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| APPLICATION NUMBER | PATENT NUMBER | GROUP ART UNIT | FILE WRAPPER LOCATION |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 60/986,896 | | | |



Correspondence Address/Fee Address Change

The following fields have been set to Customer Number 16579 on 10/24/2011

- Correspondence Address
- Maintenance Fee Address

The address of record for Customer Number 16579 is:

16579

Foster Pepper PLLC

1111 3rd Avenue Suite 3400

Seattle, WA 98101-3299

PART 1 - ATTORNEY/APPLICANT COPY

page 1 of 1

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Page 1



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| APPLICATION NUMBER | FILING or 371(c) DATE | GRP ART UNIT | FIL FEE REC'D | ATTY. DOCKET NO | TOT CLAIMS | IND CLAIMS |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 60/986,896 | 11/09/2007 | | 105 | TPTC-1-1021 | | |

CONFIRMATION NO. 3096

25315
BLACK LOWE & GRAHAM, PLLC
701 FIFTH AVENUE
SUITE 4800
SEATTLE, WA 98104

FILING RECEIPT



Date Mailed: 12/17/2007

Receipt is acknowledged of this provisional patent application. It will not be examined for patentability and will become abandoned not later than twelve months after its filing date. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. **If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please write to the Office of Initial Patent Examination's Filing Receipt Corrections. Please provide a copy of this Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" for this application, please submit any corrections to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections**

Applicant(s)

Mike R. Manzano, Seattle, WA;

Power of Attorney: The patent practitioners associated with Customer Number 25315

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 12/14/2007

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 60/986,896**

Projected Publication Date: None, application is not eligible for pre-grant publication

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No

**** SMALL ENTITY ****

Title

ARCHITECTURE FOR MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL FILES ACROSS DISTRIBUTED NETWORK
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| | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------------|
| Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76 | | Attorney Docket Number | TPTC-1-1021 |
| | | Application Number | |
| Title of Invention | ARCHITECTURE FOR MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL FILES ACROSS DISTRIBUTED NETWORK | | |
| <p>The application data sheet is part of the provisional or nonprovisional application for which it is being submitted. The following form contains the bibliographic data arranged in a format specified by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as outlined in 37 CFR 1.76.</p> <p>This document may be completed electronically and submitted to the Office in electronic format using the Electronic Filing System (EFS) or the document may be printed and included in a paper filed application.</p> | | | |

Secrecy Order 37 CFR 5.2

- ☐ Portions or all of the application associated with this Application Data Sheet may fall under a Secrecy Order pursuant to 37 CFR 5.2 (Paper filers only. Applications that fall under Secrecy Order may not be filed electronically.)

Applicant Information:

| | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Applicant 1 | | | | |
| Applicant Authority | | <input checked="" type="radio"/> Inventor | | <input type="radio"/> Legal Representative under 35 U.S.C. 117 <input type="radio"/> Party of Interest under 35 U.S.C. 118 |
| Prefix | Given Name | Middle Name | Family Name | Suffix |
| | Mike | R. | Manzano | |
| Residence Information (Select One) <input checked="" type="radio"/> US Residency <input type="radio"/> Non US Residency <input type="radio"/> Active US Military Service | | | | |
| City | Seattle | State/Province | WA | Country of Residence i US |
| Citizenship under 37 CFR 1.41(b) i | | US | | |
| Mailing Address of Applicant: | | | | |
| Address 1 | 5702 35th Avenue NE | | | |
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| City | Seattle | State/Province | WA | |
| Postal Code | 98105 | Country i | US | |
| All Inventors Must Be Listed - Additional Inventor Information blocks may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. <div style="text-align: right;">Add</div> | | | | |

Correspondence Information:

| | |
|---|--|
| Enter either Customer Number or complete the Correspondence Information section below. For further information see 37 CFR 1.33(a). | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> An Address is being provided for the correspondence information of this application. | |
| Customer Number | 25315 |
| Email Address | <div style="text-align: right;"> Add Email Remove Email </div> |

