Responses to the Preliminary Written Opinions of Patent Application Claims

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Response to the Preliminary Written Opinion of Patent Application Claims and Preliminary Amendment to Patent Application Claims

"To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries".

United States Constitution, Article I, Section VII

To ensure the approval of the referenced patent, I am submitting the following comments and claim amendments in response to the prior art assessment and preliminary written opinion of the claims provided by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in its capacity as the designated International Search Authority.

To external observers of this publicly available filing, I will provide a review of prior inventions that have been cited as most closely related to mine, and summarize the breakthroughs in physics and engineering that enable my invention. The written opinion of a patent office assesses not an invention, but a patent's claims, which are short statements that define the novel and inventive aspects of an invention, and the corresponding scope of the legal protection. The prior inventions identified as most closely related to mine, referred to as prior art, were selected by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, through an exhaustive search of resources including international patent databases, academic paper databases, and even Google. Every single objection provided in a written opinion is directed at my patent claims as written, when compared to the prior art, not toward the inventions, and in this case every objection can be resolved with a modification of claims clearly detailing the invention's breakthroughs. I had made the original claims as broad as possible, in order to pull in as much relevant prior art as possible, to make the patent as impervious to attack as possible. It has been reported as standard practice for claims to be initially rejected, and for the claims to then be clarified, in conjunction with the examiner, to overcome objections based on cited prior art, to approve the patent. Therefore, patent issuance simply requires refinement to the claims, and to support independent inventors, it is official written policy of patent offices to draft claims for independent inventors to support patent approval.

To the examiner, the invention is based on breakthroughs in physics and engineering previously believed to not be possible, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When

patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding movies to a list, then a tremendous breakthrough providing for the world's first self-contained electricity generators and motors must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the magnitude of the financial value and positive social impact of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. Furthermore, prior art cited in some instances is inherently invalidated under the enablement requirement, since it is missing critical components, as I explain in my assessments, prohibiting the functionality of the purported invention. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked by malicious lying idiots through various means regardless of the cost to us all, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

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Jonathan Bannon Maher

Jonathan Bannon Maher

Magnetic Repulsion Motor & Generator Jonathan Bannon Maher US/16/624,144 – PCT/US2018/38,208

Summary of Selected Novel, Inventive, and Unanticipated Aspects of the Invention Over All Possible Prior Art

The novel, inventive, unanticipated features of the invention include that no one has ever used an inner magnet holder and an outer magnet holder, with magnets arranged in complementary holders to repel each other, while recognizing that magnetic fields are non-linear, and using special materials and structures to shape and direct repellent magnetic fields, so that the majority of the repellent force is provided to a single side of the rotatable magnet holder's axle, causing continuous rotation, without the use of electricity.

Prior Art Citations and Assessments

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT		International application No.	
		PCT/US18/3	8208
A. CLAS	SSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER 102K 7/10, 21/02, 21/12, 21/42 (2018.01)		
	102K 7/10, 21/022, 21/029, 21/12, 21/42		
According to	Dinternational Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and	IPC	
B. FIELI	DS SEARCHED		
Minimum do See Search H	cumentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) listory document		
Documentati See Search H	on searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents a listory document	re included in the	fields searched
Electronic da See Search H	ta base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where prac History document	ticable, search ter	rms used)
C. DOCUN	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant pa	issages	Relevant to claim No.
x	US 2012/0032545 A1 (HSU, L. et al.) February 9, 2012; figure 2; paragraphs [00	36, 0039-0040]	1-3, 5-7
Y			4
Y	US 3,885,814 A (RIZZO, R.) May 27, 1975; abstract; column 2, lines 14-30		4
A	US 2002/0063484 A1 (CHEN, P.) May 30, 2002; entire document		1-7

1. US 2012/0032545 A1 (HSU, L. et al.) February 9, 2012; figure 2; paragraphs [0036, 0039-0040]; relevant to claims 1-3, 4, 5-7

The abstract of Hsu states it covers "A magnetic-controlled actuator (100) with an auto-locking function for joints of a manipulation arm".

An actuator is a motor powered by electricity, while Maher is not powered by electricity, and is thus fundamentally different. A core component of the inventive,

novel, unanticipated components of the Maher is not requiring electricity to cause rotation, as is required by Hsu.

2. US **3,885,814** A (Rizzo, R.) May 27th, 2975; abstract; column 2, lines 14-30

The abstract of Rizzo states: "A wheel for the bicycle and the like which is specially weighted to afford enhanced momentum and stability. The additional weights are slidably attached to the spokes of the wheel and are spring biased whereby at certain speeds the weights are impelled to the rim by centrifugal force and at lesser speeds are retracted to the hub whereby inertia is reduced which is particularly important during acceleration at these speeds."

Rizzo's weighting of a bicycle wheel to maintain momentum may be claimed to be related to an entirely optional feature of Maher, and does not limit the novel, inventive, unanticipated aspects of Maher, including those related to utilizing magnets to provide repellent force to cause rotation.

3. US 2002/0063484 A1 (Chen, P.) May 30th, 2002; entire document; 1-7

The abstract of Chen states: "at least one upper-layer rotor and at least one lowerlayer rotor are rotated in opposite directions by changing the direction of the current flowing through exciting coils every T/N of time, wherein T is a rotation cycle of the upper-layer rotor, and N is the number of the magnets".

Unlike Chen, Maher does not use electrical current as a core feature of the invention, so this does not limit the novel, inventive, unanticipated aspects of Maher.

Response to the Preliminary Written Opinion of the Claims

Original Claims

- 1. Structures designed to be capable of acting as a motor to provide propulsion and or power an electricity generator, with the invention comprising: a first structure designed to hold magnetic fields, and designed to be able to rotate in opposition to a second structure designed to hold magnetic fields; said structures capable of directing magnetic fields in such a way as to allow said first magnetic field holding structure to rotate in opposition to said second magnetic field holding structure, with or without the assistance of insulation of said magnetic fields.
- 2. Claim 1 further comprising structures capable of directing magnetic fields utilizing one or more layers of material able to direct magnetic fields.
- 3. Claim 1 further comprising the ability to control the engagement of said structures.
- 4. Claim 1 further comprising a weighted structure attached to an axle to be able to retain momentum.
- 5. A method performed by an apparatus comprising: producing motion from repelling magnetic fields.
- 6. A method for constructing an apparatus comprising: arranging magnetic fields such that when a first set of magnetic fields is in opposition to a second set of magnetic fields motion is produced.
- 7. A structure designed to be able to direct magnetic fields, with the invention comprising:

one or more layers of material able to direct magnetic fields.

- 8. A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: detecting the current rotational speed of a rotating magnetic field structure, then to achieve a desired speed, increasing or decreasing engagement of the magnetic field structures by utilizing an electronic controller.
- 9. A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: reading a power consumption meter, and or a utilizing a desired rotational speed, then adjusting the magnet structures engagement to support the desired power output or rotational speed.

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY PCT/US18/38208 Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement 1. Statement 4 YES Novelty (N) Claims 1-3, 5-7 Claims NO NONE Inventive step (IS) Claims YES 1-7 Claims NO 1-7 Industrial applicability (IA) Claims YES NONE Claims NO 2. Citations and explanations: Claims 1-3 & 5-7 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by US 2012/0032545 A1 to HSU, L. et al. (hereinafter "Hsu"). As per claim 1, Hsu discloses structures designed to be capable of acting as a motor to provide propulsion and or power an electricity generator (inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 rotating relative one another to generate electricity; paragraphs [0036, 0039-0040]), with the invention comprising: a first structure designed to hold magnetic fields (inner layer mover 20 providing external magnetic fields; paragraphs [0036, 0039-0040]), and designed to be able to rotate in opposition to a second structure designed to hold magnetic fields (inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 (second structure) rotating relative one another (in opposition) to generate electricity via interacting magnetic fields; paragraphs [0036, 0039-0040]); said structures capable of directing magnetic fields in such a way as to allow said first magnetic field holding structure to rotate in opposition to said second magnetic field holding structure, with or without the assistance of insulation of said magnetic fields (inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 generate cutting magnetic fields and move relative one another as shown; figure 2; paragraphs [0039-0040]). As per claim 2, Hsu discloses Claim 1 further comprising structures capable of directing magnetic fields utilizing one or more layers of material able to direct magnetic fields (inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 comprise layered material and generate cutting magnetic fields as shown; figure 2; paragraphs [0039-0040]). As per claim 3, Hsu discloses Claim 1 further comprising the ability to control the engagement of said structures (inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 adjacently move relative one another (control engagement) in a stable manner as shown; figure 2; paragraphs [0039-0040]). As per claim 5, Hsu discloses a method performed by an apparatus (operation of magnetic-controlled actuator 100; paragraph [0036]) comprising: producing motion from repelling magnetic fields (cutting magnetic fields are produced by inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 to drive motion of actuator 100; figure 2; paragraphs [0036, 0039-0040]). As per claim 6, Hsu discloses a method for constructing an apparatus (constructional arrangement of magnetic-controlled actuator 100 is provided; figure 2; paragraph [0036]) comprising: arranging magnetic fields such that when a first set of magnetic fields is in opposition to a second set of magnetic fields motion is produced (cutting magnetic fields are produced by inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 to drive motion of actuator 100; figure 2; paragraphs [0036, 0039-0040]). As per claim 7, Hsu discloses a structure designed to be able to direct magnetic fields, with the invention comprising: one or more layers of material able to direct magnetic fields (inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 comprise layered material and generate cutting magnetic fields as shown; figure 2; paragraphs [0039-0040]). Claim 4 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Hsu in view of US 3,885,814 A to RIZZO, R. (hereinafter "Rizzo") As per claim 4, Hsu discloses Claim 1 but fails to disclose a weighted structure attached to an axle to be able to retain momentum. However, Rizzo discloses a weighted structure attached to an axle to be able to retain momentum (yokes 34 are adjustable on spokes 22 to move weights 24 into proper position to retain momentum of wheel rotation; abstract; column 2, lines 14-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the structures of Hsu to include a weighted structure attached to an axle to be able to retain momentum, as taught by Rizzo, because it would be advantageous to maintain momentum of the rotating structure in order to conserve mechanical energy produced thus leading to a larger power output. Claims 1-7 have industrial applicability as defined by PCT Article 33(4) because the subject matter can be made or used in industry.

International application No.

1. Quote: "Claims 1-3 & 5-7 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by US 2012/0032545 Al to HSU, L. et al. (hereinafter "Hsu"). As per claim 1, Hsu discloses structures designed to be capable of acting as a motor to provide propulsion and or power an electricity generator (inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 rotating relative one another to generate electricity; paragraphs [0036, 0039-0040]), with the invention comprising: a first structure designed to hold magnetic fields (inner layer mover 20 providing external magnetic fields; paragraphs [0036, 0039-0040]), and designed to be able to rotate in opposition to a second structure designed to hold magnetic fields (inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 (second structure) rotating relative one another (in opposition) to generate electricity via interacting magnetic fields; paragraphs [0036, 0039-00401]; said structures capable of directing magnetic fields in such a way as to allow said first magnetic field holding structure to rotate in opposition to said second magnetic field holding structure, with or without the assistance of insulation of said magnetic fields (inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 generate cutting magnetic fields and move relative one another as shown; figure 2; paragraphs [0039-0040])."

1. Inventor Response: This objection is of Maher's claims as written, which did not specify that Maher does not require electricity cause rotation, while Hsu requires electricity to cause rotation. Patent law requires claims be read in the context of the disclosure, and Hsu requires electricity to operate. To overcome this objection, and further distinguish the novelty of the claims in Maher from those in Hsu, the claims in Maher can be modified to include that electricity is not required to produce continuous rotation.

2. Quote: "As per claim 2, Hsu discloses Claim 1 further comprising structures capable of directing magnetic fields utilizing one or more layers of material able to direct magnetic fields (inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 comprise layered material and generate cutting magnetic fields as shown; figure 2; paragraphs [0039-0040])."

2. Inventor Response: The objection is of Maher's claim of the use of structures and material to direct magnetic fields, without further specifying that in doing so rotational force is provided without requiring electricity. To overcome this objection, and further distinguish the claims in Maher from those in Hsu, the relevant claim in Maher may be modified to include the fact that the structures and materials are directed to allow for producing continuous rotation without the use of electricity. Furthermore, to additionally distinguish the differences between Maher and Hsu, Claim 2 may be integrated into Claim 1.

3. Quote: "As per claim 3, Hsu discloses Claim 1 further comprising the ability to control the engagement of said structures (inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 adjacently move relative one another (control engagement) in a stable manner as shown; figure 2; paragraphs [0039-0040])."

3. Inventor Response: Hsu claims that the engagement of the structures can be controlled by electricity passing through them to cause rotation, while Maher claims that the rotational force of the structures can be started and stopped by their positioning, rather than with the use of electric currents, as required in Hsu. Furthermore, Maher does not require the engagement of the structures to be adjustable, which allows for the unit to be effectively turned and off, for the invention to function, since it can be left in a state of being constantly on. In order to overcome this objection, and further establish the novelty of the claims in Maher over Hsu, the relevant claim can be modified to specify that the control of the engagement of the structures can be done without electricity.

4. Quote: "As per claim 5, Hsu discloses a method performed by an apparatus (operation of magnetic-controlled actuator 100; paragraph [0036]) comprising: producing motion from repelling magnetic fields (cutting magnetic fields are produced by inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 to drive motion of actuator 100; figure 2; paragraphs [0036, 0039-0040]).

4. Inventor Response: This objection is of Maher's claim as written, which did not specify that Maher does not require electricity to provide rotational force as required in Hsu. To overcome this objection, the relevant claim in Maher may be modified to include the fact that electricity is not required.

5. Quote: "As per claim 6, Hsu discloses a method for constructing an apparatus (constructional arrangement of magnetic-controlled actuator 100 is provided; figure 2; paragraph [0036]) comprising: arranging magnetic fields such that when a first set of magnetic fields is in opposition to a second set of magnetic fields motion is produced (cutting magnetic fields are produced by inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 to drive motion of actuator 100; figure 2; paragraphs (0036, 0039-0040])."

5. Inventor Response: Hsu claims that the engagement of the structures can be controlled by electricity passing through them to cause rotation, while Maher claims that the rotation of the structures can be started and stopped by their positioning. Hsu requires that electricity be used to control the engagement of the

structures while Maher does not. A patent's claims are required to be read in the context of the disclosure, and Hsu requires electricity to operate. Furthermore, Maher does not require the engagement of the structures to be adjustable, which allows for the unit to be effectively turned and off, for the invention to function, since it can be left in a state of being constantly on. To overcome this objection, and further distinguish the novelty of the claims in Maher, the relevant claim can be modified to specify that the control of the engagement of the structures can be done without electricity.

6. Quote: "As per claim 7, Hsu discloses a structure designed to be able to direct magnetic fields, with the invention comprising: one or more layers of material able to direct magnetic fields (inner layer mover 20 and outer layer mover 30 comprise layered material and generate cutting magnetic fields as shown; figure 2; paragraphs [0039-0040])."

6. Inventor Response: The objection is of Maher's claim of the use of structures and materials to direct magnetic fields, without further specifying that in doing so rotational force is provided without requiring electricity. To overcome this objection, the relevant claim in Maher may be modified to include the fact that the structures and materials are directed to allow for producing continuous rotation without requiring electricity.

7. Quote: "Claim 4 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Hsu in view of US 3,885,814 A to RIZZO, R. (hereinafter "Rizzo"). As per claim 4, Hsu discloses Claim 1 but fails to disclose a weighted structure attached to an axle to be able to retain momentum. However, Rizzo discloses a weighted structure attached to an axle to be able to retain momentum (yokes 34 are adjustable on spokes 22 to move weights 24 into proper position to retain momentum of wheel rotation; abstract; column 2, lines 14-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the structures of Hsu to include a weighted structure attached to an axle to be able to retain momentum of we advantageous to maintain momentum of the rotating structure in order to conserve mechanical energy produced thus leading to a larger power output."

7. Inventor Response: This objection is related to an entirely optional feature for retaining momentum in Maher, and is in response to the claim as written not stating an inventive step over Hsu and Rizzo. However neither Hsu or Rizzo directly claim this aspect of the invention, making it freely available for use in

Maher, the opinion simply states the component is obvious in light of their disclosures, and this is not a core component of Maher.

Claim Revisions

I submit changes to the claims, as stated below, in consideration of the preliminary written opinion of the claims, in order to support the novel, inventive, and unanticipated aspects of the invention over all possible prior art.

The invention is based on breakthroughs in physics and engineering previously believed to not be possible, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding movies to a list, then a tremendous breakthrough providing for the world's first self-contained electricity generators and motors must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the magnitude of the financial value and positive social impact of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. Furthermore, prior art cited in some instances is inherently invalidated under the enablement requirement, since it is missing critical components, as I explain in my assessments, prohibiting the functionality of the purported invention. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked by malicious lying idiots through various means regardless of the cost to us all, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

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All previous claims (1-9) are replaced by the following claims:

1. A method performed by an apparatus, comprising:

directing repellent magnetic fields, emitting from a rotationally fixed structure holding magnetic fields, and a rotatable structure holding magnetic fields, to provide the majority of their force to one side of the axle of said rotatable structure;

said first rotatable structure holding magnetic fields, rotating in opposition to a said rotationally fixed structure holding magnetic fields, without requiring electricity;

2. Structures designed to be capable of acting as a motor to provide propulsion and or power an electricity generator, with the invention comprising:

a first structure designed to hold magnetic fields, and designed to be able to rotate in opposition to a second structure designed to hold magnetic fields;

a means for directing repellent magnetic fields emitting from said structures to provide the majority of force on one side of the axle of the rotatable said structure holding magnetic fields;

said structures capable of directing magnetic fields in such a way as to allow said first magnetic field holding structure to rotate in opposition to said second magnetic field holding structure, without requiring electricity.

3. A method for constructing an apparatus comprising:

creating a first structure holding magnetic fields, and a second structure holding magnetic fields, with said second structure designed to be able to rotate in opposition to said first structure;

integrating a means for directing repellent magnetic fields emitting from said structures to provide the majority of force on one side of the axle of rotatable said structure holding magnetic fields;

directing magnetic fields in such a way as to allow said first magnetic field holding structure to rotate in opposition to said second magnetic field holding structure, without requiring electricity.

Response to the Preliminary Written Opinion of Patent Application Claims and Preliminary Amendment to Patent Application Claims

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To external observers of this publicly available filing, I will provide a review of prior inventions that have been cited as most closely related to mine, and summarize the breakthroughs in physics and engineering that enable my invention. The written opinion of a patent office assesses not an invention, but a patent's claims, which are short statements that define the novel and inventive aspects of an invention, and the corresponding scope of the legal protection. The prior inventions identified as most closely related to mine, referred to as prior art, were selected by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, through an exhaustive search of resources including international patent databases, academic paper databases, and even Google. Every single objection provided in a written opinion is directed at my patent claims as written, when compared to the prior art, not toward the inventions, and in this case every objection can be resolved with a modification of claims clearly detailing the invention's breakthroughs. I had made the original claims as broad as possible, in order to pull in as much relevant prior art as possible, to make the patent as impervious to attack as possible. It has been reported as standard practice for claims to be initially rejected, and for the claims to then be clarified, in conjunction with the examiner, to overcome objections based on cited prior art, to approve the patent. Therefore, patent issuance simply requires refinement to the claims, and to support independent inventors, it is official written policy of patent offices to draft claims for independent inventors to support patent approval.

To the examiner, the invention is based on breakthroughs in physics and engineering previously believed to not be possible, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When

patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding movies to a list, then a tremendous breakthrough providing for the world's first self-contained electricity generators and motors must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the magnitude of the financial value and positive social impact of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. Furthermore, prior art cited in some instances is inherently invalidated under the enablement requirement, since it is missing critical components, as I explain in my assessments, prohibiting the functionality of the purported invention. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked by malicious lying idiots through various means regardless of the cost to us all, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

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Jonathan Bannon Maher

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Buoyancy Motor and Generator Jonathan Bannon Maher US/16/624,163 – PCT/US2018/038233

Summary of Selected Novel, Inventive, and Unanticipated Aspects of the Invention Over All Possible Prior Art

The disclosed invention utilizes the principle of buoyancy, where any object is buoyant if it displaces fluid weighing more than the object. To provide an oversimplified explanation, the system utilizes a buoyant weight that falls in a chain connected compartment, where the chain rotates the axle of a traditional generator head to produce electricity, then the buoyant weight enters the sealable bottom compartment of a fluid container, sending bottom compartment fluid to the surface of the container through a pipe with the assistance of additional weight, with the seal released between the fluid container bottom and top compartments for the buoyant weight to rise in the fluid under the force of buoyancy to the top of the container, to be pushed into the chain connected compartment, to repeat the cycle, consuming less than 1% of electricity produced.

The primary novel and inventive aspect of the system is that it captures more electricity than it consumes, where the critical enabling breakthrough in physics and engineering is demonstrated when the buoyant object enters the bottom of the water container, sending the fluid in the sealed bottom compartment back to the surface of the fluid container through a pipe, when the buoyant weight enters at an angle, under the force of gravity, with the assistance of an entry weight, where for the buoyant weight to be buoyant it must weigh less than the fluid it displaces, and for the buoyant weight to push the fluid back to the surface, its weight combined with the assistance of the entry weight, must exceed the weight of the displaced fluid in the bottom compartment as well as the pipe used to send the fluid back to the top of the fluid container, to clear the bottom compartment of the fluid without consuming electricity. For example, if the buoyant weight which had previously dropped under the force of gravity to produce electricity is 99 pounds, and the weight of the fluid in the bottom compartment is 100 pounds, and the weight of the fluid in the pipe for sending fluid to the surface is 5 pounds, the entry assistance weight could be 7 pounds, to provide 106 pounds of force to push 105 pounds of fluid to the surface of the fluid container. This allows the bottom compartment to be cleared of fluid without consuming electricity, and with almost no electricity consumed anywhere else in the system, allows the system to circulate the buoyant weight in a way that produces net positive electrical output. For skeptics, the

original patent filing contains additional math verifying that the consumption and production of electricity allow for the production of dramatically net positive electrical output.

Prior Art Citations and Assessments

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US18/38233

A. CLA	SSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER 703B 17/02, 17/06 (2018.01)	
CPC -	03B 17/005, 17/025, 17/061, 17/062, 17/065	
According to	o International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC	·
B. FIELI	DS SEARCHED	
Minimum do See Search H	cumentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)	
Documentati See Search H	on searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the History document	ne fields searched
Electronic da See Search I	ta base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search History document	terms used)
C. DOCUN	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
x	US 2011/0162356 A1 (HASTINGS, D.) July 7, 2011; abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1	1-3
A	US 2003/0151258 A1 (SHIN, E.) August 14, 2003; entire document	1-3
А	WO 2008/072989 A2 (LEITAO, J.) June 19, 2008; entire document	1-3

1. US 2011/0162356 Al (HASTINGS, D.) July 7, 2011; abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1

The first sentence of the abstract of Hastings reads: "The rotational gravity/buoyancy power generator relates to the generation of power by harnessing

the gravitational and buoyant forces which act on an apparatus in a natural or manmade liquid medium and converting such forces into mechanical energy."

On first glance, Hastings may appear to operate under the same general concept as Maher. However, there are multiple critically important errors and omissions in this and all other prior art that prevents the invention from functioning, thereby invalidating the patent. Maher provides for a method for the buoyant weight to enter the fluid container, so that buoyancy can raise the weight, in a manner that allows for the system to produce net positive electrical output, while Hastings does not. To the extent Hastings could be claimed to allow for a buoyant object to enter the fluid container, Hastings uses an entirely different method, using the force provided by a counter balancing weight which does not provide adequate force for entry. Maher's critical enabling breakthrough in physics and engineering takes into account, but other prior art does not take into account, that for an object to enter a fluid, the object must weigh more than the fluid it displaces, however for the object to be buoyant, as required, the object must weigh less than the fluid displaced, in Hastings this is attempted to be resolved by injecting gas into the buoyant weight, however Hastings still does not take into account displacing fluid which has an increased weight as depth increases, and furthermore the unit isn't self-contained since the gas will need to be regularly replenished, and an energy source is required to produce that gas, making the system neither self-contained nor net-positive in electrical output. This observation and its resolution in Maher, which uses a retractable weight, or other force, to ensure the weight of buoyant weight, plus the retractable weight, is greater than the fluid displaced, provided for the critical breakthrough that enables the invention.

Even if Hastings hadn't missed multiple critical components, Hastings would fail to produce more electricity than consumed, because all of the weights in Hastings are connected together, and at best, since the weight is the same on both sides of the chain, the total force available to rotate to the generator head axle would be the tiny amount of force provided by the buoyancy of the injected gas, where the gas production or collection takes consumes energy than it can provide.

Furthermore, the prior art does not account for another principle of physics in that the pressure of the water above the entry point of the buoyant weight, compounds the force of the volume of water above the entry point of the weight (gravity on Earth doubles the weight of the fluid roughly every 33 feet), thus invalidating the prior art. Maher accounts for this fluid pressure by having a partition, to separate the fluid into top and bottom compartments, eliminating the pressure of the fluid in the top compartment, as well as adding a pipe from the back of the bottom compartment to the top of the fluid container, that sends the water in the partitioned compartment back to the surface when the buoyant weight enters, while the bottom compartment entry door closes, and the fluid container compartment partition opens to allow the buoyant object to ascend.

Hastings does not account for multiple critical required breakthroughs in Maher, that prevent Hastings from ever functioning, which therefore makes the reference overwhelmingly irrelevant, and under the enablement requirement legally invalidates the patent.

2. US 2003/0151258 Al (SHIN, E.) August 14, 2003; entire document

The abstract of Shin states: "A Buoyancy-Driven System for generating electric power is disclosed. The Buoyancy-Driven System utilizes Archimedes' Principle to drive magnet capsules through a fluid-filled portion of pipe and gravity to return the magnet capsules. As the magnet capsules pass through coil modules, electric power is generated."

Shin attempts to seal off the circulated objects and pump water out of the sealed compartment, to allow the weight to fall, however to pump the water anywhere has a cost, and to pump it back into the compartment from which the object came doesn't work because that compartment is already full of fluid.

The intended effect of Shin is the similar to Maher, however, like the all prior art, Shin completely misses critical components enabling functionality, including the fact that when buoyant capsules are circulated, in order to rise, they must weight less than the fluid they displace, and for them to fall, they must weigh more than the fluid displaced, yet in Shin the fluid in the system, and the weight of the objects, remains constant, prohibiting motion in the system and therefore functionality.

