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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/212,378	08/05/2002	Philip D. Nguyen	2002-IP-006852	8510	
75	90 09/21/2005		- EXAMINER		
Robert A. Kent			TUCKER, PHILIP C		
Halliburton Ene	rgy Services				
2600 South 2nd	Street		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Duncan, OK 7	3536		1712		
			DATE MAILED: 09/21/2009	;	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Application No.	Applicant(s)					
10/212,378	NGUYEN ET AL.	į				
Examiner	Art Unit					
Philip C. Tucker	1712					
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ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO 16(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ti- rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed n the mailing date of this commu ED (35 U.S.C.§ 133).					
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action is non-final. ace except for formal matters, pr		rits is				
vn from consideration.  ected.  r election requirement.  r.  epted or b) □ objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a).	121(d).				
aminer. Note the attached Office	e Action or form PTO-1	52.				
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>						
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U.S. Patent and Trademark Offi PTOL-326 (Rev. 7-05)

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. 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 negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 63, 65-75, 77-86, 99-120 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Needham (4231428) in view of Todd (6155348), and further in view of Blake (3197307), Lee (6432451), Heimann (6455100), Cordaro (6405979), Mills (6168859), Hu (5718967), Butler (3477869) and Buzbee (3877787).

Needham teaches coating particles with the same organo-silicon compounds, and same method of the present invention (see column 2, lines 25-68). The proppant would form a gravel pack in the fractures. Needham differs from the present invention in that the specific use of the polymers and crosslinking agents are not disclosed. Todd teaches that typical fracturing fluids comprise the polymers and crosslinking agents disclosed herein (column 5, line 16- column 6, line 11). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill to utilize the polymers and crosslinking agents of Todd in the fluid of Needham, in view of the teaching of Todd that such are typically used in fracturing. Needham teaches that various siloxanes, silanes and silicates may be used to coat the particles. Although Needham does not teach the specific organo-silicon compounds of the current claims, such compounds as the tetraorthosilicate and silanes claimed by

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applicant are well known coating agents, and their use would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, particularly in view of Needham teaching that such silicates, siloxanes and silanes may be used to coat the particles (column 2, lines 25-41).

Furthermore, the prior art of Blake (see example 2 and column 3, lines 40-42), Lee (see column 4, lines 19-24 and example 6), Heimann (see example 3), Cordaro (see column 10, line 47 – column 11, line 33), Mills (see column 5, lines 3-8 and example 1), Butler (see example 4), Buzbee (see column 20, lines 5-11), and Hu (column 3, lines 43-56) all teach the use of the organo-silicon compounds of the present invention for coating particles or in general for coating. The use of such coatings for the particles of Needham would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in view of the teaching of Needham that various siloxanes, silanes and silicates may be used to coat the particles.

3. Applicants arguments have been considered but are not persuasive. Contrary to applicants statement the office action did not state that there is no suggestion or motivation for the materials used in the present invention. Needham is concerned with using a propping material in a fracturing fluid. Needham is properly combined with Todd, which teaches a fracturing fluid which contains proppant. Although a different type of proppant is used therein, Todd teaches that typical fracturing fluids comprise the polymers and crosslinking agents disclosed herein (column 5, line 16- column 6, line 11). This is knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, and one of ordinary skill in the art would routinely utilize the polymers and crosslinking agents taught in Todd, and also in the current claims, in fracturing fluids. The cannot be seen

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any inventive step by applicant in utilizing such extremely known additives. Indeed as is well known in the art a proppant cannot be usually sufficiently supported by the fracturing fluid without the use of such polymers and crosslinking agents. The other aspect of Needham involves the coating of the proppant material. Needham teaches the use of various siloxanes, silanes and silicates as a coating agent for the proppant. Needham specifies the use of alkoxysilanes, aroxysililanes and chloromethylsilanes such as chloromethyltrimethylsilane, which would clearly at least render the use of tetraethoxysilane, dimethoxydiphenylsilane and dichlorodimethylsilane obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Tetraethoxysilane and tetramethoxysilane are the most welll known alkoxysilanes, and would clearly be rendered obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, by the teaching of alkoxysilanes by Needham. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art would look to the art of coating compositions in order to find suitable coatings for the proppant of Needham. Thus the use of the secondary references is proper in this case.

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip C. Tucker whose telephone number is 571-272-1095. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, Flexible schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Randy Gulakowski can be reached on 571-272-1302. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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).

Philip C Tucker Primary Examiner Art Unit 1712

PCT-3852