



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Edited by Foxit Reader  
Copyright(C) by Foxit Corporation,2005-2010  
For Evaluation Only.

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.
13/126,539	04/28/2011	Jaroslav NUSL	000036-005	4030
44012	7590	04/16/2013	EXAMINER	
WRB-IP LLP			SAUNDERS JR, JOSEPH	
801 N. Pitt Sreet , Suite 123			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			2655	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/16/2013	ELECTRONIC

**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.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

HARRY@WRB-IP.COM  
angie@wrb-ip.com



Art Unit: 2655

### DETAILED ACTION

1. This is the initial Office action based on the communications filed April 28, 2011.

Claims 1 – 11 are currently pending and considered below.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112(b):

(B) CONCLUSION.—The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor regards as the invention.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claims 1 – 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(b) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor, or for pre-AIA the applicant regards as the invention.

4. In regards to claim, claim 1 defines the subject-matter in terms of the result to be achieved ("so that the values that do not influence mutually the same parameters"), which merely amounts to a statement of the underlying problem, without providing the technical features necessary for achieving this result. The technical term "bundled" employed in claim 1 is not clear in the context of signal processing and not generally accepted in the art. The use of this term in claim 1 should be avoided because it does not appear to have a precise meaning, thus rendering the scope of the claim unclear.

Art Unit: 2655

The "values" in claim 1 and the "parameters" in claim 1 are not clearly defined: in particular it is not clear whether they relate to the sound recording, to the attributes or to the lighting technology. The term "in particular" employed claim 1 in the wording "method for controlling in particular lighting technology" is not clear in the context, as it suggests in a vague way that the method may be used also for controlling other (not explicit) technologies. A possible clarification could be "a method for controlling a connected technology, in particular a lighting technology, ... ". In claim 1, the wording "this resulting scene is intended director for controlling the connected technology" seems to have linguistic deficiencies. In the light of the description, "director" has been interpreted as "directly" . It is clear from the description and independent claim 1 that feature that "the resulting scene is generated from the actual scenes so that the values that do not influence mutually the same parameters are merely bundled into the resulting scene" is essential to the definition of the invention. Claim 1 recites the limitations "the analogue signal", "the sound recording". "the obtained data", etc. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

5. Claim 2 recites the limitation "the acquired data". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

6. Claim 3 recites the limitation "the specific attribute". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

7. Claim 4 recites the limitations "the data, "the ratio controller". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Art Unit: 2655

8. Claim 5 recites the limitation "the attribute". However, it is unclear which "attribute" is being referred to. Also claim 5 recites the limitation "the marginal value".

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

9. Claim 6 recites the limitation "the data". However, it is unclear which "data" is being referred to. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

10. Claim 7 recites the limitation "the data". However, it is unclear which "data" is being referred to. Also claim 7, recites the limitation "the ratio controllers" is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

11. Claim 8 recites the limitation "the first connected ratio controller", "the last ration controller". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

12. Claim 9 – 11 have antecedent basis issues similar to those noted above in reference to claims 1 – 8.

13. It is noted that the list of antecedent basis issues is only a sample of the issues present and it is appreciated that Applicant fix all similar issues.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

14. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Application/Control Number: 13/126,539

Page 5

Art Unit: 2655

15. Claims 1 and 3 – 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Dowling et al. (WO 01/99475 A1), hereinafter Dowling (see IDS filed April 28, 2011 citation number 1).

**Claim 1:** Dowling discloses a method for controlling in particular lighting technology by audio signal (see at least, “Controlling Lighting Systems in Response to an Audio Input As mentioned above, one embodiment of the present invention is directed to a method and apparatus for controlling a lighting system in response to an audio input. Figure 8 illustrates a computer system 2009 for implementing this embodiment of the present invention. However, it should be appreciated that this embodiment of the present invention is not limited to the implementation shown in Figure 8, as numerous other implementations are possible,” Dowling Page 32 Lines 8 – 14, “computer system 2009,” “lighting control device,” 2027, 2030, Dowling FIGS. 8 – 10) in which the analogue signal of the sound recording is converted into a digital value (see at least, “In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, when the audio signal 2003 is provided in analog form, it can be converted (via an analog-to-digital converter not shown) within the computer system 2009, so that the audio signal can be processed digitally, which provides a number of advantages as discussed below,” Dowling Page 33 Lines 7 – 11), characterized by the fact that the obtained data is converted from the time domain to the frequency domain (see at least, “Audio decoder 2011 may further generate frequency domain information by performing a Laplace transform (examples of which include a Fourier transform and a fast Fourier transform (FFT)) of time domain

