



Claim Term Identified by Canfield	Claim(s) where term appears	112(6)	Melanoscan Proposed Definition	Intrinsic/Extrinsic Supporting Evidence
enclosure configured to receive a person or portion thereof/enclosure	1, 5, 38, 40, 44	N	A structure surrounding a person or a portion of a body	<p>“The system may be sized in any fashion to accord with the application.” 18:35-36<sup>1</sup></p> <p>“In this particular embodiment, an 8-sided polygon...” 18:46 and Fig. 1</p> <p>“The shape is arbitrary, however, the only requirement is that the panels are set up in mirrored pairs.” 18:47-48.</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. Daniel van der Weide: One of skill would understand that the enclosure is configured to receive a person or portion thereof, but that the shape of the enclosure is arbitrary. In a narrower sense, the shape is substantially circular, as informed by 18:46 and “the specified imaging position defines a centerline” (Cl. 1, 6, 51, 54). Also see Element 108 Fig. 1 and Element 308 Fig. 3.</p> <p>Enclose: “...to surround with a fence” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p>

<sup>1</sup> All column and line references are to the ‘748 Patent

<p>defines a specified imaging position</p>	<p>1, 4, 5, 6, 51</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The configuration of the enclosure determines the positioning of the person or portion of a body for imaging</p>	<p>Kenneth L. Bontrager, <u>Textbook of Radiographic Positioning and Related Anatomy</u> (2001) p. 103, 336, 540.</p>
<p>“Contained within the enclosed structure are devices capable of “photographing” the body in a static position” 4:24-25</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill would have at least an associate’s degree (2-year) in photography or related disciplines with two years’ experience in digital photography and use of computers for collecting, manipulating and viewing images. Additionally, it would be understood the body is in a “static position” that “if need be” is defined by the enclosure, enabling a longitudinal record of changes.</p> <p>Photography: “the art or process of producing images on a sensitized surface (as film in a camera) by the action of light” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>“The subject patient or physiological area would enter or be placed into the TIP enclosed structure, and if</p>				

<p>the specified imaging position defines a centerline/centerline</p>	<p>1, 6, 51, 54</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>A line determined by the imaging position that is equidistant from the sides of the person or a portion of the body to be imaged.</p>	<p>need be into the specified position for imaging. When in position, the camera device and enhancement, if not engaged, are so engaged and the image(s) obtained.” 5:3-7</p> <p>“the specified imaging position defines a centerline;” 22:2-3 (Cl. 1)</p> <p>Element 108 Fig. 1 and Element 308 Fig. 3.</p>
<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p>Center: “the point that is equally distant from all points on the circumference of a circle...” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>Kenneth L. Bontrager, <u>Textbook of Radiographic Positioning and Related Anatomy</u> (2001) p. 184.</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands that the specified imaging position defines a line that is equidistant from defined points of the area to be imaged.</p> <p>“...utilizing a circular periphery.” (19:40)</p>	<p>Element 108 Fig. 1 and Element 308 Fig. 3</p>

<p>predetermined distance</p>	<p>1, 5, 6, 51, 54, 55</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>Plain and ordinary meaning.</p>	<p>Predetermine: "to determine beforehand" The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands that the distance relative to the specified imaging position (22:11) is predetermined, i.e. the distance between the imaging device(s) and the specified imaging position is not determined in an ad hoc fashion.</p>
<p>Wherein each [imaging device] defines respective coordinates and said respective predetermined distance . . . and defines a respective focal length and resolution information, allowing precise measurement of imaged features of the person or portion thereof located at the specified imaging position/second means</p>	<p>1, 51</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The precise measurement of a feature of interest of a person or portion of a body to be imaged can be determined from known information of an imaging device.</p>	<p>"The basis for the panel-camera array is to accurately capture the physiological attributes desired from the subject patient. With subject placement, the camera array coordinates and distances are known in relation to the subject. These distances, in combination with focal length and resolution information, allows for the precise measurement of the human features of interest." 4:39-45.</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands the geometric configuration of the cameras and subject, and further understands that the subject is placed in the specified imaging position, which is predetermined and which</p>

				<p>defines “a distance of a focus from a lens.” This combination “allows for the precise measurement of the human features of interest.”</p> <p>Focal length: “the distance of a focus from a lens...” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>Resolve: “to distinguish between or make visible adjacent parts of” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>5:34-59</p>
located amongst	2, 52	N	Plain and ordinary meaning	<p>Amongst: “in or through the midst of” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>Fig. 2</p>
located lateral to/laterally spaced adjacent	3, 5	N	Plain and ordinary meaning	<p>Lateral: “situated on, coming toward, or directed from the side” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>Adjacent: “situated near or next” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>Fig. 2</p>