Application Information:

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Title of the Invention | ARCHITECTURE FOR MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL FILES ACROSS DISTRIBUTED NETWORK | | |
| Attorney Docket Number | TPTC-1-1021 | Small Entity Status Claimed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| Application Type | Provisional | | |
| Subject Matter | Utility | | |
| Suggested Class (if any) | | Sub Class (if any) | |
| Suggested Technology Center (if any) | | | |
| Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any) | | Suggested Figure for Publication (if any) | |

| | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------------|
| Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76 | | Attorney Docket Number | TPTC-1-1021 |
| | | Application Number | |
| Title of Invention | ARCHITECTURE FOR MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL FILES ACROSS DISTRIBUTED NETWORK | | |

Publication Information:

| | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Request Early Publication (Fee required at time of Request 37 CFR 1.219) |
| Request Not to Publish. I hereby request that the attached application not be published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b) and certify that the invention disclosed in the attached application has not and will not be the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication at eighteen months after filing. | |

Representative Information:

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Representative information should be provided for all practitioners having a power of attorney in the application. Providing this information in the Application Data Sheet does not constitute a power of attorney in the application (see 37 CFR 1.32). Enter either Customer Number or complete the Representative Name section below. If both sections are completed the Customer Number will be used for the Representative Information during processing. | | | |
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| Customer Number | 25315 | | |

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| This section allows for the applicant to either claim benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, 121, or 365(c) or indicate National Stage entry from a PCT application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the specific reference required by 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120, and 37 CFR 1.78(a)(2) or CFR 1.78(a)(4), and need not otherwise be made part of the specification. | | | |
| Prior Application Status | | Remove | |
| Application Number | Continuity Type | Prior Application Number | Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD) |
| | | | |
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Foreign Priority Information:

| | | | |
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| Remove | | | |
| Application Number | Country ⁱ | Parent Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD) | Priority Claimed |
| | | | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No |
| Additional Foreign Priority Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. | | | |

Assignee Information:

| | |
|---|--|
| Providing this information in the application data sheet does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of the CFR to have an assignment recorded in the Office. | |
| Assignee 1 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------------|
| Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76 | | Attorney Docket Number | TPTC-1-1021 |
| | | Application Number | |
| Title of Invention | ARCHITECTURE FOR MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL FILES ACROSS DISTRIBUTED NETWORK | | |

| | | | | |
|--|------------|----------------|-------------|--------|
| If the Assignee is an Organization check here. <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |
| Prefix | Given Name | Middle Name | Family Name | Suffix |
| | | | | |
| Mailing Address Information: | | | | |
| Address 1 | | | | |
| Address 2 | | | | |
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| Country | | Postal Code | | |
| Phone Number | | Fax Number | | |
| Email Address | | | | |
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Signature:

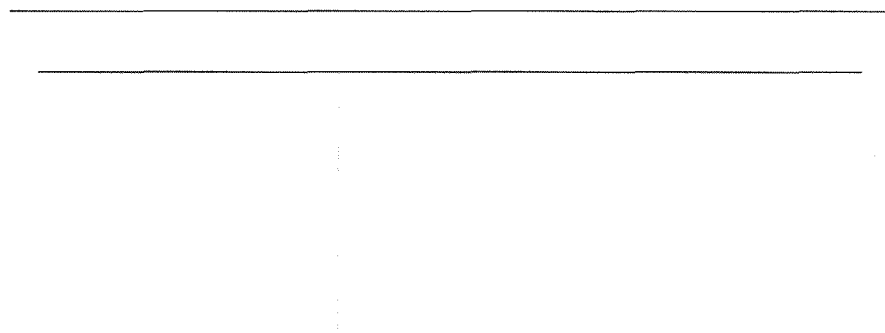
| | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|------|---------------------|------------|
| A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33 and 10.18. Please see 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature. | | | | | |
| Signature | /P.G. Scott Born/ | | | Date (YYYY-MM-DD) | 2007-11-09 |
| First Name | P.G. Scott | Last Name | Born | Registration Number | 40523 |

