒		OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
FOR	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE ($)	FEE ($)		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*	X $ =		OR	X $ =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*	X $ =			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 $250 ($125 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			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

AMENDMENT		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)	SMALL ENTITY		OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
	12/09/2007	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 108	Minus	** 111	= 0	X $25 =	0	OR	X $ =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 5	Minus	***5	= 0	X $105 =	0	OR	X $ =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0	OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

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

Legal Instrument Examiner:
/DIANE WILLIAMS/

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.
11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	7342.P001XD	4819

59860 7590 12/05/2007
LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT
4108 131ST AVE. SE
BELLEVUE, WA 98006

EXAMINER	
TRAN, QUOC A	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2176	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/05/2007	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.

Interview Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	11/045,757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tran A. Quoc	2176	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) *Tran A. Quoc (USPTO)*. (3)*Allan Burnett (Attorney)*.

(2) *Doug Hutton (USPTO)*. (4)*Gary Rohrabaugh (Applicant)*.

Date of Interview: *03 December 2007*.

Type: a)☐ Telephonic b)☐ Video Conference
c)☒ Personal [copy given to: 1)☐ applicant 2)☐ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d)☒ Yes e)☐ No.
If Yes, brief description: *Applicant conducted demontration of the claimed invention*.

Claim(s) discussed: *1*.

Identification of prior art discussed: *Chthambaram & Roy*.

Agreement with respect to the claims f)☐ was reached. g)☐ was not reached. h)☒ N/A.

Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: *See Continuation Sheet*.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

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. See Summary of Record of Interview requirements on reverse side or on attached sheet.

Examiner Note: You must sign this form unless it is an Attachment to a signed Office action.

12/3/07
Examiner's signature, if required

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.

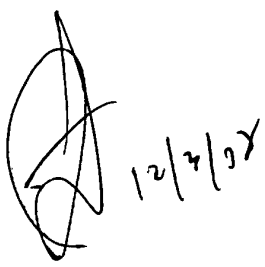
Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

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.

12/3/97

Continuation of Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: Applicant requested interview to discuss the claimed invention, directing said limitation toward the invention viewpoint, such as translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered at the mobile device; and not at the server; and also discussed 112 second rejection (i.e. will be consider upon the official submission of the responses to the First Office Action,) 101 rejection (i.e. the Examiners agree to withdraw the 101 rejection, which set forth in the First Office Action,) and Obviousness Double Patent (ODP) (i.e. will be consider upon the official submission of the responses to the First Office Action); and discussed the difference with the prior art. Examiners would like to thank you Mr. Burnett and Mr. Rohrabaught for a very informative interviewed, and also explained the Examiners' position and advised Applicant's attorneys that arguments are noticed, and will be consider upon the official submission of the responses to the First Office Action, Therefore further consideration will be considered upon submission of an official amendment.



PTO/SB/81 (01-06)
Approved for use through 12/31/2008. OMB 0651-0035
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.

POWER OF ATTORNEY and CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS INDICATION FORM

Application Number	11/045,757
Filing Date	January 28, 2005
First Named Inventor	Gary Rohrabaugh
Title	Resolution Independent Vector ...
Art Unit	2176
Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A.
Attorney Docket Number	7342.P001XD

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the above-identified application.

I hereby appoint:

☑ Practitioners associated with the Customer Number: 59860

OR

☐ Practitioner(s) named below:

Name	Registration Number

as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the application identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the above-identified application to:

☑ The address associated with the above-mentioned Customer Number:

OR

☐ The address associated with Customer Number:

OR

☐ Firm or Individual Name					
Address					
City		State		Zip	
Country					
Telephone		Email			

I am the:

☑ Applicant/Inventor.

☐ Assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71.
Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)

SIGNATURE of Applicant or Assignee of Record

Signature	Scott Sherman	Date	11-9-2007
Name	Scott Sherman	Telephone	206-285-9308
Title and Company			

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

☐ *Total of 2 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.31, 1.32 and 1.33. 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 3 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.

Attorney Docket No. 005207.P001XD *Patent*

Certificate of Electronic Filing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being Electronically Filed via EFS

on October 28, 2007

Date of Deposit

R. Alan Burnett

Name of Person Filing Correspondence

/S/ R. Alan Burnett October 28, 2007

Signature Date

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	)
	)
Rohrabaugh et al.	) Examiner: Tran, Quoc A.
	)
Serial No. 11/045,757	) Art Unit: 2176
	)
Filed: June 8, 2001	)
	)
For: SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES	)

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

RESUBMISSION OF IDS

Sir:

A corrected IDS form PTO/SB/08a (08-03) is being filed electronically herewith. In the prior submission of the same references with the IDS filed electronically on September 18, 2007, the filing dates of the provisional applications were inadvertently left out. The correct dates are provided in the corrected IDS form. Due to the large

size of the each provisional application, Applicants will not be resubmitting electronic copies of each provisional application a second time. It is believed such a resubmission of the same documents would constitute a mere duplication and be a waste of USPTO storage resources.

If the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues concerning the resubmission of this IDS form, it is requested that the Examiner telephone R. Alan Burnett at (425) 417-4729 or (425) 562-0923 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: October 28, 2007 /S/ R. Alan Burnett

R. Alan Burnett
Reg. No. 46,149

4108 131st Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

PTO/SB/08a (08-03)
Approved for use through 07/31/2006. 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	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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	7219309	B2	2007-05-15	Kaasila et al.	
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					
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]

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

	1	US Provisional Application No. 60/288,287. Filing date 05-02-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	2	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,275. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	3	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,237. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	4	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,274. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	5	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,284. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	6	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,231. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	7	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,224. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	8	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,426. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	9	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,273. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	10	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,283. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐
	11	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,281. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)**		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

	12	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,327. Filing date 06-05-2001. Available on PAIR - electronic copy previously filed via IDS submission of 09-18-2007	☐

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	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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.

☐ Fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☐ None

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	/S/ R. Alan Burnett	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2007-10-28
Name/Print	R. Alan Burnett	Registration Number	46149

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 Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2381110
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	28-OCT-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	20:21:56
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	Information Disclosure Statement Letter	Rohrabaugh_P001XD_Resubmission_of_IDS.pdf	18806 ee4f5d4ff143eee2cb5d6822f2c281e6b2618d09	no	2
Warnings:					

Information:					
2	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed	P001XD_US_IDS_Form_SB_08a_supp3_corrected.pdf	742059 adcd4f724c72bd4a264ba09280ddbb8981c8ffaf	no	5
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	760865	

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

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.
11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	7342.P001XD	4819

8791 7590 10/23/2007

BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN
1279 OAKMEAD PARKWAY
SUNNYVALE, CA 94085-4040

EXAMINER	
TRAN, QUOC A	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/23/2007	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.	Applicant(s)
	11/045,757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Tran A. Quoc	2176

-- 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 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, 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 *31 August 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ 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

4)☒ Claim(s) *71-92 and 94-179* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *71-87,92,94-117,122-124,127-157 and 160-179* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *88-91, 118-121, 125-126, and 158-159,* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *31 August 2007* 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).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

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).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

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) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *entry No. 13, 35-38, 47 and 48*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Applicant's Response

In Applicant's Response dated 09/31/2007, Applicant elected Group II without traverse (claims 71-150).

Applicant amends Claims 71,74, 76-79, 81-85, 91,96, 99, 101, 102, 105, 107, 108, 111-114, 121, 123, 128, 131, 134, 136, 140, and 143-147, and has cancelled claims 40-70, and 93, and claims 1-39 are previously cancelled and has added new claims 151-179.

Presently, claims 40-92, and 94-179 are pending in the present application. Claims 71, 99, 128, 140, and 174 are independent claims.

Preliminary amendments filed 08/31/2007, 07/1/2007, and 03/31/2007 are accepted in conjunction with the paper filed 09/31/2007.

It is noted the current application is a division of 09/878,097 now is US Patent 7,210,099 filed 06/08/2001 issued 04/24/2007, which is a continuation in part of 09/828,511, which Claims Priority from Provisional Application 60/211,019 filed ***06/12/2000***, which claims Priority from Provisional Application 60/217,345 filed 07/11/2000

It is noted the claimed limitations "*Java Virtual Machine*" of claims 94, and 124 are not benefit from No. 09/878,097 now is US Patent 7,210,099 filed 06/08/2001 issued 04/24/2007, which is a continuation in part of 09/828,511, which Claims Priority from Provisional Application 60/211,019 filed ***06/12/2000***, which claims Priority from Provisional No. 60/217,345 filed 07/11/2000, evidence is based upon the current application disclosure Vs all the CIP No. 60/217,345, disclosures, (see the current

application specification at Para 38, 54, and 94, discloses, " *the client-side viewer may be deployed as a standard browser plug-in, or Java applet for extending browser functionality, and scripting language code, such as JavaScript*" which was not previously disclose anywhere in all of the parent's application disclosure.

Information Disclosure Statement

The signed and dated copies of applicant's IDS, which were filed on 01/28/2005, 09/17/2007, 09/18/2007, 09/20/2007, 09/20/2007, and 10/05/2007 (2), are attached to this Office Action.

It is noted, a portion of the references cited in the Information Disclosure Statement filed 09/18/2007 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because many of the references (items 1-11 of the NPL documents) do not list the publication date for the reference. The examiner has not considered, and has lined through, that portion of the Information Disclosure Statement as to the merits.

Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this Information Disclosure Statement or the submission of any missing elements will be the date of submission for purposes of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609.05(a).

Claims Rejections – 35 U.S.C. 112, Second Paragraph

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

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

Claims 71-73, 75, 79, 81-82, 87, 99, 105, 109-114, 118, 123, 125, 158, 133, 135-136, 143-147, 151, 156, 174-175, and 179 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention, because of the following:

Claim 71, recites the limitation "substantially" in Pages 2 and 3, renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. Also claim 71, recites the limitation "may be" in Page 2, renders the claim indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 71, recites the limitation "web content" and "web page" in Pages 2-3. There are insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 73, recites the limitation "substantially" in Page 3, renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 75, recites the limitation "and/or" in Page 3, renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 79, recites the limitation "substantially" in Page 3 renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 81, recites the limitation "higher" in Pages 4-5, renders the claim indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 82 recites the limitation "substantially" in Page 5 renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 87, recites the limitation "rapid" in Page 6, renders the claim indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 99 recites the limitation "and/or" in Page 9, renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be

reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. Also claim 99, recites the limitation "may be" in Page 8, renders the claim indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 105 recites the limitation "and/or" in Page 10, renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claims 109-114 recites the limitation "and/or", "higher", and "substantially" in Pages 10-12, renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 118 recites the limitation "its" in Page 13, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 123 recites the limitation "substantially" in Page 14 renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claims 125 and 158 recite the limitation "*HTML-based content comprises XML-based content*" in Pages 15 and 20 renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, discloses "*a scalable vector representation of the web page is generated in a block 114 by an HTML translator 58. In brief, HTML translator 58 translates HTML, XML, and cascaded style sheet (CSS) layout content into a scalable vector representation, such as SVF*" See current discloses Para 4, 54, and 58, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 128 recites the limitation "and/or" in Page 15, renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. Also claim 128, recites the limitation "may be" in Page 15, renders the claim indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claims 133 and 135 recite the limitation "substantially" in Page 16 renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 136 recites the limitation "higher" and "substantially" in Pages 16-17, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 143 recites the limitation "it", and "may be" in Page 18, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim 144 recites the limitation "higher" and "substantially" in Page 18, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claims 145-147, 151, 156, recite the limitation "and/or", "higher", and "substantially" in Pages 18-20, renders the claim indefinite. Sine the current Application merely discloses, "Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content." See current discloses Para 9, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Claims 174, 175, and 179 recite the limitation "its", "may be" and "substantially" in Page 18, which is rendering indefinite, since one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably appraised of the scope of the invention. See also, MPEP 706.03(d).

Also, claims 71-92, and 94-179 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention, because of the following:

Claims 71-92, and 94-179 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. A single claim which claims both an apparatus and the method steps of using the apparatus is indefinite under 25 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. See, Ex Parte Lyell, 17 USPQ2d 1548 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1990). See also, MPEP 2173.05(p).

Appropriate correction is required.

Claims Rejections – 35 U.S.C. 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.***

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

claims 71-92, and 94-179 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed inventions are directed to non-statutory subject matter, because of the following:

Claims 71-92, and 94-179 are directed to neither a "apparatus" nor a "process," based on the theory that the claims are directed to neither a "process" nor a "machine," but rather embraces or overlaps two different statutory classes of invention set forth in 35 U.S.C. 101 which is drafted so as to set forth the statutory classes of invention in the alternative only. Id. at 1551. See also, MPEP 2173.05(p).

In the interest of compact prosecution, the application is further examined against the prior art, as stated below, upon the assumption that the applicants may overcome the above stated rejections under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees.

A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

Independent claims 71, 99, 128, 143, and 174 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-50 of co-pending U.S. Patent Application No. 09//878,097 US Patent No. 7,210,099 issued 04/242007, which is parent application of the current application. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are both exhibiting similar method of Resolution independent vector displaying on Internet content of wireless hand-help devices.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

The independent claims 71, 99, 128, 143, and 174, of current application and co-pending U.S. Patent Application No. 09//878,097 US Patent No. 7,210,099 issued 04/242007, are compared as follows, showing the obviousness of the teachings of the patent to the claimed invention:

Current application	**Co-pending application 09/878,097**
Claims 71, 99, 128, 143, and 174:	**Claims 15, 25, and 43:**
a) processing means. wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed; a display; memory; and storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processing means enable the wireless device to perform operations including,	A device comprising: a processor, a communications device coupled to the processor, to enable the device to be linked to a network via which Web content may be accessed; a display; and a memory, coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the device to perform operations including, (see claim 25), and The device of claim 25, wherein the device comprises a wireless hand-held device (see claim 43)
b) rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page including associated HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;	enabling a user to select a hyperlink on the displayed Web content via an associated user interface input; and in response thereto, requesting Web content corresponding to the selected hyperlink; receiving vector-formatted Web content corresponding to the requested Web content; and rendering at least a portion of the vector-formatted Web content on the client device (see claim 15), and

	responsive to a request for Web content by a client device, said Web content associated with a Web page having an original page layout and attributes including at least one hyperlink (se claim 15)
c) retrieving, via the wireless communication means, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the content Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and	The device of claim 25, wherein the device comprises a wireless hand-held device (see claim 43), and enabling a user to select a hyperlink on the displayed Web content via an associated user interface input; and in response thereto, requesting Web content corresponding to the selected hyperlink; receiving vector-formatted Web content corresponding to the requested Web content; and rendering at least a portion of the vector-formatted Web content on the client device (see claim 15), and responsive to a request for Web content by a client device, said Web content associated with a Web page having an original page layout and attributes including at least one hyperlink (se claim 15)
d) the scalable content to render at least a portion of the Web page on the display using a first scale factor such that the original width and height of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display.	scalable vector representation of at least a portion of the Web page that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web content that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the Web page when it is rendered on the client device; rendering the vector-formatted Web content on the client device using a first scaling factor to generate a first display of the Web content on the client device (see claim 15).
e) non-volatile memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,	A device comprising: a processor, a communications device coupled to the processor, to enable the device to be linked to a network via which Web content may be accessed; a display; and a memory, coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of

	instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the device to perform operations including, (see claim 25), and The device of claim 25, wherein the device comprises a wireless hand-held device (see claim 43)
f) scalinq the scalable content to render the Web page on the display such that the original width of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display.	scalable vector representation of at least a portion of the Web page that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web content that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the Web page when it is rendered on the client device (see claim 15), and rendering the vector-formatted Web content on the client device using a first scaling factor to generate a first display of the Web content on the client device (see claim 15).

In addition, it is obvious that the claimed limitation cites above, (b), (d), and (f) the original width and height of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display is equivalent to and equated to receiving, at the client device, vector-formatted Web content comprising a scalable vector representation of at least a portion of the Web page that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web content that substantially retains *the original page layout and attributes of the Web page* when it is rendered on the client device (see claim 15), and rendering the vector-formatted Web content on the client device using a first scaling factor to generate a first display of the Web content on the client device (see claim 15), to produce a method of Resolution independent vector displaying on Internet content of wireless hand-help devices of copending Application No. 11/045,757.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 88-91, 118-121, 125-126,158-159, objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claims, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims and rewritten to overcome 35 USC 101, and 35 USC 112, and Terminal Disclaimer.

Claims Rejection – 35 U.S.C. 103

The following is a quotation of 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.***

Claims 71-87, 92, 95-117, 122-123, 127-157, and 160-179 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chithambaram et al. US006674445B1 -Provisional No.60/159,069 filed 10/12/1999 [hereinafter "Chithambaram"], in view of Roy et al. US006642925B2 -Continuation of No.08/757,706 filed 10/30/1996 [hereinafter "Roy"].

Independent claim 71, Chithambaram teaches:

A wireless device, a display, a memory, and storage means,

(See Chithambaram Column 3, Lines 65-67, discloses a personal digital assistance (PDA).)

Comprising: wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed; a display; memory; and storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processing means enable the wireless device to perform operations including, rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page,

(See Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a hardware and software environment for the architecture uses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (e.g. a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (e.g., a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106.)

retrieving, via the wireless communication means, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the content Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and, scaling the scalable

content to render the Web page on the display such that the original width of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display.

(See Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a hardware and software environment for the architecture uses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (e.g. a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (e.g., a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106.

Also see Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

In addition, Chithambaram does not expressly teach, but Roy teaches:

the Web page including associated HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

(See Roy Column 10, Lines 1-15, discloses an HTML document using specify the width and height of the map in pixels with the WIDTH=NNN and HEIGHT=NNN parameters. For example: <EMBED SRC="http://www.mapguide.com/map pictures/usa.mwf" WIDTH=300HEIGHT=200>. This entry displays a map of the US in the current document. The map picture is 300x200 pixels in size.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching Chithambaram, to include the Web page including associated HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page as taught by Roy to produce a predictable result, as evidence, using Roy's specify the width and height of the map in pixels with the WIDTH=NNN and HEIGHT=NNN parameters with Chithambaram's SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) and the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box of to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA (see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, and also see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65).

Independent claim 99,

the rejection of claim 71 is fully incorporated, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale. In addition, Chithambaram teaches:

employing the scalable content and/or data derived therefrom to, render the Web page on the touch-sensitive display;

(See Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA (i.e. It is noted PDA is inherently includes the tough sensitive display as claimed)

and re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page;

(See Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

Independent claim 128,

the rejection of claims 71 and 99 are fully incorporated, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Independent claim 143,

the rejection of claims 71 and 99 are fully incorporated, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Independent claim 174,

the rejection of claims 71 and 99 are fully incorporated, which cite above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale. In addition, Chithambaram teaches:

translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered;

(See Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a hardware and software environment for the architecture uses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (e.g. a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (e.g., a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106.

Also see Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines

and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

and employing the scalable content to render the Web page on the display using a first scale factor; and enabling the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render the display;

(See Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

Claim 72, Chithambaram teaches:

enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

(See Chithambaram Column 7 Lines 4-6 and Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

Claim 73, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered to effect zooming operations.

(See Chithambaram Column 7 Lines 4-6 and Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

In addition, Chithambaram does not expressly teach, but Roy teaches:

substantially in real-time,

(See Roy Column 3, Lines 40-45, discloses real-time access to dynamic map pictures and associated map data through a Web browser interface suitable for a wide range of users.

See also Roy at Column 2, Lines 20-31, teaching the vector-based data includes Zoom in feature.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching Chithambaram, to include the Web page is re-rendered to effect zooming operations in real time as taught by Roy to produce a predictable result, as evidence, using Roy's re-rendered to effect zooming

operations in real time and the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box of to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA (see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, and also see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65).

Claim 74, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein the Web content page includes at least one hyperlink,

(See Chithambaram Column 10 Lines 20-25, teaching attributes stored in records 532-540 may include a URL, an id, and other relevant information.)

and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising: enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto, retrieving and translating Web content associated with the hyperlink.

(See Chithambaram Column 10 Lines 20-25, teaching attributes stored in records 532-540 may include a URL, an id, and other relevant information.)

to produce additional scalable content; and employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

(See Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a hardware and software environment for the architecture uses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians

utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (e.g. a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (e.g., a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106.)

Claim 75, Chithambaram teaches:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects included in the Web page; defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and, for each object, defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object; generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector

(See Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a hardware and software environment for the architecture uses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (e.g. a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (e.g., a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106.

Also see Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

Claim 76, Chithambaram teaches:

enabling the Web page to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs.

(See Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

Claim 77, Chithambaram teaches:

returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

(See Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (e.g. a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (e.g., a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106 (i.e. it is inherently includes web page as the result of executing the web browser to server computers).

Also see Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects. It is noted the claimed returning the display of the Web page to a previous view, is reasonable equated to Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles as taught by Chithambaram.)

Claim 78, Chithambaram teaches:

enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content page in response to a corresponding user input.

(See Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA (i.e. to pan a display))

Claim 79, Chithambaram teaches:

enabling the display of the Web page to be panned.

(See Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (e.g. a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (e.g., a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106 (i.e. it is inherently includes web page as the result of executing the web browser to server computers).

Also see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA (i.e. to pan a display))

In addition, Chithambaram does not expressly teach, but Roy teaches:

substantially in real-time,

(See Roy Column 3, Lines 40-45, discloses real-time access to dynamic map pictures and associated map data through a Web browser interface suitable for a wide range of users.

See also Roy at Column 2, Lines 20-31, teaching the vector-based data includes Zoom in feature.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching Chithambaram, to include the Web page is re-rendered to effect zooming operations in real time as taught by Roy to produce a predictable result, as evidence, using Roy's re-rendered to effect zooming

operations in real time and the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box of to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA (see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, and also see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65).

Claim 80, Chithambaram teaches:

> **the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display having a different aspect ratio.**

(See Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (e.g. a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (e.g., a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106 (i.e. it is inherently includes web page as the result of executing the web browser to server computers).

Also, see Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA. It is noted the claimed **an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display having a different aspect ratio** as equivalent to the SVG and the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded as taught by Chithambaram.

Claim 81, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a column of the Web at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the

(See Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (e.g. a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (e.g., a computer system running a browser) to server computers 106 (i.e. it is inherently includes web page as the result of executing the web browser to server computers).

Also, see Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by

scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, Examiner equates the claimed **view a column of the Web at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user input** as equivalent to multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects as taught by Chithambaram.

Claim 82, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

(See Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

Claim 83, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein the Web content includes at least one image,

(See Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA).

and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across display.

(See Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, Examiner equates the claimed **view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution** as equivalent to the Zoom feature as taught by Chithambaram.)

Claim 84, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein the Web content includes at least one image,

(See Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA).

and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user input wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across display.

(See Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, Examiner equates the claimed **view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution** as equivalent to the Zoom feature as taught by Chithambaram.

Also see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.)

Claim 85, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re- rendered,

(See Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.

Also see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines

and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.)

Claim 86, Chithambaram teaches:

> **wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising: receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection,**

(See Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.

Also see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

See also Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (e.g. a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (e.g., a computer system

running a browser) to server computers 106 (i.e. it is inherently includes web page as the result of executing the web browser to server computers).)

Claim 87, Chithambaram teaches:

> **generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to enable rapid zooming of the Web page.**

(See Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) allows vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composite into previously rendered objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA (i.e. It is noted PDA is inherently includes the tough sensitive display as claimed).

See also Chithambaram Fig. 1 Column 5, Lines 25-30, discloses a network/Internet 118 to connect technicians utilizing clients such as a thin client 102 (e.g. a PDA, WINCE, or PALM device) or a thick client 104 (e.g., a computer system

running a browser) to server computers 106 (i.e. it is inherently includes web page as the result of executing the web browser to server computers.)

Claim 92, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content,

(See Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, teaching the Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) representation vector graphic shapes (e.g., paths consisting of straight lines and curves), images, and text. Graphical objects can be grouped, styled, transformed, and composited into previously rendered objects.)

Claims 95, 96, 100, 101, 163-166, and 177, Chithambaram teaches:

the device comprises a mobile phone, a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer, notebook computer, or laptop computer.

(See Chithambaram Column 5 Lines 30-50, teaching the thin client devices (i.e. PDA, Smart Phone, personal computers or workstations, and servers 106 that are personal computers, workstations, minicomputers, or mainframes) .)

Claim 97, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

(See Chithambaram Column 5 Lines 30- 50, teaching a thin client includes three classes of devices: handheld personal computers (HPC), palm-held personal computers (PPC), personal digital assistants (PDA), and smart phones, also includes server 106, a network/Internet 118 comprising the Internet, LANs, WANs, SNA networks, or the like.)

Claim 98, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

(See Chithambaram at the Abstract, teaching personal digital assistant (PDA). Embodiments provide differential encoding and indexing of raster and vector based data.)

Claims 102-116,

the rejection of claims 72, 72, 73, 74, 98, 78, 73, 80-86 respectively are fully incorporated, which cites above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 117, Chithambaram teaches:

dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising: building a display list via use of the scalable

content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

(See Chithambaram Column 7 Lines 1-10, teaching the PDA allows panning (virtual roaming paradigm), and zooming across discrete multiple levels. A smart-cache on thin client 102 allows the swapping of compact tiles from the database to memory. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, Examiner reads the claimed **dynamic memory** as equivalent to memory as taught by Chithambaram, because Applicant current Specification discloses," dynamic storage device 504 (referred to as main memory)" see Applicant current disclosure Para 105.

Also see Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.

Claims 122-123, and 127

the rejection of claims 92, 71, and 98 respectively are fully incorporated, which cites above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 129-130, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein the processing means includes a general-purpose processor, and wherein the processing means includes a special-purpose processor.

(See Chithambaram at Column 5, Lines 30-55, teaching the thick and thin client with different processor speed, provide differential encoding and indexing of raster and vector based data.)

Claims 131-132, Chithambaram teaches:

enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

(See Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA.)

Claim 133:

the rejection of claim 73 is fully incorporated, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 134-141:

the rejection of claims 78, 73, 81, 117, 97, 95, 96, and 98 respectively are fully incorporated, which cites above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 142, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein the processing means includes logic circuitry programmed with a portion of the instructions.

(See Chithambaram at Column 5, Lines 30-55, teaching the thick and thin Client with different processor speed, provide differential encoding and indexing of raster and vector based data.

Also see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, Examiner reads the claimed **logic circuitry programmed** as equivalent to the thick and thin Client with different processor speed, provide differential encoding as taught by Chithambaram, because Applicant current Specification discloses," special-purpose processor or logic circuits programmed with the instructions to perform the operations)" see Applicant current disclosure Para 35.

Claims 144-151, 155-157, 160-162, 175-176, and 178-179:

the rejection of claims 81—85, 78, 77, 73, 78, 73, 86, 97, 95-96, 73, 96, 78 and 73 respectively are fully incorporated, which cites above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 152-154, and 167-173, Chithambaram teaches:

wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column, paragraph, image via the display,

(See Chithambaram Column 3, Lines 65-67, discloses a personal digital assistance (PDA).

Also see Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also see Chithambaram Column 4 Line 60 → Column 5, Line 10, teaching the indexing raster (i.e. Raster maps provide multiple zoom levels with each zoom level, by scaling existing raster tiles) and vector based for interacting and highlighting with user objects.

Also, see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65, teaching the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner equates the claimed **tapping on the column, image and**

paragraph via the display, as equivalent to the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA, since the PDA is inherently includes the input devices the allows user to create bounding box on the PDA display to Zoom in and out as design.

Claims 94, and 124 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chithambaram et al. US006674445B1 -Provisional No.60/159,069 filed 10/12/1999 [hereinafter "Chithambaram"], in view of Roy et al. US006642925B2 -Continuation of No.08/757,706 filed 10/30/1996 [hereinafter "Roy"], further in view of Blumberg US006886034B2 -Continuation of No.09/267,951 filed 03/11/1999 [hereinafter "Blumberg"],

Claim 94, Chithambaram and Roy do not teach, but Blumberg teaches:

wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions configured to be executed on a Java virtual machine,

(See Blumberg Column 6 Lines 1-5, teaching the Java Applet Machine and Active –X control,

Also see Blumberg Column 2 Lines 15-45, teaching Zoomable web page using resolution independent for Scalable web content.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the teaching Chithambaram and Roy, to include Java-based instructions configured to be executed on a Java virtual machine of

Blumberg to the Web page is re-rendered to effect zooming operations in real time as taught by Roy to produce a predictable result, as evidence, using Roy's re-rendered to effect zooming operations in real time and the offset for location of the object is obtained and the offset is encoded using bounding box of to zoom in and filtering out the unwanted object for display on the PDA (see Chithambaram Column 6 Lines 55-65, and also see Chithambaram Column 8 Lines 30-65).

Claim 124

the rejection of claim 94 is fully incorporated, which cites above, and are similarly rejected under the same rationale.

It is noted that citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/WD-SVG-19990211/Vector Graphics (SVG). htm

Published 02/11/1999

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tran A. Quoc whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on 9AM - 5PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. 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.

/Quoc A. Tran/
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2176
10/10/2007

/Doug Hutton/
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Supervisory Primary Examiner
Technology Center 2100

PTO/SB/08a (08-03)
Approved for use through 07/31/2006. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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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	6185625	B1	2001-02-06	Tso et al.	

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	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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Examiner Signature		Date Considered	10/9/02

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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.

PTO/SB/08a (08-03)
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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	6421733	B1	2002-07-16	Tso et al.	

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	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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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	6466203	B1	2002-10-15	Van Ee	

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Examiner Signature		Date Considered	10/02/2007

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	1	6546397	B1	2003-04-08	Rempell	

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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	7219309	B2	2007-05-15	Kaasila et al.	

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	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

	1	US Provisional Application No. 60/288,287 Available on PAIR	☐
	2	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,275 Available on PAIR	☐
	3	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,237 Available on PAIR	☐
	4	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,274 Available on PAIR	☐
	5	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,284 Available on PAIR	☐
	6	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,231 Available on PAIR	☐
	7	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,224 Available on PAIR	☐
	8	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,426 Available on PAIR	☐
	9	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,273 Available on PAIR	☐
	10	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,283 Available on PAIR	☐
	11	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,281 Available on PAIR	☐

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	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

	12	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,327 ~~Available on PAIR~~	☐

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Complete if Known	
Application Number	New Patent Application
Filing Date	Herewith
First Named Inventor:	Rohrabaugh et al.
Art Unit	
Examiner Name	
Attorney Docket Number	7342.P001XD

Sheet	1	of	1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Document Number Number-Kind Code[2] (If known)		Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1.	US-	5,966,135	10/12/1999	Roy et al.	
	2.	US-	6,011,905	01/04/2000	Huttenlocher et al.	
	3.	US-	6,057,854	05/02/2000	Davis, Jr. et al.	
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Foreign Patent Document Country Code[3] Number[4] Kind Code[5] (if known)	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[6]
	4.	PCT/US01/40920	12/27/2001	PCT International Search Report		
	5.	PCT/US01/40920	06/20/2002	PCT International Examination Report		

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

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Application Number	11045757
Filing Date	2005-01-28
First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
Art Unit	2176
Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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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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	1	RICK GRAHAM, Mobile SVG at BitFlash Inc., May, 2001, http://www.w3.org/Talks/2002/1007-DI-Helsinki/bitflash/index.html	☐

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Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 11/045,757	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination ROHRABAUGH ET AL.	
	Examiner Tran A. Quoc	Art Unit 2176	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A	US-6,674,445	01-2004	Chithambaram et al.	345/619
*	B	US-6,642,925	11-2003	Roy et al.	345/427
*	C	US-6,886,034	04-2005	Blumberg, Robert	709/217
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
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	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
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	U	http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/WD-SVG-19990211/ - Pub 02/11/1999 by W3C Pages 1-7 (A complet details can be down load at by the provides URL above)
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Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

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

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CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	08/09/2007	10/03/2007							
	73	÷	✓							
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	Quoc, Tran A	2176

✓	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	08/09/2007	10/03/2007							
	37	-	-							
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	68	÷	-							
	69	÷	-							
	70	÷	-							
	71	÷	✓							
	72	÷	✓							

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
715	517	10/3/2007	QT
715	all subclass	10/3/2007	QT

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
EAST (USPAT, USPGPUB, JPO, USOCR, FPRS, EPO, DERWENT & IBM_TDB)	10/3/2007	QT
NPL Search (SPIE Digital Library)	10/3/2007	QT
Inventors Searched Conducted- Considered Double Patent Rejection	10/3/2007	QT

INTERFERENCE SEARCH			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

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CONFIRMATION NO. 4819

SERIAL NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
11/045,757	01/28/2005 RULE	707	2176	7342.P001XD

APPLICANTS

Gary B. Rohrabaugh, Bellingham, WA;
Scott A. Sherman, Bellingham, WA;

**** CONTINUING DATA ***************************

This application is a DIV of 09/878,097 06/08/2001 PAT 7,210,099
which is a CIP of 09/828,511 04/07/2001 ABN
and claims benefit of 60/211,019 06/12/2000
and claims benefit of 60/217,345 07/11/2000

**** FOREIGN APPLICATIONS ***************************

**** IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED ** **** SMALL ENTITY **
03/07/2005

Foreign Priority claimed ☐ Yes ☑ No 35 USC 119(a-d) conditions met ☐ Yes ☐ No Verified and Acknowledged /QUOC A TRAN/ Examiner's Signature	☐ Met after Allowance QT Initials	STATE OR COUNTRY	SHEETS DRAWINGS	TOTAL CLAIMS	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS
		WA	22	16	3

ADDRESS

BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN
1279 OAKMEAD PARKWAY
SUNNYVALE, CA 94085-4040
UNITED STATES

TITLE

Resolution independent vector display of internet content

FILING FEE RECEIVED		
2975	FEES: Authority has been given in Paper No._____ to charge/credit DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No._____ for following:	☐ All Fees ☐ 1.16 Fees (Filing) ☐ 1.17 Fees (Processing Ext. of time) ☐ 1.18 Fees (Issue) ☐ Other _____ ☐ Credit

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L5	30817	"715"/.clas.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L6	2073	(SVG (scalable and vector and graphic)) & (web internet) & document	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L8	1231	715/517	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L9	42	L8 & L6	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L12	4550344	"4" & substantial$2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L19	2073	(SVG (scalable and vector and graphic)) & (web internet) & document	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L20	366	L19 & zoom$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L21	86	L20 & (bounding same box)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L24	85	L20 & (bounding near2 box)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L26	0	L25 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36

10/11/07

EAST Search History

L28	75	L20 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L29	75	L28 & (SVG (scalable and vector and graphic)) & (web internet) & document	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L30	75	L29 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L31	60	L30 & (real near2 time)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L34	1993	L31 (graphic same layout same objects)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L39	30817	"715"/.clas.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L40	2073	(SVG (scalable and vector and graphic)) & (web internet) & document	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L41	2073	(SVG (scalable and vector and graphic)) & (web internet) & document	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L42	1231	715/517	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L43	42	L42 & L40	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L44	4550344	"4" & substantial$2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36

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L45	366	L41 & zoom$3	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
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L49	0	L48 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L50	75	L45 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L51	75	L50 & (SVG (scalable and vector and graphic)) & (web internet) & document	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L52	75	L51 & (@ad<"20000612" @rlad<"20000612")	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L53	60	L52 & (real near2 time)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36

EAST Search History

L54	1993	L53 (graphic same layout same objects)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36
L79	1216	adobe.as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2007/10/11 10:36

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)**		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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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	6421733	B1	2002-07-16	Tso et al.	
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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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	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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☐ See attached certification statement.

☐ Fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☐ None

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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	/S/ R. Alan Burnett	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2007-09-20
Name/Print	R. Alan Burnett	Registration Number	46149

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2283453
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	05-OCT-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	11:21:21
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	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed	P001XD_US_IDS_Form_SB_08a_supp6.pdf	665056 a5a8f64dc869890dc3d27516e86ab5dbba96690f	no	4
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	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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	1	6185625	B1	2001-02-06	Tso et al.	
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☐ See attached certification statement.

