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John N. Anastasi c/o Lowrie, Lando & Anastasi, LLP Riverfront Office Park, One Main Street Cambridge, MA 02142			EXAMINER DADA, BEEMNET W	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

APPLE 1012

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in reply to an amendment filed on 04/18/2011. Claims 1-5, 9-16, 18-21, 24-30, 32-39 and 41-45 are pending.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 04/18/2011 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that the prior art on record fails to teach the limitation "mapping the time varying multicharacter code to information required to provide the services" Examiner disagrees.

Examiner would point out that, Gioradano teaches a method/system configured to map the multi-character code to secure data including information required to provide the services, the information including account identifying information where the account identifying information is unknown to the service provider, to provide the account identifying information to a third party to enable a transaction without providing the account identifying information to the service provider (i.e., note that the POS system does not get access to customers credit/debit account information, column 18, lines 5-47). Gioradano is silent on the multi-character code being time-varying. However, Brainard teaches an authentication system that maps time-varying multi-character code to stored secure data (i.e., verifying by comparing an authentication code, wherein the authentication code is time dependent, paragraphs 0019, 0020, 0045 and 0063). Examiner would further point out that, the time varying multi-character code of Brainard can be implemented into the multi-character code of Gioradano in order to enhance security of the system by changing the code based on timing data. It is therefore, the combination of Gioradano and Brainard that teaches the limitation mapping a time-varying multi-character code

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to secure data ... unknown to the service provider. Examiner would further point out that the art on record teaches the claim limitations and therefore, the rejection is respectfully maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 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 negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 9-16, 18-21, 24-30, 32-39 and 41-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gioradano et al. US 7,571,139 B1 (hereinafter Gioradano) in view Brainard et al. US 2006/0256961 A1 (hereinafter Brainard).

As per claims 1 and 16, Giorandano teaches a secure registry system for providing information to a service provider to enable the service provider to provide services to entities with secure data stored in the secure registry system, comprising:

a database including secure data for each entity, wherein each entity is associated with and a multicharacter_code for each entity having secure data in the secure registry system, respectively [column 18, lines 14-47] and

a processor configured to receive, from the service provider, the multicharacter code for the entity on whose behalf services are to be provided, configured to map the multicharacter code to secure data including information required to provide the services, the information including account identifying information where the account identifying information is unknown to the service provider, to provide the account identifying information to a third party to enable a transaction without providing the account identifying information to the service provider (i.e.,

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note that the POS system does not get access to customers credit/debit account information, column 18, lines 5-47). Gioradano does not explicitly teach a time-varying code. In the same field of endeavor, Brainard teaches an authentication system including a time-varying multicharacter code to secure data and data access [paragraphs 0019 and 0020]. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Brainard within the system of Gioradano in order to enhance the security of the system.

As per claims 2 and 18, Gioradano further teaches the system wherein the multicharacter code represents an identity of the entity [column 18, lines 14-47].

As per claims 3 and 19, Gioradano further teaches the system wherein the multicharacter code is provided to the system via a secure electronic transmission device [column 18, lines 14-47].

As per claim 4 and 20, Gioradano further teaches the system wherein the code is encrypted and transmitted to the system and wherein the system is configured to decrypt the code with a public key of the entity [column 18, lines 14-47].

As per claims 5 and 21, Gioradano further teaches the system wherein said service provider's service includes delivery, wherein the information is an address to which an item is to be delivered to the entity, wherein the system receives the code and wherein the system uses the code to obtain the appropriate address for delivery of the item by the third party [column 18, lines 14-47].

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