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

ARCHITECTURE FOR MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL FILES ACROSS DISTRIBUTED NETWORK

This provisional patent application is intended to describe one or more embodiments of the present invention. It is to be understood that the use of absolute terms, such as “must,” “will,” and the like, as well as specific quantities, is to be construed as being applicable to one or more of such embodiments, but not necessarily to all such embodiments. As such, embodiments of the invention may omit or include a modification of one or more features or functionalities described in the context of such absolute terms.

The MediaSpace Concept



❖ Introduction

Purpose of this Document

This document is a description of MediaSpace, a Topia product that provides its customers with a seamless experience for administering their documents¹ across a distributed network of machines.

¹ This document defines "documents" as files in a particular domain in which a customer works; i.e., a file that a customer "cares" about. For example, a document for a photographer can be a TIFF file. A document for a software developer may be a text file containing source code. Files not generally considered documents include system configuration files, executable binaries, and image files included in a web page (although the web page itself might be considered a document).

❖ Market Definition and Product Strategy

Market Overview

► The problem space

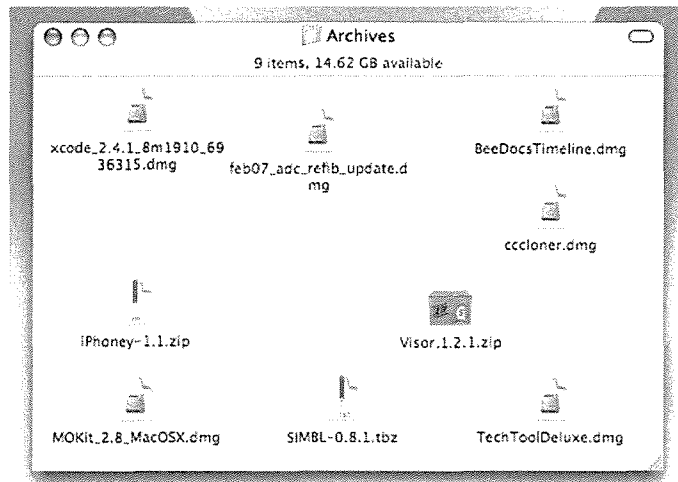
Customers of the modern computing systems are increasingly finding themselves in constantly-connected, high-speed networked environments. The Web continues to be a killer app, second only to email, on the Internet. Further, customers are increasingly using more than one computing device; a customer may have a desktop computer at home, one at work, and a constantly connected “smart phone”. Due to the confluence of these two trends, file management across these devices has become a prominent problem.

Although modern devices are easily connected, they do not provide the customer a seamless environment; the customer must manually handle many aspects of that connection. With regards to file management, customers must manually move files between their devices using some protocol like email, ftp, or by posting it on the Web. These practices lead to problems that include:

- The proliferation of redundant file copies—this proliferation creates a confusing environment where the customer is unclear where the “official” or newest version of a file exists.
- The creation of an error-prone environment—some documents, such as ones for word processing and desktop publishing, externally reference other files. Copying such a document can break these references causing errors that the customer has to handle manually. An example of such a document is a desktop publishing document that contains a reference to an image. If that image file is not transferred along with the desktop publishing file, the image will appear as a broken link.
- Unnecessary complexity—because devices tend to have their own filing system, customers must manage a different filing model on each of his devices. For example, instead of having a single “Movies” folder, he may have to deal with many “Movies” folders, which may be in different locations on each of his devices. Each device may also have its own security model, further complicating the matter.