☐ Fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☐ None

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	/S/ R. Alan Burnett	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2007-09-20
Name/Print	R. Alan Burnett	Registration Number	46149

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2287191
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	05-OCT-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	17:30:09
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	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed	P001XD_US_IDS_Form_SB_08a_supp7.pdf	664944 b8efc51656a7ae4e7a1be5c2c275b4dc6b9fb9bd	no	4
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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

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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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Keyword Assigned: ◉ all ○ any ○ none

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99**)		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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	6546397	B1	2003-04-08	Rempell	
If you wish to add additional U.S. Patent citation information please click the Add button.						Add

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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
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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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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)**		
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	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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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.

[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	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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.

☐ Fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☐ None

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	/S/ R. Alan Burnett	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2007-09-20
Name/Print	R. Alan Burnett	Registration Number	46149

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.

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2218905
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	20-SEP-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	11:15:26
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	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed	P001XD_US_IDS_Form_SB_08a_supp4.pdf	664909 08f076eef598e1a9f6aea19a78663e26cc04dee1	no	4
Warnings:					

Information:	
Total Files Size (in bytes):	664909

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

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New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

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Approved for use through 07/31/2006. 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	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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	6466203	B1	2002-10-15	Van Ee	
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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
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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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	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
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☐ See attached certification statement.

☐ Fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☐ None

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	/S/ R. Alan Burnett	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2007-09-20
Name/Print	R. Alan Burnett	Registration Number	46149

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2223073
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	20-SEP-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	18:46:11
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	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed	P001XD_US_IDS_Form_SB_08a_supp5.pdf	664939 da21eba285205b1334d958a249fa192f7e300a29	no	4
Warnings:					

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PLUS Search Results for S/N 11045757, Searched Tue Sep 18 08:30:08 EDT 2007

The Patent Linguistics Utility System (PLUS) is a USPTO automated search system for U.S. Patents from 1971 to the present PLUS is a query-by-example search system which produces a list of patents that are most closely related linguistically to the application searched. This search was prepared by the staff of the Scientific and Technical Information Center, SIRA.

7210099 73
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20070198916 73
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PTO/SB/08a (08-03)
Approved for use through 07/31/2006. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99**)		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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	7219309	B2	2007-05-15	Kaasila et al.	
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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					
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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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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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	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

	1	US Provisional Application No. 60/288,287 Available on PAIR	☐
	2	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,275 Available on PAIR	☐
	3	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,237 Available on PAIR	☐
	4	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,274 Available on PAIR	☐
	5	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,284 Available on PAIR	☐
	6	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,231 Available on PAIR	☐
	7	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,224 Available on PAIR	☐
	8	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,426 Available on PAIR	☐
	9	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,273 Available on PAIR	☐
	10	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,283 Available on PAIR	☐
	11	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,281 Available on PAIR	☐

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	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

	12	US Provisional Application No. 60/296,327 Available on PAIR	☐

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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.

[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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	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
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	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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.

☐ Fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☐ None

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	/S/ R. Alan Burnett	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2007-09-17
Name/Print	R. Alan Burnett	Registration Number	46149

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.

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 Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2211400
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	18-SEP-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	17:26:28
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	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed	P001XD_US_IDS_Form_SB_08a_supp3.pdf	819493 6fd102a2f06e67bcac1f56dc85461cb48bf295a3	no	5
Warnings:					

Information:					
2	NPL Documents	60288287.pdf	8879760 7967dc6dfdfefe5e2f423d50871969d749874ed5	no	144
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	NPL Documents	60296224.pdf	15814162 946df6624bfd2673418a9108ebb40498ff82293a	no	267
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	25513415	

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
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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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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2211579
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	18-SEP-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	17:44:48
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	NPL Documents	60296231.pdf	13752640 69fb605f9e14b12c87344b777f1bd361af23215c	no	256
Warnings:					

Information:					
2	NPL Documents	60296273.pdf	14520526 c1f5af5222ee2d3ab56c011694dc356365ae9271	no	248
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	NPL Documents	60296237.pdf	15339149 d8dd21149ae76905bca6831060d6e469ae2d5a81	no	261
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	NPL Documents	60296274.pdf	15274789 01aa63ec1eef2def3d018833bbefcdfe52d77bef	no	270
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	NPL Documents	60296275.pdf	14526328 9965c9b6b6e782a809d9ae56b8a3a1e6e87f41fd	no	253
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6	NPL Documents	60296281.pdf	14434315 2f2aa1bd9b99b7d028cf29585375ec4c147585b8	no	252
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7	NPL Documents	60296283.pdf	14904032 fd52451d9375ab823e6d613684651915 07936f4c	no	251
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8	NPL Documents	60296284.pdf	15043450 996e9b38789fc930c2e1cf799857a5a4727f77bb	no	267
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9	NPL Documents	60296327.pdf	13043778 2a0481c084b6400e68431066941d71212cbb9f3a	no	250
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Information:					
10	NPL Documents	60296426.pdf	14905367 b07e14446f2bc0adc173faebb4f8c0278e91528f	no	269
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Information:	
Total Files Size (in bytes):	145744374

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PTO/SB/08a (08-03)
Approved for use through 07/31/2006. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99**)		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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
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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					
If you wish to add additional U.S. Published Application citation information please click the Add button.						Add

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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							☐
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]

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	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

	1	RICK GRAHAM, Mobile SVG at BitFlash Inc., May, 2001, http://www.w3.org/Talks/2002/1007-DI-Helsinki/bitflash/index.html	☐

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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.

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	Art Unit	2176
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	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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☐ See attached certification statement.

☐ Fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☐ None

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	/S/ R. Alan Burnett	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2007-09-17
Name/Print	R. Alan Burnett	Registration Number	46149

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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 record s.

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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)).

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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 Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2201808
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	17-SEP-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	11:18:30
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	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed	P001XD_US_IDS_Form_SB_08a_supp2.pdf	1081242 482aec0bbe52b5567bcb77848f232af8c1b47c4d	no	4
Warnings:					

Information:					
A U.S. Patent Number Citation or a U.S. Publication Number Citation is required in the Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) form for autoloading of data into USPTO systems. You may remove the form to add the required data in order to correct the Informational Message if you are citing U.S. References. If you chose not to include U.S. References, the image of the form will be processed and be made available within the Image File Wrapper (IFW) system. However, no data will be extracted from this form. Any additional data such as Foreign Patent Documents or Non Patent Literature will be manually reviewed and keyed into USPTO systems.					
2	NPL Documents	Mobile_SVG-BitFlash_Inc.pdf	172781 09c855536881300d1d31d323676b5a7b387b2bcb	no	4
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	1254023	

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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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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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11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	7342.P001XD

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NOTICE REGARDING POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 08/20/2007 . The Power of Attorney in this application is not accepted for the reason(s) listed below:

- The signature(s) of Scott A. Sherman, a co-inventor in this application, has been omitted. The Power of Attorney will be entered upon receipt of confirmation signed by said co-inventor.

EA

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Attorney Docket No. 005207.P001XD *Patent*

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Date of Deposit

R. Alan Burnett

Name of Person Filing Correspondence

/S/ R. Alan Burnett Aug 31, 2007

Signature Date

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In re Application of:	)
	)
Rohrabaugh et al.	) Examiner: Tran, Quoc A.
	)
Serial No. 11/045,757	) Art Unit: 2176
	)
Filed: June 8, 2001	)
	)
For: SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES	)

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE TO RESTRICTION

Sir:

This paper is filed in response to a Restriction mailed August 15, 2007 and for the purpose of entering a preliminary amendment. Applicants respectfully request the following preliminary amendment be entered for the above-identified application.

Amendments begin on page 2. Remarks begin on page 24.

AMENDMENT

In the Claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listing of claims in the application. Amendments or cancellations of any claims are done without prejudice, waiver and/or disclaimer. Applicants reserve the right to claim the subject matter of any amendment and/or cancellation in a continuing application.

1-70. (Cancelled)

71. (Currently Amended) A wireless device, comprising:

processing means[[,]];

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a display;

memory; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processing means enable the wireless device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page including associated HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original width and height of the Web page and an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving, via the wireless communication means, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the ~~content~~ Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and

~~employing~~ scaling the scalable content to render ~~at least a portion of~~ the Web page on the display ~~using a first scale factor~~ such that the original width of the Web page is rendered to fit substantially across the display.

72. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

73. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 72, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

74. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web ~~content~~ page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating [[the]] Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

75. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

76. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the Web ~~content~~ page to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs.

77. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web ~~content~~ page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

78. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web ~~content~~ page in response to a corresponding user input.

79. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 78, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web ~~content~~ page to be panned substantially in real-time.

80. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display having a different aspect ratio.

81. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, ~~wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and~~ wherein execution of the instructions performs

further operations comprising enabling a user to view a column of the Web ~~content~~ page at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user input ~~by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display~~, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display.

82. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 81, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display when the display is re-rendered.

83. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, ~~wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and~~ wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user input ~~by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display~~, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across ~~a display area of~~ the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display.

84. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, ~~wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and~~ wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a paragraph of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user input ~~by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display~~, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across ~~a display area of~~ the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display.

85. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 84, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display ~~area~~ when the display is re-rendered.

86. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

87. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to enable rapid zooming of the Web page.

88. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

89. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 88, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

90. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 89, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

91. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 90, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web ~~content~~ page desired by a user; and

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

~~clipping portions of the content that are outside the virtual display bounding box; and~~

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display

bounding box to render the content on the display.

92. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

93. (Cancelled)

94. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions configured to be executed on a Java virtual machine.

95. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

96. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)[[,]] or handheld computer~~, notebook computer, or laptop computer~~.

97. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

98. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

99. (Currently Amended) A mobile device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications device, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a ~~touch-sensitive~~ display; and

flash memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page;

retrieving, via the wireless communications device, and processing the HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing the scalable content and/or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

100. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

101. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)[[,]] or handheld computer~~, notebook computer, or laptop computer~~.

102. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input ~~made via the touch-sensitive display~~.

103. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 102, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

104. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

105. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink via the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and processing HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content and/or data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display.

106. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein at least a portion of the scalable content comprises scalable vector-based content.

107. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made via the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display.

108. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content in response to a corresponding user input ~~made via the touch-sensitive display~~.

109. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 108, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web

content to be panned substantially in real-time.

110. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content and/or data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display having a different aspect ratio.

111. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a column of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user input ~~by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display~~, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display.

112. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 111, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display when the display is re-rendered.

113. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user input ~~by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display~~, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across ~~a display area of~~ the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display.

114. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a paragraph of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding

user input ~~by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display~~, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across a display area of the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display.

115. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 114, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

116. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

117. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

118. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

119. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 118, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

120. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 119, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in the dynamic memory.

121. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 120, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

<u>enabling a user to view the Web page at a user-selectable zoom level and pan by,</u>

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display

associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

~~clipping portions of the content that are outside the virtual display bounding box; and~~

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content associated with that object bounding box to produce scaled content; and

rendering the portion of scaled content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

122. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

123. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page substantially across a display area of the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display; and

employing the scale factor to render the display area.

124. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions configured to be executed on a Java virtual machine.

125. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML-based content.

126. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

127. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

128. (Currently Amended) A mobile device, comprising:

processing means;

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a ~~touch-sensitive~~ display, to facilitate user input and display rendered content; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored,

wherein, upon execution of the instructions by the processing means, the mobile device is enabled to perform operations, including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page;

retrieving, via the wireless communications means, and processing at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing the scalable content and/or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs made via the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display means to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

129. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes a general-purpose processor.

130. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes a special-purpose processor.

131. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input ~~made via the touch-sensitive display~~.

132. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 131, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

133. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

134. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content in response to a corresponding user interface input ~~made via the touch-sensitive display~~.

135. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 134, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web content to be panned substantially in real-time.

136. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution

than a current resolution via a corresponding user input ~~by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display~~, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across ~~a display area of~~ the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display.

137. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list objects on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling display list objects to re-render the display of the Web page.

138. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

139. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

140. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)[[,]] or handheld computer~~, notebook computer, or laptop computer~~.

141. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

142. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes logic circuitry programmed with a portion of the instructions.

143. (Currently Amended) A mobile device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications interface, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a ~~touch-sensitive~~ display;

non-volatile memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface on the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page and defining an original width and height of the web page;

retrieving at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content via the wireless communications device;

rendering the Web page so it is displayed substantially across the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display; and

re-rendering the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

144. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a column of the Web ~~content~~ page at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user input ~~by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display~~, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display.

145. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 144, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display when the display is re-rendered.

146. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the Web ~~content~~ page includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user input ~~by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display~~, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display.

147. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a paragraph of the Web ~~content~~ page at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user input ~~by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display~~, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the ~~touch-sensitive~~ display.

148. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 147, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when re-rendered.

149. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the web page while in a zoomed state under which a portion of the web page is displayed.

150. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

151. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

152. (New) The mobile device of claim 144, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

153. (New) The mobile device of claim 146, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

154. (New) The mobile device of claim 147, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

155. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content in response to a corresponding user input made via the display.

156. (New) The mobile device of claim 155, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web content to be panned substantially in real-time.

157. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

158. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML-based content.

159. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

160. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the network comprises a mobile

service provider network.

161. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

162. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

163. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

164. (New) The mobile device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

165. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

166. (New) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

167. (New) The wireless device of claim 81, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

168. (New) The wireless device of claim 83, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

169. (New) The wireless device of claim 84, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

170. (New) The mobile device of claim 111, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the column via the display.

171. (New) The mobile device of claim 113, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

172. (New) The mobile device of claim 114, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the paragraph via the display.

173. (New) The mobile device of claim 136, wherein the corresponding user input comprises tapping on the image via the display.

174. (New) A wireless device, comprising:

a processor;

a wireless communications interface, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a display;

memory; and

a storage device, on which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the wireless device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page including associated HTML-based Web content having an original format defining an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving, via the wireless communications interface, and translating at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the Web page that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and

employing the scalable content to render the Web page on the display using a first scale factor; and

enabling the Web page to be displayed at a different resolution by scaling the scalable content using a second scale factor to re-render the display.

175. (New) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein the display is re-rendered substantially in real-time.

176. (New) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or handheld computer.

177. (New) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein the device comprises one of a notebook computer or laptop computer.

178. (New) The wireless device of claim 174, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user input.

179. (New) The wireless device of claim 178, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web page to be panned substantially in real-time.

REMARKS

The present application is a divisional of Application Serial No. 09/878,097 (now U.S. Patent No. 7,210,099). In the amendment claims 71, 74, 76-79, 81-85, 91, 96, 99, 101, 102, 105, 107, 108, 111-114, 121, 123, 128, 131, 134, 136, 140, and 143-147 are amended. The claim amendments are made to clarify the claimed invention and to broaden aspects of selected claims. New claims 151-179 have been added, while claims 40-70 and 93 are cancelled. Claims 1-39 were previously cancelled. Thus, claims 71-92 and 94-179 are now pending. No new matter has been added, and all claims are supported by the original disclosure of 09/878,097 and other priority applications incorporated therein by reference (Application Serial Nos. 60/217,345, 60/211,019, and 09/828,511). Entry of this amendment is respectfully solicited.

Election/Restrictions

The application has been restricted into two groups: Group I, corresponding to Claims 40-70; and Group II, corresponding to Claims 71-150. Applicants elect Group II without traverse.

Conclusion

In view of the amendments and the remarks above, Applicant respectfully submits that this application is in condition for allowance. If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone R. Alan Burnett at (425) 417-4729 or (425) 562-0923 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: August 31, 2007 /S/ R. Alan Burnett

R. Alan Burnett
Reg. No. 46,149

4108 131st Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2149815
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	31-AUG-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	17:03:54
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	Response to Election / Restriction Filed	Rohrabaugh_P001XD_RR_8-15-07_R2.pdf	93101 93033330d6834af47fdd45c41c8a4f61af6b1621	no	25
Warnings:					

Information:	
Total Files Size (in bytes):	93101

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 (12-04)
Approved for use through 7/31/2006. OMB 0651-0032
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.

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Substitute for Form PTO-875 Effective December 8, 2004

Application or Docket Number

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE ($)	SMALL ENTITY FEE ($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE ($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY FEE ($)
BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A	150.00		N/A	300.00
SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (l), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A	$250		N/A	$500
EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A	$100		N/A	$200
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 = *	—	X$ 25 =		OR	X$50 =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 = *	—	X100 =			X200 =	
APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $250 ($125 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))			+180=			+360=	
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.			TOTAL			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

8-31-07

AMENDMENT A

	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE ($)	SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE ($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE ($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 108	Minus	** 111	* 2	X$ 25 =		OR	X$50 =	
Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 5	Minus	*** 8		X100 =		OR	X200 =	
Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))					+180=		OR	+360=	
					TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

AMENDMENT B

	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)	OR	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	*	X$ 25 =		OR	X$50 =	
Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	*	X100 =		OR	X200 =	
Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))					+180=		OR	+360=	
					TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	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.

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

PTO/SB/81 (01-06)
Approved for use through 12/31/2008. OMB 0651-0035
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.

POWER OF ATTORNEY and CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS INDICATION FORM

Application Number	11/045,757
Filing Date	01-28-2005
First Named Inventor	Gary Rohrabaugh
Title	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
Art Unit	2176
Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
Attorney Docket Number	7342.P001XD

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the above-identified application.

I hereby appoint:

☐ Practitioners associated with the Customer Number:

OR

☒ Practitioner(s) named below:

Name	Registration Number
Burnett, R	46149

as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the application identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the above-identified application to:

☒ The address associated with the above-mentioned Customer Number:

OR

☐ The address associated with Customer Number:

OR

☒ Firm or Individual Name	Law office of R. Alan Burnett		
Address	4108 131ST Ave. SE		
City	Bellevue	State WA	Zip 98006
Country	United States of America		
Telephone	425 562 0923	Email	ralanburnett@hotmail.com

I am the:

☒ Applicant/Inventor.

☐ Assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71.
Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)

SIGNATURE of Applicant or Assignee of Record

Signature	Gary B Rohrabaugh	Date	8-16-2007
Name	Gary B Rohrabaugh	Telephone	360 676 0999
Title and Company	President SoftView LLC		

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

☒ *Total of 1 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.31, 1.32 and 1.33. 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 3 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.

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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.
11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	7342.P001XD	4819

8791 7590 08/15/2007

BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN
1279 OAKMEAD PARKWAY
SUNNYVALE, CA 94085-4040

EXAMINER	
TRAN, QUOC A	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2176	
MAIL DATE	**DELIVERY MODE**
08/15/2007	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.	Applicant(s)	
	11/045,757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tran A. Quoc	2176	

-- 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 1 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, 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 *19 July 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ 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

4)☒ Claim(s) *40-150* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☒ Claim(s) *40-150* are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ 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).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

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).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

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) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

7/10/07

DETAILED ACTION

This action is an Election/Restrictions in response to Preliminary Amendment filed 07/19/2007.

Claims 40-105 are currently pending in this application. Applicants has cancelled claims 1-39, It is noted claims 40, 71, and 99 are independent claims.

Election/Restrictions

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

I. Claims 40-70, drawn to display processing, classified in class 715, subclass 526.

II. Claims 71-150, drawn to boundary processing in class 715, subclass 521.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions, II and I are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct from each other if they are shown to be separately usable. In the instant case, invention (I) has separate utility such as display processing; invention (II) has separately utility such as boundary processing control by tough-sensitive display and clipping portions (See MPEP § 806.05(d)).

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one

or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1. 17(i).

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on 9AM - 5PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. 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).

Quoc A. Tran
Patent Examiner
GAU 2176
Aug. 9, 2007

8/10/2007

/Doug Hutton/
Supervisory Primary Examiner
Technology Center 2100

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

✓	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	08/09/2007								
	1	-								
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	4	-								
	5	-								
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Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

✓	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								
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Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

✓	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	08/09/2007								
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Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

✓	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	08/09/2007								
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Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	11045757	ROHRABAUGH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Quoc, Tran A	2176

✓	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	08/09/2007								
	145	÷								
	146	÷								
	147	÷								
	148	÷								
	149	÷								
	150	÷								

Attorney Docket No. 005207.P001XD *Patent*

Certificate of Electronic Filing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being Electronically Filed via EFS

on July 19, 2007

Date of Deposit

R. Alan Burnett

Name of Person Filing Correspondence

/S/ R. Alan Burnett July 19, 2007

Signature Date

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	)
	)
Rohrabaugh et al.	) Examiner: Tran, Quoc A.
	)
Serial No. 11/045,757	) Art Unit: 2176
	)
Filed: June 8, 2001	)
	)
For: SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES	)

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Sir:

Applicants respectfully request the following preliminary amendments be entered for the above-identified application.

Amendments begin on page 2.

Remarks begin on page 27.

AMENDMENT

In the Claims

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listing of claims in the application. Amendments or cancellations of any claims are done without prejudice, waiver and/or disclaimer. Applicants reserve the right to claim the subject matter of any amendment and/or cancellation in a continuing application.

1-39. (Previously Cancelled)

40. (Previously Presented) A mobile device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications device operatively coupled to the processor, to facilitate communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a display;

a memory, operatively coupled to the processor; and

storage means, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,

enabling a user to request access to a Web page having an original format comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page;

retrieving at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content associated with the Web page;

translating the at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content to produce scalable page layout information; and

employing the scalable page layout information and/or data derived therefrom to,

render at least a portion of the Web page on the display using a first scale factor; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable a user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

41. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

42. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), handheld computer, notebook computer, or laptop computer.

43. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

44. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 43, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

45. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the Web content includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable page layout information; and

employing the additional scalable page layout information and/or data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

46. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

47. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the Web content to be displayed at different resolutions by,

generating scalable content via use of the scalable page layout information; and

scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs.

48. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web content to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made.

49. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display

of the Web content in response to a corresponding user input.

50. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 49, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web content to be panned substantially in real-time.

51. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable page layout information and/or data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display having a different aspect ratio.

52. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a column of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user interface input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

53. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 52, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

54. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 52, wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and wherein the corresponding user interface input comprises tapping on the column.

55. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user interface input, wherein in response thereto,

the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across ~~at least one of a width and height of~~ a display area of the display.

56. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 52, wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and wherein the corresponding user interface input comprises tapping on the image.

57. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a paragraph of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user interface input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across ~~at least one of a width and height of~~ a display area of the display.

58. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 57, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

59. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

60. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a display list of vectors derived, at least in part, via use of the scalable page layout information; and

employing the display list to re-render the display of the Web page.

61. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

62. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 61 wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

63. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 62, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

64. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 63, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more

corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web content desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

clipping portions of the content that are outside the virtual display bounding box; and

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

65. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the Web content includes text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the text content at different scale factors.

66. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display ~~at least one of the width and height of~~ the Web page substantially across a display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor that is determined as the first scale factor.

67. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions configured to be executed

on a Java virtual machine.

68. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the Web content includes cascaded style sheets.

69. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the scalable page layout information is vector-based.

70. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

71. (Previously Presented) A wireless device, comprising:

processing means,

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a display;

memory; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processing means enable the wireless device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page including associated Web content having an original format defining an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving and translating at least a portion of the Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the content that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and

employing the scalable content to render at least a portion of the Web

page on the display using a first scale factor.

72. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

73. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 72, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

74. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web content includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating the Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

75. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

76. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the Web content to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs.

77. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web content to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

78. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content in response to a corresponding user input.

79. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 78, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web content to be panned substantially in real-time.

80. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display having a different aspect ratio.

81. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a column of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the column via the touch-

sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the touch-sensitive display.

82. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 81, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the touch-sensitive display when the display is re-rendered.

83. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the image via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across ~~at least one of a width and height of~~ a display area of the touch-sensitive display.

84. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a paragraph of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the paragraph via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across ~~at least one of a width and height of~~ a display area of the touch-sensitive display.

85. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 84, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

86. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web

page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

87. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to enable rapid zooming of the Web page.

88. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

89. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 88, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a

portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

90. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 89, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

91. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 90, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web content desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

clipping portions of the content that are outside the virtual display bounding box; and

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

92. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

93. (Currently Amended) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display ~~at least one of the width and height of~~ the Web page substantially across a display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor that is determined as the first scale factor.

94. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions configured to be executed on a Java virtual machine.

95. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

96. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), handheld computer, notebook computer, or laptop computer.

97. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

98. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

99. (Currently Amended) A mobile device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications device, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a touch-sensitive display; and

flash memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of

instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page;

retrieving and processing the HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing the scalable content and/or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the touch-sensitive display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

100. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

101. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), handheld computer, notebook computer, or laptop computer.

102. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input made via the touch-sensitive display.

103. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 102, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

104. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the display of

the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

105. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink via the touch-sensitive display; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and processing HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content and/or data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the touch-sensitive display.

106. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein at least a portion of the scalable content comprises scalable vector-based content.

107. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made via the touch-sensitive display.

108. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content in response to a corresponding user input made via the touch-sensitive display.

109. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 108, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web content to be panned substantially in real-time.

110. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content and/or data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display having a different aspect ratio.

111. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a column of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the touch-sensitive display.

112. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 111, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the touch-sensitive display when the display is re-rendered.

113. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the image via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across ~~at least one of a width and height of~~ a display area of the touch-sensitive display.

114. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a paragraph of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the paragraph via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed

substantially across ~~at least one of a width and height of~~ a display area of the touch-sensitive display.

115. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 114, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

116. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

117. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

118. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the

object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

119. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 118, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

120. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 119, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in the dynamic memory.

121. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 120, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

clipping portions of the content that are outside the virtual display bounding box; and

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

122. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

123. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page substantially across a display area of the touch-sensitive display; and

employing the scale factor to render the display area.

124. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions configured to be executed on a Java virtual machine.

125. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML-based content.

126. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

127. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of

the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

128. (Currently Amended) A mobile device, comprising:

processing means;

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a touch-sensitive display, to facilitate user input and display rendered content; and

~~programmed circuit means; and~~

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored,

wherein, upon execution of the instructions by ~~at least one of~~ the processing means ~~and programmed circuit means~~, the mobile device is enabled to perform operations, including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page;

retrieving and processing at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing the scalable content and/or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the touch-sensitive display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs made via the touch-sensitive display means to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

129. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes a general-purpose processor.

130. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein ~~at least a portion of~~

~~the programmed circuit means is embodied as~~ the processing means includes a special-purpose processor.

131. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input made via the touch-sensitive display.

132. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 131, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

133. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

134. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content in response to a corresponding user input made via the touch-sensitive display.

135. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 134, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web content to be panned substantially in real-time.

136. (Currently Amended) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the image via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across ~~at least one of a width and height of~~ a display area of the touch-

sensitive display.

137. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list objects on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling display list objects to re-render the display of the Web page.

138. (Previously Presented) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

139. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

140. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), handheld computer, or handheld device.

141. (Previously Presented) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

142. (New) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes logic circuitry programmed with a portion of the instructions.

143. (New) A mobile device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications interface, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a touch-sensitive display;

non-volatile memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface on the touch-sensitive display via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page and defining an original width and height of the web page;

retrieving at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content via the wireless communications device;

rendering the Web page so that it is displayed substantially across the touch-sensitive display; and

re-rendering the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

144. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a column of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the touch-sensitive display.

145. (New) The mobile device of claim 144, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the touch-sensitive display when the display is re-rendered.

146. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current

resolution by tapping on the image via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across the touch-sensitive display.

147. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a paragraph of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the paragraph via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across the touch-sensitive display.

148. (New) The mobile device of claim 147, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when re-rendered.

149. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the web page while in a zoomed state under which a portion of the web page is displayed.

150. (New) The mobile device of claim 143, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

REMARKS

The present application is a divisional of Application Serial No. 09/878,097 (now U.S. Patent No. 7,210,099). In the amendment claims 55, 57, 66, 83, 84, 99, 113, 114, 128, 130, and 136 are amended. New claims 142-150 have been added, while claims 1-39 were previously cancelled. Thus, claims 40-150 are now pending. No new matter has been added, and all claims are supported by the original disclosure of 09/878,097 and other priority applications incorporated therein by reference (Application Serial Nos. 60/217,345, 60/211,019, and 09/828,511). Entry of this amendment is respectfully solicited.

Conclusion

In view of the amendments and the remarks above, Applicant respectfully submits that this application is in condition for allowance. If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone R. Alan Burnett at (425) 417-4729 or (425) 562-0923 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: July 19, 2007 /S/ R. Alan Burnett

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	11045757
Filing Date:	28-Jan-2005
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Filer:	R. Burnett
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Filed as Small Entity	

Utility Filing Fees

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Claims in excess of 20	2202	9	25	225
Independent claims in excess of 3	2201	1	100	100
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**325**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	1992257
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	19-JUL-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	21:51:14
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$325
RAM confirmation Number	3344
Deposit Account	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes) /Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)

1	Preliminary Amendment	Rohrabaugh_P001XD_Preliminary_AM3.pdf	98633 ab0b6cd5af86810ea768c8f4ff201f341d487ced	no	27
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (PTO-06)	fee-info.pdf	8270 7cd768788c6e0f08a760b2eeb1e6c4b04fa91319	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	106903	

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 (07-06)
Approved for use through 1/31/2007. OMB 0651-0032
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Substitute for Form PTO-875

Application or Docket Number	Filing Date	☐ To be Mailed
11/045,757	01/28/2005	

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

	(Column 1)	(Column 2)	SMALL ENTITY ☒		OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
FOR	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE ($)	FEE ($)		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*	X $ =		OR	X $ =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*	X $ =			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 $250 ($125 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			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

AMENDMENT		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)	SMALL ENTITY		OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
	07/19/2007	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 111	Minus	** 102	= 9	X $25 =	225	OR	X $ =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 5	Minus	***4	= 1	X $100 =	100	OR	X $ =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE	325	OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

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

Legal Instrument Examiner:
Diane Williams

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.**

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

Attorney Docket No. 005207.P001XD *Patent*

Certificate of Electronic Filing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being Electronically Filed via EFS

on June 6, 2007

Date of Deposit

R. Alan Burnett

Name of Person Filing Correspondence

/S/ R. Alan Burnett June 6, 2007

Signature Date

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	)	
	)	
Rohrabaugh et al.	)	Examiner: Tran, Quoc A.
	)	
Serial No. 11/045,757	)	Art Unit: 2176
	)	
Filed: June 8, 2001	)	
	)	
For: RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT	)	

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Sir:

Applicants respectfully request the following preliminary amendments be entered for the above-identified application.

Amendments begin on page 2.

Remarks begin on page 27.

AMENDMENT

In the Specification

Please replace the Title with the following:

SCALABLE DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT ON MOBILE DEVICES

Please add the following paragraph after paragraph [0001]:

The present application is also related to U.S. Application No. 11/735,477 filed on April 15, 2007, US Application No. 11/735,482 filed on April 15, 2007, U.S. Application Serial No. 11/738,486 filed on April 21, 2007, and U.S. Application No. 11/738,932 filed on April 23, 2007, each of which are continuations of U.S. Application No. 09/878,097, now U.S. Patent No. 7,210,099.

Please replace the BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION section with the following paragraphs:

[0007] In accordance with aspects of the invention, mobile devices enabled to support resolution-independent scalable display of Internet (Web) content to allow Web pages to be scaled (zoomed) and panned for better viewing on smaller screen sizes are disclosed. The mobile devices employ novel processing of original Web content, including HTML-based content, XML, cascade style sheets, etc. to generate scalable content. The scalable content and/or data derived therefrom are then employed to enable the Web content to be rapidly rendered, zoomed, and panned. Moreover, the rendered displays provide substantially the same or identical layout as the original Web page, enabling users to easily navigate to selected content and features on familiar Web pages. Display lists may also be employed to provide further enhancements in rendering speed. Additionally, hardware-based programmed logic may also be employed to facilitate various operations.

[0008] According to further aspects, some mobile devices may employ touch-sensitive display screens that enable users to provide various inputs to control display of content within Web pages. Exemplary user inputs include tap-based inputs to selectively zoom in on columns, images, and paragraphs. Users can also define a window to zoom in on via the touch-sensitive display.

[0009] Other features of the present invention will be apparent from the accompanying drawings and from the detailed description that follows.

Abstract

Please replace the Abstract with the following:

Mobile devices enabled to support resolution-independent scalable display of Internet (Web) content to allow Web pages to be scaled (zoomed) and panned for better viewing on smaller screen sizes. The mobile devices employ software-based processing of original Web content, including HTML-based content, XML, cascade style sheets, etc. to generate scalable content. The scalable content and/or data derived therefrom are then employed to enable the Web content to be rapidly rendered, zoomed, and panned. Moreover, the rendered displays provide substantially the same or identical layout as the original Web page, enabling users to easily navigate to selected content and features on familiar Web pages. Display lists may also be employed to provide further enhancements in rendering speed. Additionally, hardware-based programmed logic may be employed to facilitate various operations.

In the Claims

Please cancel claims 1-39 without prejudice.

Please add new claims 40 – 141 as follows.

40. (New) A mobile device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications device operatively coupled to the processor, to facilitate communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a display;

a memory, operatively coupled to the processor; and

storage means, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,

enabling a user to request access to a Web page having an original format comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page;

retrieving at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content associated with the Web page;

translating the at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content to produce scalable page layout information; and

employing the scalable page layout information and/or data derived therefrom to,

render at least a portion of the Web page on the display using a first scale factor; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable a user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

41. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

42. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), handheld computer, notebook computer, or laptop computer.

43. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

44. (New) The mobile device of claim 43, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

45. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the Web content includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable page layout information; and

employing the additional scalable page layout information and/or data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

46. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location

for a plurality of objects, including text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

47. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the Web content to be displayed at different resolutions by,

generating scalable content via use of the scalable page layout information; and

scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs.

48. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web content to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made.

49. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content in response to a corresponding user input.

50. (New) The mobile device of claim 49, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web content to be panned substantially in real-time.

51. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable page layout information and/or data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display having a different aspect ratio.

52. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a column of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user interface input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the display.

53. (New) The mobile device of claim 52, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display when the display is re-rendered.

54. (New) The mobile device of claim 52, wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and wherein the corresponding user interface input comprises tapping on the column.

55. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user interface input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across at least one of a width and height of a display area of the display.

56. (New) The mobile device of claim 52, wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and wherein the corresponding user interface input comprises tapping on the image.

57. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a paragraph of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution via a corresponding user interface input, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across at least one of a width and height of a display area of the display.

58. (New) The mobile device of claim 57, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

59. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

60. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a display list of vectors derived, at least in part, via use of the scalable page layout information; and

employing the display list to re-render the display of the Web page.

61. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

62. (New) The mobile device of claim 61 wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

63. (New) The mobile device of claim 62, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

64. (New) The mobile device of claim 63, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web content desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

clipping portions of the content that are outside the virtual display bounding box; and

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

65. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the Web content includes text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the text content at different scale factors.

66. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page substantially across a display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor that is determined as the first scale factor.

67. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions configured to be executed on a Java virtual machine.

68. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the Web content includes cascaded style sheets.

69. (New) The mobile device of claim 40, wherein the scalable page layout information is vector-based.

70. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

71. (New) A wireless device, comprising:

processing means,

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a display;

memory; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processing means enable the wireless device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page, the Web page including associated Web content having an original format defining an original page layout and attributes of content on the Web page;

retrieving and translating at least a portion of the Web content from its original format into scalable content that supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the content that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered; and

employing the scalable content to render at least a portion of the Web page on the display using a first scale factor.

72. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a corresponding user interface input.

73. (New) The wireless device of claim 72, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

74. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web content includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and translating the Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the display.

75. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of display content within the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

76. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the Web content to be displayed at different resolutions by scaling the scalable content to re-render the display in response to associated user inputs.

77. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web content to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input.

78. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content in response to a corresponding user input.

79. (New) The wireless device of claim 78, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web content to be panned substantially in real-time.

80. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content is scaled when rendered so as to produce a display having a different aspect ratio.

81. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a column of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the touch-sensitive display.

82. (New) The wireless device of claim 81, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the touch-sensitive display when the display is re-rendered.

83. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a

user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the image via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across at least one of a width and height of a display area of the touch-sensitive display.

84. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the display comprises a touch-sensitive display, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a paragraph of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the paragraph via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across at least one of a width and height of a display area of the touch-sensitive display.

85. (New) The wireless device of claim 84, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

86. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

87. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a vector-based display list associated with the scalable content; and

employing the display list to re-render the display at different scale factors to enable rapid zooming of the Web page.

88. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing markup language code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

89. (New) The wireless device of claim 88, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

90. (New) The wireless device of claim 89, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in memory.

91. (New) The wireless device of claim 90, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding

to a rendered display of the Web content desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

clipping portions of the content that are outside the virtual display bounding box; and

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

92. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

93. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page substantially across a display area of the display; and

employing the scale factor that is determined as the first scale factor.

94. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions configured to be executed on a Java virtual machine.

95. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

96. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), handheld computer, notebook computer, or laptop computer.

97. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

98. (New) The wireless device of claim 71, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

99. (New) A mobile device, comprising:

a processor,

a wireless communications device, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a touch-sensitive display;

flash memory, operatively coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the mobile device to perform operations including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page;

retrieving and processing the HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing the scalable content and/or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the touch-sensitive display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

100. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises a mobile

phone.

101. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), handheld computer, notebook computer, or laptop computer.

102. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input made via the touch-sensitive display.

103. (New) The mobile device of claim 102, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

104. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

105. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

enabling the user to select the hyperlink via the touch-sensitive display; and, in response thereto,

retrieving and processing HMTL-based Web content associated with the hyperlink to produce additional scalable content; and

employing the additional scalable content and/or data derived therefrom to render the Web content associated with the hyperlink on the touch-sensitive display.

106. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein at least a portion of the scalable content comprises scalable vector-based content.

107. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising returning the display of the Web page to a previous view in response to a corresponding user input made via the touch-sensitive display.

108. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content in response to a corresponding user input made via the touch-sensitive display.

109. (New) The mobile device of claim 108, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web content to be panned substantially in real-time.

110. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the page layout of the Web page is defined to have an original aspect ratio, and wherein the scalable content and/or data derived therefrom is scaled to render a display having a different aspect ratio.

111. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a column of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the column via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected column is displayed substantially across the touch-sensitive display.

112. (New) The mobile device of claim 111, wherein the content of the column is reformatted to fit characteristics of the touch-sensitive display when the display is re-rendered.

113. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations

comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the image via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across at least one of a width and height of a display area of the touch-sensitive display.

114. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view a paragraph of the Web content at a higher resolution than a current resolution by tapping on the paragraph via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that content corresponding to the selected paragraph is displayed substantially across at least one of a width and height of a display area of the touch-sensitive display.

115. (New) The mobile device of claim 114, wherein the content of the paragraph is reformatted to fit characteristics of the display area when the display is re-rendered.

116. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the Web page includes text, layout attributes, and images, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

receiving content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

receiving content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

117. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list content on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling the display list content to re-render the display of the Web page.

118. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

parsing HTML-based code corresponding to the received Web content to determine the original page layout of the content on the Web page;

logically grouping selected content into objects;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to a layout location datum for the object's associated display content;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

119. (New) The mobile device of claim 118, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

generating a bounding box for each object, the bounding box representing a portion of a rendered display page occupied by the object's associated group of content.

120. (New) The mobile device of claim 119, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

mapping the object vectors and associated bounding boxes to a virtual display in the dynamic memory.

121. (New) The mobile device of claim 120, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining a first scale factor and offset in response to one or more corresponding user inputs defining a user-selectable zoom level and pan corresponding to a rendered display of the Web page desired by a user;

determining a virtual display bounding box for the virtual display associated with the first scale factor and offset;

identifying object bounding boxes having at least a portion falling within the virtual display bounding box; and,

for each of such object bounding boxes,

retrieving content associated with that object bounding box;

clipping portions of the content that are outside the virtual display bounding box; and

applying an appropriate scale factor to the content within the virtual display bounding box to render the content on the display.

122. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the scalable content includes scalable text content, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising scaling a scalable font to render the scalable text content.

123. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein the original format of the Web page defines a height and width for the Web page, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

determining an applicable scale factor to display at least one of the width and height of the Web page substantially across a display area of the touch-sensitive display; and

employing the scale factor to render the display area.

124. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein at least a portion of the instructions comprise Java-based instructions configured to be executed on a Java

virtual machine.

125. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises XML-based content.

126. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the HTML-based Web content comprises cascaded style sheet data.

127. (New) The mobile device of claim 99, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

128. (New) A mobile device, comprising:

processing means;

wireless communications means, to facilitate wireless communication with a network via which Web content may be accessed;

a touch-sensitive display, to facilitate user input and display rendered content;

programmed circuit means; and

storage means, in which a plurality of instructions are stored,

wherein, upon execution of the instructions by at least one of the processing means and programmed circuit means, the mobile device is enabled to perform operations, including,

rendering a browser interface via which a user is enabled to request access to a Web page comprising HTML-based Web content defining an original page layout of content on the Web page;

retrieving and processing at least a portion of the HTML-based Web content to produce scalable content; and

employing the scalable content and/or data derived therefrom to,

render the Web page on the touch-sensitive display; and

re-render the Web page in response to associated user inputs

made via the touch-sensitive display means to enable the user to zoom in and out a display of the Web page.

129. (New) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the processing means includes a general-purpose processor.

130. (New) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein at least a portion of the programmed circuit means is embodied as a special-purpose processor.

131. (New) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the user to zoom in on a user-selectable portion of a display of the Web page in response to a user interface input made via the touch-sensitive display.

132. (New) The mobile device of claim 131, wherein the user interface input enables the user to define a window of a current view of the Web page on which to zoom in on.

133. (New) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the display of the Web page is re-rendered substantially in real-time to effect zooming operations.

134. (New) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to pan a display of the Web content in response to a corresponding user input made via the touch-sensitive display.

135. (New) The mobile device of claim 134, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling the display of the Web content to be panned substantially in real-time.

136. (New) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the Web content includes at least one image, and wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising enabling a user to view an image at a higher resolution than a current

resolution by tapping on the image via the touch-sensitive display, wherein in response thereto, the display is re-rendered such that the image is displayed substantially across at least one of a width and height of a display area of the touch-sensitive display.

137. (New) The mobile device of claim 128, further comprising dynamic memory having at least a portion employed for rendering purposes, wherein execution of the instructions performs further operations comprising:

building a display list via use of the scalable content and rendering display list objects on a virtual display in the dynamic memory; and

scaling display list objects to re-render the display of the Web page.

138. (New) The mobile device of claim 128, wherein the network comprises a mobile service provider network.

139. (New) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises a mobile phone.

140. (New) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein the device comprises one of a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), handheld computer, or handheld device.

141. (New) The wireless device of claim 128, wherein a portion of the scalable content comprises vector-based content.

REMARKS

The present application is a divisional of Application Serial No. 09/878,097 (now U.S. Patent No. 7,210,099). No new matter has been added, and all claims are supported by the original disclosure of 09/878,097 and other priority applications incorporated therein by reference (Application Serial Nos. 60/217,345, 60/211,019, and 09/828,511). Entry of this amendment is respectfully solicited.

Conclusion

In view of the amendments and the remarks above, Applicant respectfully submits that this application is in condition for allowance. If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone R. Alan Burnett at (425) 417-4729 or (425) 562-0923 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: June 6, 2007 /S/ R. Alan Burnett

R. Alan Burnett
Reg. No. 46,149

4108 131st Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	11045757
Filing Date:	28-Jan-2005
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Filer:	R. Burnett
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Filed as Small Entity	

Utility Filing Fees

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Claims in excess of 20	2202	63	25	1575
Independent claims in excess of 3	2201	1	100	100
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**1675**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	1844281
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	06-JUN-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	14:03:33
Application Type:	Utility

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$1675
RAM confirmation Number	8338
Deposit Account	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)

1	Preliminary Amendment	Rohrabaugh_P001XD_Preliminary_AM2.pdf	90338	no	27
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (PTO-06)	fee-info.pdf	8275	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	98613		

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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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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Substitute for Form PTO-875

Application or Docket Number	Filing Date	☐ To be Mailed
11/045,757	01/28/2005	

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

	(Column 1)	(Column 2)	SMALL ENTITY ☒		OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
FOR	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE ($)	FEE ($)		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*	X $ =		OR	X $ =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*	X $ =			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 $250 ($125 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			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

AMENDMENT		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)	SMALL ENTITY		OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
	06/06/2007	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 102	Minus	** 39	= 63	X $25 =	1575	OR	X $ =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 4	Minus	***3	= 1	X $100 =	100	OR	X $ =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE	1675	OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

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

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The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.

Legal Instrument Examiner:
Diane Williams

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PTO/SB/08a (08-03)
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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)**		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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	2	6674445		2004-06-06	Chithambaram et al.	
	3	6300947		2001-10-09	Kanevsky, Dimitri	
	4	6615212		2003-09-02	Dutta et al.	
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	1	20050144256		2005-06-30	Blumberg, Robert	
	2	20020112237		2002-08-15	Ketts, Brett R.	

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
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	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

	3	20010047428		2001-11-29	Hunter, Kevin D.	
	4	20040049598		2004-03-11	Tucker et al.	

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	1	BENJAMIN B. BEDERSON ET AL., Pad++: A Zoomable Graphical Sketchpad For Exploring Alternate Interface Physics, September 19, 1995, http://www.cs.unm.edu/pad++	☐
	2	BENJAMIN B. BEDERSON ET AL., A Zooming Web Browser, SPIE 1996, http://www.cs.umd.edu/hcil/jazz/learn/papers/spie-96-webbrowser.pdf	☐
	3	Specification for Simple Vector Format (SVF) v1.1 Jan. 16, 1995	☐
	4	Specification for Simple Vector Format (SFV) v2.0 Dec. 6, 2000, http://www.svf.org/spec.html	☐

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
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	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

	5	SVF XML http://www.svf.org/svfxml.html	☐
	6	Changes to SVF (Date unknown)	☐
	7	Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) Specification, W3C Working Draft 11-February-1999 WD-SVG-19990211, http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/ WD-SVG-19990211/ (HTML format – initial page)	☐
	8	Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) Specification, W3C Working Draft 12-April-1999 WD-SVG-19990412, http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/ WD-SVG-19990412/ (HTML format – initial page)	☐
	9	Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) 1.0 Specification, W3C Candidate Recommendation 02 November 2000	☐
	10	Introduction to SVG, part of WD-SVG-19990211, http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/ WD-SVG-19990211/intro. html#Document…	☐
	11	W3C Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) – History, http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/History	☐
	12	STEVE MULDER, Sneak Peak at SVG, 4 March 1999, http://www.webmonkey.com/99/10/index3a.html? tw=eg1999102	☐
	13	JANUS BOYE, SVG Brings Fast Vector Graphics to Web, 29 July 1999 http://www.irt.org/articles/js176/	☐
	14	Vector Markup Language (VML), World Wide Web Consortium Note 13-May-1998, NOTE-VML-19980513, http://www. w3.org/TR/1998/NOTE-VML_19980513	☐
	15	Vector Markup Language, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector_Markup_Language	☐

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)**		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

	16	Precision Graphics Markup Language (PGML), World Wide Web Consortium Note 10-April-1998, NOTE-PGML-19980410, http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/NOTE-PGML-19980410	☐

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)**		
	Application Number	11045757
	Filing Date	2005-01-28
	First Named Inventor	Rohrabaugh
	Art Unit	2176
	Examiner Name	Tran, Quoc A
	Attorney Docket Number	005207.P001XD

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).

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☐ See attached certification statement.

☐ Fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ None

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	/S/ R. Alan Burnett	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2007-05-06
Name/Print	R. Alan Burnett	Registration Number	46149

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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.

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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.

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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 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 Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	1747994
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	06-MAY-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	21:19:49
Application Type:	Utility

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed	P001XD_US_IDS_Form__SB_08a.pdf	2146532	no	6
Warnings:					

Information:					
2	NPL Documents	Pad_A_Zoomable_Graphical_Sketchpad.pdf	76948	no	30
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	NPL Documents	spie-96-webbrowser.pdf	126382	no	12
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	NPL Documents	SVF_Specification_v1-1.pdf	41512	no	9
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	NPL Documents	SVF_Specification_v2-0.pdf	131008	no	20
Warnings:					
Information:					
6	NPL Documents	SVF_XML.pdf	61130	no	18
Warnings:					
Information:					
7	NPL Documents	Change_History_SVF.pdf	10323	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
8	NPL Documents	WD-SVG-19990211.pdf	31342	no	6
Warnings:					
Information:					
9	NPL Documents	WD-SVG-19990412.pdf	31611	no	6
Warnings:					
Information:					
10	NPL Documents	SVG_1-0_Spec.pdf	4655090	no	513
Warnings:					

Information:					
11	NPL Documents	Introduction_to_SVG.pdf	12718	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
12	NPL Documents	W3C_Scalable_Vector_Graphics_History.pdf	112541	no	18
Warnings:					
Information:					
13	NPL Documents	Webmonkey_design_Sneak_Peek_at_SVG_3-4-99.pdf	41848	no	5
Warnings:					
Information:					
14	NPL Documents	SVG_Brings_Fast_Vector_Graphics_to_Web.pdf	55489	no	5
Warnings:					
Information:					
15	NPL Documents	NOTE-VML-19980513.pdf	250391	no	47
Warnings:					
Information:					
16	NPL Documents	Vector_Markup_Language-Wikipedia.pdf	8923	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
17	NPL Documents	NOTE-PGML-19980410.pdf	159737	no	31
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	7953525		

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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
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.

Attorney Docket No. 005207.P001XD

Patent

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on March 31, 2007
Date of Deposit

R. Alan Burnett
Name of Person Mailing Correspondence

R. Alan Burnett
Signature

March 31, 2007
Date

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	
Rohrabaugh et al.	Examiner: Tran, Quoc A.
Serial No. 11/045,757	Art Unit: 2176
Filed: June 8, 2001	
For: RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT	

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Sir:

Applicants respectfully request the following preliminary amendments be entered for the above-identified application.

Amendments begin on page 2.

Remarks begin on page 14.

AMENDMENT

In the Specification

Please remove paragraph [0008]

Please replace paragraph [0048] with the following amended paragraph:

[0048] A first of exemplary system infrastructure 10A for implementing the invention is shown in FIGURE 1A. Infrastructure 10A enables various clients, including wireless devices such as a cellular phone 12, a wireless-enabled PDA 14, and a wireless-enabled laptop computer 16, as well as landline computers 18, 20, and 22, to request content that is accessible via a network such as the Internet 24 to be retrieved from selected network resources, including web servers 26 and 28 and an FTP site 30, wherein the content is translated into a scalable vector representation ([[i.e.]] e.g., SVF, also referred to herein as "vectorized content") through use of a proxy server 32 and sent to the requesting client. Upon being received by the client, the vectorized content is processed and rendered using a thin client to enable a user to view the content on the client device.

Please replace paragraph [0053] with the following amended paragraph:

[0053] In addition to HTML and other markup and scripting language content, it is very common for web pages to include graphical content. In general, graphical content is usually stored in an image file or files that are external from the parent HTML document for the web page. For example, the parent HTML document may contain one or more embedded image tags that reference the location where those images are stored. As before, the graphic images may be stored locally, or may be stored on remote servers that are accessed by the web server via a WAN, or the Internet. These files will typically comprise data stored in one of several well-known graphic formats, including bitmap files (BMP), GIF (Graphics Interchange Format) files, and JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) [[JPEG]] files.

Please replace paragraph [0065] with the following amended paragraph:

[0049] The proxy server responds to client content requests by delivering content in one of the requested formats, by retrieving the content in an appropriate format from its cache, or from an upstream content source (again using standard HTTP content negotiation features), or by translating upstream content from a supported original format to SVF or the client bitmap format.

Please replace paragraph [0068] with the following amended paragraph:

[0068] The various content translators used by the proxy server accept (via HTTP PUT) or request (driven by HTTP proxy GET/POST) content in supported, but client-unsupported, formats; and return (via HTTP PUT or GET/POST response) one or more representations of that content in a client-supported format. In the embodiments illustrated in FIGURE 1A-C, two translators are used: HTML translator 58 and image translator 60. Future content types may be accommodated by new translators, by extending existing translators to cover the new content types, or by extending the ~~clients~~ client's capabilities. Standard HTTP content negotiation mechanisms are used to inform the proxy server of the ~~clients~~ client's capabilities and expectations on each request.

Please replace paragraph [0076] with the following amended paragraph:

[0076] With reference to the flowchart of FIGURE 5, the process for translating the HTML content into a scalable vector representation proceeds as follows. The process is initiated when the proxy server receives the HTML corresponding to the parent document (and frame documents, if appropriate), whereupon a pre-rendering parsing of the HTML is performed to determine where to place the various objects on the display page in a block 150. For example, elements such as tables, column

definitions, graphic images, paragraphs and line breaks are identified. If frames are included, each frame is examined in the sequential order it appears in the HTML document, or the order in which the HTML documents corresponding to the frames in a frameset are downloaded to the browser. During further processing, the actual objects are rendered in their respective positions. Some of these objects are rendered almost immediately, such as plain text, while other objects, such as graphic objects, must first be retrieved prior to being fully-rendered. With respect to tables, there are some instances in which [[the]] all of the objects corresponding to the cells in the table must be retrieved prior to rendering any of the table, while a well-designed table can be rendered incrementally. For example, by using Column grouping, the format of the corresponding table can be quickly determined by the browser. In some instances, one or more bitmaps may actually need to be fetched before the page layout can be determined.

Please replace paragraph [0086] with the following amended paragraph:

[0086] The scalable vector representation is completed in a block 160, wherein a reference is created for each object that includes or links an object's content and attributes, such as object type (e.g., text, image), object typeface, and boundary box parameters, to the object's vector. For example, object 250B is a graphic image having a vector 250D and a bounding box that is 180 pixels high and 350 pixels wide, while object 252B is a graphic image having a vector 252D and a bounding box that includes a height of 200 pixels and a width of 350 pixels. [[.]] This enables client-side operations to be performed that only initially consider the vectors, wherein if it is determined that a vector's endpoint (and/or the bounding box corresponding to the object the vector points to) would appear off of a display, there is no need to retrieve the content and attribute data linked to the vector. This concept is explained in further detail in the following section.

In the Claims

1. (Currently Amended) A method comprising:

retrieving Web content associated with a Web page having an original format defining an original page layout and attributes ~~of the Web content from an Internet site~~ in response to a request of the Web content ~~from a client~~; and

translating at least a portion of the Web content from its original format into a scalable vector representation of the Web content, wherein the scalable vector representation of the Web content ~~provides~~ supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the content that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered on a browser configured to render the translated content.

2. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the Web content comprises a Web page that is stored on [[the]] at least one Internet site in one or more markup language documents that include markup language code defining the original page layout and attributes of the Web page.

3. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said at least a portion of the Web content is translated from its original format into the scalable vector representation ~~content~~ on [[the]] a client device.

4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the Web content is translated from it original format into the scalable vector representation on a computing device that is remote from ~~the client~~ a requester, the method further comprising sending the scalable vector representation of the Web content to ~~the client~~ the requester.

5. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 4, wherein the computing device that is remote from the [[client]] requester is operated by [[the]] an Internet site that receives

a request for the Web content from [[the]] a client via the Internet, retrieves the Web content in its original format and translates ~~it~~ said at least a portion of the Web content into [[the]] a scalable vector representation ~~of the Web content~~, and returns the scalable vector representation of the Web content via [[the]] an Internet connection to the client.

6. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 4, wherein the computing device that is remote from the [[client]] requester comprises a proxy server that receives the request of the Web content from ~~the client via the Internet~~ the requester, retrieves the Web content in its original format from [[the]] at least one Internet site, translates said at least a portion of the Web content from its original format into [[the]] a scalable vector representation ~~of the Web content~~, and [[sends]] returns the scalable vector representation of the Web content ~~back to the client via the Internet~~ to the requester.

7. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 6, wherein the request comprises an originating request from a client that is proxied to the proxy server ~~the proxy server appears transparent to the client~~.

8. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the browser is configured to run on a ~~client comprises one of a~~ wireless ~~Internet~~ handheld device~~, a cellular phone, a handheld computer, a desktop computer or workstation, a laptop computer, an electronic billboard, [[or]] and a device having a display with an unconventional aspect ratio~~.

9. (Currently Amended) A ~~computer system~~ device comprising:

a processor,

a communications device coupled to the processor, to enable the ~~computer system~~ device to ~~be linked~~ access the Internet via [[the]] an Internet connection ~~to a client and an Internet site~~; and

a memory, coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of machine-executable instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the ~~computer system~~ device to perform [[the]] operations [[of]] comprising:

retrieving Web content associated with a Web page having an original format defining an original page layout and attributes ~~of the Web content from the Internet site~~ in response to a request of the Web content ~~from the client~~; and

translating at least a portion of the Web content from its original format into a scalable vector representation of the Web content, wherein the scalable vector representation of the Web content ~~provides~~ supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the content that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered on a browser configured to render the translated content.

10. (Currently Amended) The ~~computer system~~ device of claim 9, wherein execution of the plurality of the machine instructions translates the Web content from its original format into the scalable vector representation of the Web content by performing [[the]] operations [[of]] comprising:

parsing [[the]] markup language code to determine the original page layout of the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for ~~each of said plurality of text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects~~ the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for ~~each of said plurality of text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects~~ the object; and

creating a reference that links ~~each of said plurality of text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects~~ the object to its corresponding vector.

11. (Currently Amended) The ~~computer system~~ device of claim 10, wherein execution of the plurality of the machine instructions further performs the operation of translating graphic image objects from an original format into a scalable bitmap format.

12. (Currently Amended) The ~~computer system~~ device of claim 10, wherein execution of the plurality of the machine instructions further performs the operation storing attribute information pertaining to each text object, said attribute information including a color and typefont for each text object.

13. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable medium having stored thereon a plurality of machine-executable instructions that when executed by a machine performs [[the]] operations [[of]] comprising:

retrieving Web content associated with a Web page having an original format defining an original page layout and attributes ~~of the Web content from the Internet site~~ in response to a request of the Web content ~~from the client~~; and

translating at least a portion of the Web content from its original format into a scalable vector representation of the Web content, wherein the scalable vector representation of the Web content ~~provides~~ supports a scalable resolution-independent display of the content that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered on a browser configured to render the translated content.

14. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 13, wherein execution of the plurality of the machine instructions translates the Web content from its original format into the scalable vector representation of the Web content by performing [[the]] operation [[of]] comprising:

parsing [[the]] markup language code to determine the original page layout of the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for ~~each of said plurality of text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects~~ the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for ~~each of said plurality of text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects~~ the object; and

creating a reference that links ~~each of said plurality of text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects~~ the object to its corresponding vector.

15. (Original) The machine-readable medium of claim 13, wherein execution of the plurality of the machine instructions further performs the operation of translating graphic image objects from an original format into a scalable bitmap format.

16. (Currently Amended) The machine-readable medium of claim 13, wherein execution of the plurality of the machine instructions further performs the operation of storing attribute information pertaining to each text object, said attribute information including a color and typefont for each text object.

17. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the browser is configured to run on at least one of a desktop computer, workstation, and laptop computer.

18. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the browser is configured to run on a device having a display with an unconventional aspect ratio.

19. (New) The method of claim 1, further comprising:

parsing markup language code to determine the original page layout of the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of objects, including text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout; and,

for each object,

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for the object;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for the object; and

creating a reference that links the object to its corresponding vector.

20. (New) The method of claim 19, further comprising translating graphic image objects from an original format into a scalable format.

21. (New) The method of claim 19, further comprising storing attribute information pertaining to each text object, said attribute information including a color and typefont for each text object.

22. (New) The method of claim 6, wherein the requester is an Internet site.

23. (New) The method of claim 7, wherein the original request is from a wireless client that is received by a wireless service provider that proxies the request to the proxy server.

24. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the requester comprises the wireless service provider, the method further comprising:

returning the scalable vector representation of the Web content from the proxy server to the wireless service provider; and

sending the scalable vector representation of the Web content to the client via infrastructure operated by the wireless service provider.

25. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and the translated Web content supports activation of the at least one hyperlink when rendered by the browser.

26. (New) The method of claim 1, further comprising pre-translating Web content associated with selected web pages.

27. (New) The method of claim 26, further comprising:

caching translated Web content corresponding to a Web page; and

in response for a request for translated Web content corresponding to the Web page,

retrieving the translated Web content that is cached; and

returning the translated Web content to the requester.

28. (New) The method of claim 4, further comprising:

receiving information identifying a type of content requested from the requester; and

translating the Web content from its original format into the scalable vector representation to include vector-based content in accordance with the type of content requested.

29. (New) The method of claim 4, wherein the Web content includes text and layout attributes and a plurality of images, the further comprising:

sending a first portion of the scalable vector representation of Web content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first connection; and

sending a second portion of the scalable vector representation of the Web content corresponding to at least one image via a second connection.

30. (New) The method of claim 29, further comprising sending a thumbnail corresponding to the at least one image.

31. (New) The method of claim 4, wherein the Web content includes text and layout attributes and a plurality of images, the further comprising:

sending a first portion of the scalable vector representation of Web content corresponding to the text and layout attributes via a first stream in a multiplexed connection connection; and

sending a second portion of the scalable vector representation of the Web content corresponding to at least one image via a second stream in the multiplexed connection.

32. (New) The method of claim 31, further comprising sending a thumbnail corresponding to the at least one image.

33. (New) The method of claim 4, further comprising:

dividing the scalable vector representation of the Web content into a plurality of layers, each layer comprising layered content having a similar type of content associated therewith; and

sending the layered content to the requester.

34. (New) The method of claim 33, further comprising sending the layered content to the requestor via a plurality of connections.

35. (New) The method of claim 33, further comprising sending the layered content to the requestor via a plurality of streams in a multiplexed connection.

36. (New) The device of claim 9, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and the translated Web content supports activation of the at least one hyperlink when rendered by the browser.

37. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 13, wherein the Web page includes at least one hyperlink, and the translated Web content supports activation of the at least one hyperlink when rendered by the browser.

38. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 13, wherein at least a portion of the machine-instructions comprise Java-based instructions configured to be executed on a Java virtual machine.

39. (New) The machine-readable medium of claim 13, wherein machine-instructions are embodied as a browser plug-in.

REMARKS

The present application is a divisional of Application Serial No. 09/878,097. This amendment is made to correct minor inadvertent typographical errors, and add additional claims to cover aspects of the disclosed subject matter. No new matter has been added, and all claims are supported by the original disclosure of 09/878,097 and other priority applications incorporated therein by reference (Application Serial Nos. 60/217,345, 60/211,019, and 09/828,511). Entry of this amendment is respectfully solicited.

Conclusion

In view of the amendments and the remarks above, Applicant respectfully submits that this application is in condition for allowance. If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone R. Alan Burnett at (425) 417-4729 or (425) 562-0923 so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

LAW OFFICE OF R. ALAN BURNETT, PS

Date: March 31, 2007

R. Alan Burnett
Reg. No. 46,149

4108 131st Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	11045757
Filing Date:	28-Jan-2005
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Filer:	R. Burnett
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Filed as Small Entity	

Utility Filing Fees

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Claims in excess of 20	2202	19	25	475
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
		Total in USD ($)		**475**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	1643601
Application Number:	11045757
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	4819
Title of Invention:	Resolution independent vector display of internet content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Customer Number:	8791
Filer:	R. Burnett
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	7342.P001XD
Receipt Date:	31-MAR-2007
Filing Date:	28-JAN-2005
Time Stamp:	16:12:06
Application Type:	Utility

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$475
RAM confirmation Number	1970
Deposit Account	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)

1	Preliminary Amendment	Rohrabaugh_P001XD_Preliminary_AM.pdf	6435065	no	14
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (PTO-06)	fee-info.pdf	8140	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	6443205		

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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.

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Effective December 8, 2004

11/045,757

Pre.

AMENDMENT 3/31/07	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA
Total	* 39	Minus	** 20	= 19
Independent	* 3	Minus	*** 3	=
FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM ☐				

RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE		RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE
X$ 25=	475	OR	X$50=	
X100=		OR	X200=	
+180=		OR	+360=	
TOTAL ADDIT. FEE	pd	OR	TOTAL ADDIT. FEE	

AMENDMENT	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA
Total	*	Minus	**	=
Independent	*	Minus	***	=
FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM ☐				

RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE		RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE
X$ 25=		OR	X$50=	
X100=		OR	X200=	
+180=		OR	+360=	
TOTAL ADDIT. FEE		OR	TOTAL ADDIT. FEE	

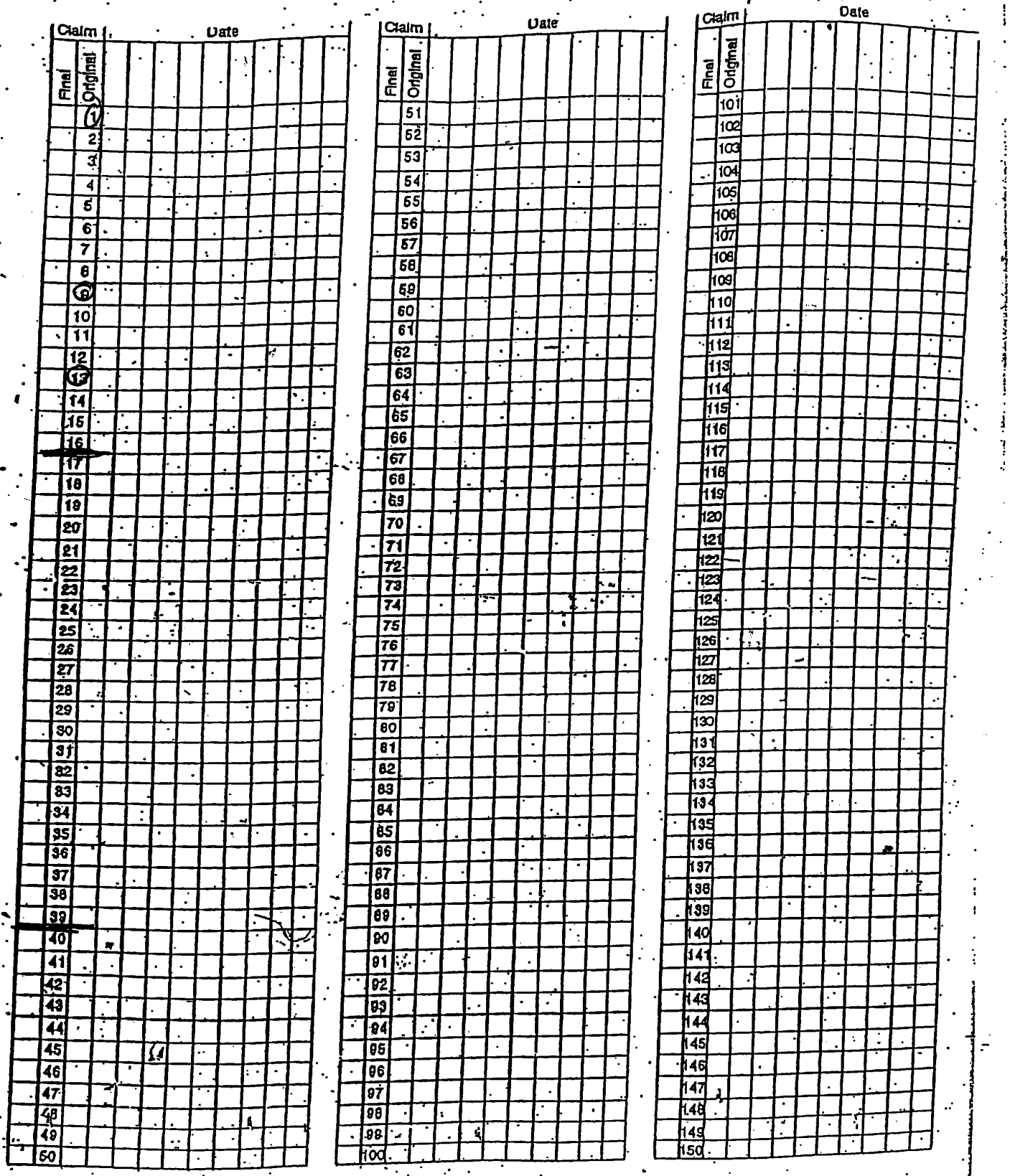
AMENDMENT	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA
Total	*	Minus	**	=
Independent	*	Minus	***	=
FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM ☐				

RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE		RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE
X$ 25=		OR	X$50=	
X100=		OR	X200=	
+180=		OR	+360=	
TOTAL ADDIT. FEE		OR	TOTAL ADDIT. FEE	

AMENDMENT	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA
Total	*	Minus	**	=
Independent	*	Minus	***	=
FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM ☐				

RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE		RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE
X$ 25=		OR	X$50=	
X100=		OR	X200=	
+180=		OR	+360=	

11/045,757



3-9/3

If more than 160 claims or 10 actions staple additional sheet here

(LEFT INSIDE)

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 NUMBER	FILING OR 371 (c) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
11/045,757	01/28/2005	Gary B. Rohrabaugh	7342.P001XD

CONFIRMATION NO. 4819

08791
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SEVENTH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030

OC000000019250770

Date Mailed: 06/13/2006

NOTICE REGARDING POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 05/22/2006 . The Power of Attorney in this application is not accepted for the reason(s) listed below:

- The Power of Attorney is from an assignee and the Certificate required by 37 CFR 3.73(b) has not been received.

VICTORIA VAN
PTOSS (703) 305-0677

OFFICE COPY

IFW

PTO/SB/81 (01-06)
Approved for use through 12/31/2008. OMB 0651-0035
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

POWER OF ATTORNEY and CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS INDICATION FORM

Application Number	11/045,757
Filing Date	01-28-2005
First Named Inventor	Gary Rohrabaugh
Title	Resolution Independent Vector ...
Art Unit	2176
Examiner Name	HERNDON, HEATHER R
Attorney Docket Number	7342.P001XD

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the above-identified application.

I hereby appoint:

☑ Practitioners associated with the Customer Number: 59860

OR

☐ Practitioner(s) named below:

Name	Registration Number

as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the application identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the above-identified application to:

☑ The address associated with the above-mentioned Customer Number:

OR

☐ The address associated with Customer Number:

OR

☐ Firm or Individual Name					
Address					
City		State		Zip	
Country					
Telephone		Email			

I am the:

☐ Applicant/Inventor.

☑ Assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71.
Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)

SIGNATURE of Applicant or Assignee of Record

Signature	Gary Bruce Rohrabaugh	Date	05-15-2006
Name	Gary Bruce Rohrabaugh	Telephone	360 671 3181
Title and Company			

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

☐ *Total of 1 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.31, 1.32 and 1.33. 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 3 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.

JRW

PTO/SB/83 (01-06)
Approved for use through 12/31/2008. OMB 0651-0035
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.

REQUEST FOR WITHDRAWAL AS ATTORNEY OR AGENT AND CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

Application Number	11/045,757
Filing Date	January 28, 2005
First Named Inventor	Gary B. Rohrabaugh
Art Unit	2161
Examiner Name	Not Yet Assigned
Attorney Docket Number	007342.P001XD

To: Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Please withdraw me as attorney or agent for the above identified patent application, and

☑ all the attorneys/agents of record.