Even if Shin hadn't missed multiple critical components, Shin would fail to produce more electricity than consumed, because all of the capsules in Shin are connected together, and at best, since the weight is the same on both sides of the chain, the total force available to rotate to the generator head axle would be the tiny amount of force provided by the fluid pumped from a capsule compartment, where such pumping consumes energy than it can provide.

3. WO 2008/072989 A2 (LEITAO, J.) June 19, 2008; entire document 1-3

The abstract of Leitao states: "The present invention refers to a self-running fluid motor for the production of a rotation movement characterised in that it consists of a circuit in which runs a watertight, non-deformable ball (5) containing gas, which upon finding itself at rest in an antechamber (6), enters into a cylinder (2), which is clear of fluid due to a watertight piston (3), via an admission valve (7) and with the admission valve closed, the ball rises to meet the shaft (15), which is forced to move with the ball by finding itself covered in fluid, the ball arrives at the exhaust valve (9), being withdrawn from the impulse chamber (19), commencing its downward movement and being returned to the interior of the cylinder (2) by the admission valve (7)."

Leitao allows an object containing gas to enter a fluid container, where it then rises, and the gas is released, which is fundamentally different from Maher, where no gas is used, and where Maher is self-contained with no external refillable fuel source required including gas. Furthermore, Leitao appears to have no method of entry for the ball, other than through simply jamming the ball in, which requires displacing fluid of a volume and pressure that in doing so consumes more energy than is provided for by the ball could produce by rising and falling, prohibiting the system from being self-running, and therefore, the invention is not enabled, and the patent is invalidated.

Original Claims:

 An apparatus able to function as a motor and or power an electricity generator, with the invention comprising: buoyant medium(s); a fluid container; a means that as said buoyant medium is dropped by gravity, and or raised by

buoyancy, provides rotational force to rotate an electricity generator axle and or an axle to function as a motor.

- 2. A method performed by an apparatus comprising: buoyant medium dropped using gravity and or raised using buoyancy; allowing said buoyant medium force to be transferred to provide rotational force to rotate an electricity generator axle and or an axle to function as a motor.
- 3. A method for constructing an apparatus comprising: obtaining or constructing a fluid container, buoyant medium, and a means for providing force from the buoyant medium to be able to rotate an axle; ensuring the attachment to a support structure of said fluid container, and said means for providing force from the buoyant medium to be able to rotate an axle.

Response to the Preliminary Written Opinion of the Claims

	WRITTEN INTERNATIONAL S	OPINION O SEARCHING	F THE G AUTHORITY	International application No. PCT/US18/38233	
Box No. V	Reasoned statement ur citations and explanati	der Rule 43 <i>l</i> ons supporti	bis.1(a)(i) with regard to no ng such statement	velty, inventive step and industrial appli	cability;
1. Stateme	nt				
Nove	elty (N)	Claims	NONE		YES
		Claims	1-3		NO
Inver	ntive step (IS)	Claims	NONE		YES
		Claims	1-3		NO
Indus	strial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-3		YES
		Claims	NONE		NO
2. Citation	s and explanations:				
As per claim 1, power generat acting on liquid paragraph (002 rotational force buoyancy caus Hastings). As per claim 2, [0025]; claim 1 dropping phass to be transferre rising and drop paragraph [002 As per claim 3, [0025]; claim 1 from the buoya dropping phass claim 1 of Hast to convert buoy the buoyant m dropping phass claim 1 of Hast	Shin discloses an apparati solution of pulleys and sport (b) and the stract; paragraph (00) and the stract; paragraph (00) and the stract; paragraph (00) and the stract of the stract of the stract set of the stract of pulleys and shift of Hastings) comprising; b as of buoyancy within liquic ad to provide rotational force ping phases of buoyancy of (25); claim 1 of Hastings). Shin discloses a method f of Hastings) comprising; o int medium to be able to ro as of liquid medium causing ings); ensuring the attachric yant force to mechanical er edium to be able to rotate a es of liquid medium causing tings).	us able to lum 25]; claim 1 of aph [0025]; cla means that as erator axle an hafts (axle) to berformed by a uoyant mediu d medium; abs e to rotate an con construction btaining or co tate an axle (li g rotation of p nent to a supp nent to a supp	cion as a motor and or powe Hastings), with the invention is a dbuoyant medium is dro d or an axle to function as a i power electrical generator or an apparatus (rotational gravi m dropped using gravity and tract; paragraph [0025]; claim electricity generator axle and of pulleys and shafts (axle) to g an apparatus (rotational gra nstructing a fluid container, b iquid medium contained in a - ulleys (means for providing fc or structure of said fluid cont t; paragraph [0025]; claim 1 o medium contained in a conta ulleys (means for providing fc	if an electricity generator (rotational gravity i comprising: buoyant medium(s) (buoyant fi tatiner (liquid medium contained in a tank; a pped by gravity, and or raised by buoyancy motor (buoyant force of rising and dropping motor; abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1 ity buoyancy power generator; abstract; par or raised using buoyancy (buoyant force of n 1 of Hastings); allowing said buoyant med o ran axle to function as a motor (buoyant o power electrical generator; abstract; ps uoyant medium, and a means for providing container tank causing buoyant force of risi orce) and shafts (axle); abstract; paragraph tainer (pulleys are coupled to ends of conta of Hastings), and said means for providing f iner tank causing buoyant force of rising ar orce) and shafts (axle); abstract; paragraph	orces obstract; , provides phases of of agraph rising and lium force force of act; aragraph force of act; aragraph force of act; line force of act; line force of act; line force of act;
	a noosina appicatinty as				

1. Quote: "Claims 1-3 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by US 2011/0162356 Al to HASTINGS, D. (hereinafter "Hastings"). As per claim 1, Shin discloses an apparatus able to function as a motor and or power an electricity generator (rotational gravity buoyancy power generator; abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1 of Hastings), with the invention comprising: buoyant medium(s) (buoyant forces acting on liquid medium; abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1 of Hastings); a fluid container (liquid medium contained in a tank; abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1 of Hastings); a means that as said buoyant medium is dropped by gravity, and or raised by buoyancy, provides rotational force to rotate an electricity generator axle and or an axle to function as a motor (buoyant force of rising and dropping phases of buoyancy cause rotation of pulleys and shafts (axle) to power electrical generator or motor; abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1 of Hastings)."

1. **Inventor Response:** The critical errors and omissions, prohibiting enablement of the cited prior art, were previously discussed. The objection here is due to the way the claims are written, omitting the critical breakthroughs in physics and engineering that enable the invention to produce more electricity than consumed, and that were missed in all prior art, including:

(1) a pressure relieving sealable door partitions the fluid between the top and bottom compartments of the fluid container, to allow the buoyant weight to enter the bottom of the fluid container without needing to overcome the pressure created by the fluid in the top of the container.

(2) for an object to be buoyant it must displace fluid that weighs more than the object, therefore the buoyant weight, as it enters the bottom of the fluid container, must have force applied to it to so that the total weigh applied to the fluid exceeds that of the fluid it displaces. Therefore, a means is required to assist with the entry of the buoyant weight into the fluid container, where in one embodiment, the buoyant weight enters the bottom compartment on a downward slope, under the force of gravity, where behind it is a weight, or other means of providing force, to assist with fluid displacement as the buoyant weight enters the fluid it is displacing in the bottom compartment to the fluid it is displacing in the bottom compartment to the top of the fluid container weighs 5 pounds, an automated retractable 7 pound weight can be dropped behind the buoyant weight to provide force of 106 pounds as the buoyant weight enters the bottom compartment through a pipe to the top of the fluid container.

The objection can be resolved by revising the claim to include these two features.

2. Quote: "As per claim 2, Shin discloses a method performed by an apparatus (rotational gravity buoyancy power generator; abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1 of Hastings) comprising: buoyant medium dropped using gravity and or raised using buoyancy (buoyant force of rising and dropping phases of buoyancy within liquid medium; abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1 of Hastings); allowing said buoyant medium force to be transferred to provide rotational force to rotate an electricity generator axle and or an axle to function as a motor (buoyant force of rising and dropping phases of buoyancy cause rotation of pulleys and shafts (axle) to power electrical generator or motor; abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1 of Hastings)."

2. Inventor Response: The critical errors and omissions, prohibiting enablement of the cited prior art, were previously discussed. The objection here is due to the way the claims are written, omitting the critical breakthroughs in physics and engineering that enable the invention to produce more electricity than consumed, and that were missed in all prior art, including:

(1) a pressure relieving sealable door partitions the fluid between the top and bottom compartments of the fluid container, to allow the buoyant weight to enter the bottom of the fluid container without needing to overcome the pressure created by the fluid in the top of the container.

(2) for an object to be buoyant it must displace fluid that weighs more than the object, therefore the buoyant weight, as it enters the bottom of the fluid container, must have force applied to it to so that the total weigh applied to the fluid exceeds that of the fluid it displaces. Therefore, a means is required to assist with the entry of the buoyant weight into the fluid container, where in one embodiment, the buoyant weight enters the bottom compartment on a downward slope, under the force of gravity, where behind it is a weight, or other means of providing force, to assist with fluid displacement as the buoyant weight enters the fluid it is displacing in the bottom compartment weighs 99 pounds, and the fluid it is displacing in the pipe sending fluid from the bottom compartment to the top of the fluid container weighs 5 pounds, an automated retractable 7 pound weight can be dropped behind the buoyant weight to provide force of 106 pounds as the buoyant weight enters the bottom compartment through a pipe to the top of the fluid container.

The objection can be resolved by revising the claim to include these two features.

3. Quote: "As per claim 3, Shin discloses a method for constructing an apparatus (rotational gravity buoyancy power generator; abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1 of Hastings) comprising: obtaining or constructing a fluid

container, buoyant medium, and a means for providing force from the buoyant medium to be able to rotate an axle (liquid medium contained in a container tank causing buoyant force of rising and dropping phases of liquid medium causing rotation of pulleys (means for providing force) and shafts (axle); abstract; paragraph [0025); claim 1 of Hastings); ensuring the attachment to a support structure of said fluid container (pulleys are coupled to ends of container tanks to convert buoyant force to mechanical energy; abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1 of Hastings), and said means for providing force from the buoyant medium to be able to rotate an axle (liquid medium contained in a container tank causing buoyant force of rising and dropping phases of liquid medium causing rotation of pulleys (means for providing force) and shafts (axle); abstract; paragraph [0025]; claim 1 of Hastings)."

3. Inventor Response: The critical errors and omissions, prohibiting enablement of the cited prior art, were previously discussed. The objection here is due to the way the claims are written, omitting the critical breakthroughs in physics and engineering that enable the invention to produce more electricity than consumed, and that were missed in all prior art, including:

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The objection can be resolved by revising the claim to include these two features.

Claim Revisions

I submit changes to the claims, as stated below, in consideration of the preliminary written opinion of the claims, in order to support the novel, inventive, and unanticipated aspects of the invention over all possible prior art.

The invention is based on breakthroughs in physics and engineering previously believed to not be possible, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding movies to a list, then a tremendous breakthrough providing for the world's first self-contained electricity generators and motors must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the magnitude of the financial value and positive social impact of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. Furthermore, prior art cited in some instances is inherently invalidated under the enablement requirement, since it is missing critical components, as I explain in my assessments, prohibiting the functionality of the purported invention. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked by malicious lying idiots through various means regardless of the cost to us all, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

The world has transitioned from only about 6% to 11% clean energy over the last half century, according to a Forbes Magazine chart detailing world energy consumption based on BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2015, while the Washington Post reported, "At this rate, Earth risks sea level rise of 20 to 30 feet, historical analysis shows". Therefore, it is critical to the well being of all life on Earth that the patent be approved, with the strongest possible claim protection, so I can secure the resources, where all others have failed, to combat entrenched interests to ensure the global adoption of the invention, which utilizes commodity components to provide clean energy at a cost of more than ten times less than any prior or proposed alternative.

At the direction of Thomas Jefferson, the United States Constitution instituted patents "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". Independent of the years of incredible sacrifices I've made to my finances, relationships, and health to develop and patent my invention, it critical to provide maximum patent protection for my inventions to show that when a breakthrough occurs, it can be secured and monetized, in order to justify and encourage investment in future innovation, to "promote the progress of science".

Your support will be forever providing a service to every life on Earth.

All previous claims (1-3) are replaced by the following claims:

1. An apparatus able to function as a motor and or power an electricity generator, with the invention comprising:

fluid; a fluid container;

buoyant medium(s);

a means that as said buoyant medium is dropped by gravity, and or raised by buoyancy, provides rotational force to rotate an electricity generator axle and or an axle to function as a motor;

a conduit for sending fluid from the bottom compartment of the fluid container into the top of the fluid container;

a pressure seal separating a lower compartment and an upper compartment in said fluid container;

a means that as said buoyant medium enters said fluid container bottom compartment, said buoyant weight applies force exceeding the combined weight of the fluid to displace in the bottom compartment, and the weight of the fluid to displace in the pipe, to push fluid from the bottom compartment to the top of said fluid container through said conduit;

producing more electricity than consumed per system cycle.

2. A method performed by an apparatus comprising:

buoyant medium dropped using gravity and or raised using buoyancy; allowing said buoyant medium force to be transferred to provide rotational force to rotate an electricity generator axle and or an axle to function as a motor;

sending fluid from the bottom compartment into the top of the fluid container;

as said buoyant medium enters said fluid container bottom compartment, said buoyant weight applies force exceeding the weight of the fluid in the bottom compartment and the fluid in the pipe, to send fluid from the bottom compartment to the top of said fluid container;

sealing a pressure seal separating a lower compartment and an upper compartment in said fluid container;

allowing said buoyant medium to rise under the force of buoyancy;

sealing said pressure seal separating said lower compartment and said upper compartment in said fluid container;

producing more electricity than consumed per system cycle.

3. A method for constructing an apparatus comprising:

obtaining or constructing a fluid container, buoyant medium, support structure, and a means for providing force from a buoyant medium as it falls to be able to rotate an axle;

ensuring the attachment to a support structure of said fluid container, and said means for providing force from the buoyant medium to be able to rotate an axle;

attaching sealable fluid container entry door;

attaching a conduit for sending fluid from the bottom compartment into the top of the fluid container;

attaching an automated pressure seal separating a lower compartment and an upper compartment in said fluid container;

attaching a means that as said buoyant medium enters said fluid container bottom compartment, said buoyant weight applies force exceeding the combined weight of the fluid in the bottom compartment, and the fluid in said conduit, to send fluid from the bottom compartment to the top of said fluid container, in a manner that will produce more electricity than consumed per system cycle.

Response to the Preliminary Written Opinion of Patent Application Claims and Preliminary Amendment to Patent Application Claims

"To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries".

United States Constitution, Article I, Section VII

To ensure the approval of the referenced patent, I am submitting the following comments and claim amendments in response to the prior art assessment and preliminary written opinion of the claims provided by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in its capacity as the designated International Search Authority.

To external observers of this publicly available filing, I will provide a review of prior inventions that have been cited as most closely related to mine, and summarize the breakthroughs in physics and engineering that enable my invention. The written opinion of a patent office assesses not an invention, but a patent's claims, which are short statements that define the novel and inventive aspects of an invention, and the corresponding scope of the legal protection. The prior inventions identified as most closely related to mine, referred to as prior art, were selected by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, through an exhaustive search of resources including international patent databases, academic paper databases, and even Google. Every single objection provided in a written opinion is directed at my patent claims as written, when compared to the prior art, not toward the inventions, and in this case every objection can be resolved with a modification of claims clearly detailing the invention's breakthroughs. I had made the original claims as broad as possible, in order to pull in as much relevant prior art as possible, to make the patent as impervious to attack as possible. It has been reported as standard practice for claims to be initially rejected, and for the claims to then be clarified, in conjunction with the examiner, to overcome objections based on cited prior art, to approve the patent. Therefore, patent issuance simply requires refinement to the claims, and to support independent inventors, it is official written policy of patent offices to draft claims for independent inventors to support patent approval.

To the examiner, the invention is based on breakthroughs in physics and engineering previously believed to not be possible, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When

patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding movies to a list, then a tremendous breakthrough providing for the world's first self-contained electricity generators and motors must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the magnitude of the financial value and positive social impact of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. Furthermore, prior art cited in some instances is inherently invalidated under the enablement requirement, since it is missing critical components, as I explain in my assessments, prohibiting the functionality of the purported invention. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked by malicious lying idiots through various means regardless of the cost to us all, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

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components to provide clean energy at a cost of more than ten times less than any prior or proposed alternative.

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Jonathan Bannon Maher

Jonathan Bannon Maher

Leverage Motor and Generator Jonathan Bannon Maher US/16/624,182 – PCT/US2018/38,217

Summary of Selected Novel, Inventive, and Unanticipated Aspects of the Invention Over All Possible Prior Art

The Leverage Motor and Generator makes use of the previously proven principle of leverage, to transfer rather than create or destroy energy, to capture efficiency gains. More specifically, and critically, the physics and engineering breakthrough of layered leverage is used, where gains in layer output force exceed gains in layer cycle time, allowing efficiency gains to be captured and transformed to produce self-contained net positive electrical output. The efficiency gains from layered leverage allow, for example, hydraulics to operate hydraulics, where one hand operable set of hydraulics providing 200,000 pounds of force, may be used to operate with 20 pounds of input force the handles of 10,000 other hand operable hydraulic pumps and pistons, providing 2,000,000 pounds of output force using only 20 pounds of input force, which can be used to produce far more electricity than is consumed, allowing the equivalent of the power in a mobile phone battery to power a city.

The disclosed invention further makes use of the previously proven principle of gear ratios, where speed can be increased in proportion to a reduction in force. Layered leverage produces efficiency gains as a result of gains in layer output force exceeding gains in layer cycle time, while gears capture and transform this efficiency gain, by allowing, for example, 2,000,000,000 pounds of force moving at a slow speed to be brought up to a speed that allows for a generator head axle to be rotated with desired speed and great force to produce net positive electrical output. For skeptics, the original patent filing contains math verifying that the increase in speed and reduction in force, and the consumption and production of electricity, provide for the production of dramatically net positive electrical output.

Prior Art Citations and Assessments

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/US2018/038217

Α. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(8) - F03G 7/00; F01C 9/00; F16H 33/00; H02K 51/00 (2018.01) CPC -F03G 7/00; F01C 9/00; F16H 33/00; H02K 51/00 (2018.08) According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC **FIELDS SEARCHED** B. Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) See Search History document Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched USPC - 74/143; 74/61; 74/126 (keyword delimited) Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) See Search History document C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Category* Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages Relevant to claim No. х 1, 5, 9 US 6,815,840 B1 (ALDENDESHE) 09 November 2004 (09.11.2004) entire document Y 2-4, 6-8, 10-12 х US 8,424,300 B1 (NAVARRO) 23 April 2013 (23.04.2013) entire document 13 Х US 2007/0137943 A1 (DUCLOS) 21 June 2007 (21.06.2007) entire document 14, 15 х US 2014/0049051 A1 (BURKE) 20 February 2014 (20.02.2014) entire document 16, 17 х EP 1467092 A2 (HYDRA TIDAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY AS) 13 October 2004 (13.10.2004) 18 entire document US 2010/0244447 A1 (GOPALSWAMY et al) 30 September 2010 (30.09.2010) entire document 20 х Y 4, 8, 12 х 21 US 2012/0223578 A1 (BARTELT-MUSZYNSKI) 06 September 2012 (06.09.2012) entire document х US 5,186,294 A (NITZ et al) 16 February 1993 (16.02.1993) entire document 22 US 5,860,321 A (WILLIAMS et al) 19 January 1999 (19.01.1999) entire document 2, 6, 10 US 5,791,188 A (HOWARD) 11 August 1998 (11.08.1998) entire document 3, 7, 11

	INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT	International application No. PCT/US2018/038217	
C (Continua	ation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		10 1011010
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the rele	of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	
Y	US 2003/0066125 A1 (GULER) 10 April 2003 (10.04.2003) entire document		19
Y	US 4,354,524 A (HIGGINS) 19 October 1982 (19.10.1982) entire document		19

1. US 6,815,840 B1 (ALDENDESHE) 09 November 2004 (09.11.2004) entire document

The abstract of Aldendeshe states: "A system for generating electric power comprises an electrically driven air compression unit (10), a high-pressure storage tank (14) and a hydraulic system. The hydraulic system comprises a fluid reservoir (20), a pneumatically driven fluid pump (18) and a hydraulic motor (26), having a drive shaft (28) rotatably coupled to an electric generator (8). Initially a high-speed compression unit (10) is operated by an outside electric source."

Aldendeshe uses compression created by electrically powered hydraulics, to store compressed air, to later be released to generate electricity. This is fundamentally different from Maher because Aldendeshe doesn't use layered leverage such as hydraulics operating hydraulics, and Aldendeshe serves to store energy, not even attempting to produce more electricity than consumed, though if that were the intent then the invention is not enabled for that purpose and therefore fundamentally legally invalidated, since it would be missing the absolutely critical enabling breakthrough in physics and engineering of utilizing layered leverage as disclosed in Maher.

2. US 8,424,300 B1 (NAVARRO) 23 April 2013 (23.04.2013) entire document

The abstract of Navarro states: "Sea Electrical Energy Production (SEEP) unit (12) is disclosed for using the rise and fall of ocean waves to drive a hydraulic pump (18) which draws water through a turbine (14) to drive an electric generator (16)."

Navarro is fundamentally different from Maher because the patent uses external force provided by ocean waves to drive a hydraulic pump, while Maher uses electricity to operate layered leverage such as hydraulics operating hydraulics.

3. US 2007/0137943 Al (DUCLOS) 21 June 2007 (21.06.2007) entire document

The abstract of Duclos states: "A mechanism and method for driving a generator comprising at least one pendulum comprising a mass free to pendulate about an axis of oscillation along a path of travel, an actuator for applying a force to the mass in a direction of pendulation for at least a portion of the pendulation and a drive train between the at least one pendulum and the generator for transferring energy between the pendulum and the generator."

Duclos is related to an optional component of Maher that uses a pendulum to provide rotational force to the generator head axle. The fundamental difference between Duclos and the relevant optional component of Maher is Maher's use of layered leverage, for example hydraulics operating hydraulics, to initiate the oscillation of the pendulum used to cause the system to produce net positive electrical output.

4. US 2014/0049051 Al (BURKE) 20 February 2014 (20.02.2014) entire document

The abstract of Burke states: "The weights move opposite of each other, such that when one weight is raised the other is lowered, with the lowering weight activating a switch that turns on a hydraulic pump and piston, which then acts to raise the weight. The raising and lowering of the weights rotates the axles, which in turn rotates the turbines of the magnetic induction generation components to produce electricity."

Burke is related to an optional component of Maher that allows for a weight to be raised and lowered with hydraulics to in turn provide rotational force to rotate the axle of a generator head. The fundamental and critical difference between Burke and the relevant optional component in Maher is Maher's use of layered leverage such as hydraulics operating hydraulics to raise the weight, which is the critical breakthrough in applied physics and engineering that allows the system produce net positive electrical output.

5. EP 1467092 A2 (HYDRA TIDAL ENERGY TECHNOLOGY AS) 13 October 2004 (13.10.2004) entire document

The abstract of Hydra states: "A plant, generator and rotating member for the production of power from currents in a body of water, comprising a fixedly mounted or floating structure, and a plurality of replaceable generator units (750) supported by the structure and which are driven by the water currents."

The citation of Hydra is apparently related to a misunderstanding of an optional component of Maher which uses a blade in fluid to transfer force to control the output of the unit as a motor. Unlike the Hydra, the optional blade in fluid used to transfer force in the Maher is not used to power a generator.

6. US 2010/0244447 Al (GOPALSWAMY et al) 30 September 2010 (30.09.2010) entire document

The abstract of Gopalswamy states: "A continuously variable transmission ratio device with optimized system efficiency by maximizing power flows through the primary power flow paths. The device is constructed from more than one fixed gear ratio device and controlled via a variator that is connected between the fixed gear ratio devices. The construction and operation of the continuously variable transmission ratio device is such that it provides a wide range of speed ratios between connected input and output devices and optimized system efficiency subject to constraints on the power flow through the variator."

Maher uses gears to change the speed of the input force to meet the desired speed of rotation of the generator head axle, however this speed change is not variable as in Gopalswamy. This is also not related to the optional fluid based force transference device for when functioning as a motor, since that component doesn't use gears.

7. US 2012/0223578 Al (BARTELT-MUSZYNSKI) 06 September 2012 (06.09.2012) entire document

The abstract of Bartelt-Muszynski states: "The control of users and generators of electrical energy behind the legal interface with the energy provider. In particular, the invention relates to the generation of renewable electrical energy, such as wind energy, solar energy, energy from biogas plants, geothermal energy etc., and to the electricity thus generated. The proposed technical energy management avoids

feeding energy into the central grid without precluding the use of energy from the central power grid if necessary."

Bartelt-Muszynski may be claimed to be related to an entirely optional component of Maher which detects power consumption and switches units on or off to meet demand.

8. US 5,186,294 A (NITZ et al) 16 February 1993 (16.02.1993) entire document

The abstract of Nitz states: "An improved torque converter clutch (TCC) engagement control method utilizing a combination of pressure control and flow control methodologies to ensure consistently smooth and timely TCC engagement. The engagement is initiated with a pressure control methodology in which the duty cycle of a PWM actuator is selected to produce a desired pressure differential across the TCC clutch plate."

Nitz may be claimed to be related to the Maher's entirely optional torque converter control system, however Nitz works to smooth the transition in a traditional torque converter, while Maher details an entirely new torque converter which uses a wholly detached impeller whose distance from the input turbine is controlled to control output torque.

9. US 5,860,321 A (WILLIAMS et al) 19 January 1999 (19.01.1999) entire document

The abstract of Williams states: "A machine translates torque applied to the input shaft at an input speed (RPM), first into kinetic energy, and finally to torque on an output shaft. The input power is first converted to kinetic energy by accelerating a mass or masses, so that the reaction force to this acceleration is an oscillating bidirectional torque or force. This torque or force is then converted to a unidirectional torque applied to an output shaft. This arrangement provides a continually variable automatic transmission, or torque converter in which output shaft speed is proportional to the input shaft speed and inversely proportional to the load applied, and in which transmitted torque corresponds to the input shaft speed."