<p>positioned symmetrically relative to the center line/plurality of light sources is symmetrical about the center line/ on an opposite side of the centerline</p>	<p>4, 5, 6, 7, 54, 55, 56</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>Plain and ordinary meaning</p>	<p>4:16-23</p> <p>“The shape is arbitrary, however, the only requirement is that the panels are set up in mirrored pairs.” 18:47-48.</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands that “mirrored pairs” establish symmetry (as in a mirror image) about a centerline</p> <p>Element 108 Fig. 1 and Element 308 Fig. 3</p>
<p>vertically spaced relative to each other</p>	<p>1, 5, 6, 51, 54. 55</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>Plain and ordinary meaning</p>	<p>“Imaging arrays 205 and 206 are depicted herein as vertical arrays of 5 imaging devices 203.” 19:32-33</p> <p>Fig. 2</p>
<p>adequate illumination for said plurality of imaging devices to record said person or portion thereof</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>Plain and ordinary meaning</p>	<p>Adequate: “equal to or sufficient for a specific requirement” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>See, e.g. definitions for “Available light”, “Backlighting”, “Bottom lighting”, “Diffused light”, “Fill-in light”, “Frontlighting”, “Hard light”, “Photolamp”, “Rimlighting”, “Sidelighting”, “Soft light”, and “Tungsten light” (Magic of B&amp;W pp. 100-102)</p>

<p>producing adequate illumination for said plurality of imaging devices to optimally function in light in the humanly perceivable light spectrum</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>Plain and ordinary meaning</p>	<p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill in the photographic arts understands the wide variety of illumination types available for lighting a subject, and therefore understands “adequate” in this context.</p> <p>5:34-59</p>
				<p>See, e.g., definition of Panchromatic: “A term applied to sensitized materials... that respond to all the visible colors of the spectrum...” (Magic of B&amp;W p. 102)</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill in the photographic arts understands that “humanly perceivable light spectrum” is informed by the word “panchromatic.” Additionally, one of skill in the photographic arts understands the wide variety of illumination types available for lighting a subject, and therefore understands “adequate” in this context.</p> <p>Adequate: “equal to or sufficient for a specific requirement” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p>

at least one of . . . and . . .	31, 46	N	Plain and ordinary meaning	Ordinary meaning
device allows for viewing of said person or portion thereof in 360 degrees	34	N	The person or portion of a body to be imaged can be viewed in 360 degrees.	<p>4:16-23</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands that data viewing is often accomplished with at least a computer monitor.</p>
device allows for viewing of said person or portion thereof in 720 degrees	35	N	The person or portion of a body to be imaged can be viewed in 360 degrees of an orthogonal axis.	<p>Cl. 41 and Cl. 42 each claim 360 degrees of an orthogonal axis</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands that 360+360=720 degrees.</p>
means to allow for the entry and removal of said person	38	Y	A hinged panel of the enclosure allows for ingress and egress	<p>“To effect access and egress, panels 104 function as a doorway. By rotating on hinge 105, panels 104</p>

<p>or portion thereof</p>				<p>swing outward, thus allowing access to the interior of system 100." 19:5-8</p>
<p>means of detection and monitoring of the level(s) of the illumination generated by said plurality of light sources</p>	<p>39</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>An exposure meter.</p>	<p>Fig. 1 See, e.g., definition of "Exposure meter" (Magic of B&amp;W p. 101)</p> <p>"Imaging devices 203 may be a standard or digital camera, or any other type of device capable of capturing the desired information from the subject with the imaging system." 19:25-28.</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands that at least digital cameras are equipped with exposure meters, and that most standard (film) cameras are similarly equipped.</p>
<p>means of interacting and adjusting the level of said illumination prior to . . . capturing an image</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Interaction and adjustment of the illumination level may be accomplished manually or electronically with computer assistance.</p>	<p>See, e.g. definitions for "Available light", "Backlighting", "Bottom lighting", "Diffused light", "Fill-in light", "Frontlighting", "Hard light", "Photolamp", "Rimlighting", "Sidelighting", "Soft light", and "Tungsten light" (Magic of B&amp;W pp. 100-102).</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill in the photographic arts understands the wide variety of illumination types</p>

