	22 ....” *Id.*, 10:34-37.

Burroughs discloses a “dose dial sleeve” in the form of dial mechanism 34. EX1013, 7:31-32, FIG. 2; EX1011, ¶¶162-65. The dial mechanism is positioned within housing 22, and includes, on its outer surface, threads 110, 112. EX1013, 7:65-67, 8:33-36, FIGS. 1-2, 6-9; EX1011, ¶166. Threads 110, 112 are configured to releasably engage a helical spiral groove 158 provided on an inner surface of the housing 22. EX1013, 8:62-9:1, FIGS. 1, 3, 5-9; EX1011, ¶167.

Threads 110, 112 are rib-like structures that fit into and move within helical spiral groove 158 of the housing parts 24, 26 to allow the dial mechanism to rotate and move axially away from the needle-end of the housing during the dose-setting phase. EX1013, FIGS. 6-9; EX1011, ¶164. As Mr. Leinsing explains, in order to properly engage with the helical spiral groove 158 for rotation, the threads 110, 112 also must be positioned helically relative to one another, forming a discontinuous helical rib corresponding to the housing’s helical groove. EX1011, ¶165; *cf.* EX1002, 3:~~42-44~~ 62-64 (describing threads may include part threads). FIGS. 1 and 7 best show the helical positioning of the threads 110, 112. EX1011, ¶165. Thus, Burroughs discloses that the dial mechanism 34 includes a “helical rib,” in the form of threads 110, 112, along its outer surface that engages with a threading on the housing 22. EX1011, ¶166.