

**Amendments to the Drawings**

Moved LED lamp package 100 off of the caddy 50 on the redraw of FIG. 3A, submitted 10/09/2007 to better illustrate the use of the caddy.

The attached sheet (sheet 1/2) of drawings includes changes to repair a mistake made in redrawing FIG. 3A, FIG. 3B and FIG. 3C, to improve readability and replaces the Replacement Sheet 1/2 submitted and explained in my "Submission of Corrected Drawings" document of 10/09/2007.

The redraw mistake in all 3 figures was inadvertent omission of the Caddy plug-53 ground lines and improperly attaching it to switch 52 terminal 2, which is Caddy jack-54's plus connection.

**Attachment:** Replacement Sheet for FIG. 3A, 3B, 3C on Nov 7, 2007

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

By the above amendment, this Applicant has amended the specification to include the descriptions of new figures 6A and 6B on new drawing sheet 2/2 submitted 10/29/2007, adjusted section titles accordingly and made minor corrections to improve readability. Applicant has amended the new drawing sheet 1/2 submitted 10/29/2007, due to a redraw error made on figures 3A, 3B and 3C. Also Applicant has rewritten all claims to define the invention more particularly and distinctly so as to overcome the technical rejections and define the invention patentably over the prior art.

In the specification:

In paragraph [0010] inserted "with" to clarify.

In paragraph [0042] modification of FIG. 3A on Replacement Sheet 1/2 required the inserted clarification.

After paragraph [0055] added the two new paragraphs [0055.1] and [0055.2] to provide a brief description of the figures 6A and 6B on the new drawing sheet 2/2.

After paragraph [0057] a title change was required due to new figure FIG. 6B, on the New Sheet 2/2.

After paragraph [0072] added one new paragraph [0072.1] to describe FIG. 6B of the New Sheet 2/2.

After paragraph [0072.1] a title change was required due to new figure FIG. 6A, on the New Sheet 2/2.

In paragraph [0079] required amendment to correct minor editorial problems and clarify.

After paragraph [0080] added one new paragraph [0080.1] to describe new FIG. 6A of the New Sheet 2/2.

In paragraph [0086] amended to clarify a change to FIG. 3A. made on 10/09/2007 Replacement Sheet 1/2, where Applicant moved the Jacklamp or LED lamp package 100 off the caddy 50 on the redraw of FIG. 3A to better illustrate the use of the caddy.

In paragraph [0091] corrected punctuation.

### **The References and Differences of the Present Invention Thereover**

Prior to discussing the claims, applicant will first discuss the references and the general novelty of the present invention and its unobviousness over the references.

**Ray** can not receive a serial peripheral bus cable plug, drawing power therefrom to provide task lighting at the end of the cable. Ray says in his SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION, first line, that his invention is a "... solid state lamp having a standard incandescent lamp base which can be used with existing incandescent lamp sockets." meaning Ray is a pluglamp (i.e. received by a socket) and not a jack (i.e. a socket) LED lamp package designed to receive a plug like this invention. Applicant references Ray in paragraph [0011] as an example of a prior art pluglamp. My prior art Figures 4A and 4B are like Ray's figures 1 and 2. Ray is a "filament replacement LED device" and in all prior art there never was a filament (or LED) version of this invention. Ray just can not receive a serial peripheral bus cable plug and operate/radiate; this invention can. Ray does receive a plug 14 (its "conventional incandescent lamp screw-type base") into a transparent package (a transparent hollow lamp bulb or envelope 12), but only when 14 is "sealed to" 12 during assembly. This invention can not be used in "existing incandescent lamp sockets," but just on serial peripheral bus cable plug.

**McEwan** can not provide power from its battery through a serial peripheral bus cable plug, to a LED lamp package to provide task lighting at the end of the cable. The caddy of claim 3, rewritten as Claim 15 was never a LED package. McEwan in his DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT describes his invention as a "... a three-part structure of an LED cluster member 14 resting in a connector socket member 16, which itself fits, on the one hand, into one end of a tubular visor member 12 and, ... ". Although McEwan describes his member 16 as a connector socket, it is obvious from his figure 1 that it is a mechanical socket and an electrical plug. And although LED cluster member 14 has a jack connector, it is only an intermediate assembly component. McEwan has no provision to be battery powered.