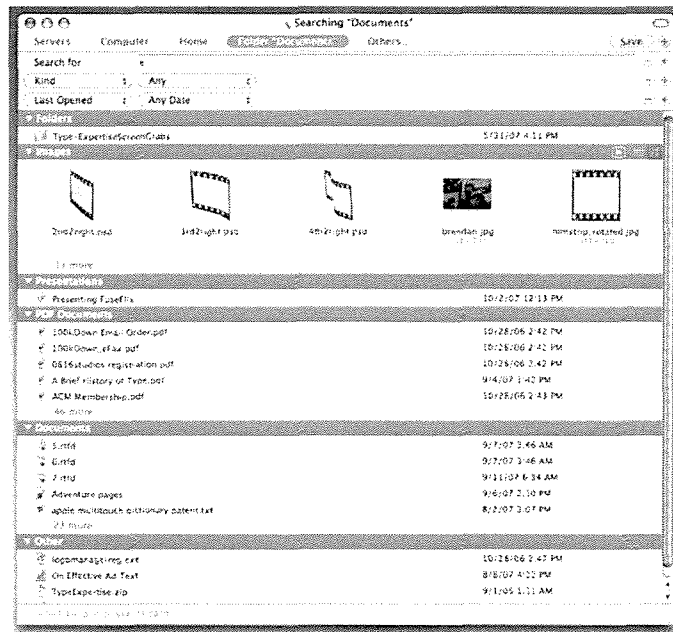
That a customer has to manually move files around to ensure their accessibility on his devices is unnecessary, but is really an indicator of a lack of customer-focused design in modern file systems. File systems in

use today² are direct offspring of systems used when graphical customer interfaces were non-existent. Modern file system customer interfaces, such as Windows' Explorer and Mac OS X's Finder are just now starting to provide experiences that are more in line to a customer's workflow. Whereas before these interfaces were concerned with representing files with abstracted icons, the file's actual contents are becoming paramount in how files are organized and presented.



"Old-style" UI: files are minimally differentiated. All files treated the same.

² We make no distinction between the actual file system layer in an operating system and the way it is presented to the customer. For this customer-focused discussion, the difference is unimportant; as far as the customer is concerned, the method by which they access the file system is indistinguishable from the file system itself.



“New-style” UI: files are organized by type; media is visualized; “searching”, not “browsing”.

Problems still exist with how these newer customer interfaces are implemented. They are not completely integrated with applications, suffer from performance problems, and do not generally work well outside of a device’s local file system.

► Current approaches to providing file accessibility

There are several solutions to this problem that are in one way or another inadequate to the task. The solutions discussed here are chosen because they are common methods that customers employ for providing accessibility to their files.

REMOTE DESKTOP software allows a customer to remotely “see” his desktop. Remote desktop software includes Microsoft RDC, Citrix, GoToMyPC and VNC. Remote desktop software screen-scrapes a remote machine’s screen (a “server”) and displays it on a screen local to the customer (a “client”).

Remote desktop gives a customer access to not only his files, but also to his applications. However, this approach requires that the host machine be turned on and connected to the internet at all times. Consequently, this approach would not be appropriate for mobile hosts

such as laptops. Remote desktop does not use the resources of a local machine. For full accessibility, the customer would have to keep all files and application on the host machine as any files stored on a client are not guaranteed to be accessible.

DISTRIBUTED FILE SYSTEMS, like remote desktop software, place data on an always-connected host machine. These systems include NFS, WebDAV, and Microsoft's SMB. Unlike remote desktop software, the host machine is not one on which the customer performs computing tasks. The host machine is used as a storage mechanism, and any computation performed on that machine serves to support its use as such.

Distributed file systems generally provide the right functionality for customers to share files between their devices. However, distributed file systems are usually deployed as a *shared* resource; that is, other customers have access to it. Because of this sharing, a customer's files may be buried deep in a filing structure, and it may not always be immediately evident to customers what kind of access they have to a particular file. Further, to use a distributed file system, the customer must always be connected to it. Files stored on a distributed file system are generally inaccessible if the customer's machine is not connected to it, unless the customer has copied or moved the files to his machine's local hard drive. However, doing so immediately creates the problem of having two filing systems for the same file, creating a mental burden on the customer.