Art Unit: 2655

information for the audio signal. In one embodiment, a fast Fourier transform is performed, but the present invention is not limited in this respect and can employ any suitable technique for analysis in the frequency domain,” Dowling Page 34 Lines 1 – 6), the obtained values are provided to individual attributes (see at least, “In accordance with one illustrative embodiment of the present invention, the mapper 2015 can execute lighting programs that each includes only a single entry defining the manner in which control signals, to be passed to the lighting network, will be generated,” Dowling Page 35 Line 30 – Page 36 Line 1, “It should be appreciated that the embodiment of the present invention shown in Figure 8 can be programmed (i.e., in the mapping table 2015t) with lighting programs that can achieve any of the lighting effects discussed above, including those described in connection with the systems in Figures 1-7,” Dowling Page 36 Lines 17 – 20) with preset data (see at least, “In accordance with this illustrative embodiment of the present invention, the playback device 1000 is not loadable with customized lighting programs via the user, but rather can be provided with a storage device 620 having one or more pre-installed lighting programs already loaded thereon, such that the lighting programs stored in the playback device 1000 are not modifiable by the user,” Dowling Page 28 Lines 22 – 26), after which an actual scene is generated for each attribute at any moment in time (see at least, “Finally, an effect may contain one or more states, so that the effect can retain information over the course of time. A combination of the state, the environment, and the parameters may be used to fully define the output of an effect at any moment in time, and over the passage of time,” Dowling Page 28 Lines 9 – 12), while the resulting scene is generated from the actual

Art Unit: 2655

scenes (see at least, “In addition, the playback device 31 may implement effect priorities. For example, different effects may be assigned to the same lights. By utilizing a priority scheme, differing weights can be assigned to effects assigned to the same lights. For example, in one embodiment only the highest priority effect will determine the light output. When multiple effects control a light at the same priority, the final output may be an average or other combination of the effect outputs,” Dowling Page 28 Lines 13 – 18) so that the values that do not influence mutually the same parameters of the same technology are merely bundled into the resulting scene (see at least, “In one embodiment of the invention, lighting effects can have priorities or cues attached to them which could allow a particular lighting unit to change effect on the receipt of a cue,” Dowling Page 10 Lines 12 – 14, “a cue that relates to a characteristic of an audio signal,” Dowling Page 10 Lines 22 – 23) and this resulting scene is intended director for controlling the connected technology (see at least, “As mentioned above, in one embodiment of the present invention, a lighting program may be transformed and stored on a storage medium (e.g., storage device 620) in a format which represents the final data stream suitable for directly controlling lighting units or other devices,” Dowling Page 22 Lines 2 – 5).

**Claim 3:** Dowling discloses the method as in claim 1, wherein the pre-set data comprises information on which technology and which parameter are influenced by the specific attribute; the data is static data or a sequence of scenes in time (see at least, “An illustrative method 200 for creating a lighting sequence is described making

Art Unit: 2655

reference to Figure 2. According to the method, a user may select from among a set of predetermined 'stock' effects at step 210. The stock effects function as discrete elements or building blocks useful for assembling a sequence. Additionally, a user may compose a particular sequence and include that sequence in the stock effects to eliminate the need for creating repeated elements each time the effect is desired. For example, the set of stock effects may include a dimming effect and a brightening effect," Dowling Page 8 Lines 22 – 28, "Each such lighting program for the mapper 2015 may be programmed using a number of if/then statements or Boolean logic to interpret the numerous varied permutations of inputs from the audio decoder 2011 relating to characteristics of the audio input signal, and may generate control signals to the lighting network accordingly. Even with such static lighting programs, the control signals transmitted to the lighting network will result in a changing light show as the input audio signal is played, as the characteristics of the audio signal will change over time, resulting in changing inputs to the mapper 2015 and, consequently, changing control signals sent to the lighting network. Alternatively, the mapping table 2015t can include lighting programs that include a plurality of lighting sequences, in much the same manner as the embodiments described above (e.g., in connection with Figures 6-7). In accordance with these embodiments of the present invention, the mapper 2015 will step through various lighting sequences as the input audio signal is played back, which can result in a more varied light show, as not only will the inputs from the audio decoder 2011 change as the input audio signal is played back, but the mapping function

Art Unit: 2655

executed by the mapper 2015 can also be programmed to change over time,” Dowling Page 36 Lines 1 – 20).