☐ the attorneys/agents (with registration numbers) listed on the attached paper(s), or

☐ the attorneys/agents associated with Customer Number 08791

NOTE: This box can only be checked when the power of attorney of record in the application is to all the practitioners associated with a customer number.

The reasons for this request are: Client Instructions.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

1. ☐ The correspondence address is NOT affected by this withdrawal.
2. ☑ Change the correspondence address and direct all future correspondence to:

☐ The address associated with Customer Number:

OR

☑ Firm or Individual Name	Gary Rohrabaugh				
Address	112 Ohio Street, Suite 202				
City	Bellingham	State	WA	Zip	98225
Country	USA				
Telephone	(360) 676-0999	Email	gary@softsource.com		
Signature					
Name	James T. Go	Registration No.	40,621		
Date	January 31, 2006	Telephone No.	(206) 292-8600		

NOTE: Withdrawal is effective when approved rather than when received. Unless there are at least 30 days between approval of withdrawal and the expiration date of a time period for response or possible extension period, the request to withdraw is normally disapproved.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.36. 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. 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.

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. 7342.P001XD
(maximum 12 characters)
First Named Inventor Rohrabaugh et al.

Title: RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT

Express Mail Label No. EV320121540US

ADDRESS TO: **Commissioner for Patents**
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1. [X] **Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)**
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)

2. [X] **Applicant Claims Small Entity Status. (37 CFR 1.27)**

3. [X] **Specification (Total Pages 41)**
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
- Descriptive Title of the Invention
- Cross Reference to Related Applications
- Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
- Reference sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix
- Background of the Invention
- Brief Summary of the Invention
- Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
- Detailed Description
- Claim(s)
- Abstract of the Disclosure

4. [X] **Drawings(s) (35 USC 113) (Total Sheets 22)**

5. [X] **Oath or Declaration (Total Pages 4)**

   a. [ ] Newly Executed (Original or Copy)

   b. [X] **Copy from a Prior Application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) (for Continuation/Divisional with Box 18 completed)**

      i. [ ] DELETIONS OF INVENTOR(S) Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

   c. [ ] Unsigned.

6. [ ] Application Data Sheet. (37 CFR 1.76)

7. [ ] CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table or Computer Program (Appendix)

8. [ ] Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission
(if applicable, all necessary)
   a. [ ] Computer Readable Form (CRF)
   b. [ ] Specification Sequence Listing on:
      i. _____ CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or
      ii. _____ paper
   c. [ ] Statements verifying identity of above copies

Based on Form PTO/SB/05 (08-03) as modified by BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP on 07/31/04.

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

9. _____ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & documents(s))
10. _____ a. Separate 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (where there is an assignee)
_X_ **b. Power of Attorney**
11. _____ English Translation Document (if applicable)
12. _X_ **a. Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 (or PTO/SB/08)**
_X_ **b. Copies of IDS Citations**
13. _____ Preliminary Amendment
14. _X_ **Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized)**
15. _____ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed)
16. _____ Nonpublication Request under 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2)(B)(i). Applicant must attach form PTO/SB/35 or its equivalent.
17A. _____ Claim for Foreign Priority
17B. _X_ **Other: REQUEST UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.32(c)(3)**

17C. _X_ **Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.136(a)(3), applicant(s) hereby request and authorize the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to (1) treat any concurrent or future reply that requires a petition for extension of time as incorporating a petition for extension of time for the appropriate length of time and (2) charge all required fees, including extension of time fees and fees under 37 C.F.R. 1.16 and 1.17, to Deposit Account No. 02-2666.**

18. **If a CONTINUING APPLICATION,** check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in the first sentence of the specification following the title (e.g., by way of preliminary amendment), or in an Application Data Sheet Under 37 C.F.R. 1.76:

___ Continuation _X_ Divisional ____ Continuation-in-part (CIP)
Of Prior Application No.: 09/878,097 Examiner Quoc A. Tran Group Art Unit 2176
(which is a ___ continuation/ ___ divisional/ _X_ CIP of prior application no. 09/828,511 ,
which is a ___ continuation/ ___ divisional/ ___ CIP of prior application no. _____) (List entire chain of priority)

Applicant(s): Also include a Preliminary Amendment to amend the specification to claim priority.
For CONTINUATION AND DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 5b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

19. Correspondence Address
_X_ Customer Number or Bar Code Label 08791
and (Insert Customer No. or Attach Bar Code Label here)
_X_ Correspondence Address Below
NAME R. Alan Burnett
BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP
ADDRESS 12400 Wilshire Boulevard
Seventh Floor
CITY Los Angeles STATE California ZIP CODE 90025
Country U.S.A. TELEPHONE (206) 292-8600 FAX (206) 292-8606

Name (PRINT/TYPE): R. Alan Burnett Registration No.: 46,149
Signature: _____ Date: Jan 28, 2005

Based on Form PTO/SB/05 (08-03) as modified by BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP on 07/31/04.

FEE TRANSMITTAL FOR FY 2005

Effective on 12/08/2004. Fees pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (H.R. 4818).

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT ($) 500.00

Complete if Known:
Application No. New Patent Application
Filing Date Herewith
First Named Inventor Rohrabaugh et al.
Examiner Name
Art Unit
Attorney Docket No. 7342.P001XD

X Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27.

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

X Check ____ Credit Card ____ Money Order ____ None ____ Other (please identify)

X Deposit Account
Deposit Account Number : 02-2666
Deposit Account Name: ____

X The Director is Authorized to do the following with respect to the above-identified Deposit Account:
- ____ Charge fee(s) indicated below.
- X Charge any additional fee(s) or underpayment of fee(s) during the pendency of this application.
- ____ Charge fee(s) indicated below except for the filing fee
- X Credit any overpayments.
- X Any concurrent or future reply that requires a petition for extension of time should be treated as incorporating an appropriate petition for extension of time and all required fees should be charged.

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.

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description		Fees Paid ($)
1011	300	2011	150	Utility application filing fee	1,000/500	150
1111	500	2111	250	Utility search fee		250
1311	200	2311	100	Utility examination fee		100
1012	200	2012	100	Design application filing fee	430/215	
1112	100	2112	50	Design search fee		
1312	130	2312	65	Design examination fee		
1013	200	2013	100	Plant filing fee	660/330	
1113	300	2113	150	Plant search fee		
1313	160	2313	80	Plant examination fee		
1004	300	2004	150	Reissue filing fee	1,400/700	
1114	500	2114	250	Reissue search fee		
1314	600	2314	300	Reissue examination fee		
1005	200	2005	100	Provisional application filing fee		

SUBTOTAL (1) $ 500

Based on Form PTO/SB/17 (12-04) as modified by BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP on 12/13/04

2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES

			Extra Claims		Fee from below		Fees Paid ($)
Total Claims	16	**– 20 or HP =**	0	**X**	50	=	0
HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20							
Independent Claims	3	**– 3 or HP =**	0	**X**	200	=	0
HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3							
Multiple Dependent Claims						=	

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description
1202	50	2202	25	Each claim over 20
1201	200	2201	100	Each independent claim over 3
1203	360	2203	180	Multiple dependent claims, if not paid
1204	200	2204	100	Reissue: each claim over 20 and more than in the original patent
1205	50	2205	25	Reissue: each independent claim more than in the original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) $ 0

3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $250 ($125 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).

Total Sheets		Extra Sheets		Number of each add'l 50 or fraction thereof		Fee from below	Fees paid ($)
63	– 100 =	0	/ 50 =	0	(round up to whole number) X	250	0

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description: Application size fee for each additional group of 50 sheets beyond initial 100 sheets (count spec & drawings except sequences & program listings):
1081	250	2081	125	Utility
1082	250	2082	125	Design
1083	250	2083	125	Plant
1084	250	2084	125	Reissue

SUBTOTAL (3) $ 0

Based on Form PTO/SB/17 (12-04) as modified by BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP on 12/13/04

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

4. OTHER FEE(S)

Fees Paid ($)

Non-English Specification, $130 fee (no small entity discount) _____

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description	
1051	130	2051	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	_____
1052	50	2052	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	_____
1053	130	1053	130	Non-English specification	_____
1812	2,520	1812	2,520	For filing a request for ex parte reexamination	_____
1813	8,800	1813	8,800	Request for inter parties reexamination	_____
1804	920*	1804	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	_____
1805	1,840*	1805	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	_____
1251	120	2251	60	Extension for reply within first month	_____
1252	450	2252	225	Extension for reply within second month	_____
1253	1,020	2253	510	Extension for reply within third month	_____
1254	1,590	2254	795	Extension for reply within fourth month	_____
1255	2,160	2255	1,080	Extension for reply within fifth month	_____
1401	500	2401	250	Notice of Appeal	_____
1402	500	2402	250	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	_____
1403	1,000	2403	500	Request for oral hearing	_____
1451	1,510	1451	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	_____
1452	500	2452	250	Petition to revive – unavoidable	_____
1453	1,500	2453	750	Petition to revive - unintentional	_____
1501	1,400	2501	700	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	_____
1502	800	2502	400	Design issue fee	_____
1503	1100	2503	550	Plant issue fee	_____
1462	400	1462	400	Petitions to the Commissioner (CFR 1.17(f) Group I)	_____
1463	200	1463	200	Petitions to the Commissioner (CFR 1.17(g) Group II)	_____
1464	130	1464	130	Petitions to the Commissioner (CFR 1.17(h) Group III)	_____
1807	50	1807	50	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)	_____
1806	180	1806	180	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	_____
8021	40	8021	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	_____
1809	790	2809	395	For filing a submission after final rejection (see 37 CFR 1.129(a))	_____
1814	130	2814	65	Statutory Disclaimer	_____
1810	790	2810	395	For each additional invention to be examined (see 37 CFR 1.129(b))	_____
1801	790	2801	395	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	_____
1802	900	1802	900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	_____
1504	300	1504	300	Publication fee for early, voluntary, or normal pub.	_____
1505	300	1505	300	Publication fee for republication	_____
1803	130	1803	130	Request for voluntary publication or republication	_____
1808	130	1808	130	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(i) (except provisionals)	_____
1454	1,370	1454	1,370	Acceptance of unintentionally delayed claim for priority	_____

Other fee (specify) _____ _____

Other fee (specify) _____ _____

SUBTOTAL (4) $ 0

*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBMITTED BY:

Typed or Printed Name: R. Alan Burnett

Signature: R Alan Burnett **Date:** Jan 28, 2005

Reg. Number: 46,149 **Telephone Number:** 206-292-8600

Send to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Based on Form PTO/SB/17 (12-04) as modified by BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP on 12/13/04

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. 7342.P001XD
(maximum 12 characters)
First Named Inventor Rohrabaugh et al.

Title: RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT

Express Mail Label No. EV320121540US

ADDRESS TO:	**Commissioner for Patents** **P.O. Box 1450** **Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450**

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1. [X] **Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)**
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)

2. [X] **Applicant Claims Small Entity Status. (37 CFR 1.27)**

3. [X] **Specification (Total Pages 41)**
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
- Descriptive Title of the Invention
- Cross Reference to Related Applications
- Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
- Reference sequence listing, a table, or a computer program listing appendix
- Background of the Invention
- Brief Summary of the Invention
- Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
- Detailed Description
- Claim(s)
- Abstract of the Disclosure

4. [X] **Drawings(s) (35 USC 113) (Total Sheets 22)**

5. [X] **Oath or Declaration (Total Pages 4)**

   a. [ ] Newly Executed (Original or Copy)

   b. [X] **Copy from a Prior Application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) (for Continuation/Divisional with Box 18 completed)**

      i. [ ] DELETIONS OF INVENTOR(S) Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

   c. [ ] Unsigned.

6. [ ] Application Data Sheet. (37 CFR 1.76)

7. [ ] CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table or Computer Program (Appendix)

8. [ ] Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)
   a. [ ] Computer Readable Form (CRF)
   b. [ ] Specification Sequence Listing on:
      i. [ ] CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or
      ii. [ ] paper
   c. [ ] Statements verifying identity of above copies

Based on Form PTO/SB/05 (08-03) as modified by BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP on 07/31/04.

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

9. _____ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & documents(s))
10. _____ a. Separate 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (where there is an assignee)
_X_ **b. Power of Attorney**
11. _____ English Translation Document (if applicable)
12. _X_ **a. Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 (or PTO/SB/08)**
_X_ **b. Copies of IDS Citations**
13. _____ Preliminary Amendment
14. _X_ **Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized)**
15. _____ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed)
16. _____ Nonpublication Request under 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2)(B)(i). Applicant must attach form PTO/SB/35 or its equivalent.
17A. _____ Claim for Foreign Priority
17B. _X_ **Other: REQUEST UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.32(c)(3)**

17C. _X_ **Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.136(a)(3), applicant(s) hereby request and authorize the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to (1) treat any concurrent or future reply that requires a petition for extension of time as incorporating a petition for extension of time for the appropriate length of time and (2) charge all required fees, including extension of time fees and fees under 37 C.F.R. 1.16 and 1.17, to Deposit Account No. 02-2666.**

18. **If a CONTINUING APPLICATION,** check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in the first sentence of the specification following the title (e.g., by way of preliminary amendment), or in an Application Data Sheet Under 37 C.F.R. 1.76:

___ Continuation _X_ Divisional ____ Continuation-in-part (CIP)
Of Prior Application No.: 09/878,097 Examiner Quoc A. Tran Group Art Unit 2176
(which is a ___ continuation/ ___ divisional/ _X_ CIP of prior application no. 09/828,511,
which is a ___ continuation/ ___ divisional/ ___ CIP of prior application no. _____) (List entire chain of priority)

Applicant(s): Also include a Preliminary Amendment to amend the specification to claim priority.
For CONTINUATION AND DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 5b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

19. Correspondence Address
_X_ Customer Number or Bar Code Label 08791
and (Insert Customer No. or Attach Bar Code Label here)
_X_ Correspondence Address Below
NAME R. Alan Burnett
BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP
ADDRESS 12400 Wilshire Boulevard
Seventh Floor
CITY Los Angeles STATE California ZIP CODE 90025
Country U.S.A. TELEPHONE (206) 292-8600 FAX (206) 292-8606

Name (PRINT/TYPE): R. Alan Burnett Registration No.: 46,149
Signature: _____ Date: Jan 28, 2005

Based on Form PTO/SB/05 (08-03) as modified by BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP on 07/31/04.

FEE TRANSMITTAL FOR FY 2005

Effective on 12/08/2004. Fees pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (H.R. 4818).

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT ($) 500.00

Complete if Known:
Application No. New Patent Application
Filing Date Herewith
First Named Inventor Rohrabaugh et al.
Examiner Name
Art Unit
Attorney Docket No. 7342.P001XD

X Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27.

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

X Check ____ Credit Card ____ Money Order ____ None ____ Other (please identify)

X Deposit Account
Deposit Account Number : 02-2666
Deposit Account Name: ____

X The Director is Authorized to do the following with respect to the above-identified Deposit Account:
- ____ Charge fee(s) indicated below.
- X Charge any additional fee(s) or underpayment of fee(s) during the pendency of this application.
- ____ Charge fee(s) indicated below except for the filing fee
- X Credit any overpayments.
- X Any concurrent or future reply that requires a petition for extension of time should be treated as incorporating an appropriate petition for extension of time and all required fees should be charged.

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.

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description		Fees Paid ($)
1011	300	2011	150	Utility application filing fee	1,000/500	150
1111	500	2111	250	Utility search fee		250
1311	200	2311	100	Utility examination fee		100
1012	200	2012	100	Design application filing fee	430/215	
1112	100	2112	50	Design search fee		
1312	130	2312	65	Design examination fee		
1013	200	2013	100	Plant filing fee	660/330	
1113	300	2113	150	Plant search fee		
1313	160	2313	80	Plant examination fee		
1004	300	2004	150	Reissue filing fee	1,400/700	
1114	500	2114	250	Reissue search fee		
1314	600	2314	300	Reissue examination fee		
1005	200	2005	100	Provisional application filing fee		

SUBTOTAL (1) $ 500

Based on Form PTO/SB/17 (12-04) as modified by BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP on 12/13/04

2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES

			Extra Claims		Fee from below		Fees Paid ($)
Total Claims	16	**– 20 or HP =**	0	**X**	50	=	0
HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20							
Independent Claims	3	**– 3 or HP =**	0	**X**	200	=	0
HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3							
Multiple Dependent Claims						=	

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description
1202	50	2202	25	Each claim over 20
1201	200	2201	100	Each independent claim over 3
1203	360	2203	180	Multiple dependent claims, if not paid
1204	200	2204	100	Reissue: each claim over 20 and more than in the original patent
1205	50	2205	25	Reissue: each independent claim more than in the original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) $ 0

3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $250 ($125 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).

Total Sheets		Extra Sheets		Number of each add'l 50 or fraction thereof		Fee from below		Fees paid ($)
63	– 100 =	0	/ 50 =	0	(round up to whole number) X	250		0

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description: **Application size fee for each additional group of 50 sheets beyond initial 100 sheets** (count spec & drawings except sequences & program listings):
1081	250	2081	125	Utility
1082	250	2082	125	Design
1083	250	2083	125	Plant
1084	250	2084	125	Reissue

SUBTOTAL (3) $ 0

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FEE CALCULATION (continued)

4. OTHER FEE(S)

Non-English Specification, $130 fee (no small entity discount) — Fees Paid ($) _____

Large Entity Fee Code	Large Entity Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee Code	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Description	Fees Paid ($)
1051	130	2051	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
1052	50	2052	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
1053	130	1053	130	Non-English specification	
1812	2,520	1812	2,520	For filing a request for ex parte reexamination	
1813	8,800	1813	8,800	Request for inter parties reexamination	
1804	920*	1804	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
1805	1,840*	1805	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
1251	120	2251	60	Extension for reply within first month	
1252	450	2252	225	Extension for reply within second month	
1253	1,020	2253	510	Extension for reply within third month	
1254	1,590	2254	795	Extension for reply within fourth month	
1255	2,160	2255	1,080	Extension for reply within fifth month	
1401	500	2401	250	Notice of Appeal	
1402	500	2402	250	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
1403	1,000	2403	500	Request for oral hearing	
1451	1,510	1451	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
1452	500	2452	250	Petition to revive – unavoidable	
1453	1,500	2453	750	Petition to revive - unintentional	
1501	1,400	2501	700	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
1502	800	2502	400	Design issue fee	
1503	1100	2503	550	Plant issue fee	
1462	400	1462	400	Petitions to the Commissioner (CFR 1.17(f) Group I)	
1463	200	1463	200	Petitions to the Commissioner (CFR 1.17(g) Group II)	
1464	130	1464	130	Petitions to the Commissioner (CFR 1.17(h) Group III)	
1807	50	1807	50	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)	
1806	180	1806	180	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	
8021	40	8021	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
1809	790	2809	395	For filing a submission after final rejection (see 37 CFR 1.129(a))	
1814	130	2814	65	Statutory Disclaimer	
1810	790	2810	395	For each additional invention to be examined (see 37 CFR 1.129(b))	
1801	790	2801	395	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
1802	900	1802	900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	
1504	300	1504	300	Publication fee for early, voluntary, or normal pub.	
1505	300	1505	300	Publication fee for republication	
1803	130	1803	130	Request for voluntary publication or republication	
1808	130	1808	130	Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(i) (except provisionals)	
1454	1,370	1454	1,370	Acceptance of unintentionally delayed claim for priority	

Other fee (specify) _____ _____

Other fee (specify) _____ _____

SUBTOTAL (4) $ 0

*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBMITTED BY:

Typed or Printed Name: R. Alan Burnett

Signature: R Alan Burnett **Date:** Jan 28, 2005

Reg. Number: 46,149 **Telephone Number:** 206-292-8600

Send to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Based on Form PTO/SB/17 (12-04) as modified by BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP on 12/13/04

Attorney Docket No.: 7342.P001XD Patent Application

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT

INVENTORS

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Adrian Villarreal
(Typed or printed name of person mailing paper or fee)

(Signature of person mailing paper or fee)

January 28, 2005
(Date signed)

RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application is a Divisional Application of U.S. Application No. 09/878,097, filed June 8, 2001, which is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Non-Provisional Application No. 09/828,511, filed April 7, 2001, entitled "RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT," the benefit of the filing date of which is claimed under 35 U.S.C. § 120. This application further claims the benefit of the filing dates of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/211,019, filed June 12, 2000, entitled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT DISPLAY OF HTML AND XML CONTENT" and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/217,345, filed July 11, 2000, entitled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SELECTION, RETRIEVAL, AND CONVERSION OF COMPUTER CONTENT TO VECTOR FORMAT FOR RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT DISPLAY," under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0003] The invention relates generally to translation of Internet and World Wide Web content to scalable vector representation. More particularly, the invention relates to apparatus and methods for zoom enabling the display of content in an Internet information browser by

retrieving and translating HyperText Markup Language (HTML), eXtensible Markup Language (XML), and other Internet content to vector representations of that content.

Description of the Related Art

[0004] Text only Internet information browsers began as a project at the CERN, European Organization for Nuclear Research, facility in Geneva Switzerland. From its inception the intent was to provide a mesh or web of access to data with a common user interface. Browsers moved from the academic environment when NCSA, the National Center for Supercomputing Applications at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign developed Mosaic, an Internet information browser and World Wide Web client.

[0005] Internet content is stored in multiple file formats. These formats include HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) and XML (eXtended Markup Language) as well as graphic file format GIF (Graphics Interchange Format) and JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group). These four file formats constitute the majority of Internet content. Font size and resizing display area for content can alter the size of the display of Internet content in existing browsers. The majority of Internet content displays as a flat single resolution with no browser support for zoom.

[0006] Much of the Internet content has been designed for display on desktop computers with a single target resolution. Even though HTML has the ability to adapt to changes in screen resolution, major Internet content providers have chosen to create their Web pages using fixed resolution structures, such as tables. This gives them the ability to control the look and feel of their Web sites. This fixed resolution approach has evolved to the point that the fixed resolution layout of Web pages has become the most common method to brand or uniquely identify Web sites. While this fixed resolution approach is good for site branding and product differentiation it does present a daunting technical problem for display of Internet content (designed for desktop computers) on small screen, low resolution, or different aspect ratio devices, such as cell phones and hand held computers.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] A method and apparatus for supporting resolution independent vector display of Internet content is disclosed. According to one embodiment, novel client processing of Web content is provided. The client receives requested Web content and displays a vector representation of the requested Web content that substantially retains page layout and/or graphics associated with the requested Web content.

[0008] According to another embodiment, novel server processing of Web content is provided. First, the server receives a request for Web content from a client. The requested Web content is then translated into a scalable vector format to produce vector-formatted Web content corresponding to the requested Web content. The vector format enables the client to substantially retain an original page layout within a set of layouts originally intended to be associated with the requested Web content by including page layout information in a vector database. Finally, the vector-formatted Web content is provided to the client.

[0009] Other features of the present invention will be apparent from the accompanying drawings and from the detailed description that follows.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] The appended claims set forth the features of the invention with particularity. The invention, together with its advantages, may be best understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings of which:

[0011] Figure 1A is a block schematic diagram illustrating a first exemplary system infrastructure in accordance with the present invention in which content translation services are performed by a third-party proxy service that translates content requested from a client that is retrieved from one or more network resources into a scalable vector representation and delivers the translated content to the client;

[0012] FIGURE 1B is a block schematic diagram illustrating a second exemplary system infrastructure in which the translation of content is performed at a content provider's web site and delivered directly to the requesting client;

[0013] FIGURE 1C is a block schematic diagram illustrating a third exemplary system infrastructure in which content received from one or more network sources is translated into a scalable vector representation at the client;

[0014] FIGURE 2A is a flowchart illustrating how data is retrieved, processed and transferred in accordance with the system infrastructure of FIGURE 1A;

[0015] FIGURE 2B is a flowchart illustrating how data is retrieved, processed and transferred in accordance with the system infrastructure of FIGURE 1B;

[0016] FIGURE 2C is a flowchart illustrating how data is retrieved, processed and transferred in accordance with the system infrastructure of FIGURE 1C;

[0017] FIGURE 3 is a block schematic diagram illustrating an exemplary architecture corresponding to the proxy server of FIGURE 1A;

[0018] FIGURE 4A is a representation of an exemplary web page has displayed on a conventional browser;

[0019] FIGURE 4B is a schematic diagram illustrates various objects that are generated based on the HTML code of the web page of FIGURE 4A;

[0020] FIGURE 4C is a schematic diagram illustrating a set of vectors and bounding boxes corresponding to the objects generated in FIGURE 4B;

[0021] FIGURE 4D is a schematic diagram illustrating how various vectors and bounding boxes may be defined in accordance with the invention;

[0022] FIGURE 4E is a representation of the web page of FIGURE 4A after it has been offset and scaled in accordance with the invention;

[0023] FIGURE 4F is a schematic diagram illustrating new datum points and bounding boxes corresponding to the scaled and offset web page;

[0024] FIGURE 4G is a schematic diagram illustrating new vectors and bounding box parameters for a pair of objects in the scaled and offset web page;

[0025] FIGURE 5 is a flowchart illustrating the logic used by the invention when translating content into a scalable vector representation of that content;

[0026] FIGURE 6 is a flowchart illustrating client-side operations that are performed to create a rendered display page based on the translated content the client receives and user-input;

[0027] FIGURES 7A and 7B are representations of a nominal and a zoomed in column view of an exemplary web page as they might appear on a Palm device;

[0028] FIGURE 8A and 8B are representation of nominal and zoomed in view of an exemplary graphic image as they might appear on the Palm device;

[0029] FIGURE 9A and 9B are representations of a nominal and zoomed in view of a text portion of a web page as they might appear on the Palm device; and

[0030] FIGURE 10 illustrates an exemplary computer system that may be used for implementing various aspects of embodiments of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0031] Apparatus and methods are described for creating resolution independent vector display of Internet content to allow it to be scaled (zoomed) larger and smaller for better viewing or to fit any resolution or screen size. In addition, infrastructure and methods are provided for delivering such content to clients.

[0032] In the following description, for the purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It will be apparent, however, to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without some of these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form.

[0033] The present invention includes various operations, which will be described below. The operations of the present invention may be performed by hardware components or may be embodied in machine-executable instructions, which may be used to cause a general-purpose or special-purpose processor or logic circuits programmed with the instructions to perform the operations. Alternatively, the operations may be performed by a combination of hardware and software.

[0034] The present invention may be provided as a computer program product that may include one or more machine-readable mediums having stored thereon instructions, which may be used to program a computer (or other electronic devices) to perform a process according to the present invention. The machine-readable medium may include, but is not limited to, floppy diskettes, optical disks, CD-ROMs, and magneto-optical disks, ROMs, RAMs, EPROMs, EEPROMs, magnetic or optical cards, flash memory, or other type of media / machine-readable medium suitable for storing electronic instructions. Moreover, the present invention may also be downloaded as a computer program product, wherein the program may be transferred from a remote computer (e.g., a server) to a requesting computer (e.g., a client) by way of data signals embodied in a carrier wave or other propagation

medium via a communication link (e.g., a modem or network connection). Accordingly, herein, a carrier wave shall be regarded as comprising a machine-readable medium.

[0035] Client Overview

[0036] According to one embodiment, an ultra-thin client-side viewer provides the graphics, linking, caching, and function handling capabilities necessary for extending the web to almost any platform. It is designed as a lightweight browser (micro-browser) running directly on device operating systems. In alternative embodiments, the client-side viewer may be deployed as a standard browser plug-in, or Java applet for extending browser functionality. In one embodiment, the client-side viewer attains its small size and efficiency by taking advantage of the power of SVF (Simple Vector Format) to describe almost any current web content. SVF files can be handled with a tiny fraction of the client code required by normal web browsers because current browsers must interpret a large and growing number of file types and their idiosyncrasies. SVF was originally designed to handle a superset of the most commonly used file formats in the complex world of CAD. It can accommodate not only new graphical functions, but the storage and transfer of almost any foreseeable new functional capability. SVF has been under consideration by the W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) for adoption as a standard for vector content on the World Wide Web.

[0037] By working tightly with a server-side content translator, web content and functionality can be passed seamlessly to the end user platform without any degradation in the look or feel of the output. In addition, because the resulting file graphics are handled as vectors, the end user can control real time changes in the size of text and graphics as well as what portion of the file is viewable in the display. This "zoom and pan" capability, familiar to CAD and other vector content software users, adds dramatically to the usability of non-standard display sizes. For very small displays, real time zooming and panning allows the user to see graphics and text at sizes that make them easily readable, and then "back up" to view an entire page for context or pan in any direction for navigation. Because the client-side

viewer manipulates vectors, there is no loss in quality as the display is zoomed. The graphics rendering engine within the client is so efficient that file manipulation happens in a fraction of a second. There is no perceptible wait for the user as the file is resized, or the window is repositioned. Content created for one display resolution now can be sized, real time, for any other display without degradation. Besides making small displays eminently usable, this technology extends web content into some surprising new arenas. For example, it enables normal desktop displays to be effective for individuals with visual impairment, or for content designed for 640X480 standard PC monitors to be shown without degradation on web billboards now appearing in cities like Seattle and San Francisco.

[0038] With a client of such extraordinary power packed in a tiny footprint, end user device manufacturers can free up valuable memory space for pre-fetching, caching and pre-loading content, dramatically improving performance for use in low bandwidth and portable applications. In the example of a wireless handheld device where expensive flash memory must be used instead of more cost effective bulk storage technology, the difference between consuming 10's of megabytes of flash memory with a standard browser versus running the client-side viewer described herein is dramatic.

[0039] Those "saved" megabytes of memory are now available for impressive interfaces, caching of often used content, and pre-fetching of intelligently selected linked files or pre-loading of content for targeted applications. For example, in a mapping application, the map tiles surrounding the viewed map could be downloaded and stored while the user was working with the initial tile, enabling an experience remarkably free from the current frustrations of waiting for a new map to be transferred for even the smallest change in magnification or coverage. If the user knows ahead of time what city they will visit on a business trip, maps and additional travel information in great detail could also be pre-loaded using a high bandwidth connection at home or in the office before heading out to shop or conduct business in the city. Additionally, SVF is a more efficient way to store web content. Resulting content files are reduced in size by anywhere from 20 to 80 percent over their

source. SVF is also very compressible. With target file size reduction in the range of 90%, SVF files can take up as little as $1/10^{th}$ the space of the web files in current use. This means that pre-translated content can be moved up to 10 times the rate of current web pages, and as much as 10 times as many pages, maps, stock charts, etc. can be stored for instant retrieval on the hand held platform as can be handled with current web technology.

[0040] When used on content created natively in SVF, additional capability can be extended to the client-side viewer.

[0041] Graphing the performance of stocks over time is only one use of SVF's ability to handle streams of data. Handling the output from financial systems, transactional systems, ERP packages, and CRM systems becomes easier and more flexible. Of course, systems integrators don't have to use these powerful capabilities to start with. If the target system provides web interfaces, these can be viewed, as designed, with no additional software to write, and no changes to the design or layout of the interface.

[0042] Server Overview

[0043] Enabling the client-side viewer to be so small and powerful is the server-side content translator. The server-side content translator rapidly translates Web content to SVF, compresses and encrypts the SVF results if desired, and transfers the vector formatted results to the client-side viewer. Alternatively, SVF files can be cached or stored in a file system for fetching and transfer at a later time. Pre-translated or cached content transfers are significantly faster as no conversion overhead is incurred, and file sizes are reduced using the more efficient SVF. Combine that with standard compression algorithms selectable for use with the client-side viewer for additional performance improvements.

[0044] During the translation process, and in the process of serving cached, pre-translated, or native SVF content, output files are "streamed" to the client-side viewer. Although this does not decrease the total time for file transfer, it can significantly improve the effective system performance for the end user. Content can be selectively streamed, with

text and links coming through first, followed by graphic images and other content, for example. Should the user be accessing a link, rather than having interest in the entire file served, links can be selected early in the transfer and the next file download started immediately. In addition to streaming, the server-side content converter may also layer the content by type. This means that text can be put in one layer, links in another, GIF images in another, Javascript in another and so on. Layers can be turned on or off depending upon client capabilities, making files for less capable clients, or for users interested in a reduced functionality, higher transfer performance mode to be handled automatically.

[0045] All operational modes may be controlled through an administrative interface or accessible through a straightforward API (Application Program Interface). Furthermore, the system works with existing firewalls and within standard security protocols. In more secure modes, the server-side content converter and the client-side viewer may operate using Public/Private key authentication and encryption.

[0046] Exemplary System Infrastructures

[0047] In the following paragraphs, a description of three exemplary system infrastructures is provided. Schematic illustrations of these system infrastructures are shown in FIGURES 1A, 1B, and 1C. It is noted that like-numbered components in these Figures perform substantially the same function. Therefore, any discussion of the functions of a component with reference to one or more of the infrastructures generally may apply to the other infrastructures as well, unless specifically noted otherwise.

[0048] A first of exemplary system infrastructure 10A for implementing the invention is shown in FIGURE 1A. Infrastructure 10A enables various clients, including wireless devices such as a cellular phone 12, a wireless-enabled PDA 14, and a wireless-enabled laptop computer 16, as well as landline computers 18, 20, and 22, to request content that is accessible via a network such as the Internet 24 to be retrieved from selected network resources, including web servers 26 and 28 and an FTP site 30, wherein the content is

translated into a scalable vector representation (i.e., SVF, also referred to herein as "vectorized content") through use of a proxy server 32 and sent to the requesting client. Upon being received by the client, the vectorized content is processed and rendered using a thin client to enable a user to view the content on the client device.

[0049] With reference to the flowchart of FIGURE 2A, the foregoing process is initiated by a client in a block 100, wherein the client submits a request to proxy server 32 to retrieve and convert selected content. As depicted by a transfer path 34, this comprises sending data 36, which includes content network location indicia from which the content can be retrieved and proxy server network location information by which the content request may be delivered to over Internet 24 to proxy server 32. Typically, it will be desired to retrieve a particular web page. Accordingly, the content network location indicia will comprise a URL (uniform resource locator) for the web page. Similarly, the proxy server network location information may also comprise a URL corresponding to a network access point for the proxy server. Optionally, the location information may comprise a network IP address for one or both of the content location and the proxy server location. If the content is to be retrieved from an Internet resource, the request will typically be sent using the HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) over the TCP/IP transport.

[0050] Next, in a block 102, the request is received by the proxy server and the proxy server checks its cache to see if it already has the request content in its cache. If it does, it sends this cached content back to the client. If it does not have the requested content cached, the proxy server sends out a request to retrieve the content from the network resource. For illustrative purposes, it will be assumed for the present example that the desired content comprises a web page that is stored on web server 26. Typically, when the requested content comprises a web page, the content may be retrieved using conventional web content retrieval techniques, such as that employed by various modern browser clients, including Netscape Navigator and Internet Explorer. This generally comprises providing routing information, such as the URL for the web page (URL 38) to routing services provided by Internet 24,

which routes the request to an appropriate network resource (e.g., web server 26), as depicted by a transfer path 40.

[0051] Typically, the URL will correspond to a web page whose content is stored by the web server in an HTML (HyperText Markup Language) document comprising HTML code and embedded text content, in addition to other optional content languages, that may contain references to other objects (e.g., HTML documents and graphic image files) stored locally to the server or stored on a remote server. For example, the HTML content corresponding to a single-frame web page is often stored in a single file, while multiple-frame web pages may comprise content that is stored in a single file or in multiple files. These files may be stored locally on the web server (e.g., on one of the server's hard disks), or on a local storage device connected to the web server via a local area network (LAN), such as a network attached storage (NAS) filer. Optionally, some of the web page's content may comprise one or more documents that are stored at remote locations that may be accessed via a WAN (wide area network) or the Internet.