Additionally, accessing a file located on a distributed file system tends to be slower than accessing files on the local hard drive. Modern applications are usually written to assume that the files they access are located locally, and thus are not optimized to access remote files. When these applications are used with remote files, they can lose performance by an order of magnitude. This problem can be fixed by automatically caching often-used files on the local file system, and only synchronizing them when they have been changed. However, this separate synchronization step introduces another problem: because the synchronization process can be lengthy, the customer is never entirely sure if the file he is remotely accessing is the latest version of the file, versus an earlier one that has been marked to be updated. Further, the directory may not reflect the existence of the file at all until synchronization finishes.

FTP is similar to a distributed file system with regards to files being hosted on a remote server. However FTP generally does manifest as a "disk drive" on the customer's desktop; the customer must use special FTP client software to access an FTP server. It shares the same problem as distributed file systems, with the additional problem of weak integration with applications. Applications can generally write and read files directly to and from a distributed file system. This is not the case

with FTP, as the customer has to manually use the client software to perform these operations as a separate task.

EMAIL was originally invented for messaging. From the beginning, the model it employs to make files accessible remotely is necessarily inefficient. Email's model for making files accessible is in the form of an email "attachment". Attachments are so named because they piggy-back on a message sent from one customer to another. A customer can make a file remotely available using email by attaching the file to an email and sending it to himself. He can then retrieve the file from a remote location by accessing the message on the email server. Email used in this way is even worse than FTP as the process is even more manual: a customer must find the message containing the file before he can even access it. Further, the location in which the attachment lives is read only. If the customer, for example, were to open the file, change it, then save it back out, the results would be ambiguous to the user because the email application, not the user, specified its location. Usually, the saved file would end up buried in an email file cache in an undisclosed area of the file system.

FLASH DRIVES, EXTERNAL DISK DRIVES AND IPODS, although seemingly the most "primitive" way to ensure file availability, avoid all the problems related to network latency. However, these devices must be physically connected to the computer on which the files will be accessed. These restrictions preclude the customer from employing several effective work-flows including: using more than one computer to complete a single task (the files can only be accessed on one computer) and setting up an automated backup (the computer running the backup can't guarantee that the storage device will be connected come backup time). Further, to ensure full availability of the files, the customer must carry the device with them at all times, and must follow the associated protocols for mounting and dismounting the device.

► **Current approaches to file presentation**

The two applications that most customer use to interact with their filesystems are Windows Explorer and Mac Finder. Although these applications (and others of their type) differ in specific implementation, they provide the same core functionality: the spatial presentation of a folder hierarchy. Although this type of presentation is useful for certain tasks, it is only optimal for a small number of use cases.

A significant technique to organize files is to have an application "own" and manage files that belong to a domain in which the application has specific expertise. The application itself is the primary interface by which to browse its files; that job is not delegated to a different application like the Mac Finder or the Windows Explorer. This technique allows users to greatly limit the number of files that he must search or browse through by limiting his context.



Image files are “owned” and managed by iPhoto, and displayed appropriately.

A disadvantage to this approach becomes evident when working with more than one application to finish a particular task. Because an application “owns” its list of files, they are not readily available to other applications. For an application to use an image from the album depicted above, that application would have to know how to deal with iPhoto. The advantage of direct filesystems access over this approach is that the filesystem provides a “common ground” for making files available.

The Product: MediaSpace

MediaSpace provides a single-access experience. It provides a single logical area for customers to store and access their documents. It relegates IP addresses, URLs, disk drives, and networks to a position secondary to customer experience, accessibility, find-ability, collaboration and integration. MediaSpace also provides a customer experience in which the customer’s files are the most important element. It serves as “common ground” between applications for accessing each others’ files. When coupled with its single-storage experience, it also provides “common ground” to web-based applications, not just applications running locally on a customer’s device.