**Claim 4:** Dowling discloses the method as in claim 1, wherein the data assigned to the individual attributes is influenced by the output value of the attribute in the ratio controller (see at least, “Additional parameters may be specified by the user at step 240, as may be appropriate for the particular effect. For example, a brightening or dimming effect may be further defined by an initial brightness and an ending brightness. The rate of change may be predetermined, e.g., the dimming effect may apply a linear rate of dimming over the assigned timespan, or may be alterable by the user, e.g., may permit slow dimming at the beginning followed by a rapid drop-off, or by any other scheme the user specifies. Similarly, a pulse effect, as described above, might instead be characterized by a maximum brightness, a minimum brightness, and a periodicity, or rate of alternation. Additionally, the mode of alternation may be alterable by the user, e.g., the changes in brightness may reflect a sine function or alternating linear changes,” Dowling Page 9 Lines 12 – 21).

**Claim 5:** Dowling discloses the method as in claim 4, wherein in a static scene the size of the output values is given linearly in the same ratio as the output value of the attribute, while in case the marginal value of the output of the attribute is 100%, the output of the ratio controller shows exactly the same data as defined by the user, and if the marginal value is 0%, the output of the ratio controller is zero; if this concerns a

Art Unit: 2655

sequence of scenes in time, the output of the attribute influences linearly the speed of this sequence in the range of 0 to 100%, where if the output of the attribute is zero, the output of the ratio controller is also zero (see at least, "Additional parameters may be specified by the user at step 240, as may be appropriate for the particular effect. For example, a brightening or dimming effect may be further defined by an initial brightness and an ending brightness. The rate of change may be predetermined, e.g., the dimming effect may apply a linear rate of dimming over the assigned timespan, or may be alterable by the user, e.g., may permit slow dimming at the beginning followed by a rapid drop-off, or by any other scheme the user specifies. Similarly, a pulse effect, as described above, might instead be characterized by a maximum brightness, a minimum brightness, and a periodicity, or rate of alternation. Additionally, the mode of alternation may be alterable by the user, e.g., the changes in brightness may reflect a sine function or alternating linear changes," Dowling Page 9 Lines 12 – 21).

**Claim 6:** Dowling discloses the method as in claim 4, wherein if the data from the ratio controllers is zero, it is ignored (see at least, "In certain embodiments, a user may specify a transition between two effects which occur in sequence. For example, when a pulse effect is followed by a dimming effect, the pulse effect may alternate less rapidly, grow gradually dimmer, or vary less between maximum and minimum brightness towards the termination of the effect," Page 9 Line 30 – Page 10 Line 1, "The priority could also be state dependent where a cue selects an alternative effect or is ignored depending on the current state of the system," Dowling Page 11 Lines 1 – 2).

Art Unit: 2655

**Claim 7:** Dowling discloses the method as in claim 4, wherein if any of the data at the output of the ratio controllers influences the same parameters of the same technology, the decision on the use of the data from the given ratio controller shall be made by priority (see at least, “The priority can allow the system to choose a default priority effect that is the effect used by the lighting unit unless a particular cue is received, at which point the system instructs the use of a different effect. This change of effect could be temporary, occurring only while the cue occurs or defined for a specified period, could be permanent in that it does not allow for further receipt of other effects or cues, or could be priority based, waiting for a new cue to return to the original effect or select a new one,” Dowling Page 10 Lines 24 – 30).

**Claim 8:** Dowling discloses the method as in claim 7, wherein the priority of the ratio controllers is given linearly, where the first connected ratio controller has the lowest priority and the last ratio controller the highest priority (see at least, “In addition, the playback device 31 may implement effect priorities. For example, different effects may be assigned to the same lights. By utilizing a priority scheme, differing weights can be assigned to effects assigned to the same lights. For example, in one embodiment only the highest priority effect will determine the light output. When multiple effects control a light at the same priority, the final output may be an average or other combination of the effect outputs,” Dowling Page 28 Lines 13 – 18, “When an effect object sets the data for a particular channel it may also assign that data a priority. The priorities can be

Art Unit: 2655

interpreted in any of numerous ways. For example, if the priority is greater than the priority of the last data set for that channel, then the new data may supercede the old data; if the priority is lesser, then the old value may be retained; and if the priorities are equal, then the new data value may be added to a running total and a counter for that channel may be incremented. When the frame is sent, the sum of the data values for each channel may be divided by the channel counter to produce an average value for the highest priority data. Of course, other ways of responding to established priorities are possible,” Page 31 Lines 7 – 15).