				<p>available for lighting a subject, and therefore understands “adequate” in this context.</p> <p>“...a shield with variable transmittance is contemplated.” 19:1 and 21:9.</p> <p>If “lighting means are triggered remotely or upon a sequencing event the same can be controlled manually or through computer assistance.” 4:62-64.</p> <p>5:34-59</p>
<p>allows for manipulation of said person or portion thereof in a range of 360 degrees on the vertical axis</p>	<p>41</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The person or portion of the body to be imaged can be placed in position for imaging 360 degrees about a vertical axis. Plain and ordinary meaning</p>	<p>Cl. 41 and Cl. 42 each claim 360 degrees of an orthogonal axis</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands that 360+360=720 degrees.</p> <p>“The subject patient or physiological area would enter or be placed into the TIP enclosed structure, and if need be into the specified position for imaging.” 5:3-5</p>
<p>allows for manipulation of said person or portion thereof in a range of 360 degrees on the</p>	<p>42</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The person or portion of the body to be imaged can be placed in position for imaging 360 degrees about a horizontal axis. Plain and ordinary meaning</p>	<p>Cl. 41 and Cl. 42 each claim 360 degrees of an orthogonal axis</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands that 360+360=720 degrees.</p>

horizontal axis				<p>“The subject patient or physiological area would enter or be placed into the TIP enclosed structure, and if need be into the specified position for imaging.” 5:3-5</p>
allows for viewing of said person or portion thereof on the z-axis	43	N	<p>The person or portion of a body to be imaged can be viewed in 360 degrees about the z-axis. Plain and ordinary meaning</p>	<p>Element 108 Fig. 1 and Element 308 Fig. 3</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands the cylindrical coordinate system as is taught in elementary geometry, and further understands that the z-axis is the line of symmetry about which a cylinder is oriented.</p>
proportionate dimensions	44	N	<p>The dimensions of the enclosure are proportionate to the dimensions of the person or portion of a body to be imaged.</p>	<p>“In practice, the array can vary greatly. For use in smaller examinations, e.g., the scalp, it is suggested that less imaging devices 203 would be required to generate a complete image.” 19:33-37.</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands that the size of the examination (e.g. full-body vs. scalp) will determine the dimensions of the enclosure, which is taught to be proportional to the size of the examination.</p>

control device	46, 48, 49, 50	N	Device capable of controlling imaging devices and/or light sources.	Abstract; 4:62-5:2; 19:28-32; 20:24-30.
cursor controlled	50	N	Input device controls computer action.	Abstract; 4:62-5:2; 19:28-32; 20:24-30.  Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands that with computer control comes a wide range of input or control devices, and that a mouse conventionally controls or manipulates a cursor.
first means for receiving and enclosing a person or portion thereof	51, 54	Y	A structure surrounding a person or a portion of a body	<p>“The system may be sized in any fashion to accord with the application.” 18:35-36</p> <p>“In this particular embodiment, an 8-sided polygon...” 18:46 and Fig. 1</p> <p>“The shape is arbitrary, however, the only requirement is that the panels are set up in mirrored pairs.” 18:47-48.</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill would understand that the enclosure is configured to receive a person or portion thereof, but that the shape of the enclosure is arbitrary. In a narrower sense, the shape is substantially circular, as informed by 18:46 and “the specified imaging position defines a centerline” (Cl. 1, 6,</p>

<p>51, 54). Also see Element 108 Fig. 1 and Element 308 Fig. 3.</p> <p>Enclose: "...to surround with a fence" The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>Kenneth L. Bontrager, <u>Textbook of Radiographic Positioning and Related Anatomy</u> (2001) p. 103, 336, 540.</p>			
<p>Element 108 Fig. 1 and Element 308 Fig. 3.</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill understands the cylindrical coordinate system as is taught in elementary geometry, and further understands that the z-axis is the line of symmetry about which a cylinder is oriented.</p>	<p>An indicator for the specified location of the person or portion of a body for imaging.</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>51, 54, 55</p> <p>second means located within the first means for specifying an imaging position for placing the person or portion thereof within the first means wherein the second means defines a centerline</p>
<p>Thermal: "of, relating to, or caused by heat" The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>Heat: "a form of energy..." The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p>	<p>Plain and ordinary meaning</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>58</p> <p>thermal energy</p>