The citation of Williams appears to be related to a misunderstanding of some component of Maher. It's not clear if Williams was believed to have some relationship to (1) the gears used in the invention to convert bidirectional force to

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unidirectional force, which is a basic function of gears that has been known since gears were invented, or (2) the entirely optional torque converter component when the unit is implemented as a motor, and which provides variable output speeds but does not use gears.

10. US 5,791,188 A (HOWARD) 11 August 1998 (11.08.1998) entire document

The abstract for Howard states: "A propulsion system for converting rotary motion of a pair of weighted rotor arms into linear motion includes a support frame with a drive unit mounted thereto. The drive unit includes a rotatable shaft with a pair of rotor arms pivotally mounted thereto." The Howard patent has already expired.

I think the citation of Howard may have been in error, unless it's being claimed as slightly related to the components that convert unidirectional force to rotational force, which has long been a well known function of gears.

11. US 2003/0066125 Al (GULER) 10 April 2003 (10.04.2003) entire document

The abstract of Guler states: "Disclosed is a method and system for converting or retrofitting manually operated flush valves. A conversion system for converting an installed manually-operated flush valve includes a power module, a control module, and a driver module mechanically coupled to a displacement member arranged to externally activate the converted flush valve." Every independent claim contains the restriction "used with a urinal or toilet".

Guler is not restrictive upon Maher's automation of hydraulic valves, because the patent clearly states it is restricted only to flush valves, not pumps handles, and the disclosure and claims clearly restrict the scope to a urinal or toilet. Guler makes no mention of layered leverage or hydraulics or functional equivalents, and it's not possible to read the clearly restricted claims so broadly as to apply to all valves. Furthermore, automating the opening and closing of a valve is not novel to the extent that it can receive restrictive protection.

12. US 4,354,524 A (HIGGINS) 19 October 1982 (19.10.1982) entire document

The abstract of Higgins states: "An automatic reset pneumatic timer for control of a motor valve on a lift gas injection system of an oil and gas well or a plunger-

pump well installation in an oil or gas well." The independent claims discuss "An automatic reset pneumatic timer for delivering pressure signals to a motor valve to control the opening and closing of said motor valve comprising: a pressure source line; a pressure signal delivery line".

Higgins provides for control of a valve based on the associated line pressure, and is therefore not significantly related to Maher, since in Maher, line pressure is not a factor in the switching of any valve.

Response to the Preliminary Written Opinion of the Claims

Original Claims

 An apparatus capable of powering a generator and or functioning as a motor, with the invention comprising: force providing devices(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents; said force providing device(s) able to be powered or operated directly or

said force providing device(s) able to be powered or operated, directly or indirectly, by a generator and or another source;

said force providing device(s) force able to be transferred directly or indirectly by means that provide rotational force to said generator axle and or to function as a motor.

- 2. Further comprising claim 1, gears, a crankshaft, or functional equivalent(s), able to convert multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force.
- 3. Further comprising claim 1, a weighted structure, which may be of any shape, including circular or spherical, attached to an axle, able to maintain momentum.
- 4. Further comprising claim 1, said force providing device(s) able to be operated by force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents to optimize input output efficiency.
- 5. A method performed by an apparatus comprising: transmitting electricity to operate directly or indirectly one or more force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents;

said force said force providing device(s) force transferred directly or indirectly by means that provide rotational force to a generator axle and or to function as a motor;

transmitting electricity from the generator directly or indirectly to operate directly or indirectly said force providing devices;

- 6. Further comprising claim 5, converting multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force through gears, a crankshaft, or functional equivalent, with supporting components.
- 7. Further comprising claim 5, a weighted structure, which may be of any shape, including circular or spherical, attached to an axle, maintaining momentum.

- 8. Further comprising claim 5, said force providing device(s) operated by force device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents to optimize the input output efficiency ratio.
- 9. A method for constructing an apparatus comprising: obtaining a power source including but not limited to a generator, repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents, force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents; ensuring the attachment to a support structure of said force providing

ensuring the attachment to a support structure of said force providing device(s), said repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents, and said power source;

- 10. Further comprising claim 9, attaching directly or indirectly gears, a crankshaft, or functional equivalent with supporting components to convert multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force.
- 11. Further comprising claim 9, attaching a weighted structure, which may be of any shape, including circular or spherical, to an axle, to maintain momentum.
- 12. Further comprising claim 9, operatively coupling said force providing device(s) to force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents to optimize the input output efficiency ratio.

13. A force transference device, with the invention comprising:

a turbine or functional equivalent;

a means for holding a transferrable medium;

individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents;

said force providing devices able to cause the flow of a medium through said means for holding a transferrable medium past said turbine.

14. A force transference device, with the invention comprising: a pendulum;

a generator axle or motor axle;

individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents;

said pendulum connected directly or indirectly to said generator axle or motor axle;

said pendulum able to be operated by said force providing device(s).

15. A method performed by an apparatus, with the invention comprising:

a pendulum moved for release by individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents; a pendulum transferring force to a generator axle or motor axle;

said pendulum connected directly or indirectly to said generator axle or motor axle;

said pendulum able to be operated by said force providing device(s).

16. A force transference device, with the invention comprising:

a weight;

an axle;

individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents;

said weight able to couple directly or indirectly to said axle; said weight able to be raised by said force providing device(s); said weight able to rotate said axle.

- 17. A method performed by an apparatus, with the invention comprising: a weight moved for release by individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents; said weight transferring force to rotate an axle.
- 18. A torque controller, with the invention comprising:
 a pair of opposing rotational force transference devices;
 a container capable of enclosing a transferrable medium and said rotational force transference devices;
 a container capable force transference devices a divetable in gravingity.

said rotational force transference devices adjustable in proximity.

19. A manually operable force providing device including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents, converted to an automatic force providing device, with the invention comprising:

a motor or motorized device able to provide the input force required by a force providing device;

a motor or motorized device able to control the force providing device direction;

a connection between said force providing device input force receiver and corresponding motor able to take said input force receiver through a cycle; a power source;

one or more repeat cycle timer(s) or functional equivalents;

said repeat cycle timer(s) able to be powered by said power source able to control said motor(s) to control said input force receiver and or said valve.

20. An apparatus comprising:

one or more force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents able to operate one or more force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents to improve input output efficiency.

- 21. A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: turning power producing units on and off to meet desired power output, either or both at specific times, or by reading the power consumption meter of one or more units, and if the average power being consumed is above a certain threshold, additional units are turned on, and if power being consumed is below a certain threshold, units are turned off.
- 22. A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: adjusting engagement of a torque converter controller or hydraulic pressure controller(s), utilizing a computer controlled motor or motorized device, adjusted according to user input and or stored engagement to output levels, to control output.

International application No. PCT/US2018/038217

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

Box No. V Reasoned statement un citations and explanati		ler Rule 43 <i>bis</i> .1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability; ns supporting such statement		
nt				
Novelty (N)		2-4, 6-8, 10-12, 19	YES	
		1, 5, 9, 13-18, 20-22	NO	
Inventive step (IS)		None	YES	
	Claims	1-22	NO	
Industrial applicability (IA)		1-22	YES	
	Claims	None	NO	
	Ity (N) htive step (IS)	citations and explanations supportin It Ity (N) Claims Claims Claims Claims Strial applicability (IA) Claims Claims Claims	Reasoned statement under Rule 4305. I(a)(1) with regard to noverty, inventive step citations and explanations supporting such statement It Ity (N) Claims Claims 1.5, 9, 13-18, 20-22 Itive step (IS) Claims Claims 1-22 strial applicability (IA) Claims Itive step 1-22 None 1-22	

2. Citations and explanations:

Claims 1, 5, and 9 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Aldendeshe.

Regarding Claim 1, Aldendeshe discloses an apparatus capable of powering a generator and or functioning as a motor (A system for generating electric power... a hydraulic motor... Part of the generated power is used to operate the compression unit [convert power to movement/motor], Abstract), with the invention comprising: force providing devices(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotated electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor, col 3, lines 3-5); said force providing device(s) able to be powered or operated, directly or indirectly, by a generator and or another source (When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; said force providing device(s) able to be powered or operated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; said force providing device(s) force able to be transferred directly or indirectly by means that provide rotational force to said generator axle and or to function as a motor (High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor and attached to it the drive shaft. A generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is sufficiently rotate S -8).

Regarding Claim 5, Aldendeshe discloses a method performed by an apparatus (A system for generating electric power, Abstract) comprising: transmitting electricity to operate directly or indirectly one or more force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotated electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor, col 3, lines 3-5); said force said force providing device(s) force transferred directly or indirectly by means that provide rotational force to a generator axle and or to function as a motor (High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor and attached to it the drive shaft. A generator is rotatably coupled to the drive shaft. When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated., col 3, lines 3-8); transmitting electricity from the generator directly or indirectly said force providing devices (When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated., col 3, lines 3-8); transmitting electricity form the generator directly or indirectly said force providing devices (When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated., col 3, lines 7-9).

Regarding Claim 9, Aldendeshe discloses a method for constructing an apparatus (A system for generating electric power, Abstract) comprising: obtaining a power source including but not limited to a generator, repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated. P, col 3, lines 7-8), force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotated electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor, col 3, lines 3-5); ensuring the attachment to a support structure of said force providing device(s), and said power source including but not limited to a generator, repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents (System 25 comprises a housing structure 12 having a plurality of support planes. Securely mounted in the enclosure of housing structure 12 is an electrically driven air compression unit 10... System 25 further comprises an electric generator 8, col 3, lines 20-40; also see Fig. 1A).

Claim 13 lacks novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Navarro.

Regarding Claim 13, Navarro discloses a force transference device (using the rise and fall of ocean waves to drive a hydraulic pump, Abstract), with the invention comprising: a turbine or functional equivalent (The SEEP unit 12 has a water turbine 14, col 2, line 38); a means for holding a transferrable medium (A water [transferable medium] inlet pipe 32 extends outward from the maintenance area 28 to provide a penstock for the water turbine 14, col 2, lines 51-53; also see Fig. 1); individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (The SEEP unit 12 also includes a hydraulic pump 18, col 2, lines 39-40; also see Fig. 1); said force providing devices able to cause the flow of a medium through said means for holding a transferrable medium past said turbine (hydraulic pump 18 which is driven by waves 22 to draw sea water 20 into the SEEP 12 and through the turbine 14., col 2, lines 40-42; also see Fig. 1).

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.

PCT/US2018/038217

Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

Claim 9 is objected to under PCT Rule 66.2(a)(v) as lacking clarity under PCT Article 6 because claim 9 is indefinite for the following reason: Claim 9 recites the phrase "said repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents, and said power source;", which appears to be meant as "said power source including but not limited to a generator, repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents". For the purpose of the international opinion, "said repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents, and said power source;" is interpreted as "said power source including but not limited to a generator, repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents.

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY International application No.

PCT/US2018/038217

Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient. Continuation of:

Claims 14 and 15 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Duclos.

Regarding Claim 14, Duclos discloses a force transference device (an actuator for applying a force to the mass in a direction of pendulation... a drive train between the at least one pendulum and the generator for transferring energy between the pendulum and the generator, Abstract), with the invention comprising: a pendulum (A pair of pendulums 12, 12′ are included, para 0023; also see Figs. 1 and 2); a generator axle or motor axle (a gear 32 which rotates therewith to drive an electrical generator 34., para 0024; also see Figs. 1 and 2 [gear with axle); individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (wherein said source of energy is selected from the group consisting of elastic, pneumatic, hydraulic and magnetic, claim 19; actuator... an electrically motivated solenoid, or a pneumatic or hydraulic piston, with provision of the requisite source of electricity, compressed gas or liquid under pressure and control thereof., para 0044); said pendulum connected directly or indirectly to said generator axle or motor axle (The reciprocating motion of the pendulums 12, 12′ is translated into a rotational motion by a drive train 26 which is used to drive a flywheel 28. In the present illustrative embodiment the flywheel 28 is free to rotate about an axis of rotation and is comprised of a large toothed disk 30 via which it is operationally connected to a gear 32 which rotates therewith to drive an electrical generator 34. The generator 34 in turn produces an electric current when rotated., para 0024; also see Figs. 1 and 2); said pendulum and a setup of the pendulums 12, 12′ are driven by actuators, para 0040; Although the actuator has been described using a hand operated lever for moving the piston rod into the cocked position from the released position, a variety of other mechanisms are foreseeable. For example, the hand operated lever could readily be replaced by an electrically motivated

Regarding Claim 15, Duclos discloses a method performed by an apparatus (an actuator for applying a force to the mass in a direction of pendulation... a drive train between the at least one pendulum and the generator for transferring energy between the pendulum and the generator, Abstract), with the invention comprising: a pendulum moved for release by individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (The masses 16 of the pendulums 12, 12' are driven by actuators, para 0040; Although the actuator has been described using a hand operated lever for moving the piston rod into the cocked position from the released position, a variety of other mechanisms are foreseeable. For example, the hand operated lever could readily be replaced by an electrically motivated solenoid, or a pneumatic or hydraulic piston [hydraulic actuator/force providing device], para 0044); a pendulum transferring force to a generator axle or motor axle; said pendulum connected directly or indirectly to said generator axle or motor axle (The reciprocating motion of the pendulums 12, 12' is translated into a rotational motion by a drive train 26 which is used to drive a flywheel 28. In the present illustrative embodiment the flywheel 28 is free to rotate about an axis of rotation and is comprised of a large toothed disk 30 via which it is operationally connected to a gear 32 which rotates therewith to drive an electrical generator 34. The generator 34 in turn produces an electric current when rotated., para 0024; also see Figs. 1 and 2); said pendulum able to be operated by said force providing device(s) (The masses 16 of the pendulums 12, 12' are driven by actuators , para 0040; Although the actuator has been described using a hand operated lever for moving the piston rod into the cocked position from the released position, a variety of other mechanisms are foreseeable. For example, the hand operated lever could readily be replaced by an electrically motivated solenoid, or a pneumatic or hydraulic piston, para 0044).

Claims 16 and 17 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Burke.

Regarding Claim 16, Burke discloses a force transference device (The raising and lowering of the weights rotates the axles, which in turn rotates the turbines [force transfer] of the magnetic induction generation components to produce electricity., Abstract), with the invention comprising: a weight (The disclosed energy generator device comprises two vertical members, each comprising at least one weight, para 0016); an axle (The disclosed energy generator device comprises ... an axle, para 0016); individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (the energy generator device 100 comprises a fluid motion device, such as a pump and valve assembly or a hydraulic pump and piston [hydraulic force providing device], para 0023); said weight able to couple directly or indirectly to said axle (The weights of the vertical members are secured to a chain which is passed over a sprocket. The sprockets are then rigidly attached to an axle, para 0016); said weight able to rotate said axle (The raising and lowering of the weights rotates the axles, which in turn rotates the turbines of the magnetic induction generation device (s) (a hydraulic pump and piston, which then acts to raise the weight, para 0016); said magnetic induction generation device (s) (a not avering of the weights rotates the axles, which in turn rotates the turbines of the magnetic induction generation components to produce electricity., para 0016).

Regarding Claim 17, Burke discloses a method performed by an apparatus (An energy generator device... that creates self-sufficient electricity, Abstract), with the invention comprising: a weight moved for release by individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (the energy generator device 100 comprises a fluid motion device, such as a pump and valve assembly or a hydraulic pump and piston [hydraulic force providing device], para 0023; hydraulic pump and piston, which then acts to raise the weight, para 0016); said weight transferring force to rotate an axle (The raising and lowering of the weights rotates the axles, which in turn rotates the turbines of the magnetic induction generation components to produce electricity, para 0016).

Claim 18 lacks novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Hydra Tidal Energy Technology As (hereinafter Hydra).

Regarding Claim 18, Hydra discloses a torque controller (individual adjustment of the number of revolutions of the propellers will allow the same torque on both shafts to be maintained,, para 0104), with the invention comprising: a pair of opposing rotational force transference devices (two propellers rotate in opposite directions, para 0104); a container capable of enclosing a transferrable medium and said rotational force transference devices (propellers are alternately on one side or the other of the machinery housing as the water [transferable medium] flow changes direction., para 0078); said rotational force transference devices adjustable in proximity (each member section 410 is individually selectively pivotal and adjustable about said shaft., para 0070).

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Claim 20 lacks novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Gopalswamy et al. (hereinafter Gopalswamy).

Regarding Claim 20, Gopalswamy discloses an apparatus comprising: one or more force providing device(s) (the Variator is realized through a pair of Hydraulic Pump/Motors [force providing devices], para 0094) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents able to operate one or more force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents able to operate one or more force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (FIG. 3 shows a representation of a variator. Variators transmit mechanical power while allowing for variable speed-ratios. There are many physical realizations of a Variator. Some examples are... (iii) A hydraulic or pneumatic pump/motor combination [one force providing device; two hydraulic devices in this case]., para 0008; In FIG. 13, the Variator is realized through a pair of Hydraulic Pump/Motors. Ring 50 is connected to hydraulic pump/motor 70, while ring 60 is connected to hydraulic pump/motor 72, para 0094; also see Fug. 13) to improve input output efficiency (A key aspect of these devices is the overall efficiency of the transmission, and the power going through the Variator. The overall efficiency of the transmission is clearly important because of its impact on the ability to harness wind power, para 0039).

Claim 21 lacks novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Bartelt-Muszynski.

Regarding Claim 21, Bartelt-Muszynski discloses a non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices (the measuring device permanently records the power consumption of the load, so that the control unit can compare it to the data [program/instructions], para 0025), cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: turning power producing units on and off to meet desired power output (in case of a metered over-consumption... the missing amount of energy is supplied by switching on additional peripheral power generators... in case of a metered consumption of the load below a threshold value, the current collection from the power generators is reduced, para 0029), either or both at specific times, or by reading the power consumption meter of one or more units (the adjustment of the supply [turning power producing units on and off] takes place in the following way, para 0036; The power requirements of the active load units 4, 5 are metered and the active load units 4, 5 are directly supplied with energy by power generators 8 from renewable energy sources and/or from the energy storage 10., para 0037), and if the average power being consumed is above a certain threshold, additional units are turned on (If the total consumption exceeds the upper threshold value, additional power generators 8 are switched on as a first step, para 0041), and if power being consumed is below a certain threshold, units are turned off (If it is detected that the active load units 4, 5 consume less than the amount of energy provided by the power generators 8, then the current collection from the power generators 8 is reduced , para 0039; If the consumption falls below the threshold value for the minimum consumption... the power generators 8 is throttled or switched off, para 0041).

Claim 22 lacks novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Nitz et al. (hereinafter Nitz).

Regarding Claim 22, Nitz discloses a non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices (a computer-based electronic transmission control system, col 2, lines 25-26), cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: adjusting engagement of a torque converter controller or hydraulic pressure controller(s) (the present invention is directed to a TCC [torque converter clutch] engagement control utilizing both pressure and flow control methodologies., col 7, lines 43-45), utilizing a computer controlled motor or motorized device, adjusted according to user input and or stored engagement to output levels, to control output (The manual valve 140 includes a shaft 142 for receiving axial mechanical input from the operator of the motor vehicle [user input] in relation to the speed range the operator desires., col 4, lines 63-66; the control unit 270 includes an input/output (I/0) device 300 for receiving the input signals, and a microcomputer 302 which communicates with the I/O device 300, col 7, lines 33-37).

Claims 2, 6, and 10 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Aldendeshe in view of Williams et al. (hereinafter Williams).

Regarding Claim 2, Aldendeshe fails to disclose further comprising claim 1, gears, a crankshaft, or functional equivalent(s), able to convert multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force. Williams is in the field of power transmissions (col 1, line 6) and teaches a crankshaft able to convert multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force (a synchronous crank arrangement 101 may be used to provide a unidirectional force output, col 7, lines 41-43; also see Fig. 4; This oscillating bi-directional torque is then converted to a unidirectional torque and applied to the output shaft, col 2, line 67- col 3, line 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Williams for the purpose of obtaining a usable output torque with minimal conversion losses (see Williams, col 1, lines 15-30).

Regarding Claim 6, Aldendeshe fails to disclose further comprising claim 5, converting multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force through gears, a crankshaft, or functional equivalent, with supporting components. Williams teaches converting multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force a crankshaft, with supporting components. (a synchronous crank arrangement 101 may be used to provide a unidirectional force output. A plurality of kinetic elements 111, 112 are driven by a drive gear 115, col 7, lines 41-44; also see Fig. 4; This oscillating bi-directional torque is then converted to a unidirectional torque and applied to the output shaft, col 2, line 67- col 3, line 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Williams for the purpose of obtaining a usable output torque with minimal conversion losses (see Williams, col 1, lines 15-30).

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Regarding Claim 10, Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose further comprising claim 9, attaching directly or indirectly gears, a crankshaft, or functional equivalent with supporting components to convert multidirectional force to unidirectional force. Williams teaches attaching directly or indirectly a crankshaft with supporting components to convert multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force (a synchronous crank arrangement 101 may be used to provide a unidirectional force output. A plurality of kinetic elements 111, 112 are driven by a drive gear 115, col 7, lines 41-44; also see Fig. 4; This oscillating bi-directional torque is then converted to a unidirectional torque and applied to the output shaft, col 2, line 67- col 3, line 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Williams for the purpose of obtaining a usable output torque with minimal conversion losses (see Williams, col 1, lines 15-30).

Claims 3, 7, and 11 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Aldendeshe in view of Howard.

Regarding Claim 3, Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose further comprising claim 1, a weighted structure, which may be of any shape, including circular or spherical, attached to an axle, able to maintain momentum. Howard is in the field of a propulsion system (Abstract) and teaches a weighted structure, which may be circular, attached to an axle, able to maintain momentum (Pivotally attached about pins 370, 372 in movement toward and away from the shaft are first and second rotor arms 380, 384. Each arm 380, 384 includes a rotatable circular weight element 382, col 2, lines 60-63; the arm on the greater side must give up a portion of its greater momentum as it travels between courses. However, as momentum can neither be lost nor destroyed, the greater momentum must be passed to another body of mass. This momentum is transferred to the cone 310 at the farthest, col 3, lines 30-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Howard for the purpose of transferring momentum and providing motion to the object to be propelled (see Howard, col 3, lines 30-40).

Regarding Claim 7, Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose further comprising claim 5, a weighted structure, which may be of any shape, including circular or spherical, attached to an axle, maintaining momentum. Howard teaches a weighted structure, which may be of any shape, including circular or spherical, attached to an axle, maintaining momentum (Pivotally attached about pins 370, 372 in movement toward and away from the shaft are first and second rotor arms 380, 384. Each arm 380, 384 includes a rotatable circular weight element 382, col 2, lines 60-63; the arm on the greater side must give up a portion of its greater momentum as it travels between courses. However, as momentum can neither be lost nor destroyed, the greater momentum must be passed to another body of mass. This momentum is transferred to the cone 310 at the farthest, col 3, lines 30-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Howard for the purpose of transferring momentum and providing motion to the object to be propelled (see Howard, col 3, lines 30-40).

Regarding Claim 11, Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose further comprising claim 9, attaching a weighted structure, which may be of any shape, including circular or spherical, to an axle, to maintain momentum. Howard teaches attaching a weighted structure, which may be circular, to an axle, to maintain momentum (Pivotally attached about pins 370, 372 in movement toward and away from the shaft are first and second rotor arms 380, 384. Each arm 380, 384 includes a rotatable circular weight element 382, col 2, lines 60-63; the arm on the greater side must give up a portion of its greater momentum as it travels between courses. However, as momentum can neither be lost nor destroyed, the greater momentum must be passed to another body of mass. This momentum is transferred to the cone 310 at the farthest, col 3, lines 30-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Howard for the purpose of transferring momentum and providing motion to the object to be propelled (see Howard, col 3, lines 30-40).

Claims 4, 8, and 12 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Aldendeshe in view of Gopalswamy et al. (hereinafter Gopalswamy).

Regarding Claim 4, Aldendeshe discloses further comprising claim 1, said force providing device(s) able to be operated by force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor, col 3, lines 3-5). Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose to optimize input output efficiency. Gopalswamy teaches to optimize input output efficiency (the Variator is realized through a pair of Hydraulic Pump/Motors [force providing devices], para 0094; A key aspect of these devices is the overall efficiency of the transmission, and the power going through the Variator. The overall efficiency of the transmission is clearly important because of its impact on the ability to harness wind power, para 0039). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Gopalswamy for the purpose of being able to efficiently harness the power to generate electricity (see Gopalswamy, para 0039).

Regarding Claim 8, Aldendeshe discloses further comprising claim 5, said force providing device(s) operated by force device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor, col 3, lines 3-5). Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose to optimize input output efficiency ratio. Gopalswamy teaches to optimize input output efficiency ratio (the Variator is realized through a pair of Hydraulic Pump/Motors [force providing devices], para 0094; A key aspect of these devices is the overall efficiency of the transmission, and the power going through the Variator. The overall efficiency of the transmission is clearly important because of its impact on the ability to harness wind power, para 0039). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Gopalswamy for the purpose of being able to efficiently harness the power to generate electricity (see Gopalswamy, para 0039).

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Regarding Claim 12, Aldendeshe discloses further comprising claim 9, operatively coupling said force providing device(s) to force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor, col 3, lines 3-5). Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose to optimize input output efficiency ratio. Gopalswamy teaches to optimize input output efficiency ratio (the Variator is realized through a pair of Hydraulic Pump/Motors [force providing devices], para 0094; A key aspect of these devices is the overall efficiency of the transmission, and the power going through the Variator. The overall efficiency of the transmission is clearly important because of its impact on the ability to harness wind power, para 0039). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the generate electricity (see Gopalswamy, para 0039).

Claim 19 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Guler in view of Higgins.