**Noguchi** can not receive a serial peripheral bus cable plug, drawing power therefrom to provide task lighting at the end of the cable. Noguchi in his title says it all: "Lampstand for lampshade". Noguchi has nothing to do with my invention except his "power switch 16" to control a "light bulb 15". Even combined with Ray (a light bulb) it is still a pluglamp (has a cable 12 and a plug 13 insertable in an electrical outlet).

**Piepgras** can not receive a serial peripheral bus cable plug, drawing power therefrom to provide task lighting at the end of the cable. But Piepgras covers just about everything you can do with a

LED in "Light emitting diode based products " in 90 claims and 54 figures on 40 sheets, except what the present invention can do.

**Phares** can not receive a serial peripheral bus cable plug, drawing power therefrom to provide task lighting at the end of the cable. But it does have a jack or socket 232 in a sub assembly.

**Chen** can not receive a serial peripheral bus cable plug, drawing power therefrom to provide task lighting at the end of the cable. But Chen is a fancy Ray light bulb and pluglamp.

**Daughtry** can not receive a serial peripheral bus cable plug, drawing power therefrom to provide task lighting at the end of the cable. But is an even fancier Ray light bulb and pluglamp.

In the claims:

Claim 1 was canceled and has been rewritten as new claim 5 to define said LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 2 was canceled in view of the coverage afforded by claim 5.

Claim 3 was canceled and has been rewritten as new claim 15 to define patentably over the McEwan reference.

Claim 4 was canceled.

Claim 5 is a new claim to define the cast said LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 6 is a new claim to define the cast said LED lamp package including a radiant energy to electrical energy transducer to receive modulated radiant energy patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 7 is a new claim to define the UV range of the cast said LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 8 is a new claim to define the visible range of the cast said LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 9 is a new claim to define the IR range of the cast said LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 10 is a new claim to define the multiple radiation range of the cast said LED lamp package

patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 11 is a new claim to define the integrated optics region of the cast said LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 12 is a new claim to define the down-converter of the cast said LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 13 is a new claim to define the functional exterior of the cast said LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 14 is a new claim to define an alternate lead frame for the cast said LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 15 is a new claim for the cast caddy to define patentably over the McEwan reference.

Claim 16 is a new claim for the COTS caddy to define patentably over the McEwan reference.

Claim 17 is a new claim for the cast caddy with two jacks and two plugs to define patentably over the McEwan reference.

Claim 18 is a new claim for the COTS caddy with two jacks and two plugs to define patentably over the McEwan reference.

Claim 19 is a new claim to define the COTS LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 20 is a new claim to define the UV range of COTS LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 21 is a new claim to define the visible range of COTS LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 22 is a new claim to define the IR range of COTS LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 23 is a new claim to define the multiple radiation range of COTS LED lamp package patentably over the Ray reference.

Claim 24 is new claim to define the functional exterior of COTS LED lamp package patentably over

the Ray reference.

### **The Claim 1 Objection**

Claim 1 is objected to because line 19 recites "said plugs" which lacks antecedent basis. It is unclear if a plurality of plugs is meant to be claimed or if "plugs" is meant to be in possessive form such that "said plug's circuit contacts".

The examiner was correct, the intent was plug's as possessive, rewriting this claim as Claim 5 clears this objection. Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this objection.

### **The Claim 1 - 35 U.S.C. 102(b) Rejection**

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ray (4,211,955). Ray teaches a transducer 40 of electrical energy to radiant energy (LED emitting visible wavelengths), a controller 28 to regulate the power to the transducer, a lead frame 10 connected to the transducer, controller, and contacts 22 and 24 protruding into a recess formed in a transparent package 12 to receive plug 14.

