

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the Application of:

Jang-Hoon YOO et al.

Application No. 11/849,609

Group Art Unit: 2627

Confirmation No. 6003

Filed: September 4, 2007

Examiner:

For: OPTICAL PICKUP COMPATIBLE WITH A DIGITAL VERSATILE DISK AND A
RECORDABLE COMPACT DISK USING A HOLOGRAPHIC RING LENS

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Before examination of the above-identified application, please amend the application as follows. The following remarks and amendments, which are compliant with 37 CFR §1.173, are respectfully submitted.

LG Electronics, Inc. et al.

EXHIBIT 1017

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please **AMEND** claims 38, 40, 42, 43, 45, and 46 and **ADD** claims 50-67, as follows:

38. (ONCE AMENDED) An objective lens for an optical pickup for selectively diffracting at least one of plurality of light beams, the lens comprising a first surface which focuses the plurality of light beams; and a second surface adjacent to the first surface and having a diffractive pattern to diffract at least one of the plurality of light beams.

40. (ONCE AMENDED) An objective lens for an optical pickup for selectively diffracting at least one of plurality of light beams, the lens comprising a first surface which focuses the plurality of light beams; and a second surface adjacent to the first surface and having a diffractive pattern at a location where a numerical aperture of the objective lens is higher than a predetermined numerical aperture value so as to diffract at least one of the plurality of light beams.

42. (ONCE AMENDED) An objective lens for an optical pickup for correcting a spherical aberration caused by one of plurality of light beams, the lens comprising a first surface which focuses the plurality of light beams; and a second surface adjacent to the first surface and having a diffractive pattern which diffracts the plurality of light beams and which is disposed to correct the spherical aberration of at least one of the plurality of the one light beams.

43. (ONCE AMENDED) An objective lens for an optical pickup for correcting a spherical aberration caused by one of plurality of light beams, the lens comprising a first surface which focuses the plurality of light beams and has a curved surface curving from an apex; and a spherical aberration correction pattern formed below the apex so as to correct the spherical aberration of the one light beam.

45. (ONCE AMENDED) A method of selectively focusing first and second light beams of respectively different wavelengths using an objective lens to form corresponding beam spots of different sizes, the method comprising:

receiving an emitted one of the first and second light beams at an inner region of the objective lens, the inner region including an optical center of the objective lens which has an optical property optimized to focus the first light beam onto a first optical recording medium of a first thicknesses and to focus the second light beam onto a second optical recording medium of a second thickness other than the first thickness; and

receiving the emitted one of the first and second light beams at a diffractive region surrounding said inner region, the diffractive region comprising an optical property optimized so as to diffract at least one of the first and second light beams as a function of wavelength so as to correct for spherical aberrations on the first and second optical recording media.

46. (ONCE AMENDED) A method of selectively focusing light beams on optical recording media of different thicknesses using an objective lens, the method comprising:

receiving an emitted one of the light beams at an inner region of the objective lens, the inner region having an optical property which directs the light beams having corresponding wavelengths to be focused on the corresponding optical recording media having respectively different thicknesses; and

receiving the emitted one of the light beams at a diffractive region, the diffractive region having a wavelength dependence such that the light beams are diffracted so as to correct for spherical aberrations due to the different thicknesses of the optical recording media.

50. (New) The objective lens of claim 38, wherein the first surface does not include the diffractive pattern.

51. (New) The objective lens of claim 38, wherein the diffractive pattern is configured to selectively diffract one of the plurality of light beams.

52. (New) The objective lens of claim 38, wherein the diffractive pattern comprises a holographic pattern.

53. (New) The objective lens of claim 40, wherein the first surface does not include the diffractive pattern.

54. (New) The objective lens of claim 40, wherein the diffractive pattern is configured to selectively diffract one of the plurality of light beams.

55. (New) The objective lens of claim 40, wherein the diffractive pattern comprises a holographic pattern.

56. (New) The objective lens of claim 42, wherein the first surface does not include the diffractive pattern.

57. (New) The objective lens of claim 42, wherein the diffractive pattern is configured to selectively diffract one of the plurality of light beams.

58. (New) The objective lens of claim 42, wherein the diffractive pattern comprises a holographic pattern.

59. (New) The objective lens of claim 43, wherein the first surface does not include the spherical aberration correction pattern.

60. (New) The objective lens of claim 43, wherein the spherical aberration correction pattern is configured to selectively diffract one of the plurality of light beams.

61. (New) The objective lens of claim 43, wherein the spherical aberration correction pattern comprises a holographic pattern.

62. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein the inner region does not include a diffractive region.

63. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein the diffractive pattern is configured to selectively diffract the first and second light beams.

64. (New) The method of claim 45, wherein the diffractive pattern comprises a holographic pattern.

65. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the inner region does not include the diffractive region.

66. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the diffractive pattern is configured to selectively diffract the light beams.

67. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the diffractive pattern comprises a holographic pattern.

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.