capable of imaging and storing an image of said person or portion thereof	61	N	An imaging device configured to acquire an image of a person or portion of a body and store the image for analysis.	<p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill would recognize thermal energy as arising from the infrared (20:21) portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.</p> <p>See also CIs. 14, 17, 21, 29, 58 and 63</p>
in the humanly perceivable spectrum	9, 16, 24, 62	N	Plain and ordinary meaning	<p>“The present invention allows for subject acquisition, data collation, data aggregation, data dissemination, data manipulation, data viewing in a preferable medium and analysis of a subject patient’s skin surface, or other body tissue and, therefore, providing for the subject tissue’s analysis such that relevant determinations may be made.” 3:53-59</p> <p>5:7-19</p> <p>See, e.g., definition of Panchromatic: “A term applied to sensitized materials...that respond to all the visible colors of the spectrum...” (Magic of B&amp;W p. 102).</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill would understand from the photographic arts what is the “humanly perceivable spectrum” as distinct from infrared and ultraviolet.</p>

sufficient illumination	69	N	Plain and ordinary meaning	<p>Sufficient: "adequate to accomplish a purpose..." The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>See, e.g. definitions for "Available light", "Backlighting", "Bottom lighting", "Diffused light", "Fill-in light", "Frontlighting", "Hard light", "Photolamp", "Rimlighting", "Sidelighting", "Soft light", and "Tungsten light" (Magic of B&amp;W pp. 100-102).</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill would understand from the photographic arts what constitutes illumination sufficient to form an image.</p> <p>5:34-59</p>
accurate image	69	N	Plain and ordinary meaning	<p>Accurate: "free from error" The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p> <p>Image: "a likeness or imitation of a person or thing" The Merriam-Webster Dictionary © 1977 ISBN 0-87779-911-3.</p>

<p>means for monitoring the illumination</p>	<p>70</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Exposure meter</p>	<p>See, e.g., definition of "Exposure meter" (Magic of B&amp;W p. 101)</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill would understand from the photographic arts what instrumentation or sensor can be used for monitoring or measuring illumination.</p> <p>5:34-59</p>
<p>means for adjusting the level of illumination</p>	<p>70</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Interaction and adjustment of the illumination level may be accomplished manually or electronically with computer assistance.</p>	<p>See, e.g. definitions for "Available light", "Backlighting", "Bottom lighting", "Diffused light", "Fill-in light", "Frontlighting", "Hard light", "Photolamp", "Rimlighting", "Sidelighting", "Soft light", and "Tungsten light" (Magic of B&amp;W pp. 100-102)</p> <p>Substance of testimony of Dr. van der Weide: One of skill would understand from the photographic arts how the level of illumination can be adjusted, particularly in connection with means for monitoring the illumination.</p> <p>"a shield with variable transmittance is contemplated" 19:1 and 21:9.</p> <p>If "lighting means are triggered remotely or upon a sequencing event</p>

				the same can be controlled manually or through computer assistance.” 4:62-64. 5:34-59
means for viewing images connected to said plurality of imaging means, wherein said viewing means is capable of rendering a two dimensional rendition	71	Y	Viewing medium such as a computer.	“The present invention allows for subject acquisition, data collation, data aggregation, data dissemination, data manipulation, data viewing in a preferable medium and analysis of a subject patient's skin surface, or other body tissue and, therefore, providing for the subject tissue's analysis such that relevant determinations may be made.” 3:53-59 5:7-12; 21:40-44.
means for manipulating said person or portion thereof 360 degrees	71	Y	The person or portion of the body to be imaged can be placed in position for imaging 360 degrees about an axis.	“The subject patient or physiological area would enter or be placed into the TIP enclosed structure, and if need be into the specified position for imaging.” 5:3-5
allows manipulation of said person or portion thereof on the horizontal axis	72	N	The person or portion of the body to be imaged can be placed in position for imaging 360 degrees about a horizontal axis.	“The subject patient or physiological area would enter or be placed into the TIP enclosed structure, and if need be into the specified position for imaging.” 5:3-5
allows manipulation of said person or portion thereof on the vertical axis	73	N	The person or portion of the body to be imaged can be placed in position for imaging 360 degrees about a vertical axis.	“The subject patient or physiological area would enter or be placed into the TIP enclosed structure, and if need be into the specified position for imaging.” 5:3-5

allows manipulation of said person or portion thereof on the z-axis	74	N	The person or portion of the body to be imaged can be placed in position for imaging 360 degrees about the z-axis.	“The subject patient or physiological area would enter or be placed into the TIP enclosed structure, and if need be into the specified position for imaging.” 5:3-5
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Dated: New York, New York  
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Respectfully submitted,