Regarding Claim 19, Guler discloses a manually operable force providing device including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents, converted to an automatic force providing device (converting (i.e., retrofitting) the existing manual flush valves to sensory-activated electronically controlled automatic valves, para 0010; displacement member, mechanically, hydraulically or otherwise coupling the displacement member to the valve handle, para 0024), with the invention comprising: a motor or motorized device able to provide the input force required by a force providing device (driver module 70 includes a motorized gear subassembly and an actuator mechanism subassembly, which are formed by a motor 72 connected to a gear assembly 74 coupled to a cam and spring arrangement 76 and displacement member 71. Displacement member 71 is arranged to externally activate the flush valve using valve handle 54 after receiving a signal from control module 90, para 0042); a motor or motorized device able to control the force providing device (including the preload spring) required to push the manual handle (direction of arrow A), which force is about 5 pounds, para 0046); a connection between said force providing device input force receiver and corresponding motor able to take said input force receiver through a cycle (The actuator subassembly includes a section that detects the end of full stroke on the actuator mechanism and feeds this back to the electronics to stop the rotation of the motorized gear subassembly such that upon stopping of the rotation enough mechanical liming is allowed for the actuator mechanism subassembly to be retracted to its original position (repeat cycle), para 0048); a power source (conversion system 60 includes... a power module 80, para 0042, power module 80 is battery operated, para 0048); a power source able to control said motor(s) to control said input force receiver and or said valve.

Higgins is in the field of motor valve control (Abstract) and discloses one or more repeat cycle timer(s) or functional equivalents; said repeat cycle timer(s) able to be powered by said power source able to control said motor(s) to control said input force receiver and or said valve (At the end of five minutes the on timer will again shut off flow to the relay valve allowing the motor valve to close while the cycle timer will continue operating for an additional fifteen minutes until the sequence is again repeated., col 7, lines 37-41; The timer is a compact, inexpensive, fully pneumatic system requiring no source of outside power [used onboard power supply], col 10, lines 35-36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Guler with the teaching of Higgins for the purpose of automatically controlling the timing of the motor and valves (see Higgins, col 1, lines 1-15).

Claims 1-22 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(4), and thus have industrial applicability because the subject matter claimed can be made or used in industry.

1. Quote: "Citations and explanations: Claims 1, 5, and 9 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Aldendeshe.

Regarding Claim 1, Aldendeshe discloses an apparatus capable of powering a generator and or functioning as a motor (A system for generating electric power... a hydraulic motor... Part of the generated power is used to operate the compression unit [convert power to movement/motor], Abstract), with the invention comprising: force providing devices(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotated electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor, col 3, lines 3-5); said force providing device(s) able to be powered or operated, directly or indirectly, by a generator and or another source (When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9); said force providing device(s) force able to be transferred directly or indirectly by means that provide rotational force to said generator axle and or to function as a motor (High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor and attached to it the drive shaft. A generator is rotatably coupled to the drive shaft. When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated., col 3, lines 3-8)."

1. Inventor Response: This objection states that Claim 1 as written is anticipated by Aldendeshe, which operate hydraulics to power a motor or generator and circulate part of that power back to operate the hydraulics. Aldendeshe is not enabled, as required by patent law, and is thus the patent is fundamentally invalidated, because Aldendeshe is missing the critical component providing enablement, which is cited in Maher Claim 4, and that is utilizing layered leverage such as hydraulics operating hydraulics, which is the critical breakthrough in applied physics and engineering that enables Maher to produce more electricity than consumed. Layered leverage provides efficiency gains as a result of gains in layer output force exceeding gains in layer cycle time. The quoted objection can be resolved by integrating Claim 4 into Claim 1, and also by including that Maher produces net positive electical output.

2. Quote: "Regarding Claim 5, Aldendeshe discloses a method performed by an apparatus (A system for generating electric power, Abstract) comprising:

transmitting electricity to operate directly or indirectly one or more force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotated electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor, col 3, lines 3-5); said force said force providing device(s) force transferred directly or indirectly by means that provide rotational force to a generator axle and or to function as a motor (Highpressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor and attached to it the drive shaft. A generator is rotatably coupled to the drive shaft. When the generator is sufficiently rotated electric power is generated., col 3, lines 3-8); transmitting electricity from the generator directly or indirectly to operate directly or indirectly said force providing devices (When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9)."

2. Inventor Response: Maher does not clearly integrate into this claim the critical breakthrough in physics and engineering that enables functionality of the invention, utilizing layered leverage, such as hydraulics operating hydraulics, to provide net positive electrical output, and clearly integrating this breakthrough into the claim resolves this objection.

3. Quote: "Regarding Claim 9, Aldendeshe discloses a method for constructing an apparatus (A system for generating electric power, Abstract) comprising: obtaining a power source including but not limited to a generator, repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotated electric power is generated. P, col 3, lines 7-8). force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotated electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor, col 3, lines 3.5); ensuring the attachment to a support structure of said force providing device(s), and said power source including but not limited to a generator, repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents (System 25 comprises a housing structure 12 having a plurality of support planes. Securely mounted in the enclosure of housing structure 12 is an

electrically driven air compression unit 10... System 25 further comprises an electric generator 8, col 3, lines 20-40; also see Fig. 1A)."

3. Inventor Response: Maher does not clearly integrate into this claim the critical breakthrough in applied physics and engineering that enables functionality of the invention, utilizing layered leverage such as hydraulics operating hydraulics, to allow for net positive electrical output, and clearly citing this breakthrough in the claim resolves this objection.

4. Quote: "Claim 13 lacks novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Navarro. Regarding Claim 13, Navarro discloses a force transference device (using the rise and fall of ocean waves to drive a hydraulic pump, Abstract), with the invention comprising: a turbine or functional equivalent (The SEEP unit 12 has a water turbine 14, col 2, line 38); a means for holding a transferrable medium (A water [transferable medium) inlet pipe 32 extends outward from the maintenance area 28 to provide a penstock for the water turbine 14, col 2, lines 51-53; also see Fig. 1); individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (The SEEP unit 12 also includes a hydraulic pump 18, col 2, lines 39-40; also see Fig. 1); said force providing devices able to cause the flow of a medium through said means for holding a transferrable medium past said turbine (hydraulic pump 18 which is driven by waves 22 to draw sea water 20 into the SEEP 12 and through the turbine 14., col 2, lines 40-42; also see Fig. 1)."

4. Inventor Response: Navarro utilizes a force transferrence device in the form ocean waves, which are then transferred to drive the rest of the process in the patent, and which is of course wholly unrelated to Maher. Navarro is about using ocean waves to transfer force, so it removing the phrase "a force transferrence device" from the claim will resolve this claim by removing the ability to interpret ocean waves as included as a means of providing force.

5. Quote: "Claim 9 is objected to under PCT Rule 66.2(a)(v) as lacking clarity under PCT Article 6 because claim 9 is indefinite for the following reason: Claim 9 recites the phrase "said repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents, and said power source;", which appears to be meant as "said power source including but not limited to a generator, repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents". For the purpose of the international opinion, "said repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents" or functional equivalents, and said power source;" is interpreted as "said power source including but not limited to a generator, repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents. For the purpose of the international opinion, "said repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents". For the purpose of the international opinion, "said repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents, and said power source;" is interpreted as "said power source including but not limited to a generator, repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents"."

5. Inventor Response: claim 9 clearly and correctly represents the apparatus and the technical functionality of the referenced components. The suggested change in the opinion is based based on a misunderstanding of the nature of "repeat cycles or functional equivanents", which were incorrectly suggested to be labeled as a "power source", however repeat cycle timers instead consume power, when turning the power on and off on connected devices on a specified cycle.

6. Quote: "Continuation of Claims 14 and 15 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Duclos. Regarding Claim 14. Duclos discloses a force transference device (an actuator for applying a force to the mass in a direction of pendulation... a drive train between the at least one pendulum and the generator for transferring energy between the pendulum and the generator, Abstract), with the invention comprising: a pendulum (A pair of pendulums 12, 12' are included, para 0023; also see Flgs. 1 and 2); a generator axle or motor axle (a gear 32 which rotates therewith to drive an electrical generator 34., para 0024; also see Figs. 1 and 2 [gear with axle); individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (wherein said source of energy is selected from the group consisting of elastic, pneumatic, hydraulic and magnetic, claim 19; actuator... an electrically motivated solenoid, or a pneumatic or hydraulic piston, with provision of the requisite source of electricity, compressed gas or liquid under pressure and control thereof., para 0044); said pendulum connected directly or indirectly to said generator axle or motor axle (The reciprocating motion of the pendulums 12, 12' is translated into a rotational motion by a drive train 26 which is used to drive a flywheel 28. In the present illustrative embodiment the flywheel 28 is free to rotate about an axis of rotation and is comprised of a large toothed disk 30 via which it is operationally connected to a gear 32 which rotates therewith to drive an electrical generator 34. The generator 34 in turn produces an electric current when rotated., para 0024; also see Figs. 1 and 2); said pendulum able to be operated by said force providing device(s) (The masses 16 of the pendulums 12, 12' are driven by actuators, para 0040; Although the actuator has been described using a hand operated lever for moving the piston rod into the cocked position from the released position, a variety of other mechanisms are foreseeable. For example, the hand operated lever could readily be replaced by an electrically motivated solenoid, or a pneumatic or hydraulic piston, para 0044)."

6. Inventor Response: the referenced claims 13 and 14 in Maher are related to an optional component for transferring force. Duclos uses a pendulum to provide

rotational force to the generator head axle, while Maher offers this pendulum optionally. The fundamental difference between Duclos and Maher is in Maher's critical enabling breakthrough in applied physics and engineering of using of layered leverage such as hydraulics operating hydraulics to initiate the oscillation of the pendulum which is the only way for the system to produce net positive electrical output, and integrating this critical enabling breakthrough into the claim will resolve the stated objection. Furthermore, since the only way to enable the invention is with the critical breakthrough identified by Maher, Duclos is not enabled and the patent thus inherently invalid.

7. Quote: "Regarding Claim 15, Duclos discloses a method performed by an apparatus (an actuator for applying a force to the mass in a direction of pendulation... a drive train between the at least one pendulum and the generator for transferring energy between the pendulum and the generator, Abstract), with the invention comprising: a pendulum moved for release by individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (The masses 16 of the pendulums 12, 12' are driven by actuators, para 0040; Although the actuator has been described using a hand operated lever for moving the piston rod into the cocked position from the released position, a variety of other mechanisms are foreseeable. For example, the hand operated lever could readily be replaced by an electrically motivated solenoid, or a pneumatic or hydraulic piston [hydraulic actuator/force providing device], para 0044).; a pendulum transferring force to a generator axle or motor axle; said pendulum connected directly or indirectly to said generator axle or motor axle (The reciprocating motion of the pendulums 12, 12' is translated into a rotational motion by a drive train 26 which is used to drive a flywheel 28. In the present illustrative embodiment the flywheel 28 is free to rotate about an axis of rotation and is comprised of a large toothed disk 30 via which it is operationally connected to a gear 32 which rotates therewith to drive an electrical generator 34. The generator 34 in turn produces an electric current when rotated., para 0024; also see Figs. 1 and 2); said pendulum able to be operated by said force providing device(s) (The masses 16 of the pendulums 12, 12' are driven by actuators, para 0040; Although the actuator has been described using a hand operated lever for moving the piston rod into the cocked position from the released position, a variety of other mechanisms are foreseeable. For example. the hand operated lever could readily be replaced by an electrically motivated solenoid, or a pneumatic or hydraulic piston, para 0044)."

7. Inventor Response: the referenced claim 15 in Maher is related to an optional component for transferring force. Duclos uses a pendulum to provide rotational

force to the generator head axle, while Maher offers this pendulum optionally. The fundamental difference between Duclos and Maher is in Maher's critical enabling breakthrough in applied physics and engineering of using of layered leverage such as hydraulics operating hydraulics to initiate the oscillation of the pendulum which is the only way for the system to produce net positive electrical output, and integrating this critical enabling breakthrough into the claim will resolve the stated objection. Furthermore, since the only way to enable the invention is with the critical breakthrough identified by Maher, Duclos is not enabled and the patent thus inherently invalid.

8. Quote: "Claims 16 and 17 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Burke. Regarding Claim 16, Burke discloses a force transference device (The raising and lowering of the weights rotates the axles, which in turn rotates the turbines [force transfer] of the magnetic induction generation components to produce electricity., Abstract), with the invention comprising: a weight (The disclosed energy generator device comprises two vertical members, each comprising at least one weight, para 0016); an axle (The disclosed energy generator device comprises ... an axle, para 0016); individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (the energy generator device 100 comprises a fluid motion device, such as a pump and valve assembly or a hydraulic pump and piston [hydraulic force providing device], para 0023); said weight able to couple directly or indirectly to said axle (The weights of the vertical members are secured to a chain which is passed over a sprocket. The sprockets are then rigidly attached to an axle, para 0016); said weight able to be raised by said force providing device(s) (a hydraulic pump and piston, which then acts to raise the weight, para 0016); said weight able to rotate said axle (The raising and lowering of the weights rotates the axles, which in turn rotates the turbines of the magnetic induction generation components to produce electricity., para 0016)."

8. Inventor Response: the referenced claims 16 and 17 in Maher are related to an optional component for transferring force. Burke uses a weight to provide rotational force to the generator head axle, while Maher offers this weight optionally. The fundamental difference between Burke and Maher is in Maher's critical enabling breakthrough in applied physics and engineering of using of layered leverage such as hydraulics operating hydraulics to raise the weight which is the only way for the system to produce net positive electrical output, and integrating this critical enabling breakthrough into the claim will resolve the stated objection.

Furthermore, since the only way to enable the invention is with the critical brearkthrough identified by Maher, Burke is not enabled and therefore inherently invalidated.

9. Quote: "Regarding Claim 17, Burke discloses a method performed by an apparatus (An energy generator device... that creates self-sufficient electricity, Abstract), with the invention comprising: a weight moved for release by individual or combined implementation of force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (the energy generator device 100 comprises a fluid motion device, such as a pump and valve assembly or a hydraulic pump and piston [hydraulic force providing device], para 0023; hydraulic pump and piston, which then acts to raise the weight, para 0016); said weight transferring force to rotate an axle (The raising and lowering of the weights rotates the axles, which in turn rotates the turbines of the magnetic induction generation components to produce electricity., para 0016).

9. Inventor Response: The objection can be overcome by modifying the claim to account for the fact that Maher uses the critical enabling breakthrough in physics and engineering of layered leverage, for example hydraulics operating hydraulics, to provide for net positive electrical output when initiating pendulum motion.

Furthermore, since the only way to enable the invention is with the critical brearkthrough identified by Maher, Burke is not enabled and therefore inherently invalidated.

10. Quote: "Claim 18 lacks novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Hydra Tidal Energy Technology As (hereinafter Hydra). Regarding Claim 18, Hydra discloses a torque controller (individual adjustment of the number of revolutions of the propellers will allow the same torque on both shafts to be maintained,, para 0104), with the invention comprising: a pair of opposing rotational force transference devices (two propellers rotate in opposite directions, para 0104); a container capable of enclosing a transferrable medium and said rotational force transference devices (propellers are alternately on one side or the other of the machinery housing as the water (transferable medium) flow changes direction., para 0078); said rotational force transference devices adjustable in proximity (each member section 410 is individually selectively pivotal and adjustable about said shaft, para 0070)."

10. Inventor Response: Claim 18 is for an optional component of Maher, a new type of torque converter for converting fixed rotational force in a fluid to variable rotational force. Navarro is about using ocean waves to transfer force, so I don't know how Navarro could be claimed as anticipatory or even meaningfully related. This claim objection can be resolved by specifying that one propeller is powered by a motor.

11. Quote: "Continuation of: Claim 20 lacks novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Gopalswamy at al. (hereinafter Gopalswamy). Regarding Claim 20, Gopalswamy discloses an apparatus comprising: one or more force providing device(s) (the Variator is realized through a pair of Hydraulic Pump/Motors [force providing devices], para 0094) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents able to operate one or more force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (FIG. 3 shows a representation of a variator. Variators transmit mechanical power while allowing for variable speed-ratios. There are many physical realizations of a Variator. Some examples are... (iii) A hydraulic or pneumatic pump/motor combination [one force providing device is able to operate another force providing device, two hydraulic devices in this case]., para 0008; In FIG. 13, the Variator is realized through a pair of Hydraulic Pump/Motors. Ring 50 is connected to hydraulic pump/motor 70, while ring 60 is connected to hydraulic pump/motor 72, para 0094; also see Fug. 13) to improve input output efficiency (A key aspect of these devices is the overall efficiency of the transmission, and the power going through the Variator. The overall efficiency of the transmission is clearly important because of its impact on the ability to harness wind power, pars 0039)."

11. Inventor Response: Gopalswamy uses a pair hydraulics operating in parallel to help obtain a specific speed from a variable speed, such as a wind turbine as cited in Gopalswamy, because electrical generators require a specific fixed speed to operate optimally, which is wholly unrelated to the use of hydraulics in Maher, which uses layered leverage, in the form of, for example, one set of hydraulics to operate many sets of hydraulics. An understanding of Gopalswamy and an understanding of Maher reveals the concepts in the two patents to be completely unrelated. The idea of using layered leverage is an extraordinary and critical breakthrough, which is indisputable as it has never been implemented despite providing for the unprecedented creation of the first self-contained net-positive electricity producing system, and extraordinary breakthroughs are by inherently unanticipated.

12. Quote: "Claim 21 lacks novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Bartelt-Muszynski. Regarding Claim 21, Bartelt-Muszynski discloses a nontransitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices (the measuring device permanently records the power consumption of the load, so that the control unit can compare it to the data [program/instructions], pars 0025), cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: turning power producing units on and off to meet desired power output (in case of a metered over-consumption... the missing amount of energy is supplied by switching on additional peripheral power generators... in case of a metered consumption of the load below a threshold value, the current collection from the power generators is reduced, para 0029), either or both at specific times, or by reading the power consumption meter of one or more units (the adjustment of the supply [turning power producing units on and off] takes place in the following way, para 0036; The power requirements of the active load units 4, 5 are metered and the active load units 4, 5 are directly supplied with energy by power generators 8 from renewable energy sources and/or from the energy storage 10., pars 0037), and if the average power being consumed is above a certain threshold, additional units are turned on (If the total consumption exceeds the upper threshold value, additional power generators 8 are switched on as a first step, pars 0041), and if power being consumed is below a certain threshold, units are turned off (If it is detected that the active load units 4, 5 consume less than the amount of energy provided by the power generators 8, then the current collection from the power generators 8 is reduced, para 0039; If the consumption falls below the threshold value for the minimum consumption... the power generator 8 is throttled or switched off, para 0041)."

12. Inventor Response: This objection is in relation to an entirely optional feature of Maher. Bartelt-Muszynski is designed for the purpose of not feeding electricity into the power grid, while Maher is directed toward applications that do not interact with the power grid. This concern can be resolved by modiying the claim to state that Maher is not designed to interact with the power grid.

13. Quote: "Claim 22 lacks novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Nitz et al. (hereinafter Nitz). Regarding Claim 22, Nitz discloses a non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices (a computer-based electronic transmission control system, col 2, lines 25-26), cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: adjusting engagement of a torque

converter controller or hydraulic pressure controller(s) (the present invention is directed to a TCC [torque converter clutch] engagement control utilizing both pressure and flow control methodologies., col 7, lines 43.45), utilizing a computer controlled motor or motorized device, adjusted according to user input and or stored engagement to output levels, to control output (The manual valve 140 includes a shaft 142 for receiving axial mechanical input from the operator of the motor vehicle [user input] in relation to the speed range the operator desires., col 4, lines 63-66; the control unit 270 includes an input/output (I/0) device 300 for receiving the input signals and outputting the various pulse width modulation signals, and a microcomputer 302 which communicates with the I/O device 300, col 7, lines 33-37).

13. Inventor Response: Nitz may be claimed to be related to the Maher's entirely optional torque converter control system, however Nitz works to smooth the transition in a traditional torque converter, while Maher details an entirely new torque converter. This claim objection can be resolved by stating that Maher uses a wholly detached impeller whose distance from the input turbine is controlled to control output torque.

14. Quote: "Claims 2, 6, and 10 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Aldendeshe in view of Williams et al. (hereinafter Williams).

Regarding Claim 2, Aldendeshe fails to disclose further comprising claim 1, gears, a crankshaft, or functional equivalent(s), able to convert multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force. Williams is in the field of power transmissions (col 1, line 6) and teaches a crankshaft able to convert multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force (a synchronous crank arrangement 101 may be used to provide a unidirectional force output., col 7, lines 41-43; also see Fig. 4; This oscillating bi-directional torque is then converted to a unidirectional torque and applied to the output shaft, col 2, line 67- col 3, line 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Williams for the purpose of obtaining a usable output torque with minimal conversion losses (see Williams, col 1, lines 15-30).

Regarding Claim 6, Aldendeshe fails to disclose further comprising claim 5, converting multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force through gears, a crankshaft, or functional equivalent, with supporting components. Williams teaches converting multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force a crankshaft, with supporting components. (a synchronous crank arrangement 101 may be used to provide a unidirectional force output.. A plurality of kinetic

elements 111, 112 are driven by a drive gear 115, col 7, lines 41-44; also see Fig. 4; This oscillating bi-directional torque is then converted to a unidirectional torque and applied to the output shaft, col 2, line 67- col 3, line 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Williams for the purpose of obtaining a usable output torque with minimal conversion losses (see Williams, col 1, lines 15-30).

Continuation of: Regarding Claim 10, Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose further comprising claim 9, attaching directly or indirectly gears, a crankshaft, or functional equivalent with supporting components to convert multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force. Williams teaches attaching directly or indirectly a crankshaft with supporting components to convert multidirectional force to unidirectional rotational force (a synchronous crank arrangement 101 may be used to provide a unidirectional force output.. A plurality of kinetic elements 111, 112 are driven by a drive gear 115, col 7, lines 41-44; also see Fig. 4; This oscillating bi-directional torque is then converted to a unidirectional torque and applied to the output shaft, col 2, line 67- col 3, line 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Williams for the purpose of obtaining a usable output torque with minimal conversion losses (see Williams, col 1, lines 15-30)."

14. Inventor Response: The objections to claims 2, 6, and 10 can be overcome by integrating as optional components these dependent claims into their primary independent claims.

15. Quote: Claims 3, 7, and 11 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Aldendeshe in view of Howard.

Regarding Claim 3, Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose further comprising claim 1, a weighted structure, which may be of any shape, including circular or spherical, attached to an axle, able to maintain momentum. Howard is in the field of a propulsion systsem (Abstract) and teaches a weighted structure, which may be circular, attached to an axle, able to maintain momentum (Pivotally attached about pins 370, 372 in movement toward and away from the shaft are first and second rotor arms 380, 384. Each arm 380, 384 includes a rotatable circular weight element 382, col 2, lines 60-63; the arm on the greater side must give up a portion of its greater momentum as it travels between courses. However, as momentum can neither be lost nor destroyed, the greater momentum must be passed to another body of mass. This momentum is transferred to the cone 310 at the farthest, col 3, lines 30-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Howard for the purpose of transferring momentum and providing motion to the object to be propelled (see Howard, col 3, lines 30-40)."

Regarding Claim 7, Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose further comprising claim 5, a weighted structure, which may be of any shape, including circular or spherical, attached to an axle, maintaining momentum. Howard teaches a weighted structure, which may be of any shape, including circular, attached to an axle, maintaining momentum (Pivotally attached about pins 370, 372 in movement toward and away from the shaft are first and second rotor arms 380, 384. Each arm 380, 384 includes a rotatable circular weight element 382, col 2, lines 60-63; the arm on the greater side must give up a portion of its greater momentum as it travels between courses. However, as momentum can neither be lost nor destroyed, the greater momentum must be passed to another body of mass. This momentum is transferred to the cone 310 at the farthest, col 3, lines 30-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Howard for the purpose of transferring momentum and providing motion to the object to be propelled (see Howard, col 3, lines 30-40).

Regarding Claim 11, Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose further comprising claim 9, attaching a weighted structure, which may be of any shape, including circular or spherical, to an axle, to maintain momentum. Howard teaches attaching a weighted structure, which may be circular, to an axle, to maintain momentum (Pivotally attached about pins 370, 372 in movement toward and away from the shaft are first and second rotor arms 380, 384. Each arm 380, 384 includes a rotatable circular weight element 382, col 2, lines 60-63; the arm on the greater side must give up a portion of its greater momentum as it travels between courses. However, as momentum can neither be lost nor destroyed, the greater momentum must be passed to another body of mass. This momentum is transferred to the cone 310 at the farthest, col 3, lines 30-35). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Howard for the purpose of transferring momentum and providing motion to the object to be propelled (see Howard, col 3, lines 30-40).

15. Inventor Response: These objections to claims 3, 7, and 11 can be overcome by integrating as optional components these dependent claims related to retaining momentum into their primary independent claims.

16. Quote: "Claims 4, 8, and 12 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Aldendeshe in view of Gopalswamy et al. (hereinafter Gopalswamy).

Regarding Claim 4, Aldendeshe discloses further comprising claim 1, said force providing device(s) able to be operated by force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor, col 3, lines 3-5). Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose to optimize input output efficiency. Gopalswamy teaches to optimize input output efficiency (the Variator is realized through a pair of Hydraulic Pump/Motors [force providing devices], para 0094; A key aspect of these devices is the overall efficiency of the transmission, and the power going through the Variator. The overall efficiency of the transmission is clearly important because of its impact on the ability to harness wind power, para 0039). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Gopalswamy for the purpose of being able to efficiently harness the power to generate electricity (see Gopalswamy, para 0039).

Regarding Claim 8, Aldendeshe discloses further comprising claim 5, said force providing device(s) operated by force device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; Highpressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor, col 3, lines 3-5). Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose to optimize input output efficiency ratio. Gopalswamy teaches to optimize input output efficiency ratio (the Variator is realized through a pair of Hydraulic Pump/Motors [force providing devices], para 0094; A key aspect of these devices is the overall efficiency of the transmission, and the power going through the Variator. The overall efficiency of the transmission is clearly important because of its impact on the ability to harness wind power, para 0039). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Gopalswamy for the purpose of being able to efficiently harness the power to generate electricity (see Gopalswamy, para 0039).

Continuation of: Regarding Claim 12, Aldendeshe discloses further comprising claim 9, operatively coupling said force providing device(s) to force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (When the generator is sufficiently rotate S electric power is generated. Part of the generated power is used to operate the electrically driven air compression unit [pneumatic force providing device], col 3, lines 7-9; High-pressured air released into the pneumatically driven fluid pump causes the rotation of the hydraulic motor, col 3, lines 3-5). Aldendeshe fails to explicitly disclose to optimize input output efficiency ratio. Gopalswamy teaches to optimize input output efficiency ratio (the Variator is realized through a pair of Hydraulic Pump/Motors [force providing] devices], para 0094; A key aspect of these devices is the overall efficiency of the transmission, and the power going through the Variator. The overall efficiency of the transmission is clearly important because of its impact on the ability to harness wind power, pars 0039). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Aldendeshe with the teaching of Gopalswamy for the purpose of being able to efficiently harness the power to generate electricity (see Gopalswamy, para 0039)."