A core goal of MediaSpace is to allow user to treat their documents as if they exist in a “cloud”. If documents could be moved across the Internet instantaneously, it would be possible to craft a system in which customers would not have to be exposed to a document’s locality. MediaSpace exposes certain aspects of a document’s locality to a customer in its user interface.

An embodiment informs the user that a document is not immediately available, and advises when and how that document may be made available.

The MediaSpace is comprised of several notional components. These components should not necessarily be treated as literal components so as to not stifle design creativity when creating an implementation.

► **Storage**

MediaSpace may have a storage component separate from the customer's set of "everyday" devices. Having a separate storage component provides an "in-between" space for files and configuration information. Without this storage component, a file transfer from one of the customer's devices to another may require that both devices are both on and connected to a network, such is the case with FTP.

The Storage component is the seat of security and is responsible for segregating documents by customer. Unlike traditional filesystems, a MediaSpace is a single-customer construct. For a customer to access a document, that document can be in his MediaSpace.

► **Cache**

To mitigate document access latency, MediaSpace treats the customer device's hard drive as a local document cache for the files located in the "cloud". MediaSpace synchronizes documents in the cloud with a device's local cache. This feature proactively downloads a document so that when a user goes to access it, there is no delay. Because hard drives in contemporary machines are large enough to contain all of an average user's files, the cache will likely contain all of the user's files, ensuring adequate file access performance.

The entire caching process is invisible to the user, so although files are being duplicated locally, the duplicates are being completely managed by MediaSpace.

► **Directory**

The Directory is the list of the customer's documents and related metadata, as well as any one-to-one or one-to-many relationships between the documents and metadata.

MediaSpace can always provide customers with an accurate "picture" of their document collection, regardless of whether his devices physically contain the documents. As mentioned earlier, a problem with distributed file systems and FTP is the latency between a file being put onto a file system and it showing up on a remote machine. To prevent this problem, MediaSpace's directory is decoupled from the movement of files.

MediaSpace's directory update system updates at higher priority than the documents to be synchronized. This feature ensures that when a customer browses or searches through his set of documents, they appear even if they have not yet been cached locally on the device. An indicator

signifying a document's availability may be prominently displayed adjacent to the document's representation in the MediaSpace so that customers are aware of the document's availability.

► **Navigator**

The Navigator may be a stand-alone application that allows customers to find and manage documents in the MediaSpace by visualizing relationships between documents and their metadata. It allows customers to tag documents with any number of identifiers.

Customers can relate both documents and tags with each other in any number of user-specified one-to-one and one-to-many relationships, and an embodiment provides a user interface to browse and search on these relationships. To mitigate the customers' learning curve, the Navigator can implement relationships common to contemporary file systems, including a folder hierarchy. In addition to this, the Navigator provides direct support for methods that the customer uses to organize documents by manifesting them as user interface idioms. This is unlike conventional document filing systems which require the customer to work within a strict folder metaphor for organization.

Some alternate methods that Navigator supports for organizing documents include:

- Allow customers to organize their documents by application. Many times customers remember the application used to create a document instead of the document's name or its location in a hierarchy.
- Allow customers to organize their documents by most recent access. Customers are likely to access a document they've accessed in the near past. Usually, such documents are part of a task that the customer is actively working.
- Allow customers to organize their documents by project or subproject.
- Allow customers to organize their documents by people. Many times, especially in context to a collaboration, a document is directly related to one or more people other than the customer.
- Allow the customer to organize their document by process stage. Documents may represent one or more stages of a process. Customers need a method for organizing documents by process stage, and a mechanism for moving the document through a set of predefined stages.

- Allow customer to organize their documents by any of the aforementioned methods concurrently. These organization methods are not mutually exclusive.