[0052] HTML is a standardized language that describes the layout of content on a web page, and attributes of that content. This layout and attribute information is defined by sets of tags contained in HTML code corresponding to the page. The tags define various HTML layout and display information, including tables, paragraph boundaries, graphic image positions and bounding box sizes, typeface styles, sizes, and colors, borders, and other presentation attributes. A portion or all of a web page's text content may be contained in the parent HTML document corresponding to the URL. In addition to basic HTML, web page documents may contain XML (eXtensable markup language) code, as well as scripting language code, such as javascript. However, for simplicity, any documents containing web page content other than only graphic content that are discussed herein will be referred to as HTML documents.

[0053] In addition to HTML and other markup and scripting language content, it is very common for web pages to include graphical content. In general, graphical content is

usually stored in an image file or files that are external from the parent HTML document for the web page. For example, the parent HTML document may contain one or more embedded image tags that reference the location where those images are stored. As before, the graphic images may be stored locally, or may be stored on remote servers that are accessed by the web server via a WAN, or the Internet. These files will typically comprise data stored in one of several well-known graphic formats, including bitmap files (BMP), GIF (Graphics Interchange Format) files, and JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) JPEG files.

[0054] In response to receiving the request for content, web server 26 begins sending a parent HTML document 42 back to proxy server 32 in a block 104. In a block 106, the HTML content of the parent HTML document is parsed to search for references to external objects such as HTML frames and graphics. In a decision block 108, a determination is made to whether any references are found. For each reference to an external object that is found, proxy server 32 requests to have the object retrieved from an appropriate network resource (e.g., a web server) in a block 110, and data corresponding to the object is transmitted back to the proxy server, as depicted by locally accessible HTML documents 44 and graphic images 46, as well as remotely accessible HTML documents 48 and graphic images 50, which may be accessed via web server 28. If the external object is a graphic image, there is no further processing of the object at this point. If the object is an HTML document, the functions provided by blocks 106 and 108 are repeated. Generally, this set of processing functions is repeated iteratively until all of the external objects are retrieved. However, as described below, there will be some instances in which certain objects will be retrieved at a later point in time. In addition to content stored on web servers that are accessed using HTTP, content may also be retrieved from various network sites using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP), such as FTP documents 51, which are accessed via FTP server 30.

[0055] In general, HTML documents and graphic files will be sent as packetized data streams using HTTP over one or more TCP/IP network connections, wherein the data streams will usually be asynchronous. Retrieval of HTML documents and graphic files

corresponding to the embedded references will usually require additional transfer time. Furthermore, graphic content oftentimes comprises significantly larger file sizes than HTML content, leading to significant transfer times in some instances. For simplicity, the transfer of the various HTML documents and graphic files for the content request are depicted by HTML documents 52 and graphic documents 54, which are transferred over a transfer path 56.

[0056] When the HTML documents and graphic content are received by proxy server 32, a scalable vector representation of the web page is generated in a block 114 by an HTML translator 58. In brief, HTML translator 58 translates HTML, XML, and cascaded style sheet (CSS) layout content into a scalable vector representation, such as SVF. Details of the HTML translation process are contained below. In addition, the graphic images are converted into a compressed bitmap format in a block 116 by a graphics translator 60. The vectorized content 62 and compressed bitmaps 64 are then streamed back to the client (i.e., computer 18) in a block 118, as depicted by a transfer path 66. In one embodiment, the content portions are sent in separate streams using multiple connections. In another embodiment, the content portions are sent via a multiplexed stream using a single connection. As the vectorized content and compressed bitmap data are received by the client device, they are processed by a thin client 68 running on the client device, whereby a representation of the original web page content may be rendered on the client device's display screen at various user-selectable scaled resolutions and pan offsets in a block 120, thereby enabling a user to more clearly see an overview or details in the web page. Further details of the client side processing are provided below.

[0057] As discussed above, wireless clients may also access the vectorized network (e.g., web site) content provided via proxy server 24. The majority of this process is identical to that described above for land-line clients (e.g., computers 18, 20, and 22), except for provisions required for sending data to and receiving data from wireless devices. In general, most wireless devices will access the Internet via a wireless service provider (i.e., a wireless

telecommunications carrier) that is particular to that wireless device. Accordingly, a portion of the transmission path to and from proxy server 24 will comprise infrastructure provided by that service provider and/or shared with other service providers. For simplicity, this infrastructure is shown as a cellular tower 70 and a service provider data center 72, although it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the connection path may comprise additional infrastructure components, including appropriate gateways and routers, that enable wireless devices to access proxy server 24.

[0058] In some implementations, there will be no special formatting/protocol services that need to be performed by proxy service 24 – from the viewpoint of the proxy service, it will be immaterial whether the client is a land-based or wireless client; the special handling provisions for wireless devices will be handled entirely by the service providers infrastructure transparently at both ends of the communications path. In other instances, it may be desired or necessary to reformat the data content delivered to the wireless device at the proxy service. This will generally be dependent on the particular wireless protocol used, and what services are provided by the service provider for the wireless client.

[0059] Currently, in the United States, wireless clients generally access Internet 24 by using the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). In Japan, the most popular access means is NTT DoCoMo's i-Mode wireless protocol. In addition to these wireless standards, new standards are anticipated to be in force in the near future, including NTT DoCoMo's FOMA (Freedom of Mobile Multimedia Access), which is transported over W-CDMA (Wideband Code Division Multiple Access), and CDMA-2000. For the purposes of the invention herein, it will be understood that those skilled in the mobile telecommunications arts will be knowledgeable about any particular format and/or transport protocol requirements that pertain to the particular protocol that is to be used.

[0060] A second exemplary system infrastructure 10B for implementing the invention is shown in FIGURE 1B. As will be readily recognized, much of infrastructure 10B is similar to infrastructure 10A; however, rather than have a separate proxy server perform the

proxy functions (retrieve and translate content), these functions are performed on machines operated by the web site in infrastructure 10B.

[0061] The logic implemented by the invention when providing content to a client using infrastructure 10B is illustrated in the flowchart of FIGURE 2B, wherein the process begins in a block 101 in which the client sends a content request 39 directly to the network site (e.g., web server 26), as depicted by a transfer path 41. In a block 103, HTTP negotiations are performed to determine the format the content is to be delivered in. For example, the request may contain indicia identifying the type of content requested, such as an SVF MIME type (e.g., image/vnd.svf). This is to inform the web server that the request is for specially-formatted content rather than conventional content. The server first checks to see if it already has cached the requested content. If it has, it sends the content to the requesting client; otherwise, it retrieves the parent HTML document in a block 107. It then performs processing steps in blocks 107, 109, and 111 to retrieve content referenced through embedded tags in a manner substantially similar to that discussed above with reference to respective blocks 106, 108, and 110. The primary difference in this instance is that the web server does not receive requests from or send documents to a proxy server – rather, the content is retrieved and processed at the web server, wherein the retrieved content may be stored local to the web server or retrieved from a remote server in a manner similar to that described above.

[0062] As before, the retrieved HTML documents are translated into scalable vector representations by HTML translator 58 in a block 114, while the graphic images are translated into a compressed bitmap format by image translator 60 in a block 116, as depicted by vectorized content 62 and bitmap content 64. The vectorized content and bitmap content are then streamed from the web server to the client in a block 119, as depicted by a transfer path 67. Upon arriving at the client, the vectorized content and bitmap content are processed, scaled, and rendered on the client in a block 120.

[0063] A third exemplary system infrastructure 10C for implementing the invention is shown in FIGURE 1C. In this configuration, the proxy functions are performed at the client. As shown by a block 113 in FIGURE 2C, the process for providing vectorized content to a client in accordance with infrastructure 10C begins in a block 113, in which the client sends a content request 37 to a network site, such as web server 26, via Internet 24. In response, the network site retrieves the parent HTML document and sends it to the requesting client in a block 115. In a manner similar to that discussed above with reference to blocks 106, 108, and 110 of FIGURE 1A, the client first parses the parent HTML document searching for embedded references to external objects and retrieves these objects, whereupon the embedded reference search is performed on the newly retrieved document until all of the content corresponding to the original content request has been retrieved. This content is depicted by HTML documents 52 and image files 54, which are sent from the network site to the client via a transfer path 69. At this point, the client performs translations on the HTML content and the graphic image content that are substantially similar to that performed by the proxy server in FIGURE 1A or at the web site in FIGURE 1B, as provided by blocks 114 and 116. The vectorized and image content is then processed and scaled by thin client 68 in a block 120, as depicted by device output 71.

[0064] Attention now is focused on the functionality provided by proxy server 24 in system infrastructure 10A of FIGURE 1. Fundamentally, the proxy server functions as a proxy. It accepts requests for content from client devices as full URLs using standard HTTP mechanisms carried over a multiplexed TCP connection. Standard HTTP content negotiations features specify the formats in which content is to be delivered (SVF, bitmap, and possibly others, which can be handed off to cooperating client-side display software). As described in further details below, in some embodiments the proxy server appears for the client as a normal proxy (that is, the client knows it is retrieving content via the proxy), while in other embodiments the proxy is transparent to the client.

[0065] The proxy server responds to client content requests by delivering content in one of the requested formats, by retrieving the content in an appropriate format from its cache, or from an upstream content source (again using standard HTTP content negotiation features), or by translating upstream content from a supported format to SVF or the client bitmap format.

[0066] Requests from the server installation to its cache and from the cache to upstream content sources are made in HTTP carried over TCP using simple straightforward Web content requests. For example, requests from clients to the proxy server comprise HTTP proxy requests (e.g., "GET http://www/xyz.com/some_page.html HTTP/1.0...") carried over TCP or over a lightweight multiplexing protocol over TCP. The multiplexing protocol allows the server to push image thumbnails to the client before the SVF stream is available, as well as offering a channel for control and status information, more simultaneous channels than the client operating system may support, and a mechanism for prioritizing information flow from server to client under loose client control. In addition to HTTP requests, the proxy server architecture supports other user-level protocols, such as FTP and Gopher.

[0067] Details of some of the primary components of the proxy server architecture are shown in FIGURE 3. Internally, the proxy server comprises a suite of coordinated processes connecting to upstream content through an HTTP cache 74. In one embodiment all functions except caching are performed in a single process, wherein multiple threads are used to effect asynchronous I/O. Separate processes communicated via persistent multiplexed connections carried over the most efficient reliable transport available (e.g., Unix sockets over single processor and symmetric multiprocessor (SMP) computers; TCP sockets between separate computers). All processes are capable of servicing multiple requests simultaneously. No process maintains client state outside the context of a single request, so all components can be repeated and load balanced across multiple CPU's of an SMP computer or across separate computers on a LAN.

[0068] The various content translators used by the proxy server accept (via HTTP PUT) or request (driven by HTTP proxy GET/POST) content in supported, but client-unsupported, formats; and return (via HTTP PUT or GET/POST response) one or more representations of that content in a client-supported format. In the embodiments illustrated in FIGURE 1A-C, two translators are used: HTML translator 58 and image translator 60. Future content types may be accommodated by new translators, by extending existing translators to cover the new content types, or by extending the clients capabilities. Standard HTTP content negotiation mechanisms are used to inform the proxy server of the clients capabilities and expectations on each request.

[0069] Managers at the proxy server coordinate the operations of other components. Two managers are presently defined; a client manager 73 that handles client proxy requests, and a request manager 75 that handles unproxied HTTP requests from other services. The managers accept requests, attempt to service them from HTTP cache 74, and drive HTML translator 58 and image translator 60 when content does not match the clients' requirements. Managers also handle translator requests for inline content (e.g., image dimensions for page layout), and push translated content into HTTP cache 74. Additionally, the client manager coordinates delivery of primary and inlined content, and provides process and status information to the clients.

[0070] As discussed above, HTML translator 58 creates a scalable vector representation of the original HTML content of a requested web page. In order to better explain how translation of HTML content is performed, one embodiment of a translation process is described below as applied to an exemplary web page. In addition, details of conventional web page client and server-side processing are provided so as to clarify how web content is laid out during a pre-rendering process on the client.

[0071] FIGURE 4 shows a representation of a web page 210 served from an exemplary stock brokerage Internet web site as it would appear when rendered on a modern Internet browser, such as Microsoft's Internet Explorer or Netscape's Navigator. Web

page 210 is exemplary of many web pages that implement frames, and includes two adjacent frames 212 and 214. A logo graphic object 216A is displayed at the top of frame 212, which additionally includes a "MARKETS" text header 218A, an "INVESTMENTS" text header 220A, and a plurality of links with overlaying graphic objects, including a "DOW" link 222A, a "NASDAQ" link 224A, an "OPTIONS" link 226A, a "CHARTS" link 228A, a "MUTUAL FUNDS" link 230A, a "IRA, 401K OPTIONS" link 232A, and a "TAX INFORMATION" link 234.

[0072] A horizontal group of links 236 is disposed at the top of frame 214, and includes a "QUOTES" link 238A, a "HOT PICKS" link 240A, a "CALENDARS" link 242A, and a "NEWS" link 244A. An advertisement banner 246A is displayed just below the horizontal group of links and just above a "NEWS SPARKS MARKET" headline 248A. Frame 214 also includes a pair of graphic image objects, including a DOW chart 250A and a NASDAQ chart 252A. A set of user input objects is disposed adjacent to DOW chart 250A within a graphic object 254A, including an "ACCOUNT #" input box 255A, an "ACCESS CODE" input box 256A, and a "LOGIN" button 257A. In addition to the foregoing objects, frame 214 also includes text objects 258A and 260A.

[0073] An HTML listing corresponding to web page 210 is presented below as LISTING 1. Note that LISTING 1 sometimes refers to object descriptions and link paths rather than the text or path location of actual objects for simplicity, and that other elements commonly found in HTML pages, such as META entries, are omitted for clarity.

LISTING 1

```
1.  <html>
2.  <head><title>"MARKET HOME"</title></head>
3.
4.  <body bgcolor="#FFFFFF" link="0033CC" vlink="0033CC">
5.
6.  <frameset cols="25%,75% frameborder=0 border=0>
7.  <frame>
8.  <align=left><align=top>
9.  <img src="/directory path/logo.gif" align = left border="0" height="80" width="100">
10.  <br><br>
11.  <t3>TEXT HEADER #1 align=left</t3><br>
12.
13.  <table width="90%" border=0 cellspacing=10 cellpadding=0 bgcolor="#000000"
```

```
14.  align=center>
15.     <tr>
16.              <a href="URL or path for LINK #5" <img src="/directory
17.              path/GRAPHIC#2" height="50" width ="150></a>
18.     <tr>
19.              <a href="URL or path for LINK #6" <img src="/directory
20.              path/GRAPHIC#3" height="50" width ="150></a>
21.     <tr>
22.              <a href="URL or path for LINK #7" <img src="/directory
23.              path/GRAPHIC#4" height="50" width ="150></a>
24.     <tr>
25.              <a href="URL or path for LINK #8" <img src="/directory
26.              path/GRAPHIC#5" height="50" width ="150></a>
27.  </table>
28.     <br>
29.              <t3>TEXT HEADER #1 align=left</t3>
30.     <br>
31.  <table width="90%" border=0 cellspacing=10 cellpadding=0 bgcolor="#000000"
32.   align=center>
33.     <tr>
34.              <a href="URL or path for LINK #9" <img src="/directory
35.              path/GRAPHIC#6" height="50" width ="150></a>
36.     <tr>
37.              <a href="URL or path for LINK #10" <img src="/directory
38.              path/GRAPHIC#7" height="50" width ="150></a>
39.     <tr>
40.              <a href="URL or path for LINK #11" <img src="/directory
41.              path/GRAPHIC#8" height="50" width ="150></a>
42.
43.  </table>
44.  </frame>
45.
46.  <frame>
47.
48.  <table>
49.     <tr>
50.              <table width="100%" border=0 cellspacing=15 cellpadding=0
51.               bgcolor="#000000" align=center>
52.         <tr>
53.              <td><a href="URL or path for link#1"> alt="QUOTES"</a>
54.              <td><a href="URL or path for link#2"> alt="HOT PICKS"</a>
55.              <td><a href="URL or path for link#3> alt="CALENDERS"</a>
56.              <td><a href="URL or path for link#4>alt="NEWS"</a>
57.  </table><br>
58.      <br>
59.              <img src="URL for GRAPHIC #9" align=center
60.               border="0" height="80" width="325">
61.     <br><t1>HEADLINE TEXT>/t1>
62.     <table>
63.          <Colgroup span="2">
64.              <Col width = "400" align="center">
65.              <Col width = "200" align="center">
66.              <tr><td>
67.                       <img src="/directory path/GRAPHIC #10" align = center
68.                       border="0" height="180" width="350">
69.              <td>
70.     /*  INPUT FOR ACCOUNT NUMBER AND ACCESS CODE  */
71.      <SCRIPT LANGUAGE ="Javascript">
```

```
72.     <!---
73.             [Javascript variable declarations]
74.             [Javascript functions to enable login]  ---!>
75.     </SCRIPT>
76.       <table>
77.         <td>
78.             <img src="/directory path/GRAPHIC #11" align = center>
79.             <table width="150" height="25">
80.             <td>
81.             <font size=-2 face="arial,helvetica,verdana">Account #</font>
82.             <tr><input type=text name="USERID" maxlength=9 size=20>
83.             <tr><font size=-2 face="arial, helvetica">Access Code:</font>
84.             <tr><input type=password name="PASSWORD" maxlength=10 size=20
85.                     onKeyDown="SuppressEnterBell(event)"
86                      onKeyPress="SuppressEnterBell(event)"
87                      onKeyUp="SubmitOnEnter(event)">
88.             <br> 
89.             <br><input type="button" value="Login"
90.              OnClick="ProcessForm()">  <input type="reset">
91.             <br> 
92.             </td>
93.             </table>
94.       </table>
95.    <tr>
96.             <img src="/directory path/GRAPHIC #12" border="0
97.              height="200" width="350">
98.    <tr>
99.                     <p>TEXT FOR TEXT OBJECT #1</p><br>
100.                    <p>TEXT FOR TEXT OBJECT #2</p>
101.      </table>
102.     </frame>
103. </frameset>
104. </html>
```

[0074] Web page documents comprise HTML code that is parsed, interpreted, and rendered by a browser. An HTML document comprises a plurality of HTML "markup" elements (tags) with corresponding attributes, that are used to describe the layout and formatting of various objects, including plain text and graphic objects, embedded between tag pairs. Exemplary elements include text tags (e.g., for bolding text), links (e.g.,), formatting (e.g., for creating a new paragraph, graphical (e.g., <img src="name">), wherein "name" defines an absolute or relative location at where an image is stored, tables (e.g., <table></table>) creates a table, and forms (e.g., <form></form> creates all forms).

[0075] As of Netscape Navigator 3.0 (and other later browsers), web pages could include frames. When using frames, the display page is divided into multiple framed areas.

Framing enables a single display page to include source code from several HTML documents (one for each frame) or optionally, enables a single document to include more complicated grouping of contents whereby different content groups are contained in separate frames. Frames are commonly found on the web pages at sites that display a great deal of text and graphical content, such as MSN.com, ESPN.com, and USAToday.com.

[0076] With reference to the flowchart of FIGURE 5, the process for translating the HTML content into a scalable vector representation proceeds as follows. The process is initiated when the proxy server receives the HTML corresponding to the parent document (and frame documents, if appropriate), whereupon a pre-rendering parsing of the HTML is performed to determine where to place the various objects on the display page in a block 150. For example, elements such as tables, column definitions, graphic images, paragraphs and line breaks are identified. If frames are included, each frame is examined in the sequential order it appears in the HTML document, or the order in which the HTML documents corresponding to the frames in a frameset are downloaded to the browser. During further processing, the actual objects are rendered in their respective positions. Some of these objects are rendered almost immediately, such as plain text, while other objects, such as graphic objects, must first be retrieved prior to being fully-rendered. With respect to tables, there are some instances in which the all of the objects corresponding to the cells in the table must be retrieved prior to rendering any of the table, while a well-designed table can be rendered incrementally. For example, by using Column grouping, the format of the corresponding table can be quickly determined by the browser. In some instances, one or more bitmaps may actually need to be fetched before the page layout can be determined.

[0077] Next, in a block 152, the content is separated into objects based on logical groupings of content portions and a page layout is built using bounding boxes that are produced for each object. As the primary HTML document is parsed, logical groupings of content will emerge. For instance, text content contained within paragraph tags   forms a logical grouping of text content. In essence, a logical grouping means the content

should appear together as a logical group, such as within a substantially rectangular outline, in the rendered page. Other logical groupings include frames, table content, row content, single line entries such as headlines and headers, and user-interface objects, as well as graphic layout objects, such as separator bars, and graphic images. In addition to logically grouping content into objects, a "bounding box" is defined for each object. In general, the bounding box defines an outlined shape within which the content (text or graphic image) will appear. In most instances, the bounding box will be substantially rectangular in shape. However, bounding boxes comprising more complex shapes may also be produced.

[0078] In further detail, the following explains how objects corresponding to graphic images are produced. In HTML, objects comprising graphic content are identified by an <img src="/local directory path/graphic image file" (for a local graphic image) or "URL" (for a remote graphic image)> or <object> or other tags. In the foregoing tag, local graphic images are typically stored on the same server as the web page, or another computer that is local to the site's server, and generally are located through a local directory path (absolute or relative to the location of the present page) that points to the graphic image file. Remote images are those images that are stored on servers at sites that are remote to the web server. For example, with reference to LISTING 1, when the parser encounters line 9, the browser identifies that data comprising a graphic image corresponding to logo graphic object 1 will be arriving (or may have already been received), and the displayed image is to have a height of 80 pixels and a width of 100 pixels. The location of each object on a display page will be dependent on previous HTML layout elements, such as tables, paragraphs, line breaks, and other graphic objects. The size and location of the other graphic objects (i.e., graphic objects #2-12) on the page are determined in a similar manner. The HTML code for these objects are shown in lines 16, 19, 22, 25, 34, 37, 40, 59, 67, 78 and 96, respectively. As identified in the HTML code, data corresponding to graphic objects #9 (advertisement banner 46A) is forwarded to the browser from an external site (as indicated by the URL to GRAPHIC #9),

while graphic objects 1-8 and 10-12 are sent from the web site the parent HTML document is sent from.

[0079] In a similar manner, the foregoing technique is applied to the HTML code in the primary document to identify other types of objects as well. In addition to parsing the primary HTML document, similar processing is performed on referenced documents, such as documents that include frame content that is defined and stored separate from the primary HTML document.

[0080] A representation of the results of the functions performed in block 152 are shown in FIGURE 4B. In the Figure, objects corresponding to the original content of FIGURE 4A are shown with an appended "B" that is added to each object's root reference number, wherein the root reference number for an object is that same as the logically grouped content in FIGURE 4A that it corresponds to, e.g., an object 248B is generated for "NEWS SPARKS MARKET" headline 248A, etc.

[0081] Next, in a block 154, the page layout is defined based on the bounding boxes. In actuality, generation of the page layout information is performed in conjunction with defining the boundary boxes for the objects, wherein the location of a given object is based on the location of other related (e.g., if within a table) or non-related objects corresponding to HTML content that have been previously parsed. For example, the location of a given paragraph will depend on the other content for the page that are listed prior to the definition for the paragraph in the primary HTML document or referenced document, if applicable. As the HTML content of the primary and any referenced HTML documents are parsed, the page layout is generated based on the various HTML tags and the content embedded between tag pairs and/or referenced by a tag pair statement (e.g., graphic images).

[0082] As will be recognized by those skilled in the art, the functions performed in blocks 150, 152, and 154 are commonly performed by conventional browsers during a pre-rendering process. In some browsers, these functions are performed by the Mozilla rendering engine, which comprises open source software that is readily available for use by developers.

At present, the software for the Mozilla rendering engine may be accessed via the Internet at www.mozilla.org. Accordingly, in one embodiment, the present invention uses core functionality provided by the Mozilla rendering engine source code to perform the functions of block 150, 152, and 154.

[0083] At this point, the present invention deviates substantially from the prior art by using the various object layout data generated during the pre-rendering process to generate a scalable vector representation of the original page content. First, in a block 156, a datum point is defined for the page and the bounding box for each object. For example, as shown in FIGURE 4C, a rendered page datum 262 is defined to be coincident with the upper left hand corner of the display frame of the rendered page for the web page. Generally, any point on the page may be used as the page datum – the only requirement is that the page datum that is selected is used consistently throughout the process. The use of the upper left hand corner of the display frame is advantageous since the location of the first object encountered in the HTML code for a page is located relative to this corner.

[0084] In general, the datum points for each object may also be located any place on the object, as long as the object datum points are used in a predictable manner. For example, as depicted in FIGURE 4C, various datum points for corresponding objects are defined to be coincident with the upper left hand corner of the bounding box for that object, wherein the object's datum point shares the root reference number of the object with an appended "C."

[0085] Once the page's datum point and an object's datum point are known, a vector between these points is generated for each object in a block 158. With reference to FIGURE 4D, in one embodiment, wherein the page datum point corresponds to the upper left and corner of the display frame and is assigned an XY value 266 of 0,0, the vector for a given object may be stored as the XY value of the datum point of that object relative to 0,0, such as a value of 150, 225 (ref. num. 268) for a vector 250D pointing to an object datum 250C, and a value of 150, 425 (ref. num. 270) for a vector 252D pointing to an object datum 252C. In another embodiment, each vector may be stored as XY data relative to a 0,0 datum point

corresponding to the upper left hand corner of the frame the object belongs to. For example, a vector 250D' from a frame datum 214D to object datum 250C is stored as 20, 200 (ref. num. 268'), while a vector 252D from frame datum 214D to object datum 252C is stored as 20, 425. In this embodiment, offset information for each frame relative to a known datum will also be stored, as depicted by a vector 214D.

[0086] The scalable vector representation is completed in a block 160, wherein a reference is created for each object that includes or links an object's content and attributes, such as object type (e.g., text, image), object typeface, and boundary box parameters, to the object's vector. For example, object 250B is a graphic image having a vector 250D and a bounding box that is 180 pixels high and 350 pixels wide, while object 252B is a graphic image having a vector 252D and a bounding box that includes a height of 200 pixels and a width of 350 pixels. . This enables client-side operations to be performed that only initially consider the vectors, wherein if it is determined that a vector's endpoint (and/or the bounding box corresponding to the object the vector points to) would appear off of a display, there is no need to retrieve the content and attribute data linked to the vector. This concept is explained in further detail in the following section.

[0087] It is noted that a portion of the display content produced on a client device will never contain any rendered content, as this portion is reserved for the browser's user interface. In WINDOWS™ environments, this portion will include the browser's window frame, as well as the pulldown and icon menus provided in the browser's user interface, which are depicted by a box 264 in the Figures herein.

[0088] Client-Side Software and Processing

[0089] As discussed above, the present invention supports a wide variety of clients, including land-based clients and wireless clients. Each client requires some client-side software that enables the scalable vector content data provided to it to be rendered at a user-

selectable scale factor and offset on the client's display, such as a monitor or built-in LCD screen.

[0090] By enabling original content from a web site to be displaced in such a resolution-independent manner, users will be able to view content in a manner that did not previously exist, greatly enhancing the user experience. For example, in some implementations the client may be a personal computer (PC). Using a least-common denominator approach, many web pages are designed for a smaller resolution (for example 640x480 pixels, a minimum resolution commonly supported by nearly all PC's, including legacy PC's) than the resolution provided by the video output capabilities available with many of today's PC's, such as 1024x768 pixels, 1280x1024 pixels, and even 1600x1200 pixels. As a result, when these web pages are displayed on a high-resolution display, they occupy only a portion of the display, making portions of the pages, especially those portions containing small text, difficult to read. By enabling users to selectively magnify the entire page, these design flaws are easily overcome. Alternatively, the client may be a small device, such as a hand held computer or a cell phone, which has a smaller display resolution than common Web pages are designed for. As explained below, through use of the invention's scalable vector representation and client-side processing, users are enabled to view the entire content of billions of existing Web pages using hand-held devices in a simple and reasonable way.

[0091] In one embodiment, the client software may be a plug-in to a Web browser, such as Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer. Such a plug-in might have the browser download the data and display it in a sub-window of the browser. Alternatively, the client software may be a Java applet running in a browser. As another option, the client software may be a stand-alone program that interfaces with the proxy server or proxy software directly. The client software may bypass the proxy when requesting information that won't be translated to vectors, such as bitmaps.

[0092] With reference to FIGURE 6, client-side processing proceeds in the following manner. In a block 160, the vector representation data (i.e., vectorized HTML content and compressed bitmap content) for the web page is gathered at the client. Typically, this data will be stored in a cache at the client as it is being received, and the client simply retrieved the data from the cache. In a block 162, a display list of vectors is built. This process is well known in the CAD arts, and is enabling rapid zooming of vector-based objects. In a block 164, user selectable scale and offset (pan) values are determined. Based on various user interactions with the user-interface of the client, the user is enabled to control the zoom (size) and offset of the rendered page. For example, suppose the user provides zoom and offset inputs to produce a rendered page 210E, as shown in FIGURE 4E. In this rendered page, the original origin is now off of the screen (the page image is shifted upward and toward the left – see FIGURE 4F), and the view has been scaled approximately 1.3 times.

[0093] Next, in a block 166, the vectors and boundary boxes are processed based on the scale and offset, and a bounding box defining the limits of the display content is determined. The results of this step are shown in FIGURE 4F, while FIGURE 4G shows specific details one how the vectors and bounding boxes corresponding to image objects 250B and 250B (now 250B' and 252B', respectively) are processed. Logically, there are generally two ways to scale and offset the rendered content. In one embodiment, vectors and bounding boxes are mapped to a virtual display area in memory that has much greater resolution (e.g., 100,000x100,000 pixels) than any real display, and a virtual display limit bounding box is scaled and moved around over the virtual display area. Accordingly, during subsequent processing described below, objects falling within the display bounding box are rendered by reducing the scaling of those objects in the virtual display to how the objects will appear on the client device display relative to the virtual display bounding box. In the alternate, a fixed reference frame corresponding to the display resolution of the client device screen is maintained, wherein all vectors and bounding boxes are scaled and offset relative to the fixed reference frame. Each scheme has its advantages and disadvantages. One

advantage of the second method is that the display bounding box is always maintained to have a size that matches the resolution of the content display area on the client device.

[0094] As shown in FIGURE 4G, respective offsets in X and Y, (-ΔX and -ΔY in the Figure) are applied to the starting point of each of the vectors. The vectors are then scaled by a scale factor "SF." The results of the new vectors are depicted by vectors 250D'' and 252D''. This produces a new datum for each object's bounding box that is relative to rendered page datum 262, which remains fixed. As discussed above, only a portion of the display screen will actually be used to display content (as defined by a display limit bounding box 266 in this embodiment), while other portions of the screen, including box 264, will comprise a generally fixed-size user interface. Accordingly, rendered page datum 262 is not located at the upper left hand corner of the display area, although it possibly could be located at this point when either the current user interface is inactive (i.e., the display portion of the user interface is temporary disabled) or the user interface is contained in other portions of the display.

[0095] This foregoing process establishes a starting point (the new datum) for where the content in each object's bounding box will be rendered. At this point, each object's bounding box is then drawn from its new datum using the scaling factor. For example, in the original web page 210D (FIGURE 4D), bounding box 250B had an X-axes datum of 150 pixels, a Y-axis datum of 225 pixels, and a height and width of 180x350 pixels. In contrast, after being offset and scaled, bounding box 250B' has an X-axis datum of 150 * SF - ΔX, a Y-axis datum of 225 * SF - ΔY, and a height and width of 180 * SFx350*SF.

[0096] Returning to the flowchart of FIGURE 6, once the vectors and bounding boxes are offset and scaled, content corresponding to objects having at least a portion of their bounding boxes falling within the display limit bounding box is retrieved from the client device's display list in a block 168. For examples, as shown in FIGURE 4F, content corresponding to all of the objects except for those falling entirely outside of display limit bounding box 266 (objects 216, 238, 240, 242 and 244) is retrieved from the display list.

That content is then scaled in a block 170. For image content, this comprises decompressing and scaling the compressed bitmaps corresponding to those images. For text content, this comprises scaling the font (i.e., typeface) that the text content portions of the web page are written in the parent HTML document and any referenced documents. There are various techniques for typeface scaling that may be implemented here, depending on the available resources provided by the operating system of the client device. For example, for WINDOWS™ operating systems, many TRUETYPE™ fonts are available, which use a common scalable definition for each font, enabling those fonts to be scaled to just about any size. In other cases, such as current PDA (e.g., Palm Pilots) operating systems, there is no existing feature that supports scaling fonts. As a result, bitmapped fonts of different font sizes and styles may be used. In addition to scaling image and text content, other types of content, such as separator lines and borders may also be scaled by block 170.

[0097] The process is completed in a block 172, wherein those portions of the scaled content falling within the display limit bounding box are rendered on the client device's display.

[0098] As discussed above, it is foreseen that the invention will be used with client devices having small, low resolution displays, such as PDAs and pocket PCs. Examples of various views of an exemplary web pages obtained from the YAHOO™ web site are shown in FIGURES 7A-B, 8A-B and 9A-B. For instance, FIGURE 7A represents how the YAHOO™ home page might appear on a Palm IIIc color PDA.

[0099] In addition to directly scaling and offsetting content, the client user-interface software for PDA's provides additional functionality. For instance, a user may select to view a column (results represented in FIGURE 7B by tapping that column with a stylus, a shown in FIGURE 7A. Similarly, the user may select to zoom in on an image by tapping the image with the stylus, as shown in FIGURES 8A and 8B, or select to view a paragraph in an article by tapping on the paragraph, as shown in FIGURES 9A and 9B. It is noted that in some

instances, the display of the paragraph may be reformatted to fit the characteristics of the display, rather than following the original format in the zoom-out view.

[00100] It is further noted that that different scaling factors can be applied to the X and Y axis so as to change the aspect ratio of the display. For example, a Web page may be designed to be displayed on a computer having a resolution of 800x600 pixels, or a 4X to 3Y aspect ratio. In this case, the display corresponds to a "landscape" layout, wherein there are more pixels along the X axis than along the Y axis. Conversely, many handheld devices display images having a "portrait" layout, wherein there are more pixels along the Y axis than the X axis. By enabling different scaling factors to be applied to the X and Y axes, the present invention enables the aspect ratio of a rendered display image to be adjusted to better fit the aspect ratio of the client device.

[00101] An Exemplary Computer Architecture

[00102] An exemplary machine in the form of a computer system 500 in which features of the present invention may be implemented will now be described with reference to FIGURE 10. Computer system 500 may represent a workstation, host, server, print server, or printer controller. Computer system 500 comprises a bus or other communication means 501 for communicating information, and a processing means such as processor 502 coupled with bus 501 for processing information. Computer system 500 further comprises a random access memory (RAM) or other dynamic storage device 504 (referred to as main memory), coupled to bus 501 for storing information and instructions to be executed by processor 502. Main memory 504 also may be used for storing temporary variables or other intermediate information during execution of instructions by processor 502. Computer system 500 also comprises a read only memory (ROM) and/or other static storage device 506 coupled to bus 501 for storing static information and instructions for processor 502.

[00103] A data storage device 507 such as a magnetic disk or optical disc and its corresponding drive may also be coupled to bus 501 for storing information and instructions. Computer system 500 can also be coupled via bus 501 to a display device 521, such as a

cathode ray tube (CRT) or Liquid Crystal Display (LCD), for displaying information to an end user. Typically, an alphanumeric input device 522, including alphanumeric and other keys, may be coupled to bus 501 for communicating information and/or command selections to processor 502. Another type of user input device is cursor control 523, such as a mouse, a trackball, or cursor direction keys for communicating direction information and command selections to processor 502 and for controlling cursor movement on display 521.

[00104] A communication device 525 is also coupled to bus 501. Depending upon the particular presentation environment implementation, the communication device 525 may include a modem, a network interface card, or other well-known interface devices, such as those used for coupling to Ethernet, token ring, or other types of physical attachment for purposes of providing a communication link to support a local or wide area network, for example. In any event, in this manner, the computer system 500 may be coupled to a number of clients and/or servers via a conventional network infrastructure, such as a company's Intranet and/or the Internet, for example.