16. Inventor Response: It is a violation of patent law to intentionally misrepresent and assemble components from other inventions to create a Frankenstein in an attempt to lie about an invention to minimize it, as has been done in response to this claim.

Aldendeshe does not use layered leverage, instead using a single layer of hydraulics, which is the reason the invention in Aldendeshe is not enabled and therefore the patent and prior art reference are fundamentally legally invalidated. The use of single layer of complete hydraulic units does not allow for a system to produce net positive electrical output, due to friction losses during the operation of the hydraulics, while layered leverage such as hydraulics operating hydraulics, allows for example one complete set of hand operable hydraulics, providing output force of 200,000 pounds of output force, to operate the handles of 10,000 other complete sets of hydraulics each providing force of 20 pounds. The inventive step in claim 4 is the critical breakthrough in physics and engineering utilizing layered leverage, where layered leverage provides efficiency gains as a result of gains in layer output force exceeding gains in layer cycle time. Aldendeshe may be claimed to be related to Claim 1 as written, and the opinion is correct that Aldendeshe does not even hint at disclosing Claim 4.

Gopalswamy uses a single pair of equivalent hydraulics operating in parallel to help obtain a specific speed from a variable speed, such as a wind turbine, because electrical generators require a specific fixed speed to operate optimally. The opinion states that Claim 4 is obvious in light of both Aldendeshe and Gopelsawmy, which demonstrates a complete misreading of both Maher and Gopelsawmy, as well as dishonestly creating a connection between two patents that could have never have even been claimed to be connected without the extraordinary breakthrough in physics and engineering presented in Maher. In Gopelsawmy, which discloses an unrelated variable transmission, the cited paragraph 0094 further states "The two hydraulic devices are connected to each other through appropriate plumbing", which makes the reference wholly unrelated to Maher, since Maher utilizes whole units rather than unit components, and utilizes a completely different connection method, to produce a completely different result, in a completely different application. The opinion seeks to characterize Gopelsawmy, which uses the cited hydraulics to balance out the force from wind gusts, as being used to optimize input output efficiency in such a way that it would make obvious the extraordinary breakthrough in Maher of using layered leverage. Gopelswamy is wholly unrelated to the use of hydraulics in Maher, which uses layered leverage such as one set of hydraulics to operate many sets of hydraulics, not a pair of equivalent hydraulics and for an entirely different purpose.

In Maher, hydraulics or functional equivalents are used to operate hydaulics or functional equivalents, and there is no reference to this in any prior art, and there is no set of prior art that could have created this connection or it would have created this connection. The concept of layered leverage in Maher is a critical breakthrough in physics and engineering that enables Maher to produce more electricity than consumed. If this extraordinary enabling breakthrough were obvious to anyone in the world, it would have already been implemented, due to the magnitude of the implications for positive impact and financial value, by provides for the creation of the world's first self-contained net-positive electricity producing system, and such an extraordinary breakthrough is inherently unanticipated or it would have been anticipated. Furthermore, Maher uses "indirectly" in this claim to indicate that one operational whole is operated indirectly, not that selected components that normally compose an operational whole utilize or operate other components, as stated in the cited prior art.

It would overcome the stated objection to change "optimizing input output efficiency" to "allowing more electricity to be produced than consumed", though the stated objection itself is a lie based connection made for the purpose of discrediting an extraordinary and critical breakthrough in physics and engineering.

17. Quote: "Claim 19 lacks an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Guler in view of Higgins. Regarding Claim 19, Guler discloses a manually operable force providing device including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents, converted to an automatic force providing device (converting (i.e., retrofitting) the existing manual flush valves to sensory-activated electronically controlled automatic valves, para 0010; displacement member, mechanically, hydraulically or otherwise coupling the displacement member to the valve handle, pars 0024), with the invention comprising: a motor or motorized device able to provide the input force required by a force providing device (driver module 70 includes a motorized gear subassembly and an actuator mechanism subassembly, which are formed by a motor 72 connected to a gear assembly 74 coupled to a cam and spring arrangement 76 and displacement member 71. Displacement member 71 is arranged to externally activate the flush valve using valve handle 54 after receiving a signal from control module 90., Cpara 0042); a motor or motorized device able to control the force providing device direction (displacement member 71 [controlled by motor] provides a typical combined force (including the preload spring) required to push the manual handle (direction of arrow A), which force is about 5 pounds, para 0046); a connection between said force providing device input force receiver and corresponding motor able to take said input force receiver through a cycle (The actuator subassembly includes a section that detects the end of full stroke on the actuator mechanism and feeds this back to the electronics to stop the rotation of the motorized gear subassembly such that upon stopping of the rotation enough mechanical timing is allowed for the actuator mechanism subassembly to be retracted to its original position [repeat cycle], para 0048); a power source (conversion system 60 includes... a power module 80, para 0042; power module 80 is battery operated, para 0049). Guler does not disclose one or more repeat cycle timer(s) or functional equivalents; said repeat cycle timer(s) able to be powered by said power source able to control said motor(s) to control said input force receiver and or said valve. Higgins is in the field of motor valve control (Abstract) and discloses one or more repeat cycle timer(s) or functional equivalents; said repeat cycle timer(s) able to be powered by said power source able to control said motor(s) to control said input force receiver and or said valve (At the end of five minutes the on timer will again shut off flow to the relay valve allowing the motor valve to close while the cycle timer will continue operating for an additional fifteen minutes until the sequence is again repeated., col 7, lines 37-41; The timer is a compact, inexpensive, fully pneumatic system requiring no

source of outside power (used onboard power supply], col 10. lines 35-36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Guler with the teaching of Higgins for the purpose of automatically controlling the timing of the motor and valves (see Higgins, col 1, lines 1-15)."

17. Inventor Response: The objection is that this optional component of Maher is obvious in light of prior art. Gueler is not relevant to Maher, because the patent clearly states it is restricted only to flush valves, not pumps handles, and the disclosure and claims clearly restrict the scope to a urinal or toilet. The cited patent makes no mention of hydraulics or functional equivalents, and it's not possible to read the clearly restricted claims so broadly as to apply to all valves. Higgins provides for control of a valve based on line pressure, and is therefore not significantly related to Maher, since in Maher, line pressure is not a factor in the switching of any valve. However, this claim can be dropped since Maher has the right to use this optional component cited only as obvious in light of prior art.
Claim Revisions

I submit changes to the claims, as stated below, in consideration of the preliminary written opinion of the claims, in order to support the novel, inventive, and unanticipated aspects of the invention over all possible prior art.

The invention is based on breakthroughs in physics and engineering previously believed to not be possible, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding movies to a list, then a tremendous breakthrough providing for the world's first self-contained electricity generators and motors must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the magnitude of the financial value and positive social impact of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. Furthermore, prior art cited in some instances is inherently invalidated under the enablement requirement, since it is missing critical components, as I explain in my assessments, prohibiting the functionality of the purported invention. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked by malicious lying idiots through various means regardless of the cost to us all, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

The world has transitioned from only about 6% to 11% clean energy over the last half century, according to a Forbes Magazine chart detailing world energy consumption based on BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2015, while the Washington Post reported, "At this rate, Earth risks sea level rise of 20 to 30 feet, historical analysis shows". Therefore, it is critical to the well being of all life on Earth that the patent be approved, with the strongest possible claim protection, so I can secure the resources, where all others have failed, to combat entrenched interests to ensure the global adoption of the invention, which utilizes commodity components to provide clean energy at a cost of more than ten times less than any prior or proposed alternative.

At the direction of Thomas Jefferson, the United States Constitution instituted patents "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". Independent of the years of incredible sacrifices I've made to my finances, relationships, and health to develop and patent my invention, it critical to provide maximum patent protection for my inventions to show that when a breakthrough occurs, it can be secured and monetized, in order to justify and encourage investment in future innovation, to "promote the progress of science".

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All previous claims (1-22) are replaced by the following claims:

1. A method performed by an apparatus, comprising:

transmitting electricity to operate directly or indirectly layered leverage in the form of automatically operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, and or motorized mechanical leverage able to operate manually operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, or motorized mechanical leverage;

force from said layered leverage transferred directly or indirectly by means that provide rotational force to the axle of a generator head to produce electricity and or to function as a motor;

transmitting electricity from the generator directly or indirectly to operate directly or indirectly said force providing devices;

producing net positive electrical and or mechanical output;

2. An apparatus capable of powering a generator head and or functioning as a motor, comprising:

layered leverage in the form of automatically operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, and or motorized mechanical leverage able to operate manually operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, or motorized mechanical leverage;

said layered leverage able to be powered, directly or indirectly, by a generator head and or another power source;

one or more repeat cycle timer(s) or functional equivalents able to operate said layered leverage;

force provided by said layered leverage able to be transferred directly or indirectly by means that provide rotational force to the axle of a generator head to produce electricity and or to provide rotational force to function as a motor;

able to produce net positive electrical and or mechanical output;

3. A method for constructing an apparatus comprising:

obtaining a power source including but not limited to a battery or generator head;

obtaining repeat cycle timer(s) or functional equivalents;

obtaining leverage devices in the form of hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, and or motorized mechanical leverage;

operatively coupling said leverage device(s) to said leverage devices so that one or more first leverage device(s) is able to operate a one or more second leverage device(s); ensuring the attachment to a support structure of said leverage devices, said repeat cycle timers or functional equivalents, and said power source;

4. A method performed by an apparatus, comprising:

weight moved for release by layered leverage in the form of automatically operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, and or motorized mechanical leverage operating manually operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, or motorized mechanical leverage;

force provided by said weight able to be transferred directly or indirectly by means that provide rotational force to the axle of a generator head to produce electricity and or to provide rotational force to function as a motor;

producing net positive electrical and or mechanical output;

5. A force transference device, comprising:

layered leverage in the form of automatically operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, and or motorized mechanical leverage able to operate manually operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, or motorized mechanical leverage;

weight;

an axle;

said weight able to be moved by said layered leverage;

force provided by said weight able to be transferred directly or indirectly by means that provide rotational force to the axle of a generator head to produce electricity and or to provide rotational force to function as a motor;

producing net positive electrical and or mechanical output.

Response to the Preliminary Written Opinion of Patent Application Claims and Preliminary Amendment to Patent Application Claims

"To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries".

United States Constitution, Article I, Section VII

To ensure the approval of the referenced patent, I am submitting the following comments and claim amendments in response to the prior art assessment and preliminary written opinion of the claims provided by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in its capacity as the designated International Search Authority.

To external observers of this publicly available filing, I will provide a review of prior inventions that have been cited as most closely related to mine, and summarize the breakthroughs in physics and engineering that enable my invention. The written opinion of a patent office assesses not an invention, but a patent's claims, which are short statements that define the novel and inventive aspects of an invention, and the corresponding scope of the legal protection. The prior inventions identified as most closely related to mine, referred to as prior art, were selected by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, through an exhaustive search of resources including international patent databases, academic paper databases, and even Google. Every single objection provided in a written opinion is directed at my patent claims as written, when compared to the prior art, not toward the inventions, and in this case every objection can be resolved with a modification of claims clearly detailing the invention's breakthroughs. I had made the original claims as broad as possible, in order to pull in as much relevant prior art as possible, to make the patent as impervious to attack as possible. It has been reported as standard practice for claims to be initially rejected, and for the claims to then be clarified, in conjunction with the examiner, to overcome objections based on cited prior art, to approve the patent. Therefore, patent issuance simply requires refinement to the claims, and to support independent inventors, it is official written policy of patent offices to draft claims for independent inventors to support patent approval.

To the examiner, the invention is based on breakthroughs in physics and engineering previously believed to not be possible, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When

patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding movies to a list, then a tremendous breakthrough providing for the world's first self-contained electricity generators and motors must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the magnitude of the financial value and positive social impact of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. Furthermore, prior art cited in some instances is inherently invalidated under the enablement requirement, since it is missing critical components, as I explain in my assessments, prohibiting the functionality of the purported invention. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked by malicious lying idiots through various means regardless of the cost to us all, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

The world has transitioned from only about 6% to 11% clean energy over the last half century, according to a Forbes Magazine chart detailing world energy consumption based on BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2015, while the Washington Post reported, "At this rate, Earth risks sea level rise of 20 to 30 feet, historical analysis shows". Therefore, it is critical to the well being of all life on Earth that the patent be approved, with the strongest possible claim protection, so I can secure the resources, where all others have failed, to combat entrenched interests to ensure the global adoption of the invention, which utilizes commodity components to provide clean energy at a cost of more than ten times less than any prior or proposed alternative.

At the direction of Thomas Jefferson, the United States Constitution instituted patents "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". Independent of the years of incredible sacrifices I've made to my finances, relationships, and health to develop and patent my invention, it critical to provide maximum patent protection for my inventions to show that when a breakthrough occurs, it can be secured and monetized, in order to justify and encourage investment in future innovation, to "promote the progress of science".

Your support will be forever providing a service to every life on Earth.

Jonathan Bannon Maher

Jonathan Bannon Maher

Gravity Motor and Generator Jonathan Bannon Maher US/16/624,174 – PCT/US2018/038191

Summary of Selected Novel, Inventive, and Unanticipated Aspects of the Invention Over All Possible Prior Art

The Gravity Motor and Generator makes use of the previously proven principles of leverage and gravity, to transfer rather than create or destroy energy, to produce net positive output.

In reference to leverage, more specifically, and critically, the physics and engineering breakthrough of layered leverage is used, where gains in layer output force exceed gains in layer cycle time, allowing efficiency gains to be captured and transformed to allow for the production of self-contained net positive electrical output. The efficiency gains from layered leverage allow, for example, hydraulics to operate hydraulics, where one set of automated hand operable hydraulics utilizing 20 pounds of input force provides 200,000 pounds of output force, which is then used to operate with 20 pounds of input force the handles of 10,000 other hand operable hydraulic pumps and pistons, providing 2,000,000,000 pounds of output force using 20 pounds of input force, and the corresponding amount of electricity, to lift 2 billion pounds of water, which can be used to produce far more electricity than is consumed, allowing for example the energy in a mobile phone battery to power a city.

In reference to gravity, the disclosed invention raises and drops a medium such as water to provide rotational force to a turbine to rotate a generator head axle to produce electricity, where the force required to lift a medium is linear, while the force of a medium during free fall is compounded by gravity, allowing for efficiency gains to be captured from the differential between linear force and compounding force, to produce net positive electrical output. For skeptics, the original patent filing contains math verifying that the consumption and production of electricity, and the compounding force provide by gravity, allow for the production of dramatically net positive electrical output.

Prior Art Citations and Assessments

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT International application No. PCT/US 18/38191 CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(8) - F03G 3/00, F03G 3/02 (2018.01) CPC - F03G 3/00, F03G 3/02, F01K 15/00, F01K 15/02, F01K 25/00, F01K 27/005, F03G 7/00, H02K 53/00, H02N 11/002, H02N 11/006, H02N 11/008 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC в FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) See Search History Document Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched See Search History Document Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) See Search History Document C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Category* Relevant to claim No. Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages US 2012/0001433 A1 (MOWAD) 05 January 2012 (05.01.2012), Fig 1A, 2, 3, 8; para [0020], X 1-8, 10 [0026]-[0028], [0032]-[0034] Α US 2009/0152871 A1 (CHING) 18 June 2009 (18.06.2009), entire document 1-8, 10 Α US 2013/0270835 A1 (FRANK C. PINGITORE et al.) 17 October 2013 (17.10.2013), entire document 1-8, 10 US 2002/0148222 A1 (ZASLAVSKY et al.) 17 October 2002 (17.10.2002), entire document 1-8, 10 А Α US 5,734,202 A (SHULER) 31 March 1998 (31.03.1998), entire document 1-8, 10 US 4,291,232 A (CARDONE et al.) 22 September 1981 (22.09.1981), entire document Α 1-8, 10 Α US 2013/0341934 A1 (EIJI KAWANISHI) 26 December 2013 (26.12.2013), entire document 1-8, 10

1. US 2012/0001433 A1 (MOWAD) 05 January 2012 (05.01.2012), Fig 1A, 2, 3, 8; para [0020], [0026], [0028], [0034]

The abstract for Mowad states: "A fluid driven wheel system for generating electricity has a double wheel assembly having a pair of identical wheels mounted in a vertical orientation on a horizontal axle. Fluid receptacles are connected to the wheels adjacent to the perimeters of the wheels and interconnect the wheels. Each fluid receptacle has a single opening for receiving fluid when the fluid receptacle is in a first orientation and for emptying fluid from the fluid receptacle when the fluid receptacle is in a second orientation. The fluid driven wheel system further comprises a pair of momentum wheels. Each momentum wheel is located on a corresponding side of the wheel assembly and is mounted on the horizontal axle so that the wheel assembly rotates with the momentum wheels. Each momentum wheel has a plurality of equidistantly spaced weighted members that provides a smooth, continuous movement of the wheel assembly."

Mowad is fundamentally different from Maher in that Maher is a self-contained system, where fluid does not leave the system, and Maher lifts a medium such as a fluid using layered leverage, for example in the form of hydraulics operating hydraulics, while Mowad doesn't use leverage in any form, or attempt to make use of any mechanism that would allow for the system to produce more electricity than consumed.

2. US 2009/0152871 Al (CHING) 18 June 2009 (18.06.2009). entire document

The abstract for Ching states: "The present invention has incorporated a reboosting pump to re-boost and to supply additional pressure energy input to a system periodically. The re-boosting pump gets its energy from a starting/reboosting generator. This works to keep the level of the energy output sustainable. Another feature of the present invention is that it has incorporated a convergence recoil nozzle that utilizes a recoil force of the water jet. This recoil force which is equal in magnitude and opposite in direction, will push a piston that is inside a pressure chamber. This force is capable of doing different kinds of works, such as a pressurized liquid to add energy input to the system through a pressure pipe into the main penstock or it can be used as a pressure energy for the desalination of saline water."

Ching is fundamentally different from Maher in that Ching isn't self-contained, isn't intended to produce more electricity than consumed, and appears to be designed for the unrelated purpose of supporting stabilized output.

3. US 2013/0270835 Al (FRANK C. PINGITORE et al.) 17 October 2013 (17.10.2013), entire document

The abstract for Pingitore states: "Embodiments of the disclosure provide a power generation system comprising: at least one linkage; a respective attachable and detachable west and east weight attached to the west and east ends, respectively, of

the at least one linkage; a west bladder and an east bladder attached to the west weight and the east weight, respectively; a west reservoir and an east reservoir, wherein the west reservoir is connected to the east bladder by a transfer pipe, and the east reservoir is also connected to the west bladder by another transfer pipe, and wherein the west reservoir connects to the west bladder by a discharge pipe and a connection device, and the east reservoir also connects to the east bladder by another discharge pipe and connection device; a gear and chain system; and an energy converter."

Pingitore is fundamentally different from Maher in that they objective of the system isn't to produce self-contained net positive electrical output, instead using a medium that is dropped and not reused to operate the generator in the system. Furthermore, Pingitore does not attempt to make use of leverage in any form.

4. US 2002/0148222 Al (ZASLAVSKY at al.) 17 October 2002 (17.10.2002), entire document

The abstract for Zaslavsky states: "A power plant and method for the generation of power from flowing air utilizes a generally vertically extending duct having an inlet open to atmosphere at an elevation above an outlet. A spray system is mounted adjacent the inlet for spraying droplets of a predetermined amount of water into the air causing the air and droplet mixture to become cooler and denser than the outside air to create a down draft of fluid within the duct. A power system mounted adjacent the outlet recovers energy from the downdraft of fluid passing through it. The predetermined amount of water sprayed is greater than the amount of water that would theoretically and potentially evaporate in the air throughout the entire elevation over an unlimited time period using fresh water droplets. The power plant can also be synergistically combined with desalination systems and aquaculture."

Zaslavsky is fundamentally different from Maher because it utilizes the force provided by flowing air as well as evaporation and condensation of water, none of which are components of Maher.

5. US 5,734,202 A (SHULER) 31 March 1998 (31.03.1998), entire document

The abstract for Shuler states: "The present invention is directed to an apparatus for generating electricity, which includes a plurality of components which cooperate together. A housing is provided which defines a substantially enclosed

and continuous, closed-loop airflow pathway. At least one power consuming air propeller is provided within the closed-loop airflow pathway for propelling air within the substantially enclosed and continuous closed-loop airflow pathway. A means is provided for energizing the at least one power consuming air propeller. Preferably, this means is an array of solar panels for generating electricity, but could alternatively comprise or include internal combustion engines, coal powered combustion engines, water powered turbines, or any conventional equivalent prime mover. Additionally, the apparatus includes a plurality of wind turbines located in the substantially enclosed and continuous closed-loop airflow pathway. Each of the wind turbines includes at least one propeller blade for engaging airflow within the substantially enclosed and continuous closed-loop airflow pathway, and a generator member for generating electricity in response to rotation of the at least one propeller blade."

Shuler is fundamentally different from Maher in that it requires airflow (with an energy source to create the air flow such as solar panels), which is not a component of Maher, and furthermore makes no attempt to provide for a self-contained unit to produce net positive electrical output.

6. US 4,291,232 A (CARDONE et al.) 22 September 1981 (22.09.1981), entire document

The abstract of Cardone states: "A liquid powered, closed loop power generating system which generates power substantially as a result of the flow of a pressurized liquid through its power generating means is disclosed. The liquid flows through the power generating means and into a dissolving means wherein it dissolves a pressurized gas to form a solution, thereby reducing the pressures of both gas and liquid. The solution is separated into gas and liquid whereby both are repressurized. The liquid then flows back to the power-generating means and the gas flows back to the dissolving means, whereby both materials are recycled. A process for generating power is also disclosed."

Cardone is fundamentally different from Maher in that it uses both fluid pressurization and a chemical reaction, where as Maher does not use either, and Cardone requires fuel, in the form of a dissolvable means, to be replenished in the system for it to provide continuous operation.

7. US 2013/0341934 Al (EIJI KAWANISHI) 26 December 2013 (26.12.2013), entire document

The abstract of Kawanishi states: "There is provided a hybrid power generating system for hydraulic power, thermal power (nuclear power) turbines, geothermal, an engine room of a ship, wind power, solar power, a train (high-speed underground electric railway). The system of the present invention for existing hydraulic power, thermal power (nuclear power) turbines, geothermal, an engine room of a ship, wind power, solar power, a train (high-speed underground electric railway), a factory or the like is installed in a space for a power generator in sites of primary, secondary, tertiary substations. A torque converter automatic transmission which serves as a coupling clutch is coupled with a rotating shaft of a motor of the above, a cylinder of pressure load equipment working with a weight, water pressure, oil pressure, air pressure or the like which is suitable for potential energy serving as output is provided on each end of a load balance, a power which is increased according to a ratio of balances is transmitted to cylinders of a reciprocating balance at a fulcrum position, the increased power is input by a crank and combined in the power generator, and thereby output is increased." Stated in Claim 1 is "wherein the larger the wind turbine is, the less frequently will the wind turbine turn".

Kawanishi is fundamentally different from Maher in that it utilizes the external force of wind to cycle the fluid in the system, and hydraulics are not used to lift a medium. Furthermore, in Maher, layered leverage is used to elevate the water in the system, for example, one complete set of hydraulics operating another complete set of hydraulics, which is a critical enabling feature in the system, while Kawanishi makes no such attempt.

Original Claims

1. A medium circulator able to function as a motor and or power an electricity generator, with the invention comprising:

a means for holding a transferrable medium;

a turbine or functional equivalent;

force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents;

said force providing device(s) able to be powered or operated, directly or indirectly, by a generator and or by another source;

said force providing device(s) able to provide for the flow of a medium past said turbine which in turn is able to provide rotational force to either or both an electricity generator axle and or an axle to function as a motor.

- 2. Further comprising claim 1, said force providing device(s) operated by force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents to optimize the input output efficiency.
- 3. A method performed by an apparatus comprising: providing electricity which directly or indirectly powers force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents;

transferring a transferrable medium to rotate a turbine;

said turbine directly or indirectly transferring rotational force to rotate a generator axle and or function as a motor;

said generator providing electricity directly or indirectly to power or operate directly or indirectly force providing devices or additional force providing devices;

- 4. Further comprising claim 1, said force providing device(s) operated by force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents to optimize the input output efficiency.
- 5. A method for constructing an apparatus comprising: obtaining medium container(s) and or conduit(s), a turbine or functional equivalent, and force providing devices including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents;

ensuring the attachment to a support structure of said force providing device(s), medium container(s) and or conduit(s), and a turbine;

- 6. Further comprising claim 1, force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents, operatively coupled to said force providing device(s), to optimize the input output efficiency.
- 7. A medium delivery system, with the invention comprising:
 a means for holding a medium;
 force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatics,
 mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional
 equivalents;

said force providing device(s) able to provide for the flow of said medium.

- 8. Further comprising claim 5, said force providing device(s) operated by force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, or motorized mechanical leverage, to optimize the input output efficiency.
- 9. A manually operable force providing device including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents, converted to an automatic force providing device, with the invention comprising:

a motor or motorized device able to provide the input force required by a force providing device;

a motor or motorized device able to control the force providing device direction;

a connection between said force providing device input force receiver and corresponding motor able to take said input force receiver through a cycle; a power source;

one or more repeat cycle timer(s) or functional equivalents;

said repeat cycle timer(s) able to be powered by said power source able to control said motor(s) to control said input force receiver and or said valve.

10. An apparatus comprising:

force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents able to operate one or more force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents to improve input output efficiency.

11. A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: turning power producing units on and off to meet desired power output, either or both at specific times, or by reading the power consumption meter of one or more units, and if the average power being consumed is above a certain

threshold, additional units are turned on, and if power being consumed is below a certain threshold, units are turned off.

Response to the Preliminary Written Opinion of the Claims

INTERNATIONA	N OPINION O	FTHE	International application No.	International application No.	
	INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY PCT/US 18/38191				
Box No. V Reasoned statement citations and explan	ment under Rule 43 <i>bis</i> .1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applical planations supporting such statement				
Statement		<u> </u>			
Novelty (N)	Claims	NONE		VES	
	Claims	1-8, 10	·····	NO	
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	NONE		VES	
inventive step (15)	Claims	1-8, 10		NO	
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-8, 10		YES	
······································	Claims	NONE		NO	
Citations and explanations:					
rce providing device(s) including but inctional equivalents (Fig 1A, 3, 8; pa onfigured as an electric pump); aid force providing device(s) able to t	not limited to hyd ra [0032]: Pump	raulic, pheumatic, mechanica device 512; para [0032]: if pui	I leverage, motorized mechanical lever np 512 is a mechanical pumppump 5	age, and or 12 can be	

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY International application No.