The last O.A. rejected independent Claim 1 on Ray. Claim 1 has been rewritten as new claim 5 to define patentably over this reference. Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 5, for the following reasons: (1) said LED lamp package can receive a serial peripheral bus cable plug, drawing power therefrom to provide task lighting at the end of the cable, a novel physical feature over Ray, (2) this novel physical distinction is not available in the art today and is non-obvious under §103 and (3) This novel physical feature of claim 5 produces new and unexpected results which are unobvious and patentable over Ray.

### **The Claim 2 Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §103**

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ray in view of Noguchi (4,167,034)

Ray teaches the invention described above, as well as using the lamp to replace any AC or DC incandescent bulb with a standard base, but lacks the teaching of an on/off switch.

Noguchi teaches a lamp base 14 and an on/off switch 16.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to use the lamp base and switch taught by Nogushi with the bulb taught by Ray in order to operate the bulb as it is intended to be used (task lighting).

This claim was cancelled.

### **The Claim 3 - § 112 Rejection**

Claim 3 is 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.

It is unclear what is being encapsulated and how all of the claimed parts relate to the encapsulation.

The claim has been examined as best understood.

Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection since Claim 3 was rewritten as Claim 15 to particularly point out and distinctly claim this invention.

### **The Claim 3 - § 102(b) Rejection**

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by McEwan (5,036,248). McEwan teaches an LED package with a plug form 34 (to carry an LED package), a jack form 38 capable of receiving a cable plug, power source terminals 30 (col. 3 lines 37-41), lead frame (figure 1 see member between 28 and 30) to form contacts in said plug form, in said jack form, and in said power source terminal form to electrically connect them together, and a case 16 composing the plug form, jack form, and power source terminal form and the lead frame as well as a portion of the terminals are encapsulated.

The last O.A. rejected independent Claim 3 on McEwan. Claim 3 has been rewritten as new claim 15 to define patentably over this reference. Applicant requests reconsideration of this rejection, as now applicable to claim 15, for the following reasons: (1) McEwan shows in his FIG. 1 that all the recited components of this rejection are internal and intermediate assembly components of his invention, not external feature as with the caddy of claim 15, (2) McEwan refers to member 38 as a plug, thus incapable of receiving a cable plug; 38 is not a jack form and he refers to member 34 as a recess not a plug form, (3) McEwan is not self powered, (4) the caddy of claim 15 is an accessory for the novel and non-obvious LED lamp package of claim 5 to store, transport and supply battery power thereto, (4) this novel physical distinction is not available in the art today and is non-obvious

under §103 and (5) this novel physical feature of claim 15 produces new and unexpected results which are unobvious and patentable over McEwan.

#### **The Claim 4 - 35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection**

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McEwan in view of Noguchi.

McEwan teaches the invention described above, but lacks the teaching of an on/off switch for each jack/plug.

Noguchi teaches a switch 16 and a plug 13 for use with a bulb such as the one taught by McEwan.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the lamp structure having a switch and plug with the bulb taught by McEwan in order to operate the bulb as it is intended to be used (task light).

Claim 4 is canceled.

#### **Conclusion**

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Pohares (5,420,482 ), Chen (6,580,228), Daughtry (6,685,339), and Piegras (6,965,205) teach relevant lighting devices.

Claim 5 and Claim 15 recite novel physical features over all prior art.



**CONCLUSION**

For all the above reasons, applicants submits that the specification and claims are now in proper form, and that the claims all define patentably over the prior art. Therefore I submit that this application is now in condition for allowance, which action I respectfully solicit.

**Conditional Request for Constructive Assistance**

Applicant has amended the specification and claims of this application so that they are proper, definite, and define novel structure which is also unobvious. If, for any reason this application is not believed to be in full condition for allowance, applicant respectfully request the constructive assistance and suggestions of the Examiner pursuant to M.P.E.P. § 2173.02 and § 707.07(j) in order that the undersigned can place this application in allowable condition as soon as possible and without the need for further proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

Applicant Pro Se: William W. Truxes III

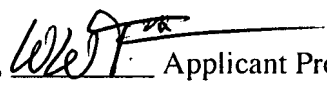
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**Attachment:** Replacement Sheet for FIG. 3A, 3B, 3C on Nov 7, 2007

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