[00105] Importantly, the present invention is not limited to having all of the routines located on the same computer system. Rather, individual objects, program elements, or portions thereof may be spread over a distributed network of computer systems. Additionally, it is appreciated that a lesser or more equipped computer system than the example described above may be desirable for certain implementations. Therefore, the configuration of computer system 500 will vary from implementation to implementation depending upon numerous factors, such as price constraints, performance requirements, and/or other circumstances. For example, according to one embodiment of the present invention, a cell phone or a hand held computer may comprise only a processor or a micro controller and a memory, such as a micro code ROM or RAM, for storing static or dynamically loaded instructions and/or data.

[00106] In the foregoing specification, the invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments thereof. It will, however, be evident that various modifications and

changes may be made thereto without departing from the broader spirit and scope of the invention. The specification and drawings are, accordingly, to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

retrieving Web content having an original format defining an original page layout and attributes of the Web content from an Internet site in response to a request of the Web content from a client; and

translating the Web content from its original format into a scalable vector representation of the Web content, wherein the scalable vector representation of the Web content provides a scalable resolution-independent display of the content that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the Web content comprises a Web page that is stored on the Internet site in one or more markup language documents that include markup language code defining the original page layout and attributes of the Web page.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the Web content is translated from its original format into the scalable vector representation on the client.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the content is translated from it original format into the scalable vector representation on a computing device that is remote from the client, further comprising sending the scalable vector representation of the Web content to the client.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the computing device that is remote from the client is operated by the Internet site that receives a request for the Web content from the client via the Internet, retrieves the Web content in its original format and translates it into the scalable

vector representation of the Web content, and returns the scalable vector representation of the Web content via the Internet to the client.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein the computing device that is remote from the client comprises a proxy server that receives the request of the Web content from the client via the Internet, retrieves the Web content in its original format from the Internet site, translates the content from its original format into the scalable vector representation of the Web content, and sends the scalable vector representation of the Web content back to the client via the Internet.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the proxy server appears transparent to the client.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the client comprises one of a wireless Internet device, a cellular phone, a handheld computer, a desktop computer or workstation, a laptop computer, an electronic billboard, or a device having a display with an unconventional aspect ratio.

9. A computer system comprising:

a processor,

a communications device coupled to the processor, to enable the computer system to be linked via the Internet to a client and an Internet site; and

a memory, coupled to the processor, in which a plurality of machine-executable instructions are stored that when executed by the processor enable the computer system to perform the operations of:

retrieving Web content having an original format defining an original page layout and attributes of the Web content from the Internet site in response to a request of the Web content from the client; and

translating the Web content from its original format into a scalable vector representation of the Web content, wherein the scalable vector representation of the Web content provides a scalable resolution-independent display of the content that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered.

10. The computer system of claim 9, wherein execution of the plurality of the machine instructions translates the Web content from its original format into the scalable vector representation of the Web content by performing the operation of:

parsing the markup language code to determine the original page layout of the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of text objects and/or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout;

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for each of said plurality of text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for each of said plurality of text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects; and

creating a reference that links each of said plurality of text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects to its corresponding vector.

11. The computer system of claim 9, wherein execution of the plurality of the machine instructions further performs the operation of translating graphic image objects from an original format into a scalable bitmap format.

12. The computer system of claim 9, wherein execution of the plurality of the machine instructions further performs the operation storing attribute information pertaining to each text object, said attribute information including a color and typefont for each text object.

13. A machine-readable medium having stored thereon a plurality of machine-executable instructions that when executed by a machine performs the operations of:

retrieving Web content having an original format defining an original page layout and attributes of the Web content from an Internet site in response to a request of the Web content from the client;

translating the Web content from its original format into a scalable vector representation of the Web content, wherein the scalable vector representation of the Web content provides a scalable resolution-independent display of the content that substantially retains the original page layout and attributes of the content defined by its original format when rendered.

14. The machine-readable medium of claim 13, wherein execution of the plurality of the machine instructions translates the Web content from its original format into the scalable vector representation of the Web content by performing the operation of:

parsing the markup language code to determine the original page layout of the Web page, wherein the original page layout defines a layout location for a plurality of text objects and/or graphic image objects included in the Web page;

defining a primary datum corresponding to the original page layout;

defining an object datum corresponding to the layout location for each of said plurality of text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects;

generating a vector from the primary datum to the object datum for each of said plurality of text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects; and

creating a reference that links each of said plurality of text objects, graphic layout objects, and/or graphic image objects to its corresponding vector.

15. The machine-readable medium of claim 13, wherein execution of the plurality of the machine instructions further performs the operation of translating graphic image objects from an original format into a scalable bitmap format.

16. The machine-readable medium of claim 13, wherein execution of the plurality of the machine instructions further performs the operation storing attribute information pertaining to each text object, said attribute information including a color and typefont for each text object.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Apparatus and methods are provided for creating resolution-independent vector display of Internet content to allow it to be scaled (zoomed) larger and smaller for better viewing or to fit any resolution or screen size. According to one embodiment, novel server processing of Web content is provided that converts Web content requested by a client to a scalable vector format, such as Simple Vector Format. The vector format enables the Web content to be rendered by the client such that the rendered display substantially retains an original page layout defined in mark-up language document(s) in which the Web content is stored. In one embodiment, a proxy server receives Web content requests from a client and translates the content from an original format into a scalable vector representation. The scalable vector representation is then sent to client, where it is scaled and/or offset, enabling users to zoom and/or pan the Web content.

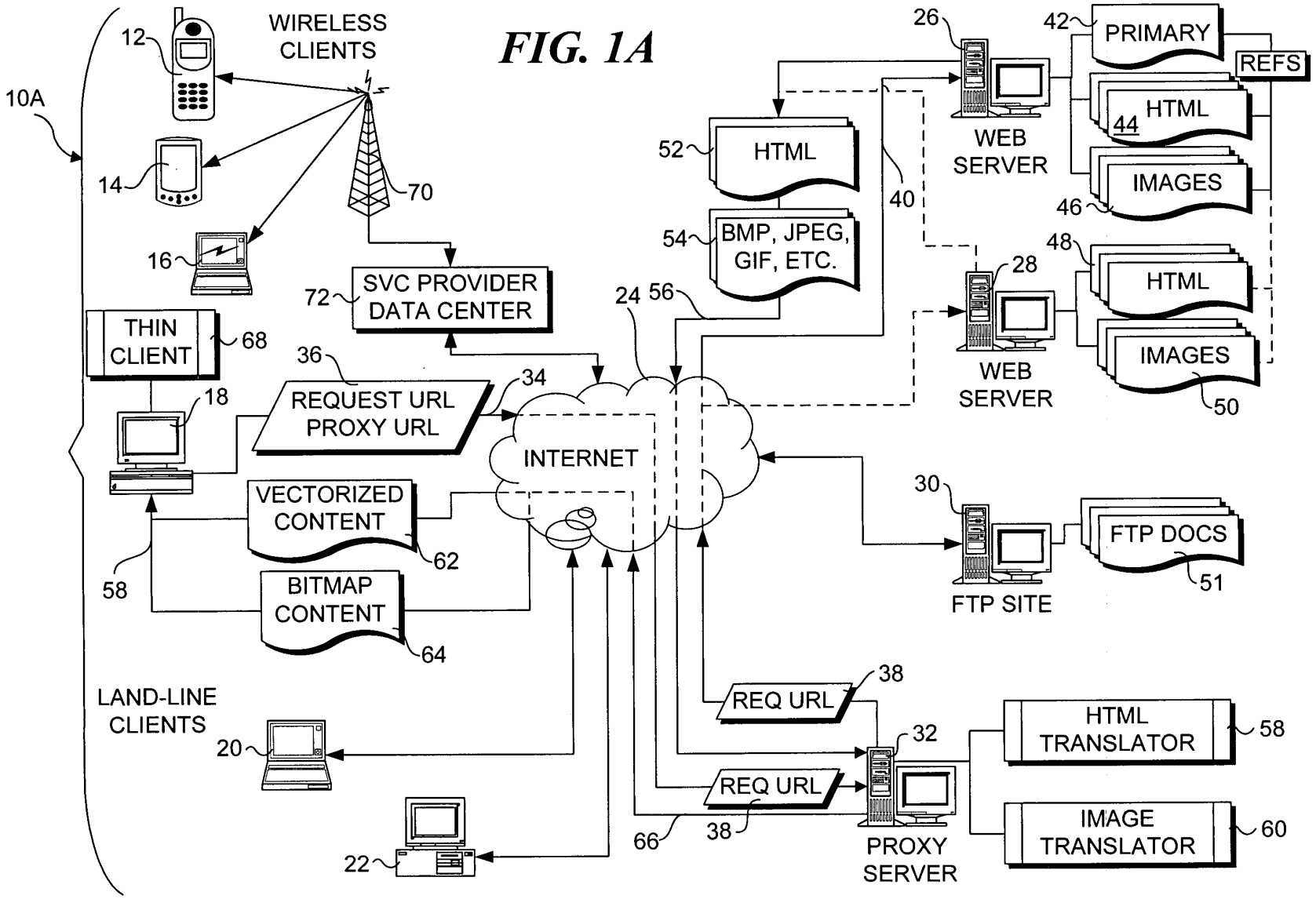


FIG. 1A

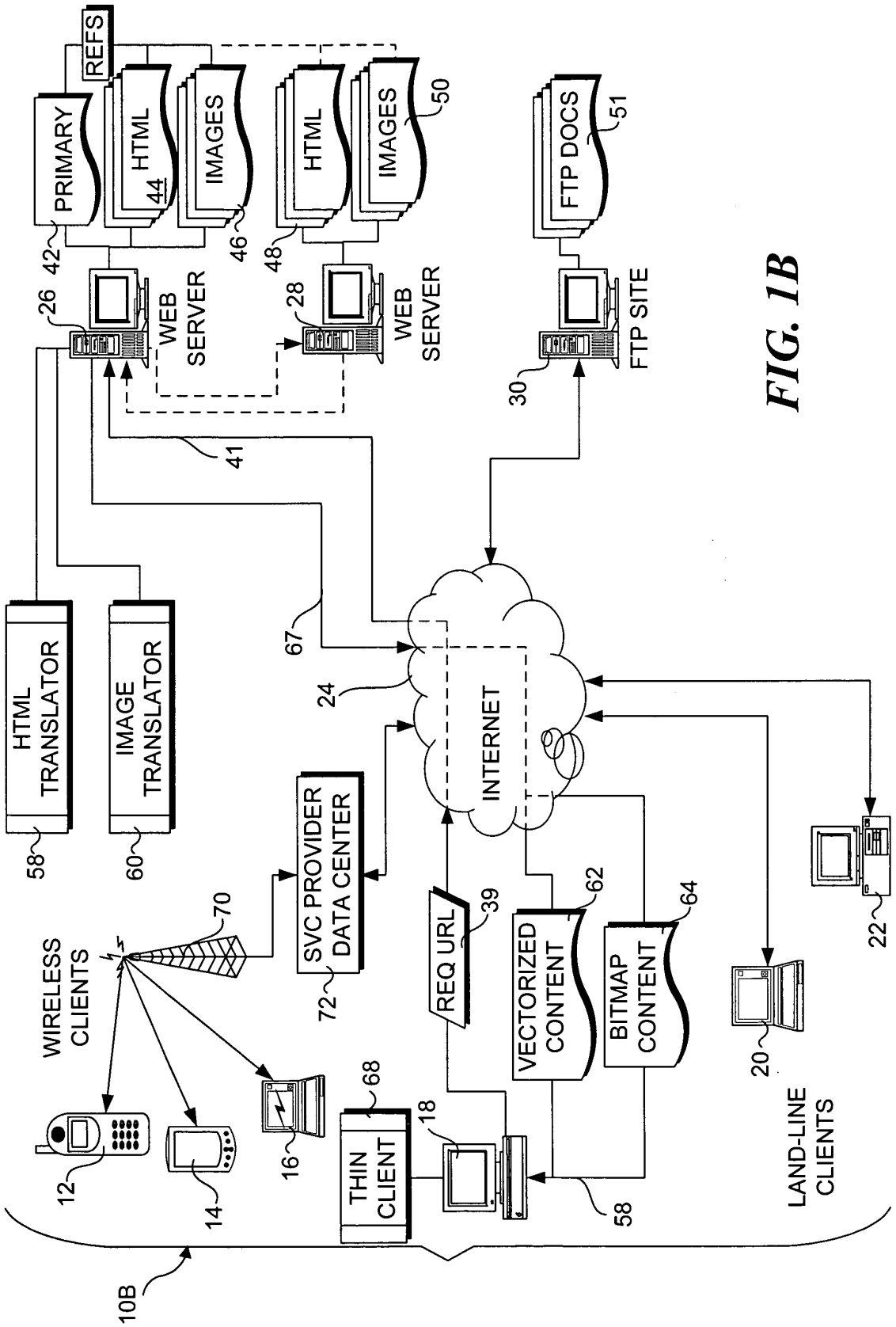

REFS
PRIMARY
HTML
44
IMAGES
HTML
IMAGES
50
FTP DOCS
51
42
46
48
26
WEB SERVER
28
WEB SERVER
30
FTP SITE
41
HTML TRANSLATOR
IMAGE TRANSLATOR
67
24
INTERNET
58
60
SVC PROVIDER DATA CENTER
70
72
REQ URL
39
VECTORIZED CONTENT
62
BITMAP CONTENT
64
22
WIRELESS CLIENTS
12
14
16
68
THIN CLIENT
18
58
20
LAND-LINE CLIENTS
10B

FIG. 1B

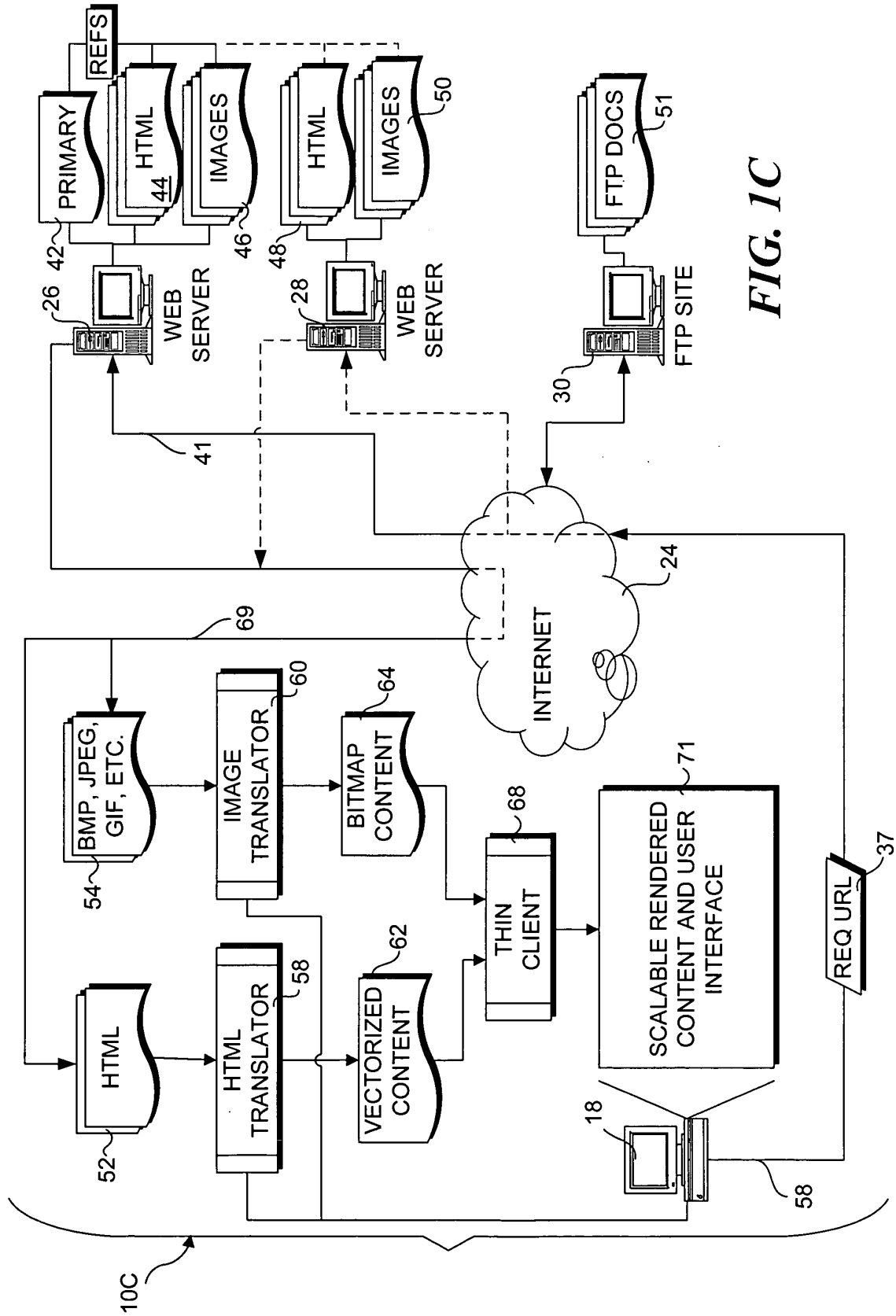

REFS
PRIMARY
HTML
44
IMAGES
HTML
IMAGES
50
FTP DOCS
51
42
46
48
26
WEB SERVER
28
WEB SERVER
FTP SITE
30
41
INTERNET
24
69
BMP, JPEG, GIF, ETC.
54
IMAGE TRANSLATOR
60
BITMAP CONTENT
64
68
THIN CLIENT
71
SCALABLE RENDERED CONTENT AND USER INTERFACE
REQ URL
37
HTML
52
HTML TRANSLATOR
58
VECTORIZED CONTENT
62
18
58
10C

FIG. 1C

FIG. 2A

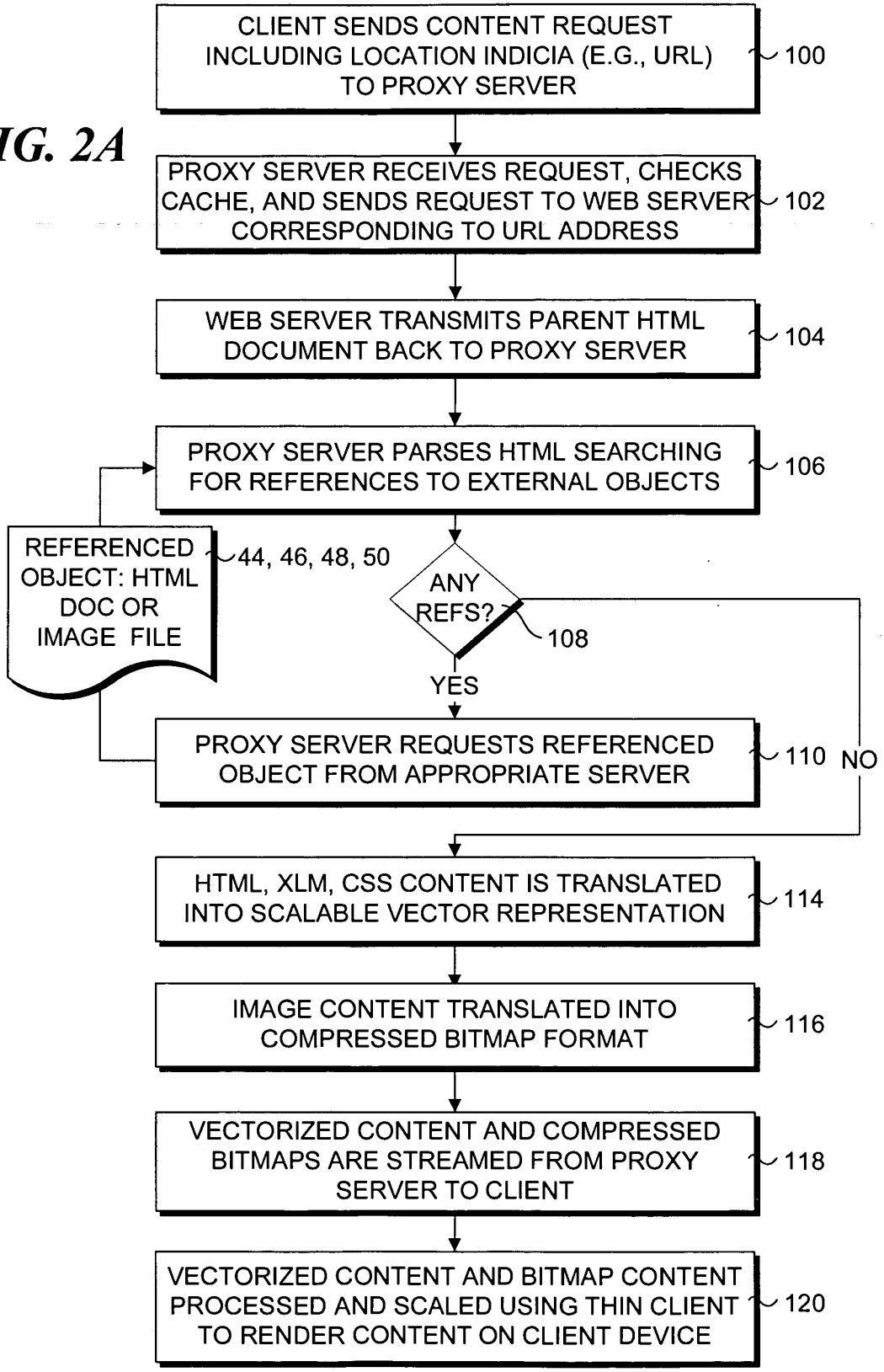

CLIENT SENDS CONTENT REQUEST INCLUDING LOCATION INDICIA (E.G., URL) TO PROXY SERVER
100
PROXY SERVER RECEIVES REQUEST, CHECKS CACHE, AND SENDS REQUEST TO WEB SERVER CORRESPONDING TO URL ADDRESS
102
WEB SERVER TRANSMITS PARENT HTML DOCUMENT BACK TO PROXY SERVER
104
PROXY SERVER PARSES HTML SEARCHING FOR REFERENCES TO EXTERNAL OBJECTS
106
REFERENCED OBJECT: HTML DOC OR IMAGE FILE
44, 46, 48, 50
ANY REFS?
108
YES
NO
PROXY SERVER REQUESTS REFERENCED OBJECT FROM APPROPRIATE SERVER
110
HTML, XLM, CSS CONTENT IS TRANSLATED INTO SCALABLE VECTOR REPRESENTATION
114
IMAGE CONTENT TRANSLATED INTO COMPRESSED BITMAP FORMAT
116
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND COMPRESSED BITMAPS ARE STREAMED FROM PROXY SERVER TO CLIENT
118
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND BITMAP CONTENT PROCESSED AND SCALED USING THIN CLIENT TO RENDER CONTENT ON CLIENT DEVICE
120

FIG. 2B

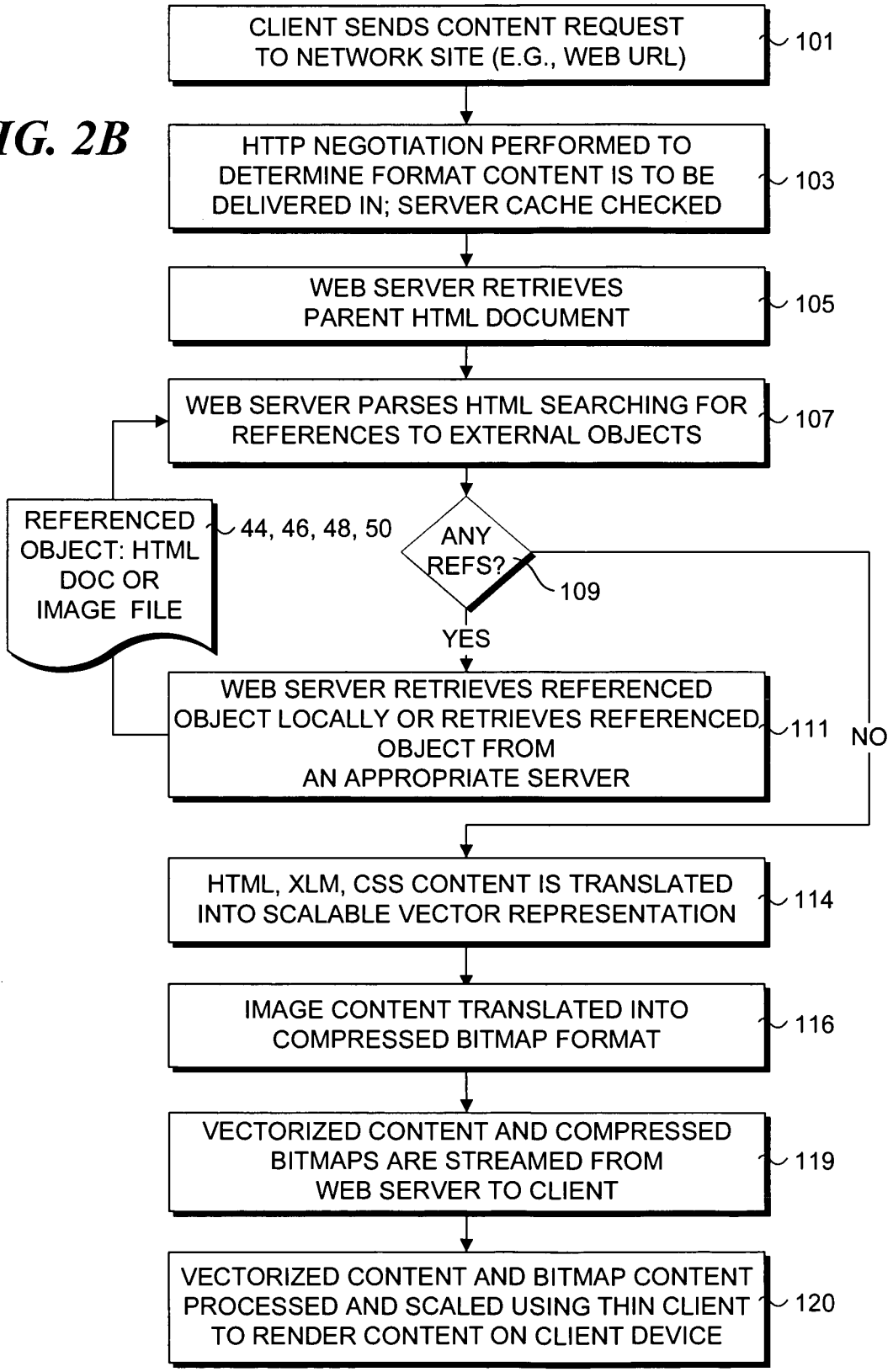
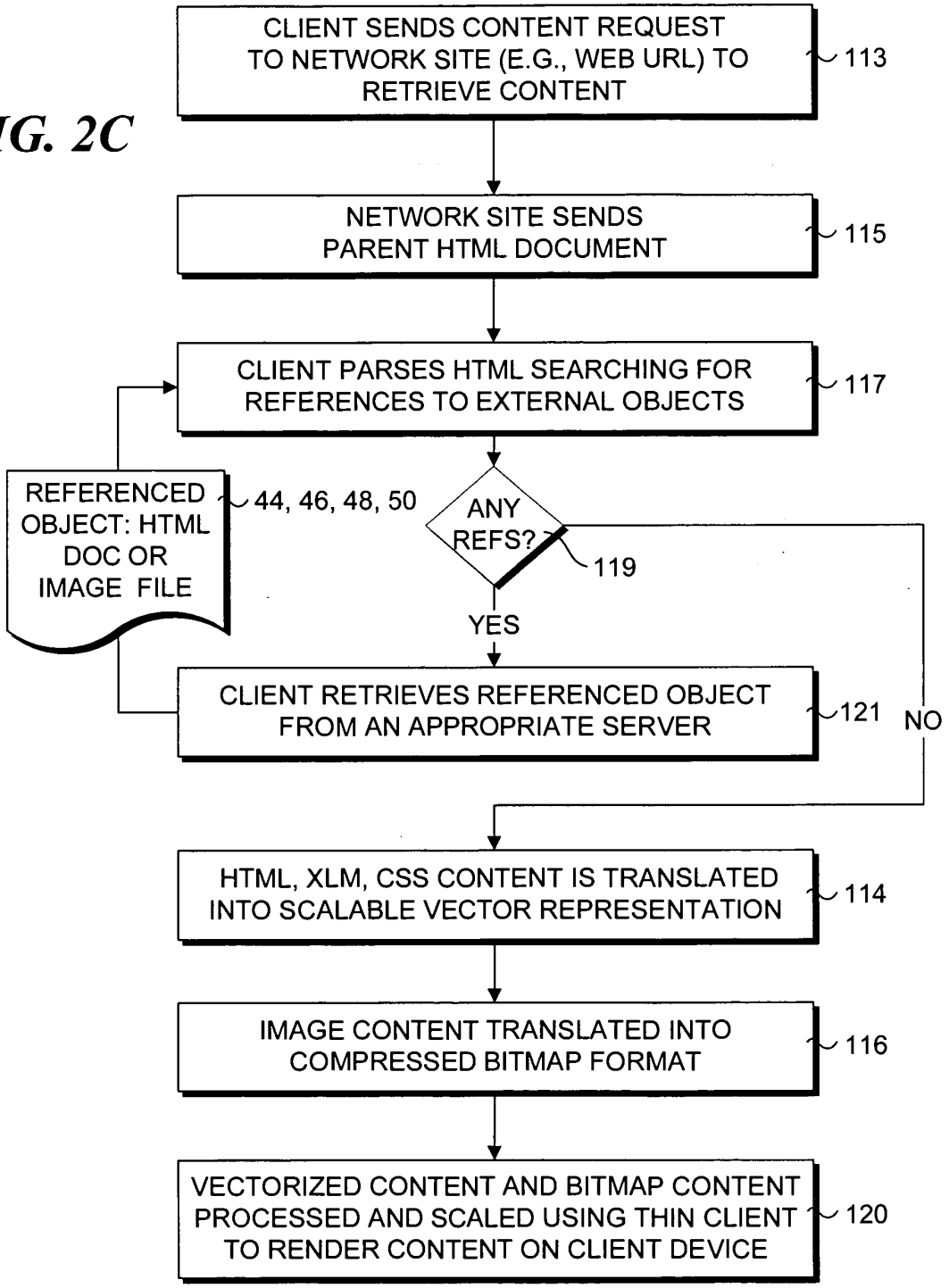

CLIENT SENDS CONTENT REQUEST TO NETWORK SITE (E.G., WEB URL)
101
HTTP NEGOTIATION PERFORMED TO DETERMINE FORMAT CONTENT IS TO BE DELIVERED IN; SERVER CACHE CHECKED
103
WEB SERVER RETRIEVES PARENT HTML DOCUMENT
105
WEB SERVER PARSES HTML SEARCHING FOR REFERENCES TO EXTERNAL OBJECTS
107
ANY REFS?
109
YES
NO
REFERENCED OBJECT: HTML DOC OR IMAGE FILE
44, 46, 48, 50
WEB SERVER RETRIEVES REFERENCED OBJECT LOCALLY OR RETRIEVES REFERENCED OBJECT FROM AN APPROPRIATE SERVER
111
HTML, XLM, CSS CONTENT IS TRANSLATED INTO SCALABLE VECTOR REPRESENTATION
114
IMAGE CONTENT TRANSLATED INTO COMPRESSED BITMAP FORMAT
116
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND COMPRESSED BITMAPS ARE STREAMED FROM WEB SERVER TO CLIENT
119
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND BITMAP CONTENT PROCESSED AND SCALED USING THIN CLIENT TO RENDER CONTENT ON CLIENT DEVICE
120

FIG. 2C


CLIENT SENDS CONTENT REQUEST TO NETWORK SITE (E.G., WEB URL) TO RETRIEVE CONTENT
113
NETWORK SITE SENDS PARENT HTML DOCUMENT
115
CLIENT PARSES HTML SEARCHING FOR REFERENCES TO EXTERNAL OBJECTS
117
REFERENCED OBJECT: HTML DOC OR IMAGE FILE
44, 46, 48, 50
ANY REFS?
119
YES
NO
CLIENT RETRIEVES REFERENCED OBJECT FROM AN APPROPRIATE SERVER
121
HTML, XLM, CSS CONTENT IS TRANSLATED INTO SCALABLE VECTOR REPRESENTATION
114
IMAGE CONTENT TRANSLATED INTO COMPRESSED BITMAP FORMAT
116
VECTORIZED CONTENT AND BITMAP CONTENT PROCESSED AND SCALED USING THIN CLIENT TO RENDER CONTENT ON CLIENT DEVICE
120

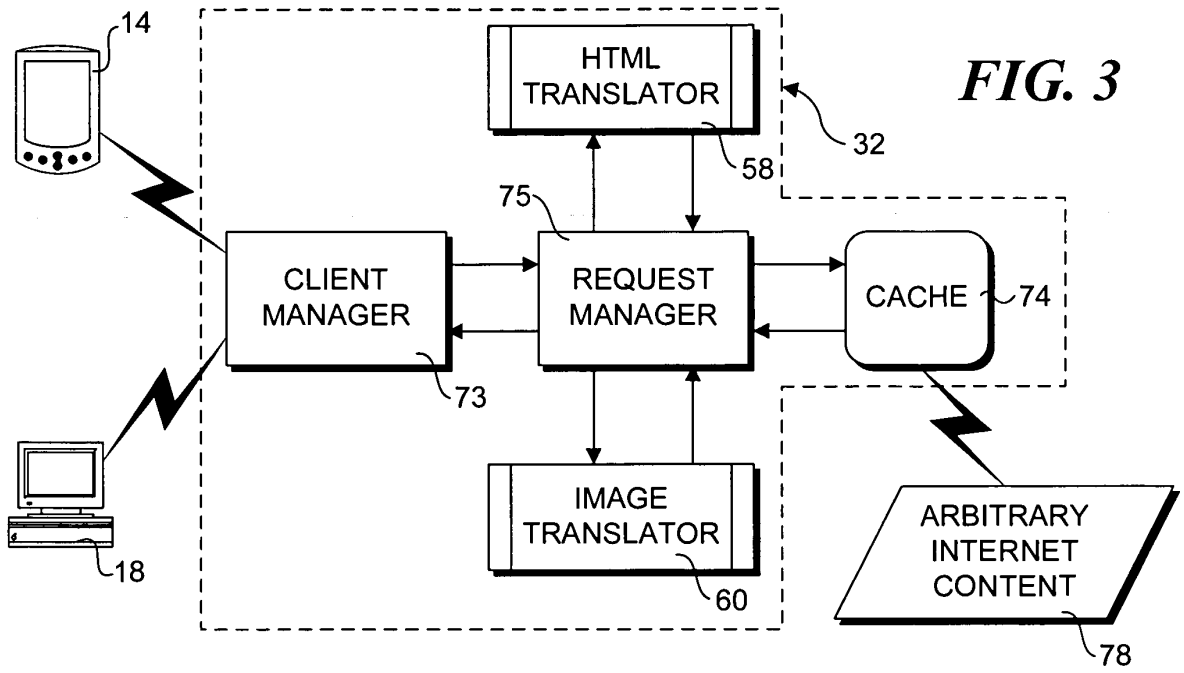

14
HTML TRANSLATOR
32
58
75
CLIENT MANAGER
REQUEST MANAGER
CACHE
74
73
IMAGE TRANSLATOR
60
ARBITRARY INTERNET CONTENT
78
18