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Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

Claims 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 include the limitation "said force providing device(s) operated by force providing device(s)...to optimize the input output efficiency," which is indefinite, as optimize the input output efficiency does not functionally limit the structure of the apparatus. Therefore, for purposes of this written opinion this limitation is satisfied if the structure of the apparatus includes "force providing device(s) operated by force providing device(s)."

Claim 4, as drafted, depends from claim 1, and repeats the limitations set forth in claim 2. For purposes of this determination claim 4 is presumed to depend from independent claim 3.

Claim 6, as drafted, depends from claim 1, and repeats the limitations set forth in claim 2. For purposes of this determination claim 6 is presumed to depend from independent claim 5.

Claim 8, as drafted, depends from claim 5, and repeats the limitations set forth in claim 6. For purposes of this determination claim 8 is presumed to depend from independent claim 7.

Claims 3 and 5, as drafted, both end with a semi-colon which is presumed to be a period.

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY International application No.

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Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient. Continuation of:

Box No. V(2) -- citations and explanations

Regarding claim 4, Mowad discloses Further comprising claim 3, said force providing device(s) operated by force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents to optimize the input output efficiency ((para [0033]: pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump which can be powered by the electricity generated by the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 504; para [0026], [0027]: torque shaft 150 is engaged with gear box assembly 44. As horizontal axle 18 rotates, gear box assembly 44 repetitively moves torque shaft 150 upward and downward...upward and downward movement of torque shaft 150 drives plunger pump 160 and enables plunger pump 160 to pump the fluid from container 50 and into fluid delivery conduit 170).

Regarding claim 5, Mowad discloses a method for constructing an apparatus comprising: obtaining medium container(s) (Fig 8, para [0032]: containers 502, 506, 510) and or conduit(s) (Fig 8, para [0032]: conduit 514), a turbine or functional equivalent (Fig 8, para [0032]: wheel system 508), and force providing devices including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (Fig 8, para [0032]: pump device 512); ensuring the attachment to a support structure of said force providing device(s), medium container(s) and or conduit(s), and a turbine (Fig 1A, 2, 3; para [0034]: system 500 includes a support structure and support members that support fluid tanks 502, 506 and 510 and wheel systems 504 and 508).

Regarding claim 6, Mowad discloses Further comprising claim 6, force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents, operatively coupled to said force providing device(s), to optimize the input output efficiency (para [0033]: pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump which can be powered by the electricity generated by the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 504; para [0026], [0027]: torque shaft 150 is engaged with gear box assembly 44. As horizontal axle 18 rotates, gear box assembly 44 repetitively moves torque shaft 150 upward and downward...upward and downward movement of torque shaft 150 drives plunger pump 160 and enables plunger pump 160 to pump the fluid from container 50 and into fluid delivery conduit 170).

Regarding claim 7, Mowad discloses a medium delivery system, with the invention comprising: a means for holding a medium (Fig 1A, 8; para [0032]: tank 502); force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (Fig 1A, 3, 8; para [0032]: Pump device 512; para [0032]: if pump 512 is a mechanical pump...pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump); said force providing device(s) able to provide for the flow of said medium (para [0032]: Pump device 512 pumps fluid through fluid conduit 514 which delivers the fluid to uppermost fluid tank 510).

Regarding claim 8, Mowad discloses Further comprising claim 7, said force providing device(s) operated by force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, or motorized mechanical leverage, to optimize the input output efficiency (para [0033]: pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump which can be powered by the electricity generated by the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 504; para [0026], [0027]: torque shaft 150 is engaged with gear box assembly 44. As horizontal axle 18 rotates, gear box assembly 44 repetitively moves torque shaft 150 upward and downward...upward and downward movement of torque shaft 150 drives plunger pump 160 and enables plunger pump 160 to pump the fluid from container 50 and into fluid delivery conduit 170).

Regarding claim 10, Mowad discloses an apparatus comprising: force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents able to operate one or more force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents to improve input output efficiency (para [0033]: pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump which can be powered by the electricity generated by the electricity generated by the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 504; para [0026], [0027]: torque shaft 150 is engaged with gear box assembly 44. As horizontal axle 18 rotates, gear box assembly 44 repetitively moves torque shaft 150 upward and downward...upward and downward movement of torque shaft 150 drives plunger pump 160 and enables plunger pump 160 to pump the fluid from container 50 and into fluid delivery conduit 170).

Claims 1-8 and 10 have industrial applicability as defined by PCT Article 33(4) because the subject matter can be made or used in industry.

Quote: "Claims 1-8 and 10 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being 1. anticipated by US 2012/0001433 Al (Mowad). Regarding claim 1, Mowad discloses a medium circulator able to function as a motor and or power an electricity generator (Fig 1A, 8; para [0032]: a fluid driven wheel system 500), with the invention comprising: a means for holding a transferrable medium (Fig 1A, 8; para [0032]: tank 502); a turbine or functional equivalent (para [0034 wheel system 508); force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (Fig 1A, 3, 8; para [0032]: Pump device 512; para [0032]: if pump 512 is a mechanical pump...pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump); said force providing device(s) able to be powered or operated, directly or indirectly, by a generator and or by another source (para [0033]: pump 512 is a mechanical pump...pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump which can be powered by the electricity generated by the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 504); said force providing device(s) able to provide for the flow of a medium past said turbine (para [0032]: Fluid tank 502 is located beneath the lowermost wheel system 504 and receives fluid from the fluid receptacles of wheel system 504. Fluid tank 506 is located between wheel system 504 and 508 and receives the fluid that is emptied from the fluid receptacles of wheel system 508. Fluid tank 510 is the uppermost fluid container or tank and disperses fluid to the fluid receptacles of wheel system 508. System 500 comprises pump device 512 and fluid conduit 514. Pump device 512 pumps fluid through fluid conduit 514 which delivers the fluid to uppermost fluid tank 510) which in turn is able to provide rotational force to either or both an electricity generator axle and or an axle to function as a motor (para [0032): Wheel system 508 comprises a second gear box assembly (not shown but similar to gear box assembly 46) and an electricity generating assembly that is generally the same in function and structure as electricity generating assembly 300 shown in FIG. 3. The aforesaid second gear box assembly of wheel system 508 drives the generator of the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 508; para [0028): electricity generating assembly 300 which comprises generator 302. Gear box assembly 46 drives generator 302. Thus, rotation of horizontal axle 18 drives gear box assembly 46 which in turn drives generator 302 so as to generate electricity)."

1. Inventor Response: The objection is to the claims as written being potentially anticipated by Mowad. Mowad is fundamentally different from Maher in that Mowad utilizes a medium that is elevated for circulation by a traditional electrical pump, and thus does not result in net positive electrical output due to the electrical pump consuming more electricity than its indirectly powered electric generator produces due to energy dissipation including from friction losses, while

Maher instead uses layered leverage, a critical enabling feature that provides for efficiency gains that can be captured to produce net positive electrical output, as a result of gains in layer output force exceeding gains in layer cycle time, in the form of, for example, hydraulics operating hydraulics. Furthermore, Maher makes use of the compounding force of gravity provided when a medium drops during free fall, while Mowad makes no such attempt, capturing only the linear force provided by gravity as the water cycles in the water wheel. The Mowad patent is invalidated by the enablement requirement that requires the disclosed invention to be functional.

2. Quote: "Regarding claim 2, Mowad discloses Further comprising claim 1, said force providing device(s) operated by force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents to optimize the input output efficiency (para [0033]: pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump which can be powered by the electricity generated by the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 504; pare [0026), (0027]: torque shaft 150 is engaged with gear box assembly 44. As horizontal axle 18 rotates, gear box assembly 44 repetitively moves torque shaft 150 upward and downward...upward and downward movement of torque shaft 150 drives plunger pump 160 and enables plunger pump 160 to pump the fluid from container 50 and into fluid delivery conduit 170)."

2. Inventor Response: This objection is based on a misinterpretation of the claims and or specifications of both Mowad and Maher. Mowad does not make any attempt to capture the efficiency gains provided by layered leverage, as in Maher. The pump disclosed in Mowad is not "hydraulic, pneumatic, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents". Mowad does not even attempt to utilize layered leverage, for example hydraulics or functional equivalents, which is the primary critical enabling breakthrough in physics and engineering in Maher. An "electric pump" as used Mowad is very different from hydraulics, and is completely different from the disclosed breakthrough enabling Maher. To the extent the pump in Mowad could be considered a "force providing device", the claim in Maher can be modified to remove the segment "but not limited to".

3. Quote: "Regarding claim 3, Mowad discloses a method performed by an apparatus comprising: providing electricity which directly or indirectly powers force providing device(s) including hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (para [0033]: pump 512 is a mechanical pump...pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump which can

be powered by the electricity generated by the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 504); transferring a transferrable medium to rotate a turbine (para [0032]: Fluid tank 502 is located beneath the lowermost wheel system 504 and receives fluid from the fluid receptacles of wheel system 504. Fluid tank 506 is located between wheel system 504 and 508 and receives the fluid that is emptied from the fluid receptacles of wheel system 508. Fluid tank 510 is the uppermost fluid container or tank and disperses fluid to the fluid receptacles of wheel system 508. System 500 comprises pump device 512 and fluid conduit 514. Pump device 512 pumps fluid through fluid conduit 514 which delivers the fluid to uppermost fluid tank 510); said turbine directly or indirectly transferring rotational force to rotate a generator axle and or function as a motor; said generator providing electricity directly or indirectly to power or operate directly or indirectly force providing devices or additional force providing devices operating said force providing devices (para [0032]: Wheel system 508 comprises a second gear box assembly (not shown but similar to gear box assembly 46) and an electricity generating assembly that is generally the same in function and structure as electricity generating assembly 300 shown in FIG. 3. The aforesaid second gear box assembly of wheel system 508 drives the generator of the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 508; para [0028]: electricity generating assembly 300 which comprises generator 302. Gear box assembly 46 drives generator 302. Thus, rotation of horizontal axle 18 drives gear box assembly 46 which in turn drives generator 302 so as to generate electricity)."

3. Inventor Response: This objection is in response to Claim 3 as written. Mowad does not make any attempt to capture the efficiency gains provided by layered leverage in Maher. Furthermore, Mowad does not attempt to capture the differential when linear force is used to raise a medium and compounding force provided by gravity is used to drop a medium. This objection can be resolved by removing "force providing devices including" so that a pump can't be claimed as a force providing device.

4. Quote: "Claims 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 include the limitation "said force providing device(s) operated by force providing device(s)...to optimize the input output efficiency," which is indefinite, as optimize the input output efficiency does not functionally limit the structure of the apparatus. Therefore, for purposes of this written opinion this limitation is satisfied if the structure of the apparatus includes "force providing device(s) operated by force providing device(s)." Claim 4, as drafted, depends from claim 1, and repeats the limitations set forth in claim 2. For purposes of this determination claim 4 is presumed to depend from independent claim 3. Claim 6, as drafted, depends from claim 1, and repeats the limitations set

forth in claim 2. For purposes of this determination claim 6 is presumed to depend from independent claim 5. Claim 8, as drafted, depends from claim 5, and repeats the limitations set forth in claim 6. For purposes of this determination claim 8 is presumed to depend from independent claim 7. Claims 3 and 5, as drafted, both end with a semi-colon which is presumed to be a period."

4. **Inventor Response:** The claims have been modified to overcome other objections to the extent that this assessment is no longer relevant.

5. Quote: "Regarding claim 4, Mowad discloses Further comprising claim 3, said force providing device(s) operated by force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents to optimize the input output efficiency ((para [0033]: pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump which can be powered by the electricity generated by the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 504; para [0026], [0027]: torque shaft 150 is engaged with gear box assembly 44. As horizontal axle 18 rotates, gear box assembly 44 repetitively moves torque shaft 150 upward and downward...upward and downward movement of torque shaft 150 drives plunger pump 160 and enables plunger pump 160 to pump the fluid from container 50 and into fluid delivery conduit 170)."

5. Inventor Response: This objection is based on a misunderstanding of the claims and or specification in Mowad and Maher. Claim 4 has been integrated into claim 1 in the updated claims. The wording of the previous claim 4 has also been modified as previously described to overcome this objection.

6. Quote: "Regarding claim 5, Mowad discloses a method for constructing an apparatus comprising: obtaining medium container(s) (Fig 8, para 100321: containers 502, 506, 510) and or conduit(s) (Fig 8, para [0032]:conduit 514), a turbine or functional equivalent (Fig 8, pare [0032]: wheel system 508). and force providing devices including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and functional equivalents (Fig 8, para [0032]: pump device 512); ensuring the attachment to a support structure of said force providing device(s), medium container(s) and or conduit(s), and a turbine (Fig 1A, 2, 3; para [0034]: system 500 includes a support structure and support members that support fluid tanks 502, 506 and 510 and wheel systems 504 and 508)."

6. Inventor Response: This objection is to claim 5 as written. Mowad utilizes a wheel as a core component of the apparatus, which is absent from Maher.

Mowad does not make any attempt to capture the efficiency gains provided by layered leverage, as in Maher. Additionally, since the fluid in Mowad does not freefall as in Maher, Mowad does not attempt to capture the differential when linear force is used to raise a medium and compounding force provided by gravity is used to drop a medium. Furthermore, the dependent claim integrating layered leverage is integrated into this claim, even further distinguishing it from Mowad.

7. Quote: "Regarding claim 6, Mowad discloses Further comprising claim 6, force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents, operatively coupled to said force providing device(s), to optimize the input output efficiency (para [0033): pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump which can be powered by the electricity generated by the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 504; para [0026], [0027): torque shaft 150 is engaged with gear box assembly 44. As horizontal axle 18 rotates, gear box assembly 44 repetitively moves torque shaft 150 upward and downward...upward and downward movement of torque shaft 150 drives plunger pump 160 and enables plunger pump 160 to pump the fluid from container 50 and into fluid delivery conduit 170)."

7. **Inventor Response:** Maher claims the use of leverage in every component of Claim 6, Mowad does not claim the use of leverage anywhere in the system, so this objection is based on a misunderstanding of leverage. Furthermore, Maher uses layered leverage. This objection is based on a misunderstanding of Mowad and Maher. Mowad does not make any attempt to capture the efficiency gains provided by layered leverage, as in Maher. Mowad does not even attempt to have hydraulics or functional equivalents operating one or more additional hydraulics or functional equivalents. An "electric pump" as used Mowad is very different from hydraulics, and is completely different from the disclosed critical breakthrough in physics and engineering enabling Maher. This objection can be resolved by removing the sentence segment "force providing device(s) including but not limited", so that a pump can't be claimed as a force providing device.

8. Quote: "Regarding claim 7, Mowad discloses a medium delivery system, with the invention comprising: a means for holding a medium (Fig 1A, 8; pare [0032): tank 502); force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents (Fig 1A, 3, 8; para [0034 Pump device 512; pars [0032]: if pump 512 is a mechanical pump...pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump); said force providing device(s) able to provide for the flow of said medium

(para [0032]: Pump device 512 pumps fluid through fluid conduit 514 which delivers the fluid to uppermost fluid tank 510)."

8. Inventor Response: Mowad does not claim to make use of leverage, an electric pump is entirely different from one powered by leverage, such as hydraulics, as claimed in Maher. Mowad's electric pump directly pumps fluid, while Maher's "force providing device(s)" do not pump fluid. This objection can be resolved by removing the sentence segment "force providing device(s) including but not limited to".

9. Quote: "Regarding claim 8, Mowad discloses Further comprising claim 7, said force providing device(s) operated by force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, or motorized mechanical leverage, to optimize the input output efficiency (para [0033): pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump which can be powered by the electricity generated by the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 504; pare [0026), [0027): torque shaft 150 is engaged with gear box assembly 44. As horizontal axle 18 rotates, gear box assembly 44 repetitively moves torque shaft 150 upward and downward...upward and downward movement of torque shaft 150 drives plunger pump 160 and enables plunger pump 160 to pump the fluid from container 50 and into fluid delivery conduit 170)."

9. Inventor Response: Maher claims the use of leverage in every component of Claim 6, Mowad does not claim the use of leverage anywhere in the system, so this objection is based on a misunderstanding of leverage or a mischaracterization of force providing devices. Furthermore, Maher utilizes the critical enabling breakthrough of layered leverage. This claim can be rewritten to omit reference to "said force providing device(s)" replacing it with a list of specific force providing device"

10. Quote: "Regarding claim 10, Mowad discloses an apparatus comprising: force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents able to operate one or more force providing device(s) including but not limited to hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical leverage, motorized mechanical leverage, and or functional equivalents to improve input output efficiency (para [0033]: pump 512 can be configured as an electric pump which can be powered by the electricity generated by the electricity generating assembly of wheel system 504; para [0026), [0027): torque shaft 150 is engaged with gear box assembly 44. As horizontal axle 18 rotates, gear box assembly 44 repetitively moves torque shaft 150 upward and

downward...upward and downward movement of torque shaft 150 drives plunger pump 160 and enables plunger pump 160 to pump the fluid from container 50 and into fluid delivery conduit 170)."

10. Inventor Response: This objection is based on a fundamental misunderstanding of the engineering behind Mowad and Maher. Maher claims the use of leverage in every component of Claim 6, Mowad does not claim the use of leverage anywhere in the system, so this objection is based on a misunderstanding of leverage or intentional misrepresentation. Furthermore, Maher uses layered leverage. The reference to "force providing device(s)" can be omitted so that a pump can't be considered a "force providing device"

Claim Revisions

I submit changes to the claims, as stated below, in consideration of the preliminary written opinion of the claims, in order to support the novel, inventive, and unanticipated aspects of the invention over all possible prior art.

The invention is based on breakthroughs in physics and engineering previously believed to not be possible, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding movies to a list, then a tremendous breakthrough providing for the world's first self-contained electricity generators and motors must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the magnitude of the financial value and positive social impact of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. Furthermore, prior art cited in some instances is inherently invalidated under the enablement requirement, since it is missing critical components, as I explain in my assessments, prohibiting the functionality of the purported invention. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked by malicious lying idiots through various means regardless of the cost to us all, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

The world has transitioned from only about 6% to 11% clean energy over the last half century, according to a Forbes Magazine chart detailing world energy consumption based on BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2015, while the Washington Post reported, "At this rate, Earth risks sea level rise of 20 to 30 feet, historical analysis shows". Therefore, it is critical to the well being of all life on Earth that the patent be approved, with the strongest possible claim protection, so I can secure the resources, where all others have failed, to combat entrenched interests to ensure the global adoption of the invention, which utilizes commodity components to provide clean energy at a cost of more than ten times less than any prior or proposed alternative.

At the direction of Thomas Jefferson, the United States Constitution instituted patents "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". Independent of the years of incredible sacrifices I've made to my finances, relationships, and health to develop and patent my invention, it critical to provide maximum patent protection for my inventions to show that when a breakthrough occurs, it can be secured and monetized, in order to justify and encourage investment in future innovation, to "promote the progress of science".

Your support will be forever providing a service to every life on Earth.

All previous claims (1-11) are replaced by the following claims:

1. A method performed by an apparatus comprising:

layered leverage in the form of automatically operating hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, and or motorized mechanical leverage operating manually operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, or motorized mechanical leverage;

transferring a transferrable medium, using the force directly or indirectly provided by said layered leverage, to rotate a turbine;

a turbine directly or indirectly transferring rotational force, created by said transferrable medium, to rotate a generator head axle to produce electricity and or function as a motor;

producing net positive electrical and or mechanical output.

2. A medium circulator able to function as a motor and or power an electricity generator, comprising:

a means for holding a transferrable medium;

a turbine or functional equivalent;

layered leverage in the form of automatically operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, and or motorized mechanical leverage able to operate manually operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, or motorized mechanical leverage;

a means to provide for the flow of a medium past said turbine which in turn is able to provide rotational force to an electricity generator axle to produce electricity and or an axle to function as a motor;

the ability to produce net positive electrical and or mechanical output.

3. A method for constructing an apparatus comprising:

obtaining a means for containing a medium;

obtaining a turbine or functional equivalent;

obtaining leverage devices in the form of hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, and or motorized mechanical leverage;

ensuring the attachment to a support structure of said leverage providing devices, said means for containing a medium, and said turbine or functional equivalent;

layering leverage devices in the form of automatically operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, and or motorized mechanical leverage operatively coupled to manually operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, or motorized mechanical leverage. 4. An apparatus comprising:

layered leverage in the form of automatically operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, and or motorized mechanical leverage able to operate manually operable hydraulics, pneumatics, mechanical leverage, or motorized mechanical leverage;

5. A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising:

turning power producing units on and off to meet desired power output, either or both at specific times, or by reading the power consumption meter of one or more units, and if the average power being consumed is above a certain threshold, additional units are turned on, and if power being consumed is below a certain threshold, units are turned off.

Response to the Preliminary Written Opinion of Patent Application Claims and Preliminary Amendment to Patent Application Claims

"To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries".

United States Constitution, Article I, Section VII

To ensure the approval of the referenced patent, I am submitting the following comments and claim amendments in response to the prior art assessment and preliminary written opinion of the claims provided by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in its capacity as the designated International Search Authority.

To external observers of this publicly available filing, I will provide a review of prior inventions that have been cited as most closely related to mine, and summarize the breakthroughs that enable my invention. The written opinion of a patent office assesses not an invention, but a patent's claims, which are short statements that define the novel and inventive aspects of an invention, and the corresponding scope of the legal protection. The prior inventions identified as most closely related to mine, referred to as prior art, were selected by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, through an exhaustive search of resources including international patent databases, academic paper databases, and even Google. Every single objection provided in a written opinion is directed at my patent claims as written, when compared to the prior art, not toward the inventions, and in this case every objection can be resolved with a modification of claims clearly detailing the invention's breakthroughs. I had made the original claims as broad as possible, in order to pull in as much relevant prior art as possible, to make the patent as impervious to attack as possible. It has been reported as standard practice for claims to be initially rejected, and for the claims to then be clarified, in conjunction with the examiner, to overcome objections based on cited prior art, to approve the patent. Therefore, patent issuance simply requires refinement to the claims, and to support independent inventors, it is official written policy of patent offices to draft claims for independent inventors to support patent approval.

To the examiner, the invention is based on technical breakthroughs, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding movies to a list, then a breakthrough must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the value of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

At the direction of Thomas Jefferson, the United States Constitution instituted patents "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". Independent of the years of incredible sacrifices I've made to my finances, relationships, and health to develop and patent my invention, it critical to provide maximum patent protection for my inventions to show that when a breakthrough occurs, it can be secured and monetized, in order to justify and encourage investment in future innovation, to "promote the progress of science".

Jonathan Bannon Maher

Jonathan Bannon Maher

Separation and Playback of Audio Components Jonathan Bannon Maher US/16/624,211 – PCT/US2018/038528

Summary of Selected Novel, Inventive, and Unanticipated Aspects of the Invention Over All Possible Prior Art

The novel and inventive features of the invention include: (1) the separation of audio components into a single file in sequence, (2) a specification identifying the individual audio components in a single audio file that produce a complete composition, (3) the option to playback, individually or together, individual components of the original composition.

The invention is in contrast to all predecessors, which do not allow for the ultimate end user to playback selected individual components of an audio composition. The invention plays an audio output stream to the ultimate end user, and does not produce an output file, which is a fundamental breakthrough in that it allows for the end user to dynamically change the playback of the audio stream, which is a critical novel inventive step, because it gives the power to the end user of the audio composition as to what components of, for example, a song are played back, rather than the person composing the song and outputting it as a file.

Prior Art Citations and Assessments

PCT/US2018/038528 12.09.2018

	INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPOR	International ann		ination No.			
		-	PCT/US 18/38528				
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(8) - G10H 7/00; G10H 7/02 (2018.01) CPC - G10H 1/0033; G10H 7/00; G10H 7/02							
According t	to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both r	ational classification a	nd IPC				
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Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)							
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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched See Search History Document							
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) See Search History Document							
C. DOCU	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT						
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where an	propriate, of the releva	ant passages	Relevant to claim No.			
x	US 2014/0301573 A1 (SCORE MUSIC INTERACTIVE Fig 1, 5, 11, abstract, para [0041]-[0047], [0087], [0105	LIMITED) 09 October 3 5], [0106], [0115]	2014 (09.10.2014)	1-4			
Furthe	er documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	See patent	family annex.				
• Special	categories of cited documents:	"T" later document pu	blished after the interr	national filing date or priority			
 A. document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication of another of another of the stable state and not in conflict with the application but cited to und the principle or theory underlying the invention can file state and not in conflict with the application but cited to und the principle or theory underlying the invention can file state and not in conflict with the application but cited to und the principle or theory underlying the invention can file state and not in conflict with the application but cited to und the principle or theory underlying the invention can file state and not in conflict with the application but cited to und the principle or theory underlying the invention can file state and not in conflict with the application but cited to und the principle or theory underlying the invention can file state and not in conflict with the application but cited to und the principle or theory underlying the invention can file state and not in conflict with the application but cited to und the principle or theory underlying the invention can file state and not in conflict with the application but cited to und the principle or theory underlying the invention can file state and not in conflict with the application date of another cited to und the principle or theory underlying the invention can file state and not in conflict with the application of another cited to und the principle or cannot be considered to involve an in step when the document is taken alone 							
"O" docume means	reason (as specified) int referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art					
"P" docume the prio	nt published prior to the international filing date but later than rity date claimed	"&" document membe	r of the same patent f	àmily			
Date of the a	ictual completion of the international search 018	Date of mailing of the	2 SEP 20	th report 18			
Name and m Mail Stop PC P.O. Box 145 Facsimile Ne	ailing address of the ISA/US T, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents 0, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 0. 571-273-8300	Authorized officer PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 PCT OSP: 571-272-7774	: Lee W. Young				

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 2015)

1. US 2014/0301573 Al (SCORE MUSIC INTERACTIVE LIMITED) 09 October 2014 (09.10.2014) Fig 1, 5, 11, abstract, para [0041-0047], [0087], [0105], [0106], [0115]

The abstract for Score states: "The present invention relates to a computer implemented system and method for generating an audio output file. The method including using one or more processors to perform steps of: receiving audio tracks, each audio track created according to audio parameters; separating each audio track into at least one selectable audio block, each audio block including audio content from a musical instrument involved in creating the audio track; assigning a unique identifier to each audio block; using the unique identifiers to select audio blocks, and generating the audio output by combining the audio blocks. The present invention prevents the use of the same combination of audio blocks in the generation of audio output to ensure that the audio output files generated a sufficiently unique. Also provided are audio file recording, editing and mixing modules enabling a user to have full creative control over mix and other parameters to modify as desired the audio file generated."