► Document Chooser

The Document Chooser presents an interface that allows a customer to locate one or more documents in the MediaSpace to be opened into an application. Since the Document Chooser is intended to be used from within an application, that application can know how to invoke it. Advantageously, this invocation behavior can be provided to the application using the application's plug-in API.

The Document Chooser visualizes the MediaSpace using the same idioms defined by the Navigator.

► Document Filer

The Document Filer presents an interface that allows a customer to file a currently-opened document into the MediaSpace. As with the Document Chooser, the Document Filer can be invoked within an application and can be made available to the application in the same way. Additionally, as with the Document Chooser, it can represent the MediaSpace using the same idioms defined by the Navigator.

► Disk Icon Interface

Not all application will have a plug-in API that allows the Document Chooser and Filer to be invoked. The Disk Icon Interface is a mounted drive that exposes the MediaSpace to the customer as an operating system-level filesystem. This interface allows any application to access the MediaSpace using a strict folder hierarchy relationship.

this method for accessing the MediaSpace can be used by any application .

Current approaches provide the *potential* for document accessibility, but they do not directly provide it.

Strategies for alleviating sharing vs. replicating; a hybrid approach includes intelligent caching and customer-directed fetch.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

| | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Application Number: | | | | |
| Filing Date: | | | | |
| Title of Invention: | ARCHITECTURE FOR MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL FILES ACROSS DISTRIBUTED NETWORK | | | |
| First Named Inventor/Applicant Name: | Mike R. Manzano | | | |
| Filer: | Michael Stevens Smith/Susan Rodriguez | | | |
| Attorney Docket Number: | TPTC-1-1021 | | | |
| Filed as Small Entity | | | | |
| Provisional Filing Fees | | | | |
| Description | Fee Code | Quantity | Amount | Sub-Total in USD(\$) |
| Basic Filing: | | | | |
| Provisional Application filing fee | 2005 | 1 | 105 | 105 |
| Pages: | | | | |
| Claims: | | | | |
| Miscellaneous-Filing: | | | | |
| Petition: | | | | |
| Patent-Appeals-and-Interference: | | | | |
| Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance: | | | | |
| Extension-of-Time: | | | | |

Box & Dropbox Exhibit 1015

| Description | Fee Code | Quantity | Amount | Sub-Total in USD(\$) |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|--------|----------------------|
| Miscellaneous: | | | | |
| Total in USD (\$) | | | | 105 |

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

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|---|---|
| EFS ID: | 2451294 |
| Application Number: | 60986896 |
| International Application Number: | |
| Confirmation Number: | 3096 |
| Title of Invention: | ARCHITECTURE FOR MANAGEMENT OF DIGITAL FILES ACROSS DISTRIBUTED NETWORK |
| First Named Inventor/Applicant Name: | Mike R. Manzano |
| Customer Number: | 25315 |
| Filer: | Michael Stevens Smith/Susan Rodriguez |
| Filer Authorized By: | Michael Stevens Smith |
| Attorney Docket Number: | TPTC-1-1021 |
| Receipt Date: | 09-NOV-2007 |
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| Application Type: | Provisional |

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| RAM confirmation Number | 2806 |
| Deposit Account | |

File Listing:

| Document Number | Document Description | File Name | File Size(Bytes) /Message Digest | Multi Part /.zip | Pages (if appl.) |
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| 1 | | TPTC-1-1021AsFiled.pdf | 911609 59e8aa45f971fd231a770d3dc13903c0f12bf6e9 | yes | 15 |
| | Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description | | | | |
| | Document Description | | Start | End | |
| | Application Data Sheet | | 1 | 3 | |
| | Specification | | 4 | 15 | |
| Warnings: | | | | | |
| Information: | | | | | |
| 2 | Fee Worksheet (PTO-06) | fee-info.pdf | 8174 2cf88684fb4a5be9112efc7301e02bc4ef189078 | no | 2 |
| Warnings: | | | | | |
| Information: | | | | | |
| Total Files Size (in bytes): | | | 919783 | | |
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