**Claim 9:** Dowling discloses the device to perform the method as in claim 1, comprising the input of the audio signal to which an A/D converter is connected (see at least, “In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, when the audio signal 2003 is provided in analog form, it can be converted (via an analog-to-digital converter not shown) within the computer system 2009, so that the audio signal can be processed digitally, which provides a number of advantages as discussed below,” Dowling Page 33 Lines 7 – 11), wherein a signal converter of the signal from the time domain to the frequency domain is connected to the A/D converter domain (see at least, “Audio decoder 2011 may further generate frequency domain information by performing a Laplace transform (examples of which include a Fourier transform and a fast Fourier transform (FFT)) of time domain information for the audio signal. In one embodiment, a fast Fourier transform is performed, but the present invention is not limited in this respect and can employ any suitable technique for analysis in the frequency domain,”

Art Unit: 2655

Dowling Page 34 Lines 1 – 6), and an attribute connected to an information element by way of a ratio controller is connected to its output (see at least, “In addition, the playback device 31 may implement effect priorities. For example, different effects may be assigned to the same lights. By utilizing a priority scheme, differing weights can be assigned to effects assigned to the same lights. For example, in one embodiment only the highest priority effect will determine the light output. When multiple effects control a light at the same priority, the final output may be an average or other combination of the effect outputs,” Page 28 Lines 13 – 18), where a switch is attached to all information elements to (5b.n) to allow an immediate attachment of the information element at the output (see at least, “In accordance with one illustrative embodiment of the present invention, the mapper 2015 can execute lighting programs that each includes only a single entry defining the manner in which control signals, to be passed to the lighting network, will be generated,” Dowling Page 35 Line 30 – Page 36 Line 1, “It should be appreciated that the embodiment of the present invention shown in Figure 8 can be programmed (i.e., in the mapping table 2015t) with lighting programs that can achieve any of the lighting effects discussed above, including those described in connection with the systems in Figures 1-7,” Dowling Page 36 Lines 17 – 20).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

16. 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

Art Unit: 2655

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.

17. Claims 2 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling in view of Maurer et al. (US 2006/0038498 A1), Hereinafter Maurer.

**Claim 2:** Dowling disclose the method as in claim 1, but does not disclose wherein the acquired data is used to prepare at least an arithmetic mean of the sound volume of low, medium and high frequencies in a short and long time span and an arithmetic mean of the overall sound volume in a short and long time span. However, Maurer discloses a method of modulating light synchronized to audio signals and further teaches, "The audio to illumination conversion apparatus further has a short term integration circuit and a long term integration circuit. The short term integration circuit is in communication with the plurality of audio input sources to generate a short term energy content signal indicating a second energy level of the audio signal over a whole spectrum of the audio signal. The long term integration circuit is in communication with the plurality of audio input sources to generate a long term energy content signal indicating a mean loudness of the audio signal over a whole spectrum of the audio signal. The short term and long term integration circuits further assist in the generation of the modulation pattern for the illumination device in response to the short term and long term energy content signals. A relationship of the short term energy content signal and the long term energy content signal ensure that sound signals with low energy content provide modulate the illumination device with acceptable light variations," see at least Maurer [0024]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

Art Unit: 2655

time of the invention to apply the teachings of preparing arithmetic means of the sound volume of low, medium and high frequencies in a short and long time span and an arithmetic mean of the overall sound volume in a short and long time span as taught by Maurer in the invention of Dowling, since “A relationship of the short term energy content signal and the long term energy content signal ensure that sound signals with low energy content provide modulate the illumination device with acceptable light variations,” Maurer [0024].

**Claim 10:** Dowling discloses the device as in claim 9, but does not disclose wherein an averaging device is connected to the converter of the signal from the time domain to the frequency domain and to the A/D converter in order to average the values from the frequency and time domains, where the attributes to are connected to its output. However, Maurer discloses a method of modulating light synchronized to audio signals and further teaches, “The audio to illumination conversion apparatus further has a short term integration circuit and a long term integration circuit. The short term integration circuit is in communication with the plurality of audio input sources to generate a short term energy content signal indicating a second energy level of the audio signal over a whole spectrum of the audio signal. The long term integration circuit is in communication with the plurality of audio input sources to generate a long term energy content signal indicating a mean loudness of the audio signal over a whole spectrum of the audio signal. The short term and long term integration circuits further assist in the generation of the modulation pattern for the illumination device in response to the short

Art Unit: 2655

term and long term energy content signals. A relationship of the short term energy content signal and the long term energy content signal ensure that sound signals with low energy content provide modulate the illumination device with acceptable light variations,” see at least Maurer [0024]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teachings of an averaging device connected to the converter of the signal from the time domain to the frequency domain and to the A/D converter in order to average the values from the frequency and time domains, where the attributes to are connected to its output.

as taught by Maurer in the invention of Dowling, since “A relationship of the short term energy content signal and the long term energy content signal ensure that sound signals with low energy content provide modulate the illumination device with acceptable light variations,” Maurer [0024].

18. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling and Maurer in view of Haller et al. (US 3,869,699), hereinafter Haller.

**Claim 11:** Dowling and Maurer disclose the device as in claim 10, but do not disclose wherein a complementing unit is installed between the switch and the individual ratio controllers. However, Haller discloses and audio responsive apparatus for creating lighting effects. Haller further teaches, “The control signals once programmed to the desired dimmer line may still be modified by the inverter means 25-28 and background level controls 13-16. The inverter 25 for example inverts the electrical signal on dimmer

Art Unit: 2655

line 5. The output of inverter 25 is coupled to invert switch 9 connected to the input of dimmer 17. Through the use of switch 9, the input terminal of dimmer 17 is coupled to either the normal signal on dimmer line 5 or the inverted signal at the output of inverter 25,” Column 3 Lines 19 – 28. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the complementing unit installed between the switch and the individual ratio controllers as taught by Haller in the invention of Dowling and Maurer, thereby allowing “An electronic lighting control system for creating various automatic lighting effects, which include automatic fading, sequencing, and sound to light conversion. The apparatus allows simple programming of the desired lighting effects and is designed in simple modular form for easy expansion,” Haller Abstract, while “Also through the use of the programming and modification section 23, a background level signal may be mixed with the control signal, or the control signal may be inverted, to provide a complementary effect,” Haller Column 2 Lines 46 – 49).

### ***Conclusion***

19. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph Saunders whose telephone number is (571)270-1063. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday, 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner’s supervisor, Davetta Goins can be reached on (571) 272-2957. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2655

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.

/Joseph Saunders/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2655

<b>Notice of References Cited</b>	Application/Control No. 13/126,539	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination NUSL, JAROSLAV	
	Examiner Joseph Saunders	Art Unit 2655	Page 1 of 1

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

*	Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A US-3,869,699	03-1975	Haller et al.	367/197
*	B US-2006/0038498	02-2006	Maurer et al.	315/123
*	C US-2006/0103333	05-2006	Toms, Robert	315/312
	D US-			
	E US-			
	F US-			
	G US-			
	H US-			
	I US-			
	J US-			
	K US-			
	L US-			
	M US-			

**FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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

**NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS**

*	Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)				
	U				
	V				
	W				
	X				

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

<b>INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT</b> ( Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)	Application Number		
	Filing Date		
	First Named Inventor	Jaroslav NUSL	
	Art Unit		
	Examiner Name		
	Attorney Docket Number	000036-005	

U.S. PATENTS						
Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code <sup>1</sup>	Issue 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. Patent citation information please click the Add button.

U.S. PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS						
Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code <sup>1</sup>	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.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS								
Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number <sup>3</sup>	Country Code <sup>2,i</sup>	Kind Code <sup>4</sup>	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages, Columns, Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T <sup>5</sup>
/JS/	1	0199475	WO	A1	2001-12-27	Color Kinetics Inc.		<input type="checkbox"/>
/JS/	2	2354602	GB	A	2001-03-28	Jones		<input type="checkbox"/>
/JS/	3	2007113738	WO	A1	2007-10-11	Koninkl Philips Electronics NV		<input type="checkbox"/>

**INFORMATION DISCLOSURE  
STATEMENT BY APPLICANT**  
( Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number		
Filing Date		
First Named Inventor	Jaroslav NUSL	
Art Unit		
Examiner Name		
Attorney Docket Number	000036-005	

/JS/	4	2008053409	WO	A1	2008-05-08	Koninkl Philips Electronics NV	<input type="checkbox"/>
/JS/	5	2008032237	WO	A1	2008-03-20	Koninkl Philips Electronics NV	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you wish to add additional Foreign Patent Document citation information please click the Add button

**NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS**

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 <sup>5</sup>
/JS/	1	International Search Report for corresponding International Application PCT/CZ2009/000130	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you wish to add additional non-patent literature document citation information please click the Add button

**EXAMINER SIGNATURE**

Examiner Signature	/Joseph Saunders/	Date Considered	04/08/2013
--------------------	-------------------	-----------------	------------

\*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.

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