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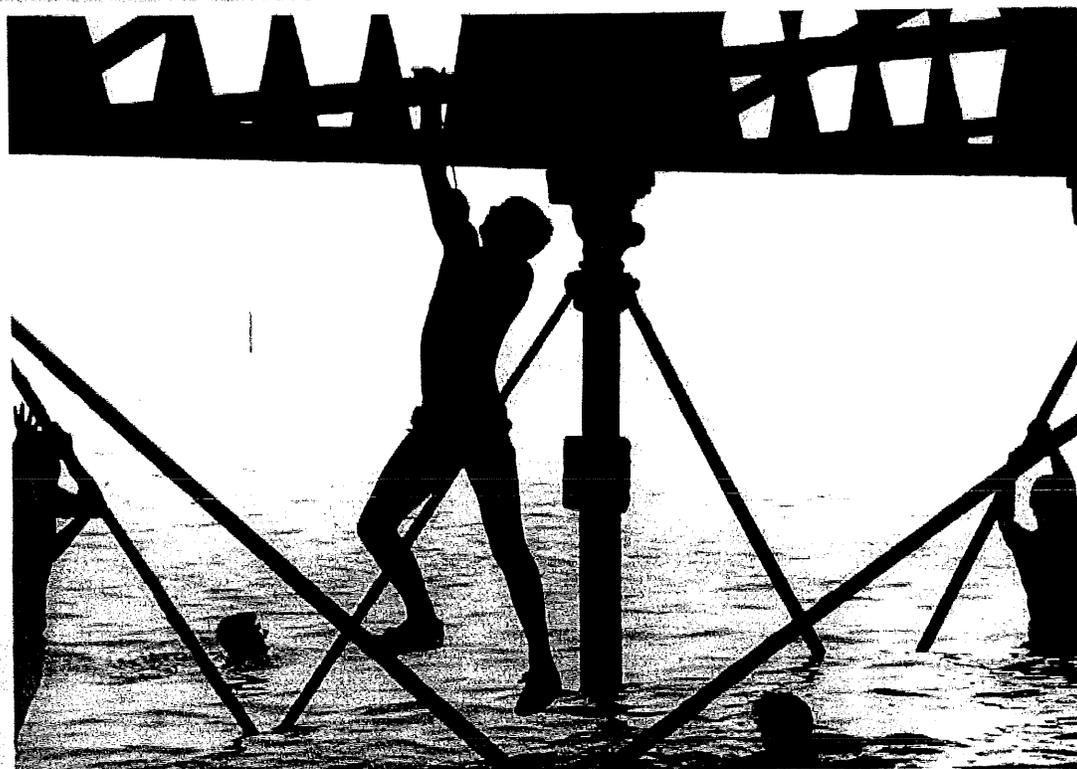
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# Glossary

## **Albumen print**

A print made on thin paper coated with a layer of salted egg white to yield a glossy surface. Albumen prints were common in the second half of the 19th Century. They were often toned with a gold solution to improve color and stability.

## **Ambrotype**

An early photographic image resembling a daguerreotype, for which it was a less expensive substitute. A collodion negative was treated with a mercury compound and viewed against a black background to create a positive image. See COLLODION PROCESS

## **Available light**

The existing light (natural or artificial) in any situation, without the introduction of supplementary light (for example, flash) by the photographer. The term usually refers to low light levels, for example indoors or at dusk.

## **Backlighting**

A form of lighting where the principal light source shines toward the camera and lights the subject from behind. Because contrast tends to be high, judgment of exposure can be difficult in backlit scenes. An average exposure meter reading over the whole scene will often produce over- or underexposure, so it is advisable to take a separate reading for the part of the subject for which the normal exposure is required. As well as causing problems, backlighting can also be used creatively to give, for example, pure silhouetted shapes or a halo effect around a sitter's head in portraiture.

## **Bleach**

A chemical bath to convert the black metallic silver that forms a photographic image into a compound such as silver halide, which can then be dissolved or dyed. Bleach is used in toning and in many color processes.

## **Bottom lighting**

A form of lighting in which the principal light source shines from directly below the subject.

## **Bracketing**

A way to ensure accurate exposure by taking several pictures of the same subject at slightly different exposure settings above and below (that is, bracketing) the presumed correct setting.

## **Burning-in (printing-in)**

A technique used in printing photographs whereby selected areas of an image are given more exposure than the rest.

Other areas are shaded from the light during this process.

## **Calotype**

A photographic process invented by W.H. Fox Talbot in 1840, yielding images on writing paper that had been soaked in a salt solution and sensitized with silver nitrate.

## **Collodion process**

The first practical process for producing negatives on glass, invented by F. Scott Archer in the mid-19th Century. A glass sheet was coated with collodion (guncotton dissolved in alcohol and ether) and sensitized with silver nitrate; this sheet was then exposed in a camera and developed. Because the plate became insensitive if allowed to dry, the collodion process was also known as the "wet-plate" process.