FIG. 3

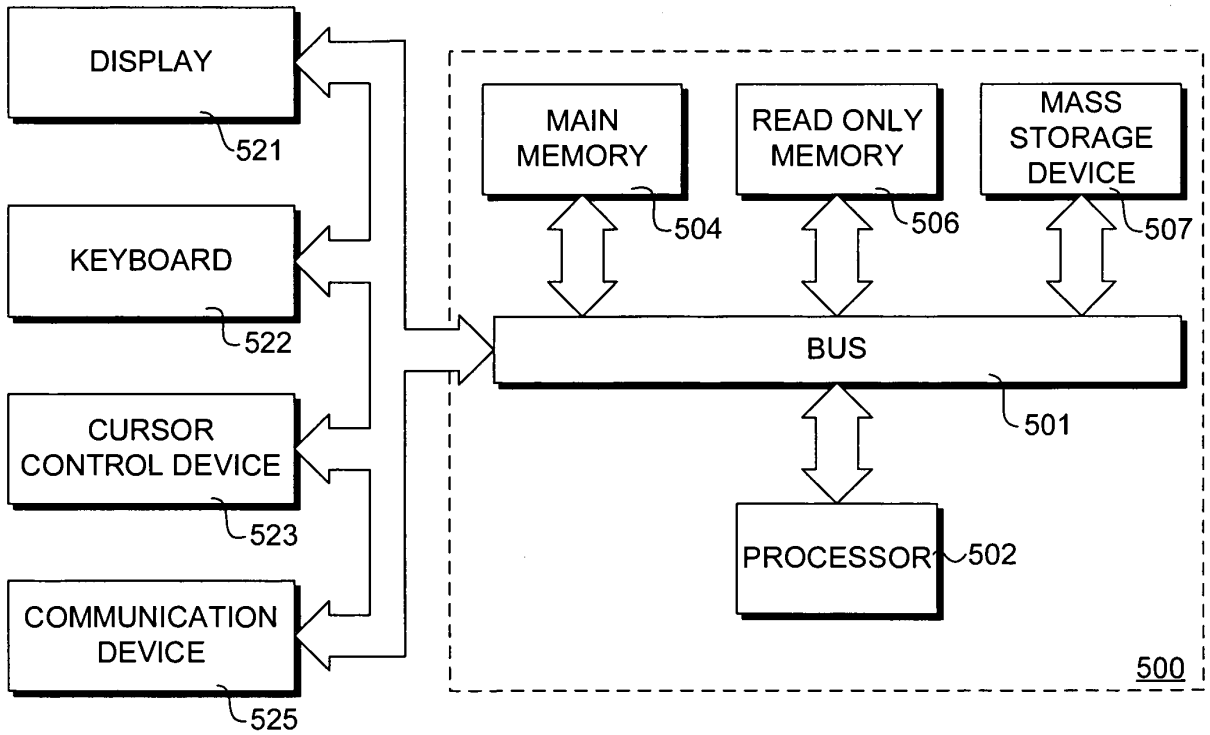

DISPLAY
521
KEYBOARD
522
CURSOR CONTROL DEVICE
523
COMMUNICATION DEVICE
525
MAIN MEMORY
504
READ ONLY MEMORY
506
MASS STORAGE DEVICE
507
BUS
501
PROCESSOR
502
500

FIG. 10

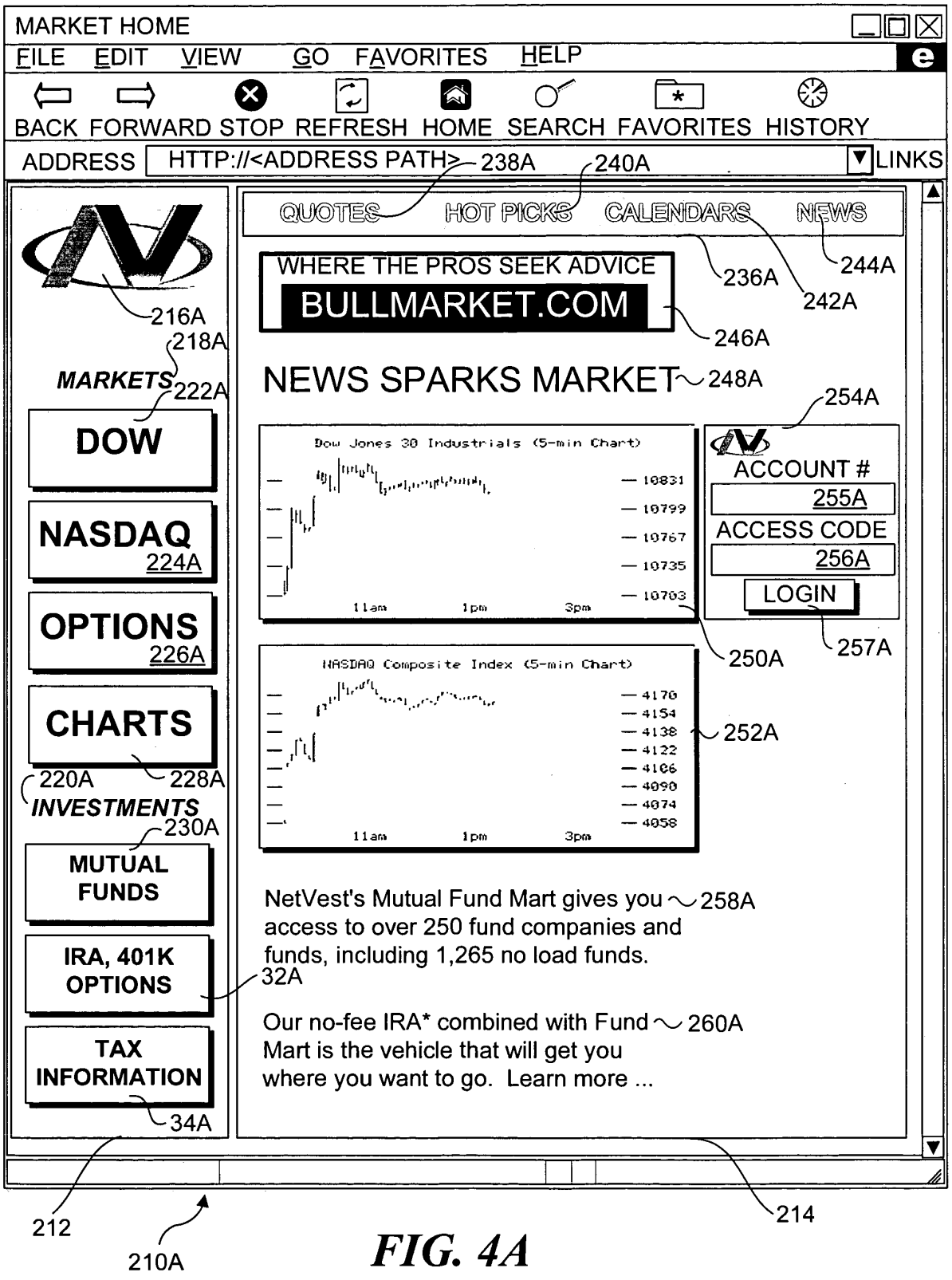

MARKET HOME
FILE EDIT VIEW GO FAVORITES HELP
BACK FORWARD STOP REFRESH HOME SEARCH FAVORITES HISTORY
ADDRESS HTTP://<ADDRESS PATH>
LINKS
238A
240A
QUOTES
HOT PICKS
CALENDARS
NEWS
244A
236A
242A
WHERE THE PROS SEEK ADVICE
BULLMARKET.COM
246A
216A
218A
MARKETS
222A
NEWS SPARKS MARKET
248A
254A
DOW
NASDAQ
224A
OPTIONS
226A
CHARTS
220A
228A
INVESTMENTS
230A
MUTUAL FUNDS
IRA, 401K OPTIONS
32A
TAX INFORMATION
34A
Dow Jones 30 Industrials (5-min Chart)
10831
10799
10767
10735
10703
11am
1pm
3pm
250A
ACCOUNT #
255A
ACCESS CODE
256A
LOGIN
257A
NASDAQ Composite Index (5-min Chart)
4170
4154
4138
4122
4106
4090
4074
4058
252A
NetVest's Mutual Fund Mart gives you access to over 250 fund companies and funds, including 1,265 no load funds.
258A
Our no-fee IRA* combined with Fund Mart is the vehicle that will get you where you want to go. Learn more ...
260A
212
210A
214

FIG. 4A

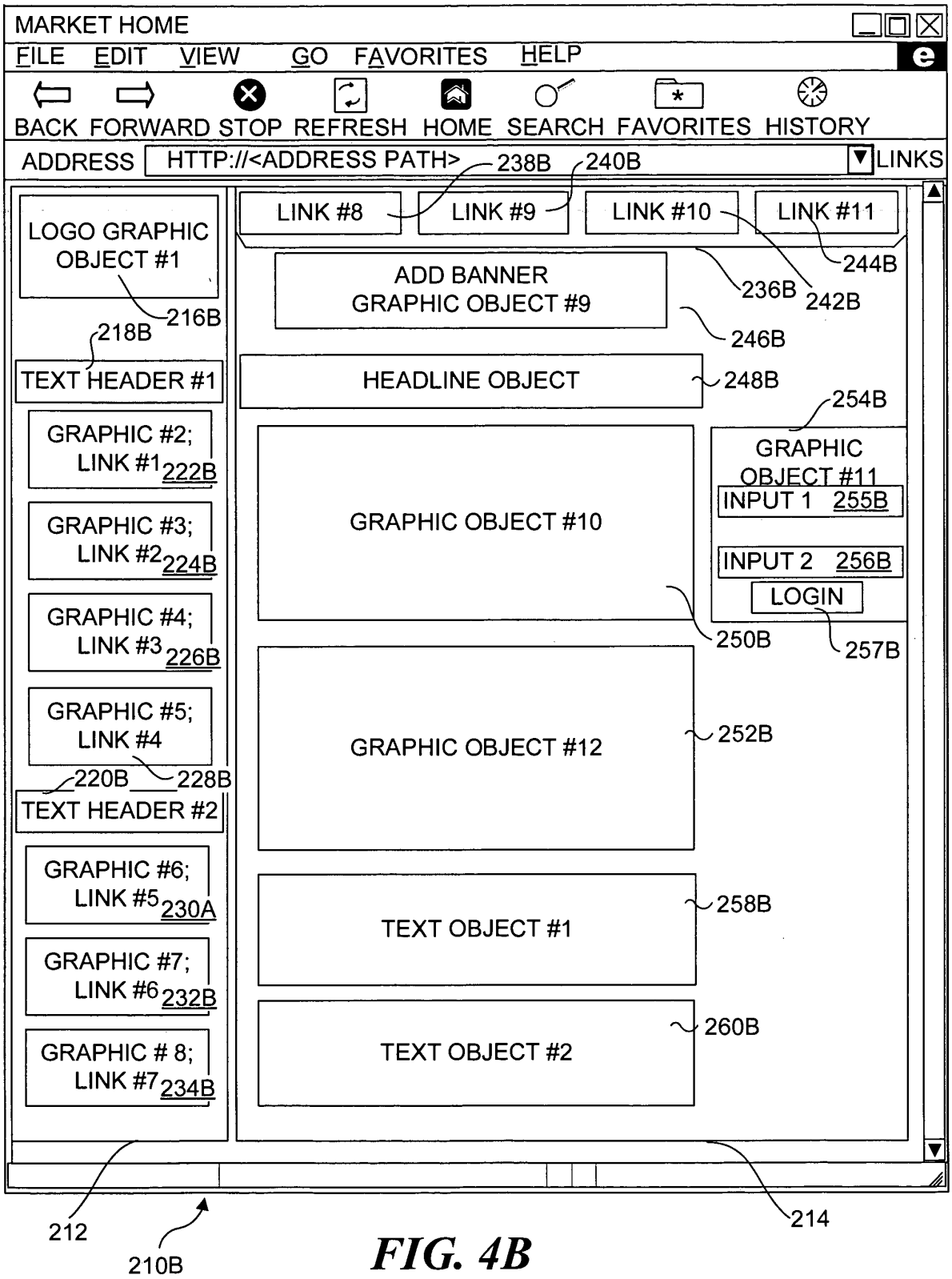

MARKET HOME
FILE EDIT VIEW GO FAVORITES HELP
BACK FORWARD STOP REFRESH HOME SEARCH FAVORITES HISTORY
ADDRESS HTTP://<ADDRESS PATH>
LINKS
238B
240B
LOGO GRAPHIC OBJECT #1
216B
218B
TEXT HEADER #1
GRAPHIC #2; LINK #1 222B
GRAPHIC #3; LINK #2 224B
GRAPHIC #4; LINK #3 226B
GRAPHIC #5; LINK #4
220B
228B
TEXT HEADER #2
GRAPHIC #6; LINK #5 230A
GRAPHIC #7; LINK #6 232B
GRAPHIC # 8; LINK #7 234B
LINK #8
LINK #9
LINK #10
LINK #11
244B
ADD BANNER GRAPHIC OBJECT #9
236B
242B
246B
HEADLINE OBJECT
248B
254B
GRAPHIC OBJECT #11
INPUT 1 255B
INPUT 2 256B
LOGIN
257B
GRAPHIC OBJECT #10
250B
GRAPHIC OBJECT #12
252B
TEXT OBJECT #1
258B
TEXT OBJECT #2
260B
212
210B
214

FIG. 4B

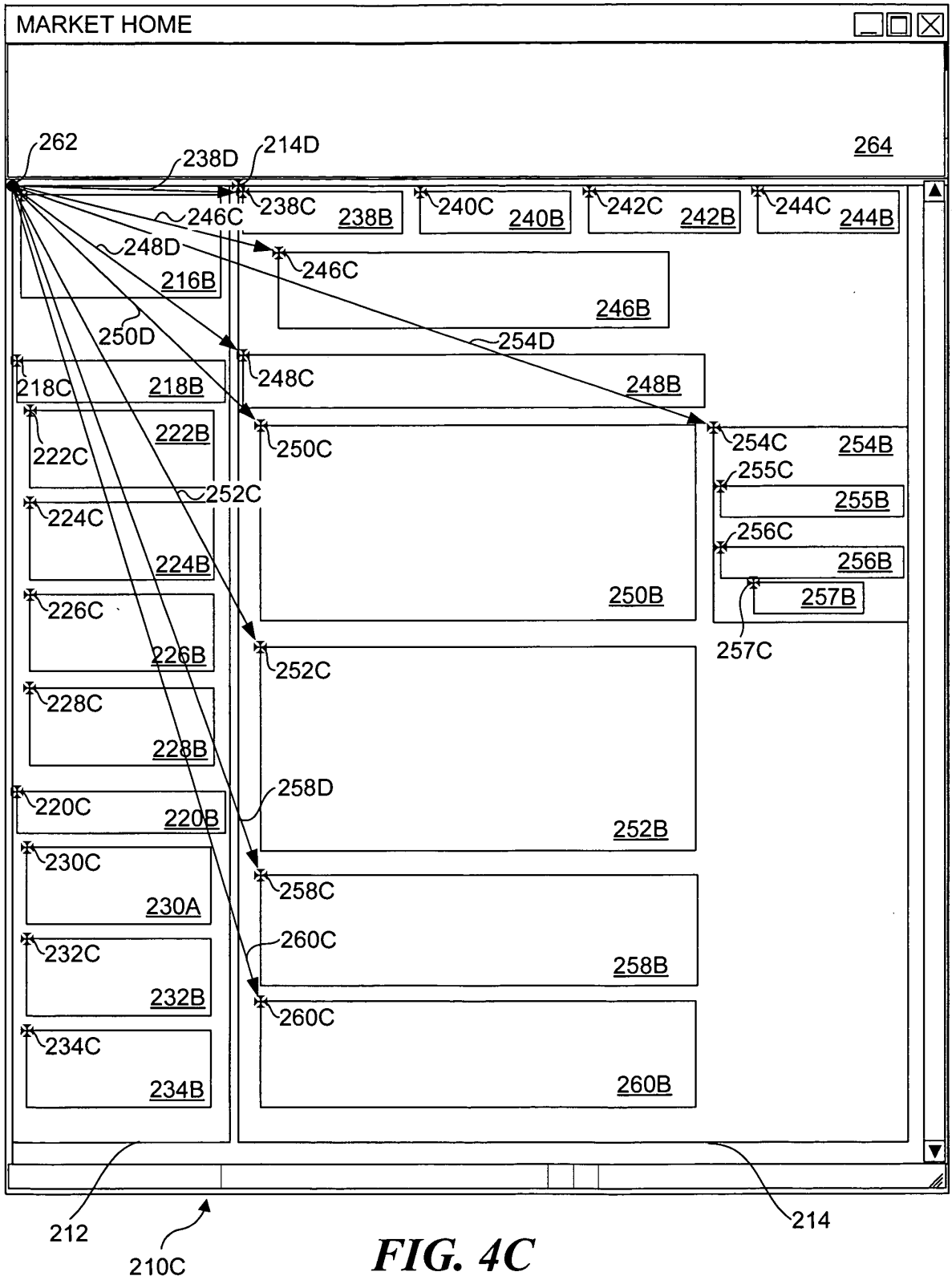

MARKET HOME
262
238D
214D
264
238C
238B
240C
240B
242C
242B
244C
244B
246C
248D
216B
246C
246B
250D
254D
218C
218B
248C
248B
222B
222C
250C
254C
254B
255C
252C
255B
224C
256C
224B
256B
250B
257B
226C
226B
257C
252C
228C
228B
258D
220C
220B
252B
230C
230A
258C
260C
232C
258B
232B
260C
234C
234B
260B
212
210C
214

FIG. 4C

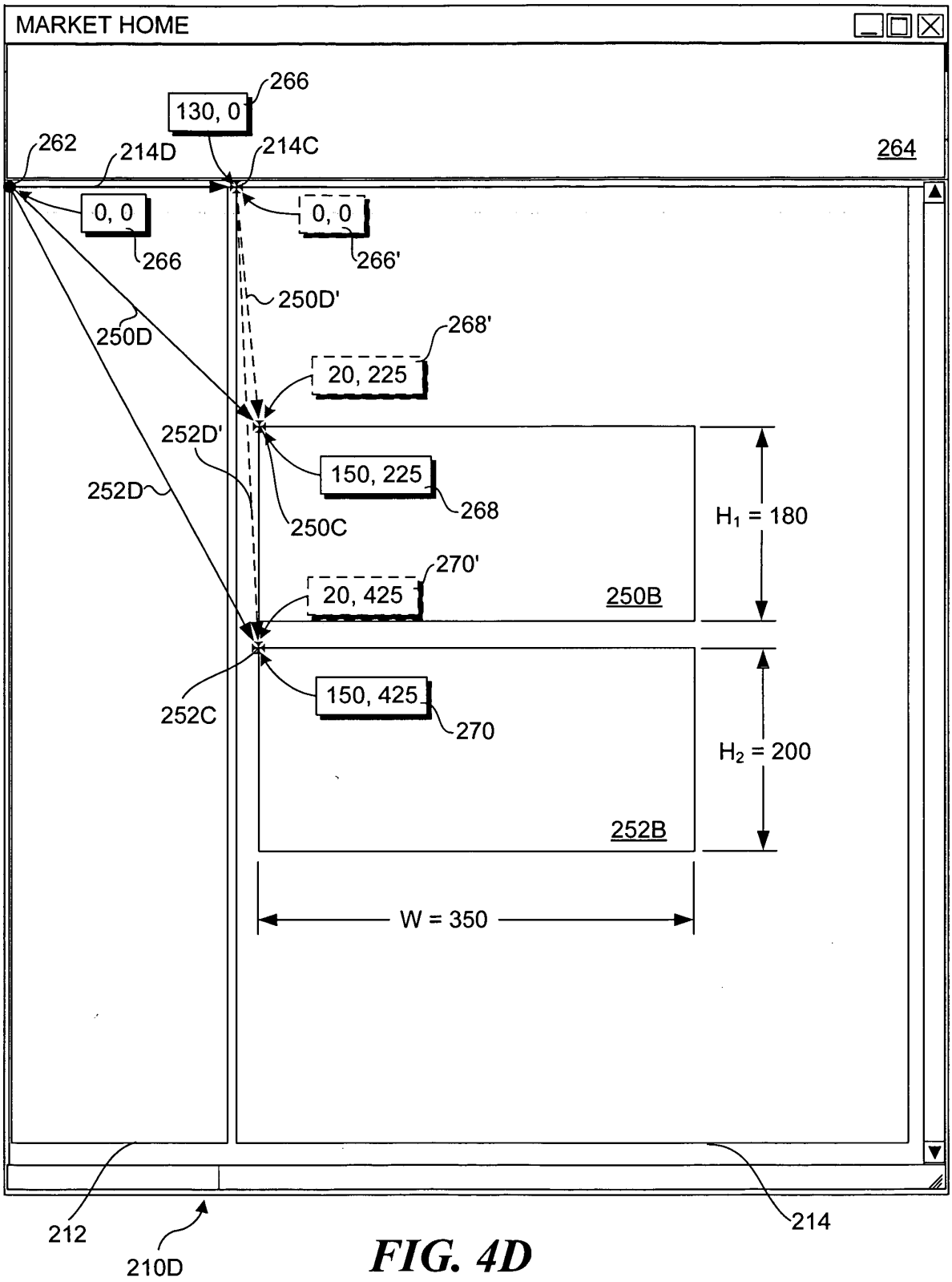
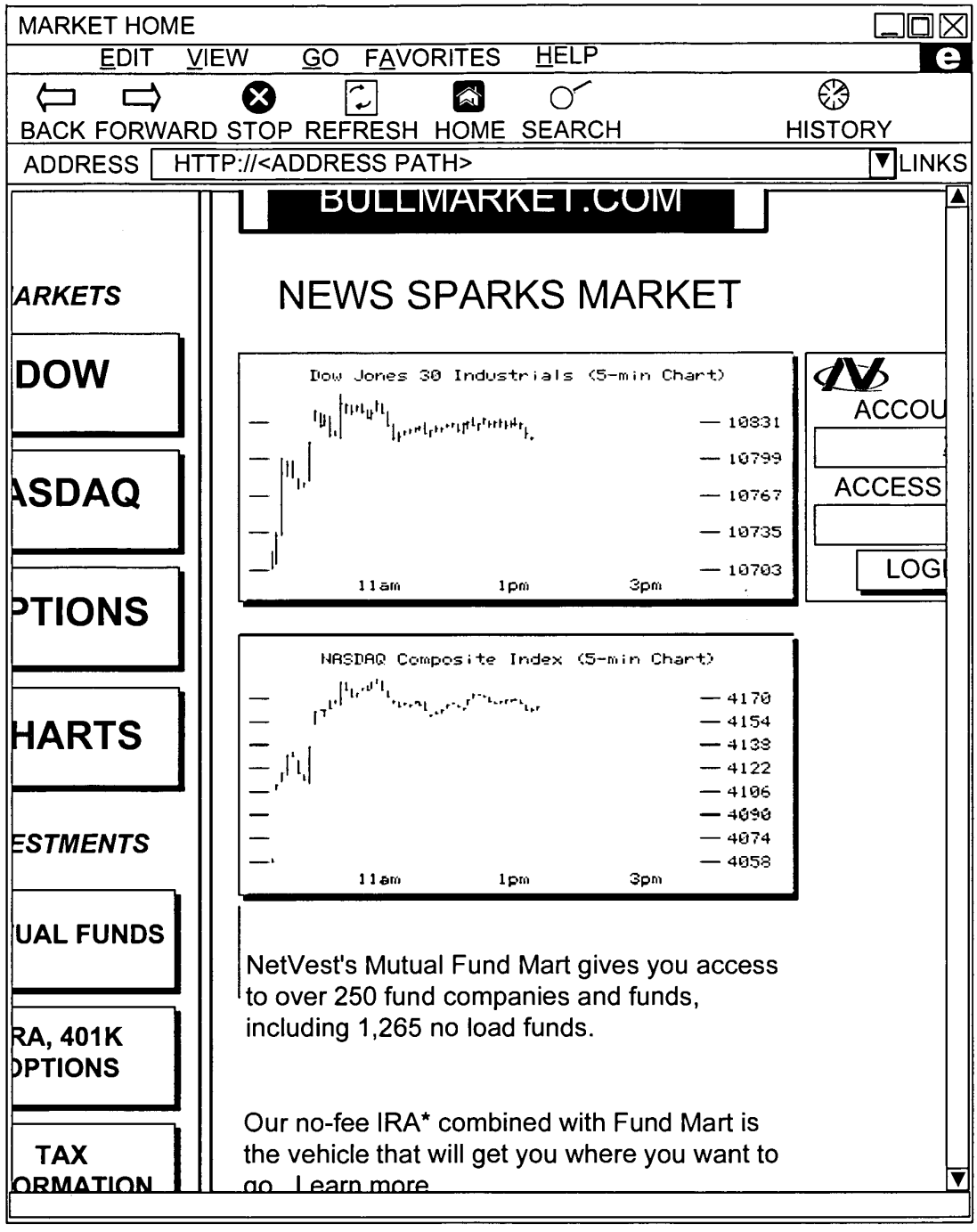

MARKET HOME
266
130, 0
262
214D
214C
264
0, 0
266
0, 0
266'
250D'
250D
268'
20, 225
252D'
252D
150, 225
268
250C
270'
20, 425
250B
H_1 = 180
252C
150, 425
270
H_2 = 200
252B
W = 350
212
210D
214

FIG. 4D


MARKET HOME
EDIT VIEW GO FAVORITES HELP
BACK FORWARD STOP REFRESH HOME SEARCH HISTORY
ADDRESS HTTP://<ADDRESS PATH>
LINKS
BULLMARKET.COM
ARKETS
DOW
ASDAQ
PTIONS
HARTS
ESTMENTS
UAL FUNDS
RA, 401K
PTIONS
TAX
ORMATION
NEWS SPARKS MARKET
Dow Jones 30 Industrials (5-min Chart)
10831
10799
10767
10735
10703
11am
1pm
3pm
ACCOU
ACCESS
LOG
NASDAQ Composite Index (5-min Chart)
4170
4154
4138
4122
4106
4090
4074
4058
11am
1pm
3pm
NetVest's Mutual Fund Mart gives you access to over 250 fund companies and funds, including 1,265 no load funds.
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210E

FIG. 4E

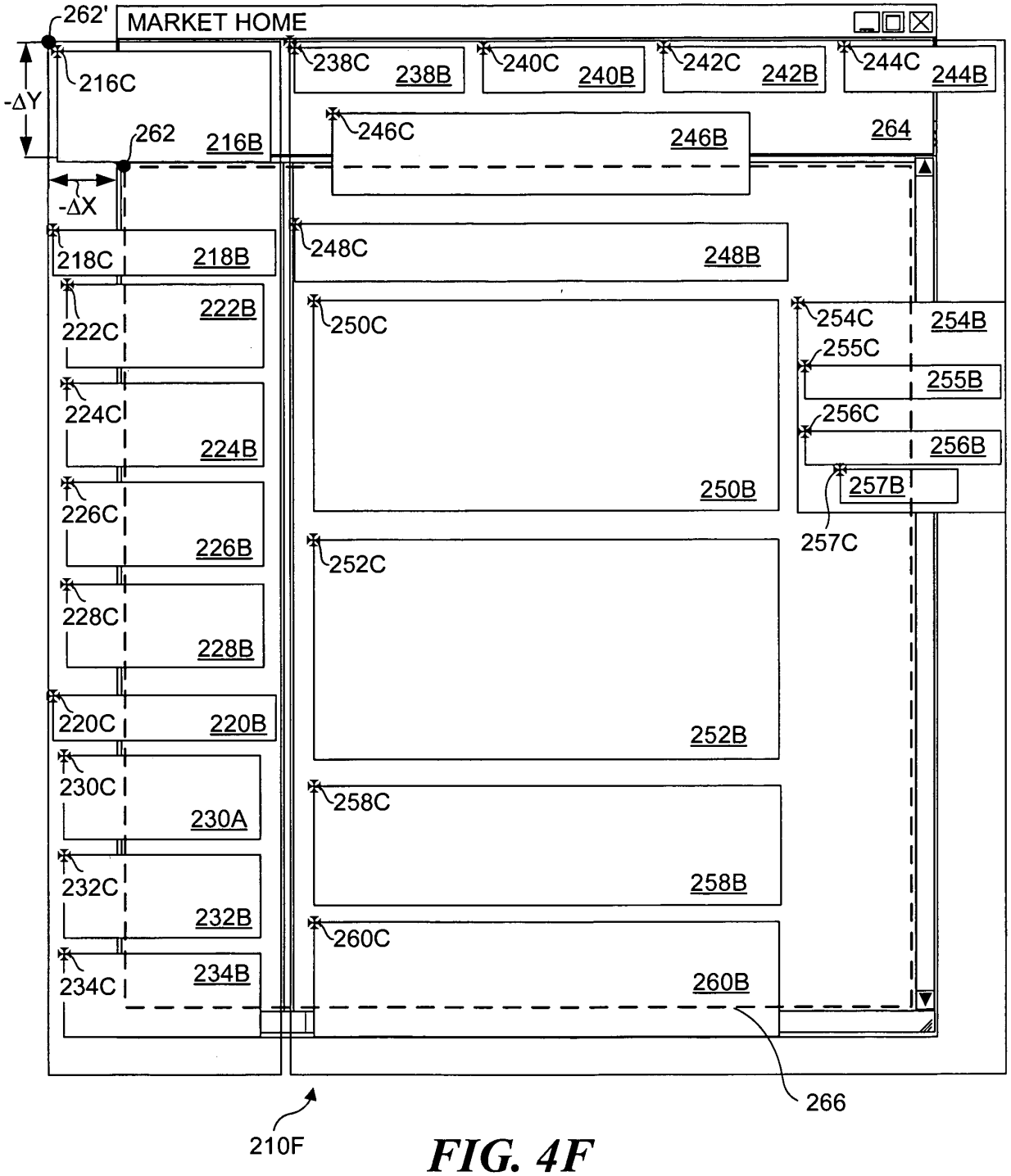

262'
MARKET HOME
-ΔY
216C
262
216B
-ΔX
238C
238B
240C
240B
242C
242B
244C
244B
246C
246B
264
218C
218B
248C
248B
222C
222B
250C
250B
254C
254B
255C
255B
224C
224B
256C
256B
226C
226B
257B
257C
228C
228B
252C
252B
220C
220B
230C
230A
258C
258B
232C
232B
260C
260B
234C
234B
266
210F

FIG. 4F

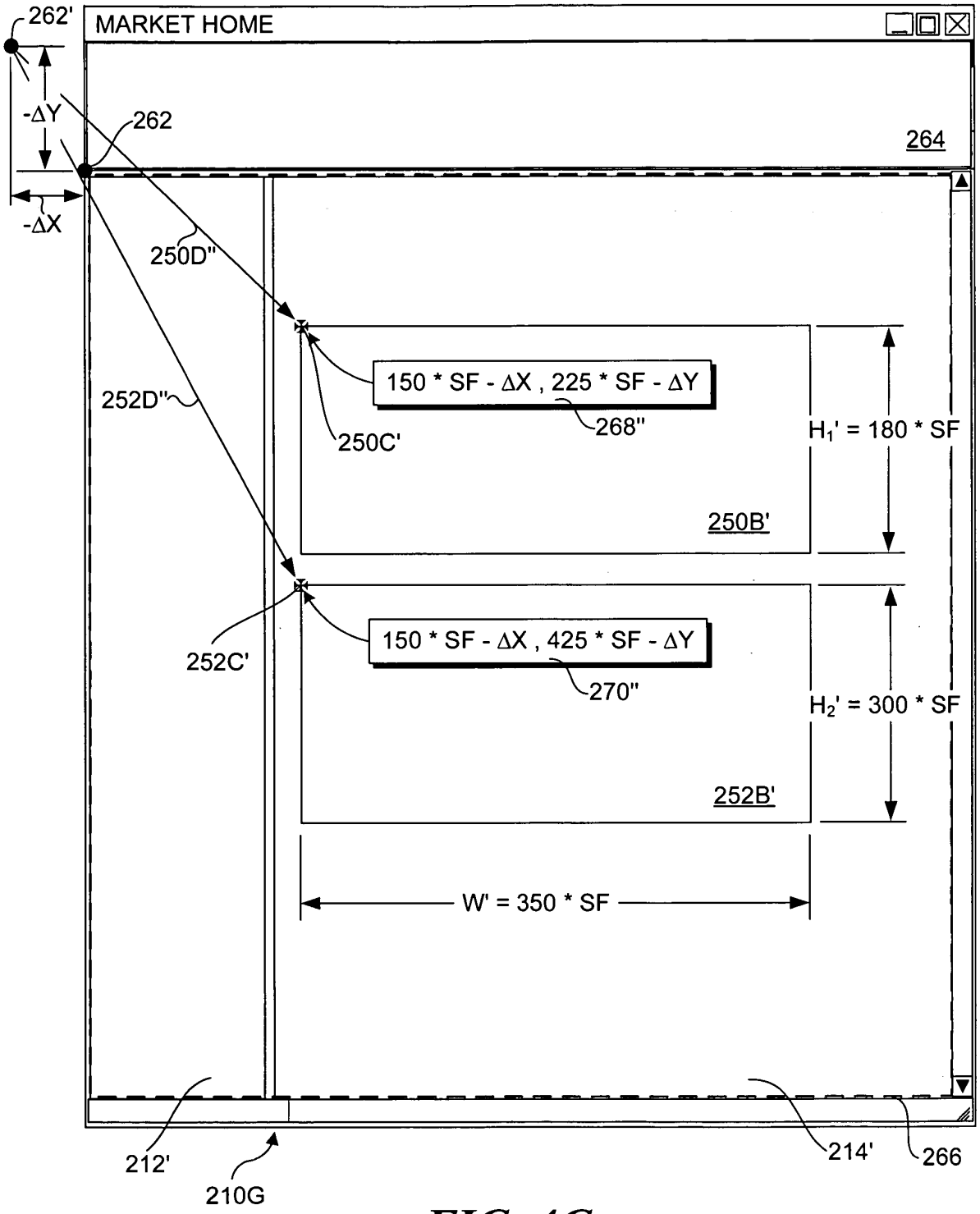

262'
MARKET HOME
-ΔY
262
264
-ΔX
250D"
252D"
150 * SF - ΔX , 225 * SF - ΔY
268"
250C'
H1' = 180 * SF
250B'
252C'
150 * SF - ΔX , 425 * SF - ΔY
270"
H2' = 300 * SF
252B'
W' = 350 * SF
212'
210G
214'
266