There are critical differences between Maher and Score (1) Score generates an output file "by combining the audio blocks", which is the opposite of Maher (2) Maher takes a single input file that contains a single song, not a catalog of unrelated musical components, only components of a single pre-determined composition (3) Maher plays an output stream, and does not produce an output file, which is a fundamental breakthrough in that it allows for the end user to dynamically change the playback of the audio stream, which is a critical novel inventive step because it gives the power to the end user of the audio as to what components of the song are played back, rather than the person composing the song and outputting it as a file.

Original Claims

1. A system for the storage of audio, with the invention comprising: an audio file format that contains audio components in sequence rather than overlapping, or maintains audio components in separate files;

a specification identifying each of said audio components.

2. A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices,

cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising, with the invention comprising:

audio stored as sequential components in a file, or stored in a group of related files;

a character sequence specifying each of said components of an audio file or of each file in said group of related audio files.

A system for playback of audio, with the invention comprising:

an audio file containing components in sequence rather than overlapping, or audio components in separate audio files;

a specification identifying each of said audio components;

computer software that reads said audio, allows for selection of said audio components, and provides integrated playback of selected said audio components.

A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising:

utilizing stored audio components and a stored character string describing said audio components to allow a user to play said audio components individually or together.

3.

4.
Response to Preliminary Written Opinion of the Claims

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY			International application No. PCT/US 18/38528			
						Box No. V Reasoned statement un citations and explanation
1. Statement						
Novelty (N)	Claims	none		YES		
	Claims	1-4	······································	NO		
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	none		VES		
	Claims	1-4		NO		
Industrial annitischility (LA)	Claims	1.4				
industrial applicability (IA)	Industrial applicability (IA) Claims 1-4 Claims none			YES NO		
 Citations and explanations: Claims 1-4 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by US 2014/0301573 A1 to Score Music Interactive Limited (hereinafter 'Score Music'). Regarding claim 1, Score Music discloses a system for the storage of audio (abstract, ".computer implemented system and method for for generating an audio output [fie., "para [0014]/047]), with the system comprising: an audio fie format that contains audio components in sequence rather than overlapping, OR maintains audio components (i.e., "audio block") in segurate files (Fig 1, 5, 11, para [0047], ".sequenced audio data,", para [0105]). Regarding claim 2, Score Music discloses a non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when seculated by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising, with the media (lead tact,", computer implemented system and method for for generating an audio output file, para [0047], ".sequenced audio tack,", computer implemented system and method for for generating an audio cutput file, para [0047], ".sequenced audio tack,", computer implemented system and method for for generating an audio cutput file, para [0047], ".sequenced audio tack,", para [0047], ".sequenced audio data.", para [0105]); a character sequence (la, ", unique identifier") periority gacht of said components of an audio file or of each file in said group of related audio files (Fig 1, 5, 11, para [0044], ".assigning a unique identifier to each audio tock, para [1016], ".unique identifier: , para [0041], ".desting audio components in separate audio tack indicated audio files (Fig 1, 5, 11, para [0044], ".assigning a unique identifier to each audio tock, para [1016], ".unique identifier: FT4-D431- Js, ". Regarding claim 3, Score Music discloses a system for playback of audio (abstract, ".computer implemented system and method for for generating an audio in cutp						

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

PCT/US 18/38528

Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

In claims 1-3, "..the invention.." is recited but lacks antecedent basis in the claims. For purposes of the written opinion this limitation is interpreted as -..the system..-- in claims 1 and 3 and -...the medium..-- in claim 2.

Form PCT/ISA/237 (Box No. VIII) (January 2015)

1. Quote: "Claims 1-4 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by US 2014/0301573 Al to Score Music Interactive Limited (hereinafter Score Music').

Regarding claim 1, Score Music discloses a system for the storage of audio (abstract, "..computer implemented system and method for generating an audio output para [0041] [0047], with the system comprising: an audio file format that contains audio components in sequence rather than overlapping, OR maintains audio components (i.e., "audio blocks") in separate files (Fig 1. 5, 11, para [0043], "..separating each audio track into at least one selectable audio block, each audio block including audio content from a musical instrument..", para [0087]"

1. Inventor Response: This is an gross and possibly intentional misreading of Maher and Score Music. Maher provides almost the exact opposite functionality of Score Music. Score Music only maintains separate audio components prior to integrating them into a single file, or as stated in claim 1 "generating an audio output file by combining the selected audio blocks". The system specified in score music is how music has been produced in studios for decades, mixing multiple audio components into a single output file. Maher provides for the opposite of this, allowing the end user to select the playback of individual components of a given composition, for example a Spotify listener, selecting the playback of only the vocals and guitar of a song.

2. Quote: "...sequenced audio data..", para [0105]); a specification (i.e., "unique identifier") identifying each of said audio components (Fig 1, 5, 11, par [0044]. "...assigning a unique identifier to each audio block..", para [0106])."

2. Inventor Response: Score Music maintains identifiers for audio components prior to outputting them into a single file, at which point they are gone, while Maher maintains identifiers for audio components for the life of the audio. Maher maintains identifiers for the audio components after their mixing has been completed in a studio, allowing the end user to select the playback of individual components of a given composition, for example a Spotify listener, selecting the playback of only the vocals and guitar of a song.

3. Quote: "Regarding claim 2, Score Music discloses a non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising, with the medium (abstract, "...computer implemented system and method for generating an audio output file...", para

[0041]-[0047]) comprising: audio stored as sequential components in a file, OR stored in a group of related files (i.e., "audio blocks") (Fig 1, 5, 11, para [0043], "..separating each audio track into at least one selectable audio block, each audio block including audio content from a musical instrument..", para [0087], "..sequenced audio data..", para [0105]);"

3. Inventor Response:

4. Quote: "a character sequence (i.e., "unique identifier") specifying each of said components of an audio file or of each file in said group of related audio files (Fig 1, 5, 11, para [0044], "..assigning a unique identifier to each audio block..", para [0106], "..unique identifier: FT4-0431- JS..")."

4. Inventor Response: There are critical differences between Maher and Score (1) Maher takes a single input file that contains a single song, not a catalog of unrelated musical components, only components of a single pre-determined composition (1) Maher plays an output stream, and does not produce an output file, which is a fundamental breakthrough in that it allows for the end user to dynamically change the playback of the audio stream, which is a critical novel inventive step because it gives the power to the end user of the audio as to what components of the song are played back, rather than the person composing the song and outputting it as a file.

5. Quote: "Regarding claim 3, Score Music discloses a system for playback of audio (abstract, "...computer implemented system and method for generating an audio output file...", pars [0041]-[0047]), with the system comprising: an audio file containing components in sequence rather than overlapping, OR audio components in separate audio files (Fig 1, 5, 11, para [0043], "...separating each audio track into at least one selectable audio block, each audio block including audio content from a musical instrument...", para [0087], "...sequenced audio data...", para [0105]); a specification (i.e., "unique identifier") identifying each of said audio components (Fig 1, 5, 11, para [0044]), "...assigning a unique identifier to each audio block...", para [0106]); computer software that reads said audio, allowing for selection of said audio components, and provides integrated playback of selected said audio components (Fig 1, 5, 11, para [0041]), "...program instructions...", para [0047], "...generating the audio output by combining the selected audio blocks.")."

5. Response: There are critical differences between Maher and Score (1) Maher takes a single input file that contains a single song, or a group of files containing components of a song, not a catalog of unrelated musical components,

only components of a single pre-determined composition (1) Maher plays an output stream, and does not produce an output file, which is a fundamental breakthrough in that it allows for the end user to dynamically change the playback of the audio stream, which is a critical novel inventive step because it gives the power to the end user of the audio as to what components of the song are played back, rather than the person composing the song and outputting it as a file.

6. Quote: "Regarding claim 4, Score Music discloses a non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method (abstract, "..computer implemented system and method for generating an audio output file..", para [0041] [0047] comprising: utilizing stored audio components ("audio blocks") and a stored character string ("unique identifier") describing said audio components to allow a user to play said audio components individually and together (Fig 1, 5, 11, para [0043], "..separating each audio track into at least one selectable audio block, each audio block including audio content from a musical instrument..", para [0044], '..assigning a unique identifier to each audio block..", para [0047]), "..generating the audio output by combining the selected audio blocks.", para [0106]. "..unique identifier: FT4-0431-JS..", para [0115], "..audio block selection...according to further user preference data received via the user..")."

6. **Inventor Response:** The response to this is the same as the response to claim 3, since claim 4 is a rewriting of claim 3.

Claim Revisions

I submit changes to the claims, as stated below, in consideration of the preliminary written opinion of the claims, in order to support the novel, inventive, and unanticipated aspects of the invention over all possible prior art.

The invention is based on technical breakthroughs, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding movies to a list, then a breakthrough must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the magnitude of the value of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. Furthermore, prior art cited in some instances is inherently invalidated under the enablement requirement, since it is missing critical components, as I explain in my assessments, prohibiting the functionality of the purported invention. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked by malicious lying idiots through various means regardless of the cost to us all, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

At the direction of Thomas Jefferson, the United States Constitution instituted patents "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited

times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". Independent of the years of incredible sacrifices I've made to my finances, relationships, and health to develop and patent my invention, it critical to provide maximum patent protection for my inventions to show that when a breakthrough occurs, it can be secured and monetized, in order to justify and encourage investment in future innovation, to "promote the progress of science".

All previous claims (1-4) are replaced by the following claims:

1. A system for the storage of audio, comprising:

an audio file format that contains audio components in sequence rather than overlapping, or maintains audio components in separate files;

a specification identifying each of said audio components.

2. A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising:

storing audio as sequential components in a file, or in a group of related files;

a character sequence specifying each of said components of an audio file or of each file in said group of related audio files.

3. A system for playback of audio, comprising:

4.

an audio file containing components in sequence rather than overlapping, or audio components in separate audio files;

a specification identifying each of said audio components; computer software that reads said specification, allows for selection of said audio components in specification, and provides integrated playback of selected said audio components.

A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising:

utilizing stored audio components and a stored character string describing said audio components to allow a user to play said audio components individually as well as together.

Response to the Preliminary Written Opinion of Patent Application Claims and Preliminary Amendment to Patent Application Claims

"To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries".

United States Constitution, Article I, Section VII

To ensure the approval of the referenced patent, I am submitting the following comments and claim amendments in response to the prior art assessment and preliminary written opinion of the claims provided by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in its capacity as the designated International Search Authority.

To external observers of this publicly available filing, I will provide a review of prior inventions that have been cited as most closely related to mine, and summarize the breakthroughs that enable my invention. The written opinion of a patent office assesses not an invention, but a patent's claims, which are short statements that define the novel and inventive aspects of an invention, and the corresponding scope of the legal protection. The prior inventions identified as most closely related to mine, referred to as prior art, were selected by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, through an exhaustive search of resources including international patent databases, academic paper databases, and even Google. Every single objection provided in a written opinion is directed at my patent claims as written, when compared to the prior art, not toward the inventions, and in this case every objection can be resolved with a modification of claims clearly detailing the invention's breakthroughs. I had made the original claims as broad as possible, in order to pull in as much relevant prior art as possible, to make the patent as impervious to attack as possible. It has been reported as standard practice for claims to be initially rejected, and for the claims to then be clarified, in conjunction with the examiner, to overcome objections based on cited prior art, to approve the patent. Therefore, patent issuance simply requires refinement to the claims, and to support independent inventors, it is official written policy of patent offices to draft claims for independent inventors to support patent approval.

To the examiner, the invention is based on technical breakthroughs, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding

movies to a list, then a breakthrough must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the value of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

At the direction of Thomas Jefferson, the United States Constitution instituted patents "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". Independent of the years of incredible sacrifices I've made to my finances, relationships, and health to develop and patent my invention, it critical to provide maximum patent protection for my inventions to show that when a breakthrough occurs, it can be secured and monetized, in order to justify and encourage investment in future innovation, to "promote the progress of science".

Jonathan Bannon Maher

Jonathan Bannon Maher

Content Monetization and Development Jonathan Bannon Maher US/16/624,194 – PCT/US2018/38,369

Summary of Selected Novel, Inventive, and Unanticipated Aspects of the Invention Over All Possible Prior Art

The novel, inventive, unanticipated features of the invention include attaching the expected demographics of viewers to individual pieces of content, and then allowing advertisers the ability to target those demographics, rather than the active targeting of users by search keyword provide by search engines, or the passive targeting of users by profile demographic information provided by social media services. This is an extraordinary breakthrough, that provides immense value to society by saving news publishers, by allowing for the same type of demographic targeting provided by major social media services and search engines, by allowing the addition of actual and or expected viewer demographic to individual pieces of content, to provide advertisers dramatically better targeting, with a much higher price paid to publishers, to make news reporting financially sustainable.

Prior Art Citations and Assessments

PCT/US2018/038369 06.12.2018

	INTERNATIONAL OF A DOLL DEPON				
	INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPOR	1	International application No.		
			PCT/US 18/	38369	
A. CLA	SSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER				
IPC(8) -	G06Q 30/00 (2018.01)				
CPC -	G06Q 30/0251, G06Q 30/02, G06Q 30/0277	7, G06Q 30/0255, 0	G06Q 30/0256,	G06Q 30/0241,	
	G06Q 30/0273, G06Q 30/0247, G06Q 30/02	249			
According	to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both n	ational classification a	nd IPC		
B. FIEL	DS SEARCHED				
Minimum do	cumentation searched (classification system followed by	classification symbols)			
See Search H	listory Document				
Documentat	ion searched other than minimum documentation to the ex	tent that such document	s are included in the	fields searched	
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C. DOCU	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT				
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where a	propriate, of the releva	ant passages	Relevant to claim No.	
×	US 2015/0095166 A1 (OPIOLE MEDIA CORPORATIO	N) 02 April 2015 (02 0	4 2015) entire	1-8	
Î^	document, especially para [0050], [0057], [0059], [0062]	2], [0079], [0084], [0172	2]	1-0	
A	US 2013/0080447 A1 (RAMER et al.) 28 March 2013 (28.03.2013), entire doo	cument	1-8	
A	US 2014/0019270 A1 (GOOGLE INC.) 16 January 201	4 (16.01.2014), entire	document	1-8	
A	US 2012/0143713 A1 (DITTUS et al.) 07, June 2012 (07.06.2012), entire document			1-8	
<u> </u>	A 105 2012/0143/13 A1 (011105 et al.) 07 June 2012 (07.06.2012), entire document				
Furthe	er documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	See patent	family annex.		
 Special 	categories of cited documents:	"T" later document pu	blished after the interr	ational filing date or priority	
"A" docume	ent defining the general state of the art which is not considered f narticular relevance	date and not in co the principle or the	onflict with the applic heory underlying the i	ation but cited to understand nvention	
"E" earlier	application or patent but published on or after the international	"X" document of part	icular relevance; the	claimed invention cannot be	
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Facsimile N	o. 571-273-8300	PCT OSP: 571-272-7774	-		

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 2015)

1. US 2015/0095166 Al (ORIOLE MEDIA CORPORATION) 02 April 2015 (02.04.2015), entire document, especially para [0050] [0057] [0059] [0062], [0079], [0084], [0172]

The abstract of Oriole states: "A computer network implemented method and a computer system is provided that improves the effectiveness of buying and selling of online or mobile advertising units. A planning utility is provided for improving the effectiveness of buys of online or mobile media properties, the planning utility including a media buying dashboard. An analyzer is provided, which is part of or linked to the planning utility, which when executed analyzes a series of attributes for each media property, including the one or more qualitative attributes, and receives information regarding the marketing objectives of a buyer, and generates advertising buying recommendations or suggestions, and present these buying recommendations or suggestions, and present these buying recommendation for rating different publishers and their media properties to improve advertising unit buying/selling."

Maher is fundamentally different from Oriole, because Oriole matches advertisements to publishers, while Maher matches advertisements to individual content.

2. US 2013/0080447 Al (RAMER et al.) 28 March 2013 (28.03.2913), entire document

The abstract of Ramer states: "A system for targeting advertising content includes the steps of: (a) receiving respective requests for advertising content corresponding to a plurality of mobile communication facilities operated by a group of users, wherein the plurality includes first and second types of mobile communication facilities with different rendering capabilities; (b) receiving a datum corresponding to the group; (c) selecting from a first and second sponsor respective content based on a relevancy to the datum, wherein each content includes a first and second item requiring respective rendering capabilities; (d) receiving bids from the first and second sponsors; (e) attributing a priority to the content of the first sponsor based upon a determination that a yield associated with the first sponsor is greater than a yield associated with the second sponsor; and (f) transmitting the first and second items of the first sponsor to the first and second types of mobile communication facilities respectively."

Ramer is related to mobile advertising only, and to the receipt of payments from third parties, where advertisements are selected based on which third party is

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paying more, which is different from Maher in that Maher matches advertisements and publishers' individual content based on a range of factors including expected viewer demographic.

3. US 2014/0019270 Al (GOOGLE INC.) 16 January 2014 (16.01.2014), entire document

The abstract of Google states: "A method to control advertising messages directed at a user is provided. Such control might include setting a filter to control advertisements directed at a user. Advertisements are sent to a user based on the filter settings. The user may accept the advertisements. If the user accepts the advertisements, the user is provided with a reward. In addition, a method using a quiz to determine if a user is human or an automated respondent is provided. The user is presented with a quiz. The user is advised of the acceptable manner for responding to the quiz. The user's response to the quiz is received. A determination based on the user's response as to whether the user is a human or an automated respondent is made."

Google provides for an opt-in advertising system where users set advertisement preferences and obtain rewards for viewing advertisements, which is fundamentally different from Maher, which matches advertisements to users without an opt-in, and without the user specifying advertising preferences, but instead through the tagging of content with factors including demographics.

4. US 2012/0143713 Al (DITTUS at al.) 07 June 2012 (07.06.2012), entire document

The abstract of Dittus states: "Systems and methods for facilitating and targeting of online official messages, such as franking messages, to voters within a selected political demographic are presented. In one embodiment, an online franking message system provides targeting of segment of voters based on voter registration records, third party behavioral information, and geographic information. Audience targeting may be accomplished in several ways including: geo-targeting; contextual targeting; behavioral targeting; and site placement. A candidate may deliver an ad in order to influence a select group of people in a particular location. In some embodiments, the ad is delivered by dropping and later reading a tracking cookie that associates the voter's browser with political demographic information without including personal identifiable information."

Dittus targets individuals based on the individual's known demographic information, which is fundamentally different from Maher in that Maher targets advertising to content based on assumed demographic information of the viewer.

Original Claims

1. A system for targeted advertising, with the invention comprising: content and advertisements in formats including but not limited to text, image, audio, video, and animation; associating actual or expected audience demographic information with said content; associating targeted audience demographic information with said advertisement; matching said advertisements to said content based on said demographic targeting of said advertisement and actual or expected demographics of said content audience. 2. Claim 1 further comprising: providing the ability to enable or disable presentation of said advertisement on individual and or groups of said content. 3. Claim 1 further comprising: providing the ability to set the bid of said advertisement presented with individual and or groups of said content. 4. A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: storing contents and advertisements in formats including but not limited to text, image, audio, video, and animation; associating actual or expected demographic data with said contents; associating targeted demographic data with said advertisements; matching said advertisements to said contents based on the demographic targeting of said advertisements and the actual or expected audience demographics of said contents.

- 5. Claim 4 further comprising: providing the ability to enable or disable presentation of said advertisement with said content.
- 6. Claim 4 further comprising: providing the ability to set the bid to present said advertisement with said individual and or groups of content.

- 7. A system for content development, with the invention comprising: displaying current advertisers requested content targeting, individually and or in aggregate, to allow for development of profitable content.
- 8. A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising:

displaying current advertisers requested content targeting, individually and or in aggregate, to allow for development of profitable content.

Response the Preliminary Written Opinion of the Claims

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE						
			International application No.			
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY		PCT/US 18/38369				
Box No. V	Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43 <i>bis</i> .1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement					
1. Statement						
Novelty	(N)	Claims	NONE		YES	
		Claims	1-8		NO	
	(10)	Claims	NONE		VES	
Inventiv	ve step (18)	Claims	1-8		NO	
		Clums				
Industri	al applicability (IA)	Claims	1-8		YES	
		Claims	NONE		NO	
 Citations a Claims 1-8 lack n "Oriole"). Regarding claim - formats including principally CPM, regardless of the in relation to diffei expected audienc targeting tool that environmental tar information with s fulfilment by a pail latitud/longitude targeting of said a participate in this para [0172]). Regarding claim 3 groups of said co may be provided Regarding claim 3 content (The reve portion of the plur media property as Regarding claim 3 content (The reve portion of the plur media property as Regarding claim 4 executed by one contents and adv set out in this disk improve buys/sell present invention [0050]); associatii consumer targetii consumer targetii advertisements a this auction and v Regarding claim 4 (Exposing unsold 	Claims NONE NO 2. Citations and explanations: Claims 1-8 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by US 2015/0095166 A1 to Oriole Media Corporation (hereinafter "Oriole"). Regarding claim 1, Oriole discloses a system for targeted advertising, with the invention comprising: content and advertisements in formats including but not limited to text, image, audio, video, and animation (It is noted that the examples set out in this disclosure discuss principally CPM, however, a skilled reader will understand that the present invention may be used to introle the advertising media asset used (such as video or display advertising); and further that the present invention may be used in relation to different cost models and biddable units e.g. for CPM as well as for CPA and CPC, para [0050]); associating actual or expected audience demographic information with said content (It one aspect, the present invention provides an intelligent consumer targeting tool that provides batter targeting of consumers by optionally using demographic targeting dia on the first time, using environmental targeting base exerver (as not all ad servers support all Uppeo I targeting of and onexpaper would be able to transpect of avarating-for example some ad server support largeting of aid advertisement and actual or expected durgers of targeting of next and lence demographic targeting dia divertisement and excut or expected durgers of targeting of add content methods and using the able to win up to 10 m impressions as its audience (A National newspaper would be able to aparticipate in this auction and would be able to win up to 10 m impressions as its audience demographic to a starget graphic target addition. Texperity divide and or groups of said content targeting of add contisement invention, para [0052]). Regarding claim 3, Oriole discloses providi					
Regarding claim 6, Oriole discloses providing the ability to set the bid to present said advertisement with said individual and or groups of content (The reverse auction component provides for the processing of at least one bid by the at least one publisher to allocate at least a portion of the plurality of advertising Impressions of a respective one of the at least one advertising campaign to the at least one digital media property associated with the at least one publisher, para [0059]).						
		(cont	inued in the Supplemental Box)			
1						

Form PCT/ISA/237 (Box No. V) (January 2015)

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.

PCT/US 18/38369

Supplemental Box

In case the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient. Continuation of: Box V, item 2. Citations and explanations:

Regarding claim 7, Oriole discloses a system for content development, with the invention comprising: displaying current advertisers requested content targeting, individually and or in aggregate, to allow for development of profitable content (In one aspect, the reverse auction utility (16) (also referred to as a reverse auction component or RA system) is configured to aggregate publisher inventory and buys of buyers into a single, powerful marketplace, as explained below, para [0084]).

Regarding claim 8, Oriole discloses a non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: displaying current advertisers requested content targeting, individually and or in aggregate, to allow for development of profitable content (In one aspect, the reverse auction utility (16) (also referred to as a reverse auction component or RA system) is configured to aggregate publisher inventory and buys of buyers into a single, powerful marketplace, as explained below, para [0084]).

Claims 1-8 have industrial applicability as defined by PCT Article 33(4), because the subject matter can be made or used in industry.

Form PCT/ISA/237 (Supplemental Box) (January 2015)

1. Quote: "Claims 1-8 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by US 2015/0095166 Al to Oriole Media Corporation (hereinafter "Oriole").

Regarding claim 1, Oriole discloses a system for targeted advertising, with the invention comprising: content and advertisements in formats including but not limited to text, image, audio, video, and animation (It is noted that the examples set out in this disclosure discuss principally CPM, however, a skilled reader will understand that the present invention may be used to improve buys/sells of advertising regardless of the advertising media asset used (such as video or display advertising); and further that the present invention may be used in relation to different cost models and biddable units e.g. for CPM as well as for CPA and CPC. para [0050]; associating actual or expected audience demographic information with said content (In one aspect, the present invention provides an intelligent consumer targeting tool that provides better targeting of consumers by optionally using demographic targeting and also, for the first time, using environmental targeting based on qualitative attributes of publisher content, para [0057]): associating targeted audience demographic information with said advertisement (This includes the intended audience, the type of targeting (if any) required which may require fulfilment by a particular ad server (as not all ad servers support all types of targeting-for example some ad servers support latitude/longitude targeting and others do not), para [0079]); matching said advertisements to said content based on said demographic targeting of said advertisement and actual or expected demographics of said content audience (A National newspaper would be able to participate in this auction and would be able to win up to 10 m impressions as its audience matches the distribution of the required buy. para [0172])"

1. Inventor Response: Maher is fundamentally different from Oriole, as well as based on an extraordinary breakthrough, because Oriole matches advertisements to publishers, while Maher matches advertisements specifying demographic targeting to individual content by factors including the contents' expected viewer demographics. The selected statement, "This includes the intended audience, the type of targeting", is taken completely out of context, and is immediately preceded by "invites are made based on the type of campaign and the type of publisher". This is completely unrelated to Maher, and is one step from taking individual words and connecting them together into a Frankenstein to create the perception of a slightly similar invention. This opinion is an extremely dishonest attempt by whoever reviewed my patent to make an extraordinary breakthrough seem anticipated. 2. Quote: "Regarding claim 2, Oriole discloses providing the ability to enable or disable presentation of said advertisement on individual and or groups of said content (Exposing unsold inventory and dynamically pricing the secondary sales channel may be a selling strategy which may be provided for by the system of the present invention, para [0062])."