## **Combination printing**

A general term describing a number of photographic techniques in which more than one negative or transparency are printed onto one sheet of printing paper to make a composite image.

## **Contact sheet**

A sheet of negative-sized photographs made simply by placing the printing paper in direct contact with the negatives during exposure.

## **Contrast**

The difference in brightness between the lightest and darkest parts of a photographic subject, negative, print or slide. Contrast is affected by the subject brightness, lighting, film type, degree of development, the grade and surface of the printing paper, and the type of enlarger used.

## **Cropping**

Trimming or masking an image along one or more of its edges to eliminate unwanted parts.

## **Daguerreotype**

A 19th-Century photograph (usually a portrait) consisting of a positive image formed by mercury vapor on a polished silver-coated plate. To view the image, it was necessary to hold up a black surface to avoid reflections from the shiny parts of the plate; these formed the shadow areas. The process was invented by Louis Daguerre in France in 1839, and was the first to be a commercial success.

## **Developer**

A solution containing a number of chemicals that will convert a latent image on an exposed photographic material to a visible image.

## **Developing tank**

A lighttight container, made of plastic or steel, in which film is developed. The exposed film is loaded into the tank in complete darkness and temperature-controlled chemicals are added at precisely timed intervals to make the image visible and stable.

## **Diffused light**

Light that has lost some of its intensity by being reflected or by passing through a translucent material, such as tracing paper. Diffusion softens the light by scattering its rays, eliminating glare and harsh shadows, and is therefore of special value in portraiture.

## **Dodging (shading)**

Means of reducing exposure in selected areas during printing by holding a solid object between the lens and the light-sensitive paper. By moving the object, abrupt changes in tone can be avoided.

## **Dry plate**

A gelatin-coated photographic plate introduced in the late 19th Century. Unlike wet plates, dry plates did not have to be sensitized by the photographer but were available already coated.

## **Drying marks**

Blemishes on a photographic image caused by uneven drying. Such marks can be prevented by adding a wetting agent to the final rinse or by evenly sponging all the droplets of water off the surface.

## **Emulsion**

The light-sensitive layer of film or printing paper. Conventional photographic emulsion consists of very fine silver halide crystals suspended in gelatin, which blacken when exposed to light.

## **Enlarger**

An apparatus that makes enlarged prints by projecting and focusing an image from a negative or transparency onto light-sensitive paper, which must then be processed to reveal the final print.

## **Enlarger head**

The part of the enlarger that contains the light source, the negative carrier and the lens. An enlarger head also houses a filter drawer or built-in filtration system.

## **Enlarging easel (masking frame)**

A board used with an enlarger for positioning printing paper and keeping it flat and still during exposure.

## **Exposure**

The amount of light that passes through a lens (in either a camera or an enlarger) onto a light-sensitive material (film or photographic paper) to form an image.

Too much light causes overexposure: this makes negative film look too dark and reversal film look too light. Underexposure (too little light) has the reverse effect. In enlarging, overexposure makes a print from a negative too dark and a print from a slide too light. Underexposure has the reverse effect.

**Exposure latitude**

The ability of a film to record an image satisfactorily if exposure is not exactly correct. Black-and-white and color print films have more latitude than color transparency films, and fast films have greater latitude than slow ones.

**Exposure meter**

An instrument for measuring the intensity of light so as to determine the shutter and aperture settings necessary to obtain correct exposure. Exposure meters may be built into the camera or be completely separate units. Separate meters may be able to measure the light falling on the subject (incident reading) as well as the light reflected by it (reflected reading); built-in meters measure only reflected light. Both types of meter may be capable of measuring light from a particular part of the subject (spot metering) as well as taking an overall reading.

**Farmer's reducer**

Solution of potassium ferricyanide and sodium thiosulfate, used to bleach negatives and prints. It is named after the English photographer E.H. Farmer, who invented it in 1883.

**Fiber-based paper** see PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER

**Fill-in light**

Additional lighting used to supplement the principal light source and brighten shadow. Fill-in light can be supplied by redirecting light with a white cardboard reflector, as well as by supplementary lamps or flash units.

**Film speed**

A film's sensitivity to light, rated numerically so that it can be matched to the camera's exposure controls. The two most commonly used scales, ASA (American Standards Association) and DIN (Deutsche Industrie Norm), are now superseded by the system known as ISO (International Standards Organization). ASA 100 (21° DIN) is expressed as ISO 100/21 or simply ISO 100. A high numerical rating (400 ISO and over) denotes a fast film - one that is highly sensitive to light and therefore ideal in poor lighting conditions.