FIG. 4G

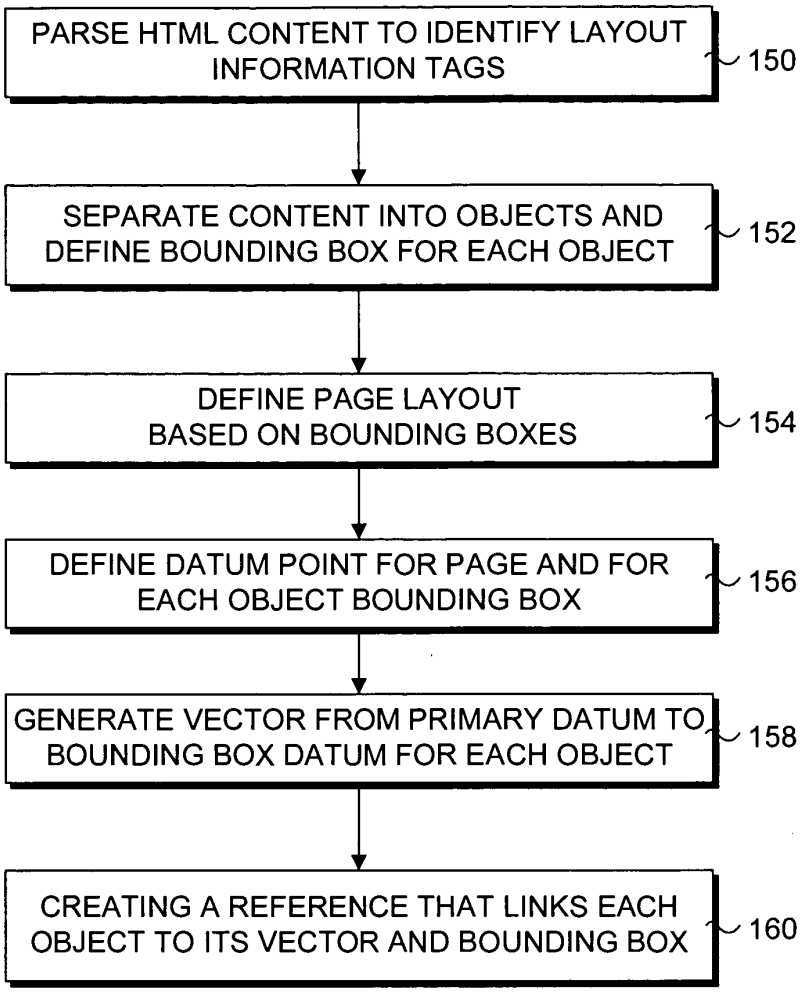

PARSE HTML CONTENT TO IDENTIFY LAYOUT INFORMATION TAGS
150
SEPARATE CONTENT INTO OBJECTS AND DEFINE BOUNDING BOX FOR EACH OBJECT
152
DEFINE PAGE LAYOUT BASED ON BOUNDING BOXES
154
DEFINE DATUM POINT FOR PAGE AND FOR EACH OBJECT BOUNDING BOX
156
GENERATE VECTOR FROM PRIMARY DATUM TO BOUNDING BOX DATUM FOR EACH OBJECT
158
CREATING A REFERENCE THAT LINKS EACH OBJECT TO ITS VECTOR AND BOUNDING BOX
160

FIG. 5

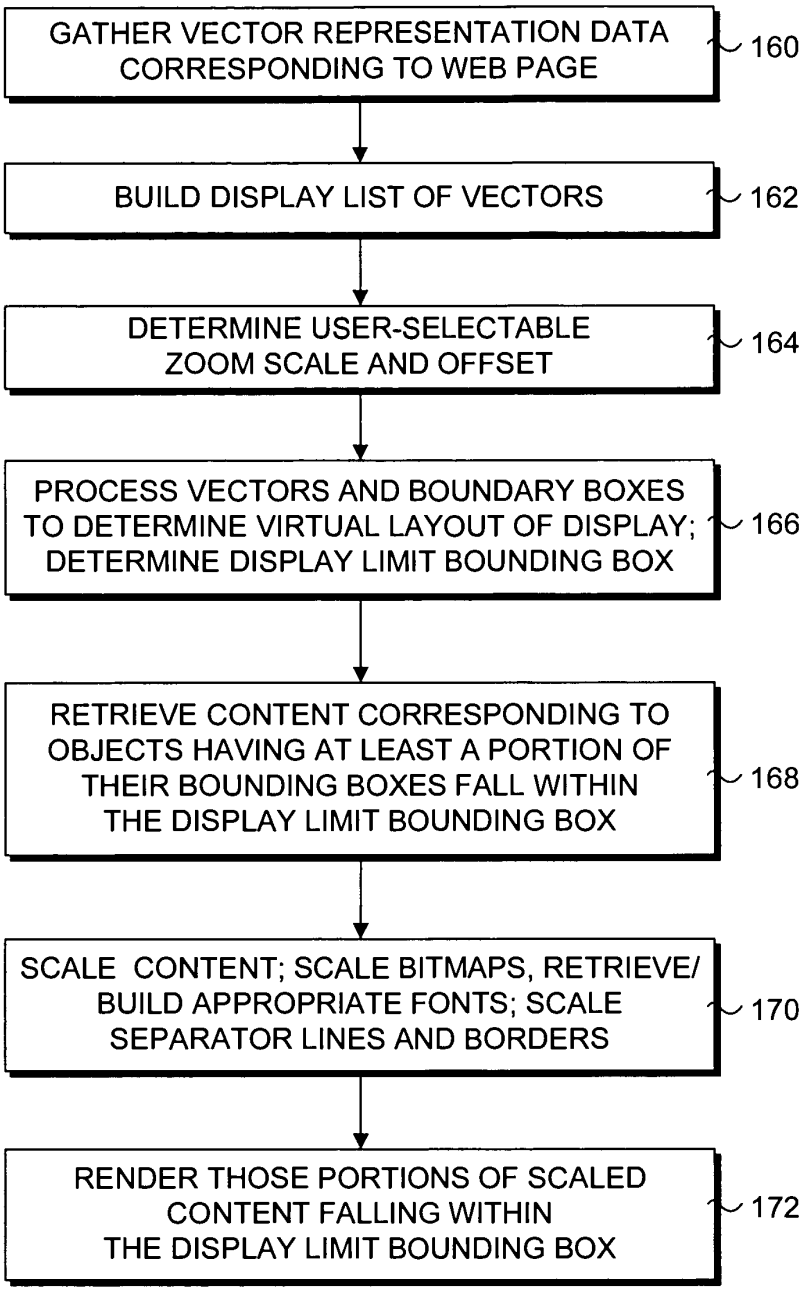

GATHER VECTOR REPRESENTATION DATA CORRESPONDING TO WEB PAGE
160
BUILD DISPLAY LIST OF VECTORS
162
DETERMINE USER-SELECTABLE ZOOM SCALE AND OFFSET
164
PROCESS VECTORS AND BOUNDARY BOXES TO DETERMINE VIRTUAL LAYOUT OF DISPLAY; DETERMINE DISPLAY LIMIT BOUNDING BOX
166
RETRIEVE CONTENT CORRESPONDING TO OBJECTS HAVING AT LEAST A PORTION OF THEIR BOUNDING BOXES FALL WITHIN THE DISPLAY LIMIT BOUNDING BOX
168
SCALE CONTENT; SCALE BITMAPS, RETRIEVE/ BUILD APPROPRIATE FONTS; SCALE SEPARATOR LINES AND BORDERS
170
RENDER THOSE PORTIONS OF SCALED CONTENT FALLING WITHIN THE DISPLAY LIMIT BOUNDING BOX
172

FIG. 6

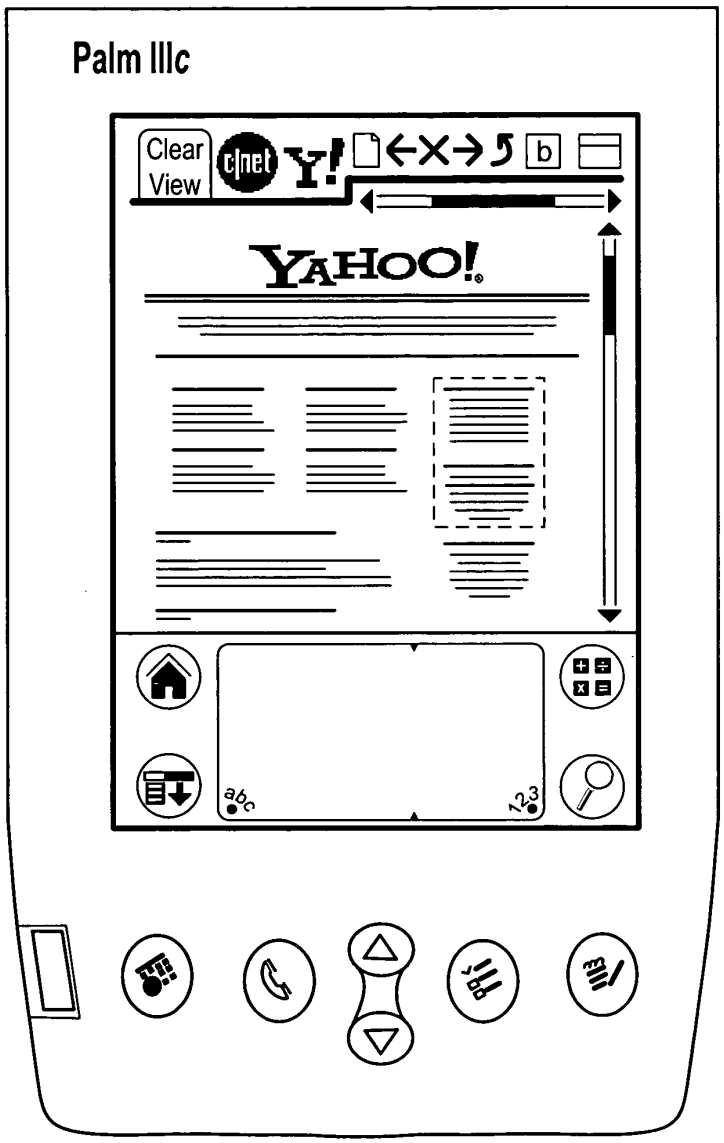


FIG. 7A

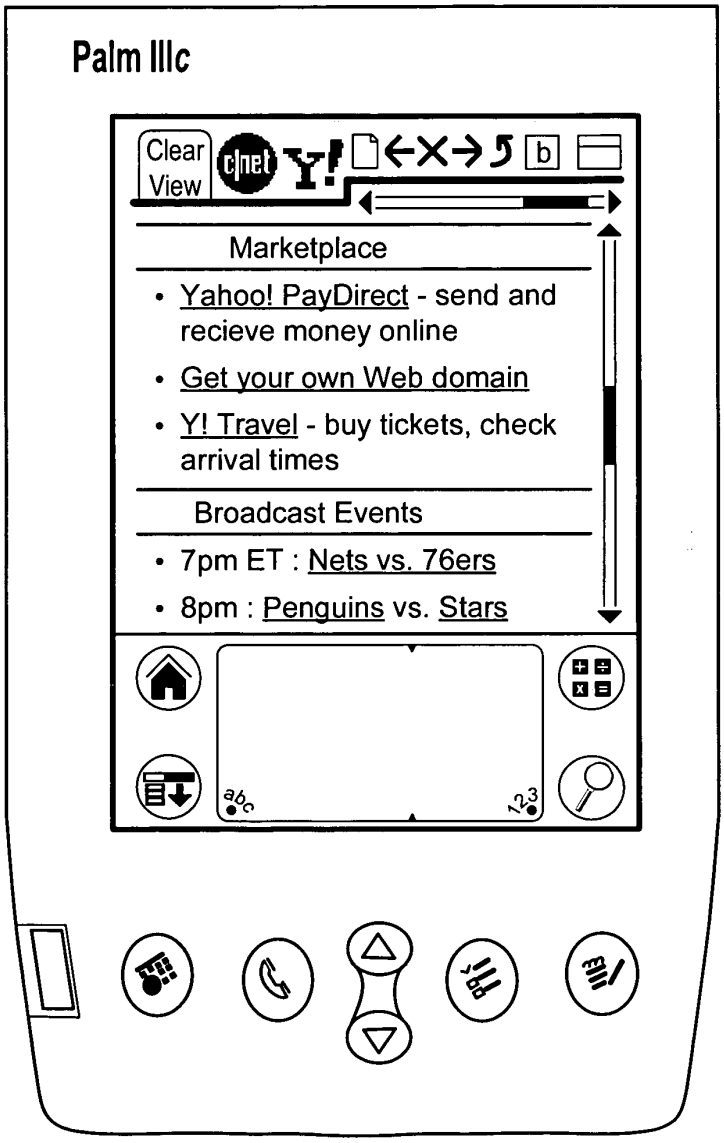

Palm IIIc
Clear View
Marketplace
• Yahoo! PayDirect - send and recieve money online
• Get your own Web domain
• Y! Travel - buy tickets, check arrival times
Broadcast Events
• 7pm ET : Nets vs. 76ers
• 8pm : Penguins vs. Stars

FIG. 7B

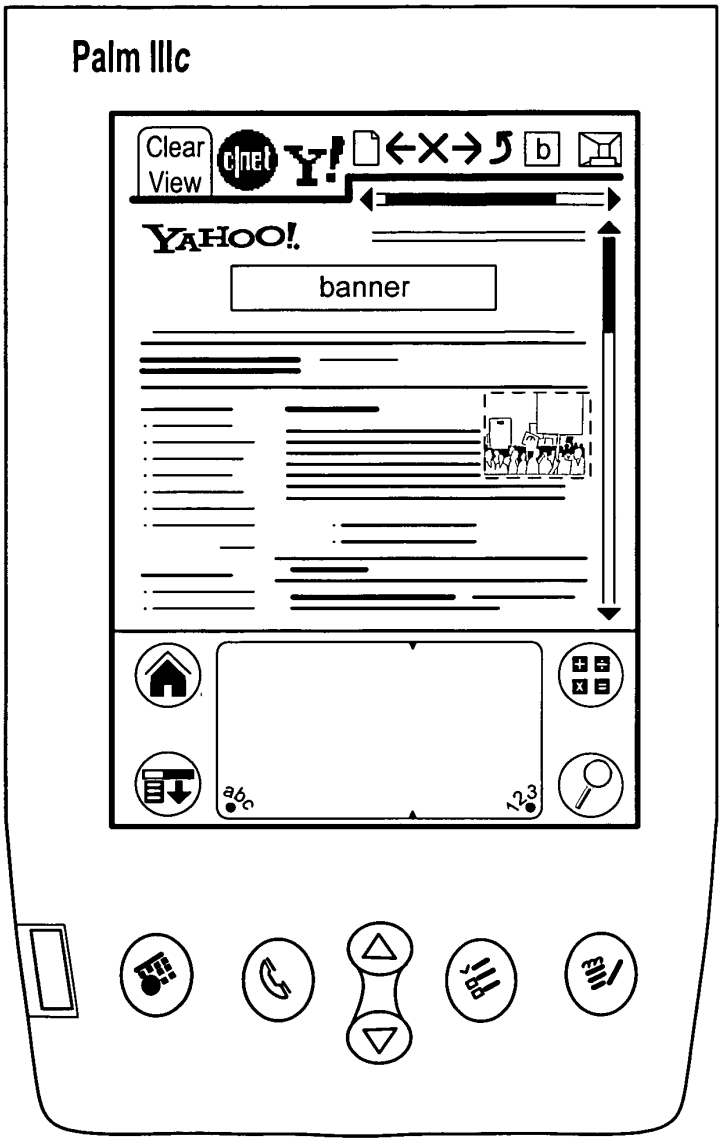


FIG. 8A

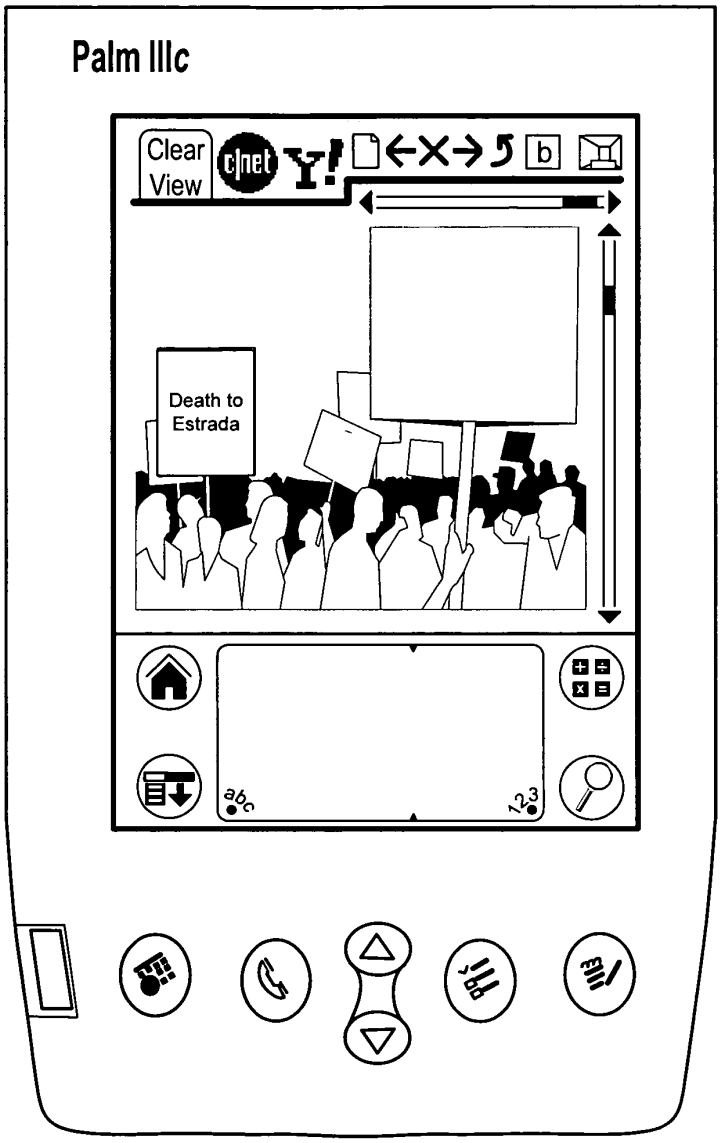


FIG. 8B

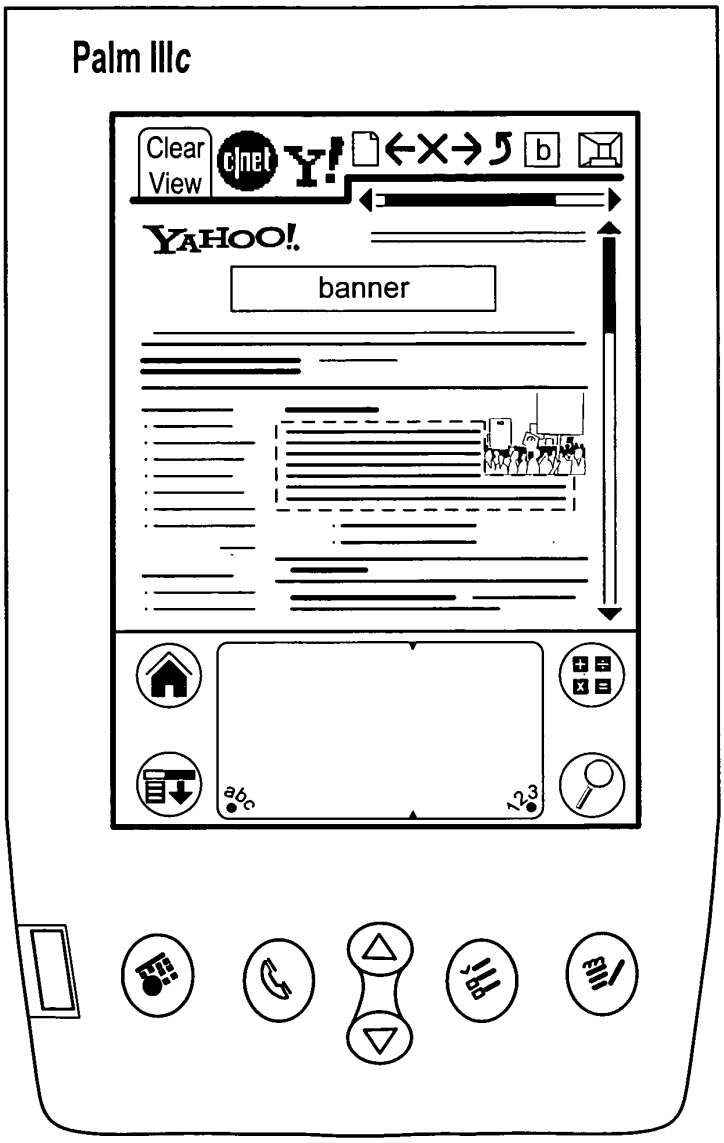


FIG. 9A

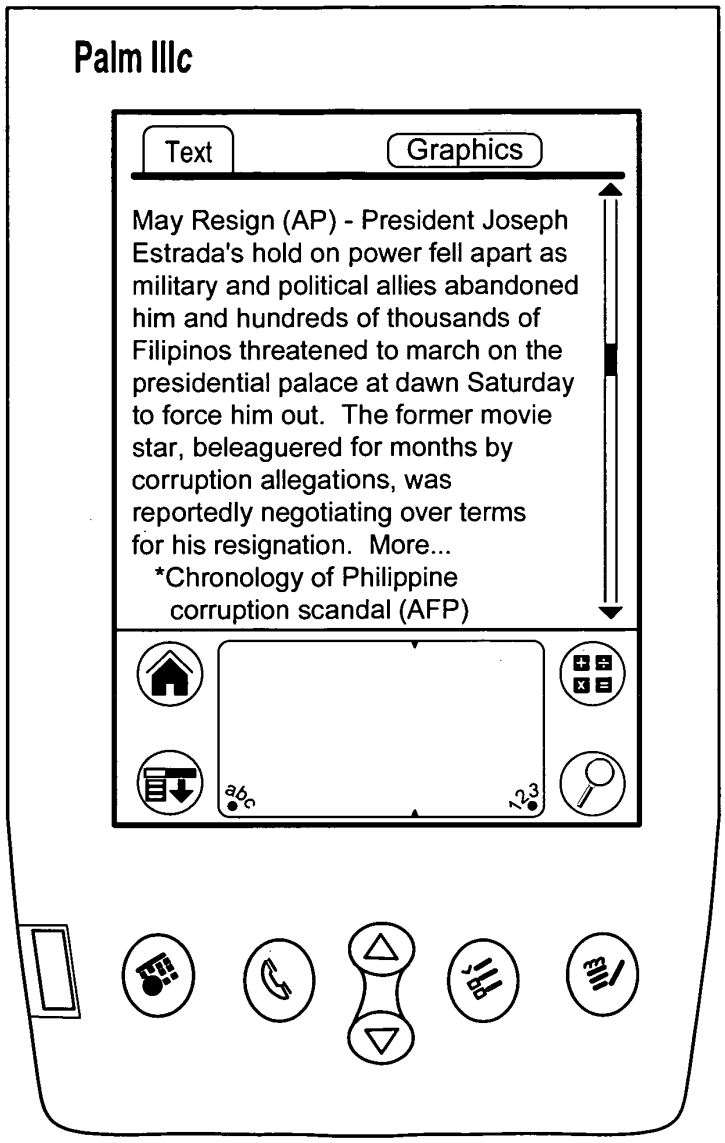

Palm IIIc
Text
Graphics
May Resign (AP) - President Joseph Estrada's hold on power fell apart as military and political allies abandoned him and hundreds of thousands of Filipinos threatened to march on the presidential palace at dawn Saturday to force him out. The former movie star, beleaguered for months by corruption allegations, was reportedly negotiating over terms for his resignation. More...
*Chronology of Philippine corruption scandal (AFP)
abc
123

FIG. 9B

Attorney's Docket No. 7342.P001XD PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In Re Application of:

Rohrabaugh et al.

Application No.: New Patent Application

Filed: Herewith

For: RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT

Examiner: Not yet assigned

Art Unit: Not yet assigned

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

REQUEST UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.32(c)(3) FOR RECOGNITION OF A MAXIMUM OF TEN PRACTITIONERS FROM THOSE NAMED IN DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

Sir:

Accompanying this Request is a Declaration and Power of Attorney that names more than ten patent practitioners. In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.32(c)(3), applicant(s) hereby request that the following patent practitioners (maximum of ten) from those named in that Declaration and Power of Attorney be recognized by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office as being of record for the patent application to which the Declaration and Power of Attorney is directed:

Attorney	Reg. No.	Attorney	Reg. No.
James Y. Go	40,621	R. Alan Burnett	46,149
Edwin H. Taylor	25,129	Gregory D. Caldwell	39,926
Eric S. Hyman	30,139	Mark L. Watson	46,322
Jan C. Little-Washington	41,181	Todd M. Becker	43,487
Cory G. Claassen	50,296	Anthony H. Azure	52,580

If there are any additional charges, please charge Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP

Dated: Jan 28, 2005

R. Alan Burnett
Reg. No. 46,149

12400 Wilshire Blvd.
Seventh Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(206) 292-8600

Attorney's Docket No.: 005207.P001X

PATENT

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below, next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first, and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first, and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT

the specification of which

_X_ is attached hereto.

___ was filed on _____ as
United States Application Number _____
or PCT International Application Number _____
and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claim(s), as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d), of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)			Priority Claimed	
Number	Country	Day/Month/Year Filed	Yes	No
Number	Country	Day/Month/Year Filed	Yes	No
Number	Country	Day/Month/Year Filed	Yes	No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

60/211,019 — June 12, 2000
Application Number — Filing Date

60/217,345 — July 11, 2000
Application Number — Filing Date

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Application Number	Filing Date	Status – patented, pending, abandoned
09/825,511	April 7, 2001	Pending

I hereby appoint the persons listed on Appendix A hereto (which is incorporated by reference and a part of this document) as my respective patent attorneys and patent agents, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith.

Send correspondence to R. Alan Burnett, **BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP, 12400 Wilshire Boulevard 7th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90025 and direct telephone calls to** R. Alan Burnett, **(425) 827-8600.**

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full Name of Sole/First Inventor Gary B. Rohrabaugh

Inventor's Signature Gary B Rohrabaugh Date June 8th, 2001

Residence Bellingham, WA (City, State) Citizenship USA (Country)

Post Office Address 3112 Maple Ridge Court
Bellingham, WA 98226

Full Name of Second/Joint Inventor Scott A. Sherman

Inventor's Signature Scott Sherman Date June 8th, 2001

Residence Bellingham, WA (City, State) Citizenship USA (Country)

Post Office Address 2531West Street
Bellingham, WA 98225

APPENDIX A

William E. Alford, Reg. No. 37,764; Farzad E. Amini, Reg. No. P42,261; William Thomas Babbitt, Reg. No. 39,591; Carol F. Barry, Reg. No. 41,600; Jordan Michael Becker, Reg. No. 39,602; Todd M. Becker, Reg. No. 43,487; Lisa N. Benado, Reg. No. 39,995; Bradley J. Bereznak, Reg. No. 33,474; Michael A. Bernadicou, Reg. No. 35,934; Roger W. Blakely, Jr., Reg. No. 25,831; R. Alan Burnett, Reg. No. 46,149; Gregory D. Caldwell, Reg. No. 39,926; Andrew C. Chen, Reg. No. 43,544; Thomas M. Coester, Reg. No. 39,637; Donna Jo Coningsby, Reg. No. 41,684; Florin Corie, Reg. No. 46,244; Dennis M. deGuzman, Reg. No. 41,702; Stephen M. De Klerk, Reg. No. P46,503; Michael Anthony DeSanctis, Reg. No. 39,957; Daniel M. De Vos, Reg. No. 37,813; Sanjeet Dutta, Reg. No. P46,145; Matthew C. Fagan, Reg. No. 37,542; Tarek N. Fahmi, Reg. No. 41,402; George Fountain, Reg. No. 37,374; Paramita Ghosh, Reg. No. 42,806; James Y. Go, Reg. No. 40,621; James A. Henry, Reg. No. 41,064; Libby N. Ho, Reg. No. P46,774; Willmore F. Holbrow III, Reg. No. P41,845; Sheryl Sue Holloway, Reg. No. 37,850; George W Hoover II, Reg. No. 32,992; Eric S. Hyman, Reg. No. 30,139; William W. Kidd, Reg. No. 31,772; Sang Hui Kim, Reg. No. 40,450; Walter T. Kim, Reg. No. 42,731; Eric T. King, Reg. No. 44,188; Erica W. Kuo, Reg. No. 42,775; George Brian Leavell, Reg. No. 45,436; Kurt P. Leyendecker, Reg. No. 42,799; Gordon R. Lindeen III, Reg. No. 33,192; Jan Carol Little, Reg. No. 41,181; Joseph Lutz, Reg. No. 43,765; Lawrence E. Lycke, Reg. No. 38,540; Michael J. Mallie, Reg. No. 36,591; Andre L. Marais, under 37 C.F.R. § 10.9(b); Paul A. Mendonsa, Reg. No. 42,879; Clive D. Menezes, Reg. No. 45,493; Chun M. Ng, Reg. No. 36,878; Thien T. Nguyen, Reg. No. 43,835; Thinh V. Nguyen, Reg. No. 42,034; Dennis A. Nicholls, Reg. No. 42,036; Daniel E. Ovanezian, Reg. No. 41,236; Kenneth B. Paley, Reg. No. 38,989; Marina Portnova, Reg. No. P45,750; William F. Ryann, Reg. 44,313; James H. Salter, Reg. No. 35,668; William W. Schaal, Reg. No. 39,018; James C. Scheller, Reg. No. 31,195; Jeffrey Sam Smith, Reg. No. 39,377; Maria McCormack Sobrino, Reg. No. 31,639; Stanley W. Sokoloff, Reg. No. 25,128; Judith A. Szepesi, Reg. No. 39,393; Vincent P. Tassinari, Reg. No. 42,179; Edwin H. Taylor, Reg. No. 25,129; Lance A. Termes, Reg. No. 43,184; John F. Travis, Reg. No. 43,203; Joseph A. Twarowski, Reg. No. 42,191; Tom Van Zandt, Reg. No. 43,219; Lester J. Vincent, Reg. No. 31,460; Glenn E. Von Tersch, Reg. No. 41,364; John Patrick Ward, Reg. No. 40,216; Mark L. Watson, Reg. No. 46,322; Thomas C. Webster, Reg. No. P46,154; and Norman Zafman, Reg. No. 26,250; my patent attorneys, Firasat Ali, Reg. No. 45,715; Justin M. Dillon, Reg. No. 42,486; my patent agents, of BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP, with offices located at 12400 Wilshire Boulevard, 7th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90025, telephone (310) 207-3800, and James Okamoto, Reg. No. 40,110, Steven D. Young, Reg. No. 43,300,and James R. Thein, Reg. No. 31,710, my patent attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith.

APPENDIX B

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56
Duty to Disclose Information Material to Patentability

(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclosure information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclosure all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

(1) Prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and

(2) The closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.

(b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made or record in the application, and

(1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim; or

(2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:

(i) Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or

(ii) Asserting an argument of patentability.

A prima facie case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish a contrary conclusion of patentability.

(c) Individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application within the meaning of this section are:

(1) Each inventor named in the application;

(2) Each attorney or agent who prepares or prosecutes the application; and

(3) Every other person who is substantively involved in the preparation or prosecution of the application and who is associated with the inventor, with the assignee or with anyone to whom there is an obligation to assign the application.

(d) Individuals other than the attorney, agent or inventor may comply with this section by disclosing information to the attorney, agent, or inventor.

PATENT APPLICATION SERIAL NO. _____

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
FEE RECORD SHEET

02/04/2005 HTECKLU1 00000030 11045757

01 FC:2011	150.00 OP
02 FC:2111	250.00 OP
03 FC:2311	100.00 OP

PTO-1556
(5/87)

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 2002 — 489-267/69033

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD
Effective December 8, 2004

Application or Docket Number: 11095757

CLAIMS AS FILED - PART I

	(Column 1)	(Column 2)
TOTAL CLAIMS	16	
FOR	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA
TOTAL CHARGEABLE CLAIMS	16 minus 20=	*
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	3 minus 3 =	*
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT		☐

* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2

SMALL ENTITY TYPE ☐		OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
RATE	FEE		RATE	FEE
BASIC FEE	150.00	OR	BASIC FEE	300.00
X$ 25=		OR	X$50=	
X100=		OR	X200=	
+180=		OR	+360=	
TOTAL	150	OR	TOTAL	

CLAIMS AS AMENDED - PART II

AMENDMENT A

	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA
Total	*	Minus	**	=
Independent	*	Minus	***	=
FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM				☐

SMALL ENTITY		OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE		RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE
X$ 25=		OR	X$50=	
X100=		OR	X200=	
+180=		OR	+360=	
TOTAL ADDIT. FEE		OR	TOTAL ADDIT. FEE	

AMENDMENT B

	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA
Total	*	Minus	**	=
Independent	*	Minus	***	=
FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM				☐

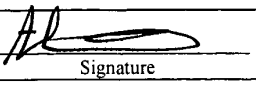
RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE		RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE
X$ 25=		OR	X$50=	
X100=		OR	X200=	
+180=		OR	+360=	
TOTAL ADDIT. FEE		OR	TOTAL ADDIT. FEE	

AMENDMENT C

	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA
Total	*	Minus	**	=
Independent	*	Minus	***	=
FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM				☐

RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE		RATE	ADDITIONAL FEE
X$ 25=		OR	X$50=	
X100=		OR	X200=	
+180=		OR	+360=	
TOTAL ADDIT. FEE		OR	TOTAL ADDIT. 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.

Express Mail No.: EV320121540US. I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated below and is addressed to Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.			
January 28, 2005 Date Mailed	Adrian Villarreal Name	 Signature	January 28, 2005 Date

Attorney's Docket No: 7342.P001XD Patent

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In Re Patent Application of:		
Rohrabaugh et al.	Examiner:	Not Yet Assigned
Serial No: Not Yet Assigned	Art Unit:	Not Yet Assigned
Filing Date: Herewith		
For: RESOLUTION INDEPENDENT VECTOR DISPLAY OF INTERNET CONTENT		

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Sir/Madam:

Enclosed is a copy of Information Disclosure Citation Form PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 together with copies of the documents cited on that form. It is respectfully requested that the cited documents be considered and that the enclosed copy of Information Disclosure Citation Form PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 be initialed by the Examiner to indicate such consideration and a copy thereof returned to applicant(s).

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.97, the submission of this Information Disclosure Statement is not to be construed as a representation that a search has been made and is not to be construed as an admission that the information cited in this statement is material to patentability.

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.97, this Information Disclosure Statement is being submitted under one of the following (as indicated by an "X" to the left of the appropriate paragraph):

__X__ **37 C.F.R. §1.97(b).**

_____ 37 C.F.R. §1.97(c). If so, then enclosed with this Information Disclosure Statement is one of the following:

____ A certification pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.97(e) or

____ A check for $_____ for the fee under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(p).

_____ 37 C.F.R. §1.97(d). If so, then enclosed with this Information Disclosure Statement are the following:

(1) A certification pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.97(e);

(2) A petition requesting consideration of the Information Disclosure Statement; and

(3) A check for $_____ for the fee under 37 C.F.R. §1.17(i) for submission of the Information Disclosure Statement.

If there are any additional charges, please charge Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,

BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP

Dated: Jan 28, 2005

R. Alan Burnett
Reg. No. 46,149

12400 Wilshire Blvd.
Seventh Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90025-1026
(206) 292-8600

Substitute for Form 1449/PTO				Complete if Known	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT *(use as many sheets as necessary)*				Application Number	New Patent Application
				Filing Date	Herewith
				First Named Inventor:	Rohrabaugh et al.
				Art Unit	
				Examiner Name	
Sheet	1	**of**	1	Attorney Docket Number	7342.P001XD

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Document Number Number-Kind Code[2] (If known)		Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1.	US-	5,966,135	10/12/1999	Roy et al.	
	2.	US-	6,011,905	01/04/2000	Huttenlocher et al.	
	3.	US-	6,057,854	05/02/2000	Davis, Jr. et al.	
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No.[1]	Foreign Patent Document Country Code[3] Number[4] Kind Code[5] (if known)	Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines, Where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[6]
	4.	PCT/US01/40920	12/27/2001	PCT International Search Report		
	5.	PCT/US01/40920	06/20/2002	PCT International Examination Report		

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609; Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. [1]Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional). [2]See Kinds Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.uspto.gov or MPEP 901.04. [3]Enter Office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [4]For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [5]Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST. 16 if possible. [6]Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

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 2 hours 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, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SENT FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450.**

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Based on Form PTO/SB/08A (04-03) as modified by BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP on 05/09/03

PTO/SB/06 (07-06)
Approved for use through 1/31/2007. OMB 0651-0032
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Substitute for Form PTO-875

Application or Docket Number	Filing Date	☐ To be Mailed
11/045,757	01/28/2005	

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

	(Column 1)	(Column 2)	SMALL ENTITY ☒		OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
FOR	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE ($)	FEE ($)		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*	X $ =		OR	X $ =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*	X $ =			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 $250 ($125 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			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

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

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

Legal Instrument Examiner:
/LISA CRANEY/