2. Inventor Response: Oriole is further differentiated from Maher in that Oriole is restricted to displaying unsold publishers (digital media properties), not content, and a publisher of content, such as the local newspaper, is completely different from individual pieces of content, such as a news article, while Maher covers all pieces of individual content, and not publishers.

3. Quote: "Regarding claim 3, Oriole discloses providing the ability to set the bid of said advertisement presented with individual and or groups of said content (The reverse auction component provides for the processing of at least one bid by the at least one publisher to allocate at least a portion of the plurality of advertising impressions of a respective one of the at least one advertising campaign to the at least one digital media property associated with the at least one publisher, para [0059])."

3. Inventor Response: Oriole seeks to guarantee at least one advertisement and one publisher are matched. This is different from Maher, which displays all content and allows bids to be set on individual content. For example, a manufacture of a prostate cancer drug, may bid ten times more than anyone else to place their ad on a recent article about prostate cancer.

4. Quote: "Regarding claim 4, Oriole discloses a non-transitory computerreadable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: storing contents and advertisements in formats including but not limited to text, image, audio, video, and animation (It is noted that the examples set out in this disclosure discuss principally GPM, however, a skilled reader will understand that the present invention may be used to improve buys/sells of advertising regardless of the advertising media asset used (such as video or display advertising); and further that the present invention may be used in relation to different cost models and biddable units e.g. for CPM as well as for CPA and CPC. para [0050]; associating actual or expected demographic data with said contents (In one aspect, the present invention provides an intelligent consumer targeting toot that provides better targeting of consumers by optionally using demographic targeting and also, for the first time, using environmental targeting based on qualitative attributes of publisher content, para [0057]): associating targeted demographic data with said advertisements (This includes the intended audience."

4. **Inventor Response:** This claim is a rewriting of claim 1, and so the same response applies. However, this claim is being deleted due to an inability to pay additional claim fees prior to the due date.

5. Quote: "the type of targeting (if any) required which may require fulfilment by a particular ad server (as not all ad servers support all types of targeting-for example some ad servers support latitude/longitude targeting and others do not), para [0079]); matching said advertisements to said contents based on the demographic targeting of said advertisements and the actual or expected audience demographics of said contents (A National newspaper would be able to participate in this auction and would be able to win up to 10 m impressions as its audience matches the distribution of the required buy. para [0172])."

5. Inventor Response: Oriole's claim is to allow advertisements to have targeting specified on them, however that is not claimed as a novel or inventive aspect of Maher. The breakthrough in Maher is tagging individual content with demographics. Oriole is wholly unrelated to the breakthrough in Maher, and Oriole is being contorted and intentionally misrepresented again to make it seem like it contains or anticipates related ideas but doesn't.

6. Quote: "Regarding claim 5. Oriole discloses providing the ability to enable or disable presentation of said advertisement with said content (Exposing unsold inventory and dynamically pricing the secondary sales channel may be a selling strategy which may be provided for by the system of the present invention, para [0062])."

6. **Inventor Response:** Oriole is restricted to displaying unsold publishers (digital media properties) not content, a publisher of content is completely different from individual pieces of content, while Maher covers display on individual content not publishers.

7. Quote: "Regarding claim 6, Oriole discloses providing the ability to set the bid to present said advertisement with said individual and or groups of content (The reverse auction component provides for the processing of at least one bid by the at least one publisher to allocate at least a portion of the plurality of advertising Impressions of a respective one of the at least one advertising campaign to the at

least one digital media property associated with the at cast one publisher, para [0059])."

7. **Inventor Response:** Oriole is restricted to displaying unsold publishers (digital media properties) not content, a publisher of content is completely different from individual pieces of content, while Maher covers all content and not publishers.

8. Quote: "Regarding claim 7, Oriole discloses a system for content development, with the invention comprising: displaying current advertisers requested content targeting, individually and or in aggregate, to allow for development of profitable content (In one aspect, the reverse auction utility (16) (also referred to as a reverse auction component or RA system) is configured to aggregate publisher inventory and buys of buyers into a single, powerful marketplace, as explained below, para [0084])."

8. Inventor Response: Maher allows for publishers to directly see extremely specific details of current demand for content specifications by advertisers, including desired content keywords and demographics, so that they can develop content corresponding to specific advertiser preferences. This is completely different from Oriole, which does not display to publishers what content targeting has been requested by buyers. This critical breakthrough further allows for organizations such as news publishers to become financially sustainable.

9. Quote: "Regarding claim 8, Oriole discloses a non-transitory computerreadable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices. cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: displaying current advertisers requested content targeting, individually and or in aggregate, to allow for development of profitable content (In one aspect. the reverse auction utility (16) (also referred to as a reverse auction component or RA system) is configured to aggregate publisher inventory and buys of buyers into a single, powerful marketplace, as explained below, pars [0084])."

9. Inventor Response: This claim is a rewriting of Claim 7, and the same response applies.

Claim Revisions

I submit changes to the claims, as stated below, in consideration of the preliminary written opinion of the claims, in order to support the novel, inventive, and unanticipated aspects of the invention over all possible prior art.

The invention is based on technical breakthroughs, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding movies to a list, then a breakthrough must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the magnitude of the value of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked by malicious lying idiots through various means regardless of the cost to us all, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims - submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

At the direction of Thomas Jefferson, the United States Constitution instituted patents "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". Independent of the years of incredible sacrifices I've made to my finances, relationships, and health to develop and patent my invention, it critical to

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provide maximum patent protection for my inventions to show that when a breakthrough occurs, it can be secured and monetized, in order to justify and encourage investment in future innovation, to "promote the progress of science".

All previous claims (1-8) are replaced by the following claims:

1. A system for targeted advertising, comprising:

content and advertisements in formats including but not limited to text, image, audio, video, and animation;

associating audience demographic and or expected audience demographic information with said content;

associating said advertisement with targeted audience demographic information;

matching said advertisements to said content based on said demographic targeting of said advertisement and actual or expected demographics of said content audience;

2. Claim 1 further comprising:

providing the ability to enable or disable presentation of said advertisement on individual content.

3. Claim 1 further comprising:

providing the ability to set the bid of said advertisement presented with individual content.

4. A system for content development, comprising:

displaying current advertisers requested content targeting, individually and or in aggregate, to inform the development of profitable content.

Response to Preliminary Written Opinion of Patent Application Claims and Preliminary Amendment to the Patent Application Claims

"To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries".

United States Constitution, Article I, Section VII

To ensure the approval of the referenced patent, I am submitting the following comments and claim amendments in response to the prior art assessment and preliminary written opinion of the claims provided by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in its capacity as the designated International Search Authority.

To external observers of this publicly available filing, I will provide a review of prior inventions that have been cited as most closely related to mine, and summarize the breakthroughs that enable my invention. The written opinion of a patent office assesses not an invention, but a patent's claims, which are short statements that define the novel and inventive aspects of an invention, and the corresponding scope of the legal protection. The prior inventions identified as most closely related to mine, referred to as prior art, were selected by the United States Patent and Trademark Office, through an exhaustive search of resources including international patent databases, academic paper databases, and even Google. Every single objection provided in a written opinion is directed at my patent claims as written, when compared to the prior art, not toward the inventions, and in this case every objection can be resolved with a modification of claims clearly detailing the invention's breakthroughs. I had made the original claims as broad as possible, in order to pull in as much relevant prior art as possible, to make the patent as impervious to attack as possible. It has been reported as standard practice for claims to be initially rejected, and for the claims to then be clarified, in conjunction with the examiner, to overcome objections based on cited prior art, to approve the patent. Therefore, patent issuance simply requires refinement to the claims, and to support independent inventors, it is official written policy of patent offices to draft claims for independent inventors to support patent approval.

To the examiner, the invention is based on technical breakthroughs, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding

movies to a list, then a breakthrough must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the value of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

At the direction of Thomas Jefferson, the United States Constitution instituted patents "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". Independent of the years of incredible sacrifices I've made to my finances, relationships, and health to develop and patent my invention, it critical to provide maximum patent protection for my inventions to show that when a breakthrough occurs, it can be secured and monetized, in order to justify and encourage investment in future innovation, to "promote the progress of science".

Jonathan Bannon Maher

Jonathan Bannon Maher

Simplified Development of Computer Applications Jonathan Bannon Maher US/16/624,204 – PCT/US2018/038377

Summary of Selected Novel, Inventive, and Unanticipated Aspects of the Invention Over All Possible Prior Art

The novel, inventive, unanticipated features of the invention include: (1) a template from which a user interface, including various elements, can be extracted, and then implemented as specified through a separate plain text file written in non-technical language, to display a complete interface to the end user, (2) data structures created automatically to support the user interface components specified in the nontechnical plain text file, and (3) the ability to extend the standard functionality the system provides all user interface components, through creating standard computer code that may be executed when the user interface components are executed.

Prior Art Citations and Assessments

PCT/US2018/038377 10.09.2018

	INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPOR	т [International appli	ication No.		
			PCT/US 18/	/38377		
A. CLA IPC(8) - CPC -	SSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER G06F 3/00 (2018.01) G06F 9/4443, G06F 8/38, G06F 3/0481, G 17/211, G06F 17/227, G06F 17/218, G06F	06F 8/34, G06F 9/ 17/24, G05B 2219	45512, G06F 17 9/23258	7/2247, G06F		
According	o International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both	national classification a	nd IPC			
B. FIEL	DS SEARCHED					
Minimum do See Search F	cumentation searched (classification system followed by listory Document	classification symbols)				
Documentati See Search I	ion searched other than minimum documentation to the ex History Document	stent that such documents	s are included in the	fields searched		
Electronic da See Search I	ta base consulted during the international search (name of fistory Document	of data base and, where p	racticable, search ter	rms used)		
C. DOCU	MENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT					
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where a	ppropriate, of the releva	ant passages	Relevant to claim No.		
×	US 2012/0066588 A1 (Tokunaga) 15 March 2012 (15. [0006], [0074]-[0097], [0102], [0105], [0108], [0133], [0	03.2012), entire docum 173]-[0175], [0191], [01	ent especially para 92], [0196], [0197]	1-4		
A	US 2014/0245132 A1 (Schultz et al.) 28 August 2014	1-4				
A	US 2013/0159892 A1 (Suraj et al.) 20 June 2013 (20.06.2013), entire document			1-4		
Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.						
 Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention 						
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be onsidered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone						
cited to special "O" docume	cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other					
"P" docume the prio	nt published prior to the international filing date but later than rity date claimed	being obvious to a "&" document membe	a person skilled in the r of the same patent f	ant amily		
Date of the a 10 August 2	Date of the actual completion of the international search Date of mailing of the international search report 10 August 2018 10 SEP 2018					
Name and m Mail Stop PC	ailing address of the ISA/US T, Attn: ISA/US, Commissioner for Patents	Authorized officer	: Lee W. Young			
P.O. Box 145 Facsimile N	0, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 0. 571-273-8300	PCT Helpdesk: 571-272-4300 PCT OSP: 571-272-7774)			

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (January 2015)

1. US 2012/0066588 Al (Tokunaga) 15 March 2012 (15.03.2012). entire document especially pars [0006], [0074], [0097], [0102], [0105], [0108], [0133], [0173], [0175], [0191], [0192], [0196], [0197] 1.4 1.4 1-4

The abstract of Tokunga states: "A layout determination method is provided in which, if arrangement information of areas laid out on a predetermined page satisfies a condition set for the predetermined page, a distance between objects arranged on a page different from the predetermined page is changed and a relayout process is carried out."

Tokunga is fundamentally different from Maher, because Tokunga is related to dynamically changing the display of the layout of an existing page, while Maher does not dynamically change the display of the layout of any page, since that is done by the software that displays the page. Maher instead allows the developer to choose which template objects to display, rather than how those objects are displayed.

2. US 2014/0245132 Al (Schultz el al.) 28 August 2014 (28.08.2014). entire document

The abstract of Schultz states: "Users create document templates using a first user interface. Users generate content files related to the templates. The templates and document files are combined to create documents."

Schultz provides for one or more template(s) of which all of the content, and all of the template, are integrated to create output, without the option of excluding template components. This is in contrast to Maher, which allows a user to specify components from a template, which may or may not be used in across the user interface, and content to insert into specified components, where any component may be integrated any number of times, as specified in the content, and components that aren't mentioned are not displayed in the user interface.

3. US 2013/0159892 Al (Suraj et ai.) 20 June 2013 (20.06.2013)

The abstract of Suraj states: "An authoring and configuration interface for the creation and management of mobile-optimized web app-templates to publish functional programs or applications represented by icons to mobile websites without the need to understand or access computer code. Creation and modification of app-templates is managed non-technically through an app studio that also allows management of design themes and styling. Each app-template uses content and

data and is configured non-technically through a series of specific properties relevant to the particular app-template's functionality."

Suraj provides a specialized interface for template creation, while Maher does not. Maher provides for a template, and a content file which may specify which components of the template the content should be integrated into, both of which may be entirely created and managed through a standard text editor.

Original Claims

1. A system providing for computer application user interface creation, in contrast to current methods utilizing one template per screen rather than per application, with the invention comprising:

a user interface template containing reuseable individual user interface component templates;

application settings, which may include including menu items and data store location and credentials;

application content, able to specify template components the content should be integrated into, where content may be composed of one or more components including text, a referenced data file, a data store query;

integrating said application settings and said application content into said application template and displaying the result to the user.

2. A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising:

a memory which is able to store a series of characters including template information, content information, and data in a structured format;

a memory controller which combines said template and said content along with any associated data stored in memory;

a display which is operatively connected to said memory for displaying the integration of said template, said content and any associated data.

3. A system providing computerized processing of the submitted computer data, in contrast to current methods requiring pre-defined structures, with the improvement comprising:

a data submission processor that accepts the submission of data, and optionally emails said data, optionally passes said data to another data processor, and optionally records said data to a data store including automatically creating if none exists a data store structure comprised of submitted fields, or adjusting said data structure to add new submitted fields, and adding the new data record.

4. A machine for processing input from a user interface comprising: a memory that is able to store data structures and associated records consisting of characters, and add fields to said data structures in memory if they are submitted by the user and don't already exist, and is able to add a data record to memory.

Response to the Preliminary Written Opinion of the Claims

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHOR		FTHE	International application No.		
		GAUTHORITY	PCT/US 18/38377		
Box No. V	Reasoned statement ur citations and explanati	ider Rule 43 <i>1</i> ons supporti	bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, ng such statement	inventive step or industrial applic	ability;
1. Statement					
Novelt	(N)	Claims	NONE		VES
		Claims	1-4		NO
Inventi	ve step (IS)	Claims	1_4		YES
		Claims	1-4		NO
Industr	ial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-4		YES
		Claims	NONE		NO
Regarding claim to current methoo comprising: a use (0191), (0192), (0 store location (pa integrated into, w (0191), [0192), [0 application setting Regarding claim executed by one which is able to s (0196), [0197)), c format (para [007 stored in memory template, said co Regarding claim methods requiring processor that ac (para [0074]), opl	1, Tokunaga teaches a s 1, Tokunaga teaches a s 1, terministry of the second second 196], (D197)); application 196], (D197)), a reference 196], (D197)), a reference 196], (D197)), a reference 2, Tokunaga teaches a r or more processing devi- tore a series of characte ontent information (para 7), (D194], (D203)); a me (para (D086), (D109)); a ntent and any associated 3, Tokunaga teaches sys- g pre-defined structures cepts the submission of ionally passes said data	system providi per screen rat taining reusea is settings, whi edentials; app mposed of one ed data file (pi content into sa non-transitory ces, cause the rs including te [0105], [0108, mory controlle display which d data (para [0 (para [0006], data (para [0 data (para [0 to another da	ng for computer application user ini ther than per application (para [007) bble individual user interface compo- ch may include including menu item iocation content, able to specify tem a or more components including tex ara [0084], [0191], [0249]), a data s id application template and displayi computer-readable recording medii a one or more processing devices to implate information (para [0105], [0], [0133], [0173]-[0175], [0191], [019 or which combines said template an is operatively connected to said mi 1096], [0249]). g computerized processing of the st (0079], [0095]-[0097], [0102]), with 1 [05], [0173]-[0175], [0191], [0192], [0173]-[0175], [0117], [0192], [0192], [0173]-[0175], [0117], [0191], [0192],	terface creation (para [0077], [0078]) 9], [0095]-[0097], [0102]), with the im- ment templates (para [0105], [0173]- is (para [0092], [0190], [0192], [0284] plate components the content should the content should the content should the para [0105], [0108], [0133], [0173] tore query (para [0086]); integrating ing the result to the user (para [0096]) im holding stored instructions, which o implement a method comprising: a 108], [0133], [0173]-[0175], [0191], [0 22], [0196], [0197]), and data in a stru- d said content along with any associ- emory for displaying the integration of improvement comprising: a data (0196], [0197]), and optionally emails and optionally records said data to a	, in contrast vention [0175],) and data d be -[0175], said], [0249]). when memory D192], uctured ated data of said o current submission s aid data data store
including automa [0105], [0108], [0 para [0084], [010 Regarding claim data structures and and add fields to [0108], [0133], [0	tically creating if none es 133], [0173]-[0175], [019 5], [0108], [0133], [0173] 4, Tokunaga teaches a r nd associated records co said data structures in m 173]-[0175], [0191], [019	kists a data sto (1], [0192], [01 -[0175], [0191 nachine for pronsisting of ch nemory if they (2], [0196], [01	ore structure comprised of submitter 96], (0197]), or adjusting said data), (0192], (0196], (0197]), and addir ocessing input from a user interface aracters (para (0105), (0108), (0133 are submitted by the user and don' 97]), and is able to add a data reco	d fields (abstract; para [0016], [0084] structure to add new submitted fields og the new data record (para [0084], e comprising: a memory that is able t 9, [0173]-[0175], [0191], [0192], [019 t already exist (abstract; para [0084] rd to memory (para [0084], [0107]).	, [0100], s (abstract; [0107]). o store 6], [0197]), , [0105],
Claims 1-4 have i	industrial applicability as	defined by P(CT Article 33(4), because the subje	ct matter can be made or used in ind	ustry.

Form PCT/ISA/237 (Box No. V) (January 2015)

1. Quote: "Claims 1-4 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by US 2012/0066588 Al (Tokunaga).

Regarding claim 1, Tokunaga teaches a system providing for computer application user interface creation (para [0077], [0078)), in contrast to current methods utilizing one template per screen rather than per application (para [0079], [0095]-[0097], [0102]),"

1. Inventor Response: This is not true, as Tokunga's makes no reference to excluding components from the template, which if anticipated would have already been anticipated and included, since the breakthrough provides such great value. The only reference to not including a component is in [0102] showing an example screen which may or may not include an icon, but makes no reference to that option being specified by the user in the content file, which is a novel and inventive aspect of Maher.

2. Quote: "with the invention comprising: a user interface template containing reuseable individual user interface component templates (para [0105], [0173], [0175], [0191], [0192], [0196], [0197]); application settings, which may include including menu items (pars [0092], [0190], [0192], [0284]) and data store location (pars [0191). [0249)) and credentials; application content, able to specify template components the content should be integrated into, where content may be composed of one or more components including text (para [0105], [010], [0133], [0173]-[0175], [0191], [0192], [0196], [0197]), a referenced data file (para [0084], [0191], [0249]), a data store query (para [0086]);"

2. Inventor Response: Tokunga makes no reference to a data file that contains a data set, only a condition expression [0191]. Tokunga makes no reference to a data store query as claimed apparently in reference to [0086] (a data store stores data and a query is a standardized language for accessing the data in the data store), or to adding a data store query inside of a content file that specifies the template item for the data store query to be integrated into. If these breakthroughs could have been anticipated, they would have already been included since they provide such great value. These breakthroughs in Maher allow for a new level of flexibility and ease in application design.

3. Quote: "integrating said application settings and said application content into said application template and displaying the result to the user (pare [0096], [0249])."

3. Inventor Response: Tokunga [0096] and [0249] do not reference integrating application settings into the end result provided to the user. The written opinion continuously adds non existent ideas in prior art from my invention to the prior art, which is dishonest.

4. Quote: "Regarding claim 2. Tokunaga teaches a non-transitory computerreadable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method comprising: a memory which is able to store a series of characters including template information (para [0105], [0108], [0133]. [0173], [0175], [0191], [0192], [0196], [0197]), content information (pare [0105], [0108], [0133]), [0173], [0175], [0191], [0192], [0196], [0197]), and data in a structured format (para [0077], [0194]). [0203]; a memory controller which combines said template and said content along with any associated data stored in memory (para [0086], [0109]); a display which is operatively connected to said memory for displaying the integration of said template, said content and any associated data (para [0096], [0249])."

4. **Response:** Tokunga is related to dynamically changing the layout of an existing page, which is fundamentally different from Maher which does not dynamically change the layout of any page, since that is done by the software that displays the page. Maher instead allows the developer to choose which objects from the layout to display, rather than how those objects are displayed.

5. Quote: "Regarding claim 3, Tokunaga teaches system providing computerized processing of the submitted computer data, in contrast to current methods requiring pre-defined structures (para [0006], [0079], [0095]-[0097], [0102]), with the improvement comprising: a data submission processor that accepts the submission of data (para [0105], [0173]-[0175], [0191], [0192], [0196], [0197]). and optionally emails said data (para [0074])"

5. **Response:** Paragraph [0074] does not have anything to do with sending through email form data submitted by the user, specifically the only reference to email is receiving the computer code for the software application: "the layout editing application program 121 may be loaded into the host computer 101 from... an e-mail communication". Furthermore, the processing of submitted form data in Maher, is done by adding and modifying data store structures to support submitted data fields, of which there is no reference to in Tokunga, and is an extraordinary technical breakthrough in flexibility provided by Maher. The stated objection is a lie that is completely made up, indisputably revealing a desire to write anything necessary to diminish the claims.

6. Quote: "optionally passes said data to another data processor (para [0075], [0114]), and optionally records said data to a data store including automatically creating if none exists a data store structure comprised of submitted fields (abstract: para [0016], [0084], [0100], [0105], [0108], [0133], [0173], [0175], [0191], [0192], [0196], [0197]). or adjusting said data structure to add new submitted fields (abstract; para [0084], [0105], [0108], 10133). [0173]-[0175], [0191], [0192]. [0196], [0197]). and adding the new data record (para [0084], [0107]). Regarding claim 4, Tokunaga teaches a machine for processing input from a user interface comprising: a memory that is able to store data structures and associated records consisting of characters (para [0105], [0108]. [0133]. [0173], [0175], [0191], [0194], [019], [0197]). and add fields to said data structures in memory if they are submitted by the user and don't already exist (abstract; para [0084], [0105], [0108], [0133], [0173], [0175], [0191], [0133], [0173], [0175], [0191), [0192], [0196]. [0197]), and is able to add a data record to memory (para [0084], [0107])."

6. **Inventor Response:** Tokunga is related to dynamically changing the layout of an existing page, which is fundamentally different from Maher which does not dynamically change the layout of any page, since that is done by the software that displays the page. Maher instead allows the developer to choose which objects from the layout to display, rather than how those objects are displayed.
Claim Revisions

I submit changes to the claims, as stated below, in consideration of the preliminary written opinion of the claims, in order to support the novel, inventive, and unanticipated aspects of the invention over all possible prior art.

The invention is based on technical breakthroughs, and therefore it is not possible for the invention to be more novel, more inventive, and more unanticipated. When patents are issued for obvious technical systems, such as Amazon's patent for single click purchasing, and Netflix's patent for adding movies to a list, then a breakthrough must be provided the strongest possible patent protection. Given the magnitude of the value of the breakthroughs, if any prior art could have provided any anticipation, then it would have done so. Furthermore, prior art cited in some instances is inherently invalidated under the enablement requirement, since it is missing critical components, as I explain in my assessments, prohibiting the functionality of the purported invention. At issue are the claims as written, some of which may lack adequate specificity and detail to overcome the claims in all cited prior art. Given I am an independent inventor, and that I expect my patents will be attacked by malicious lying idiots through various means regardless of the cost to us all, I will greatly appreciate the examiner – utilizing the clarifications provided by my response to preliminary written opinion and proposed modified claims – submitting claim amendments as necessary for approval, written to overcome all prior art, covering the novel and inventive aspects of the inventions and subject matter, while ensuring the amended claims submitted are as broad and legally impenetrable as possible. I submit this request in accordance with the USPTO Manual of Patent Examining Procedure section 707.07(j) which states "When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and, when possible, should offer a definite suggestion for correction... When, during the examination of a pro se application it becomes apparent to the examiner that there is patentable subject matter disclosed in the application, the examiner should draft one or more claims for the applicant and indicate in his or her action that such claims would be allowed if incorporated in the application by amendment."

At the direction of Thomas Jefferson, the United States Constitution instituted patents "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited

times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". Independent of the years of incredible sacrifices I've made to my finances, relationships, and health to develop and patent my invention, it critical to provide maximum patent protection for my inventions to show that when a breakthrough occurs, it can be secured and monetized, in order to justify and encourage investment in future innovation, to "promote the progress of science".

All previous claims (1-4) are replaced by the following claims:

2.

3.

1. A system providing for computer application user interface creation, in contrast to current methods utilizing one template per screen rather than per application, comprising:

a user interface template containing reuseable individual user interface component templates;

application settings, which may include including menu items and data store location and credentials;

application content, able to specify template components the content should be integrated into, where content may be composed of one or more components including text, a referenced data file, a data store query;

integrating said application settings and said application content into said application template and displaying the result to the user.

A non-transitory computer-readable recording medium holding stored instructions, which when executed by one or more processing devices, cause the one or more processing devices to implement a method, comprising:

a memory which is able to store a series of characters including template information, content information, and data in a structured format;

a memory controller which combines said template and said content along with any associated data stored in memory, with the template and content integrated in a manner defined in the content;

a display which is operatively connected to said memory for displaying the integration of said template, said content and any associated said data.

A system providing computerized processing of the submitted computer data, in contrast to current methods requiring pre-defined structures, with the improvement comprising:

a data submission processor that accepts the submission of data, and optionally emails said data, optionally passes said data to another data processor, and optionally records said data to a data store including automatically creating if none exists a data store structure comprised of submitted fields, or adjusting said data structure to add new submitted fields, and adding the new data record. 4. A machine for processing input from a user interface comprising: a memory that is able to store data structures and associated records consisting of characters, and adds data structures and data fields to said data structures in memory if they are submitted by the user and don't already exist, and is able to add a data record to memory.