**Filter**

A translucent material, such as glass, acetate or gelatin, used with a camera or enlarger to modify the light passing through the lens and thus control the appearance of the image. Color filters over the camera lens are often used with black-and-white film to alter the relationships between different tones that occur within an image.

**Fixer**

A chemical bath used to make a photographic image stable after it has been developed. The fixer stabilizes the emulsion by converting the undeveloped silver halides into water-soluble compounds, which can then be dissolved away.

**Flashing**

Reducing contrast during printing by giving the printing paper a brief additional overall exposure.

**F-numbers**

Numbers on a camera's or enlarger's lens barrel, indicating a scale of aperture settings. Each setting progressively doubles or halves the amount of light reaching the film or paper.

**Fogging**

A veil of silver in a negative or print that is not part of the photographic image. Fogging can be caused by light entering the camera, film cassette or darkroom and partially exposing the film or paper, by faulty processing solutions such as an overactive developer or a weak fixer, or by improper storage of the unexposed material.

**Frontlighting**

A form of lighting in which the principal light source shines from the direction of the camera toward the subject.

**Gelatin**

A substance used as the binding agent for the grains of silver halide in photographic emulsions. Gelatin, which is also used to make filters, is an animal protein, for which completely satisfactory synthetic alternatives have not been devised. The properties that make it especially suitable for use in emulsions are transparency, flexibility, permeability by the solutions used in processing, the ease with which it can be converted from liquid to solid, and its protective bonding action toward silver halide grains.

**Graduate**

A calibrated glass, plastic or steel container used for measuring liquids, for example, photographic processing chemicals, by volume.

**Grain**

The granular texture appearing to some degree in all processed photographic materials. In black-and-white photographs the grains are minute particles of black metallic silver that constitute the dark areas. The more sensitive - or fast - the film, the coarser the grain will be.

**Gum bichromate print**

A print with an image that is formed on a coating of sensitized gum to which pigment has been added. Exposure to light makes the gum insoluble; thus, washing the exposed image with water dissolves away the highlights while leaving the pigmented shadow areas intact.

**Hard light**

Strong, direct light that has not been diffused in any way. Hard light produces sharp, dense shadows and creates distinct modeling of forms.

**High key** see KEY

**Highlights**

Bright parts of a subject that appear as the darkest areas on a negative and as the lightest areas in a print.

**Hypo eliminator**

A solution used to remove traces of residual fixer from a print. ("Hypo" is a colloquial term for sodium thiosulfate, which until recently was used universally as a fixer.)

**Key**

A term describing the prevailing tone of a photograph. "High-key" refers to a predominantly light image; "low-key" refers to a predominantly dark one.

**Large-format camera**

A term applied to cameras producing large images - negatives or transparencies 4 x 5 inches or larger. Large-format cameras are very simple in construction. A front panel holds a lens, shutter and iris diaphragm; a bellows links this front panel to the rear panel, which contains a ground glass screen used for focusing. Focusing is accomplished by moving front and rear panels closer together or farther apart. Immediately before exposure, the photographer replaces the ground-glass screen with a sheet of film. A special box-shaped holder protects the sheet of film from light until the film is inside the camera.

**Latitude** see EXPOSURE LATITUDE

**Low key** see KEY

**Masking**

The act of blocking light from selected areas of an image for various purposes - for example, to cover the edges of a piece

of printing paper during exposure in order to produce white borders.

**Masking frame** see ENLARGING EASEL

**Negative**

A developed photographic image in which light tones are recorded as dark and dark tones as light. Usually, a negative is made up on a transparent base so that light can be beamed through it onto light-sensitive printing paper to form a positive image.

**Negative carrier**

A device that holds a negative or transparency flat in an enlarger between the light source and the lens.

**Panchromatic**

A term applied to sensitized materials (especially black-and-white film) that respond to all the visible colors of the spectrum and to some wavelengths of ultraviolet radiation.

**Photographic paper** (printing paper)

Paper with a light-sensitive emulsion, used for making photographic prints. When a negative or slide is projected onto printing paper a latent image forms, and this is revealed by processing. Printing paper may be fiber-based or resin-coated (RC); resin-coated papers offer speedier processing because they are water-repellent. Papers come in grades according to their contrast range.

**Photolamp**

A tungsten light bulb specially designed for photographic use. Photolamps are similar to household bulbs, but bigger and brighter.

**Platinum print**

A print made on special paper containing light-sensitive iron salts and a platinum compound, but no silver. Such prints are characterized by rich black tones.

**Positive**

A photographic image that corresponds in tonal values to the original subject.

**Primary additive colors**

Blue, green and red. Lights of these colors can be mixed together to produce white light or light of any other color.

**Print**

A photographic image produced by the action of light (usually passed through a negative or transparency) on paper coated with a light-sensitive emulsion.

**Printing-in** see BURNING-IN

**Printing-out paper**

An early type of printing paper that darkened to form an image under the action of daylight, as opposed to being

exposed briefly under a negative and subsequently developed.

**Printing paper** see PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER

**Processing**

The sequence of activities (usually developing, stopping, fixing, washing and drying) that will convert a latent image on film or photographic paper into a visible, stable image.

**Push-processing**

Increasing development time or temperature during processing, usually to compensate for underexposure in the camera or to increase contrast. Push-processing is often used after uprating the film to cope with dim lighting. See UPGRATING

**Reel**

The inner core of a developing tank, used to hold film in a spiral to prevent one layer of film from touching another during processing. Some reels are adjustable to fit different film formats.

**Reflector**

Any surface capable of reflecting light, but in photography generally understood to mean sheets of white, gray or silvered cardboard employed to reflect light into shadow areas. Lamp reflectors are generally dish-shaped mirrors, the lamp recessed into the concave interior, which points toward the subject. Studio electronic flash equipment is often combined with an umbrella reflector, usually silvered, mounted on a stand.

**Resin-coated (RC) paper** see PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER

**Rimlighting**

A form of lighting in which the subject appears outlined with light against dark background. Usually, the light source in rimlit pictures is above and behind the subject, but rimlit photographs can look quite different from conventional backlit images, in which the background is usually bright.

**Shading** see DODGING

**Shadows**

Dark parts of a subject that appear as the lightest areas on a negative and as the darkest areas in a print.

**Sidelighting**

A form of lighting in which light falls on the subject from one side. Sidelighting produces dramatic lighting effects, casting long shadows and emphasizing texture and form.

**Silver halide**

A light-sensitive compound of silver with a halogen such as bromine, chlorine or

iodine. Silver halides are the main constituents in photographic emulsion. The latent image produced in these halides by the action of light is converted to metallic silver by developers.

**Soft light**

Light that has lost its intensity by being diffused or reflected. Soft light produces weak shadows and reveals fine detail and textures.

**Spotting**

Retouching a print or negative to remove spots and blemishes.

**Stop bath**

A weak acidic solution used in processing as an intermediate bath between the developer and the fixer. The stop bath halts development and at the same time neutralizes the alkaline developer, thus preventing it from lowering the acidity of the fixer.

**Test-strip** (exposure test)

A strip of printing paper that is given a range of exposures or filtrations across its length as a test for the correct image density.

**Tintype** (ferrotype)

A photograph made on a wet collodion emulsion coated on black enameled tinplate. Tintypes were often made by itinerant photographers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

**Tungsten light**

A common type of electric light for both household and photographic purposes, named after the filament of the metal tungsten through which the current passes.

**Uprating**

Setting a film speed on the camera higher than that at which the film was designed to be used. Effectively, this means underexposing to cope with dim light; an appropriate compensation is then made for the underexposure by increasing, or "pushing", the development time.

**Variable-contrast paper**

Black-and-white photographic paper that has variable contrast. Adding yellow filtration to the enlarger filter pack reduces the contrast of the print, and adding magenta filtration increases the contrast.

**View camera** see LARGE-FORMAT CAMERA

**Wet plate** see COLLODION PROCESS

**Zone system**

An advanced method of relating exposure readings to tonal values in picture-taking or printing, devised by American photographer Ansel Adams.

3 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

4 I, the undersigned, am employed in the county of San Diego, State of  
5 California. I am over the age of eighteen (18) years and am not a party to the within  
6 action. My business address is 401 West A Street, Suite 1900, San Diego, California,  
7 92101.

8 On April 6, 2018, I caused to be served the following document(s):

9 **DEFENDANTS MELANOSCAN, LLC AND DR. RHETT DRUGGE'S  
PRELIMINARY PROPOSED CONSTRUCTIONS**

10 on the parties in this action by the following method of service:

11 **[SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST]**

12  **OVERNIGHT MAIL** - As follows: I am "readily familiar" with the firm's  
13 practice of processing correspondence for mailing overnight via Federal Express.  
14 Under that practice, it would be deposited in a Federal Express drop box, indicating  
overnight delivery, with delivery fees provided for on that same day, at San Diego,  
California.

15 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

16 Executed on April 6, 2018, at San Diego, California.

17   
18 Sharon Villarreal  
19  
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3 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

4 **SERVICE LIST**

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