U.S. Patent Sheet 33 of 51

These little pictures are clipped from patents filed in the early 1990's on a tablet cellular communications platform with touch screen -- Steve Jobs copied from here (& from some additional matter he saw, all in 2003).

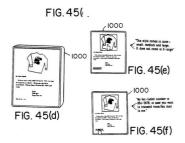




FIG. 46(a)



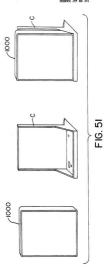
FIG. 46(b)

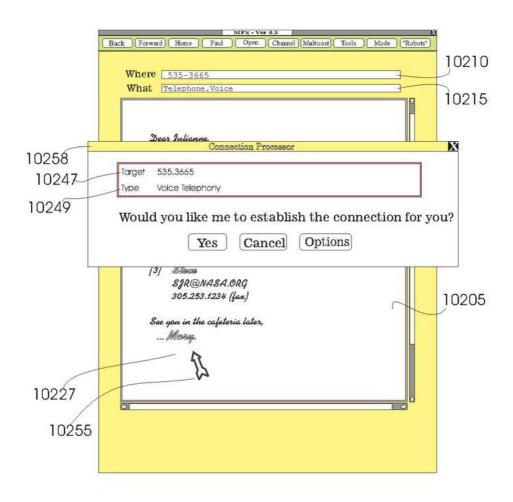


FIG. 46(c)



FIG. 46(d)





The unified browser is at the core of the tablet computer operating system, and allows it to operate as a mobile Network Computer with advanced (unified) communications capabilities.

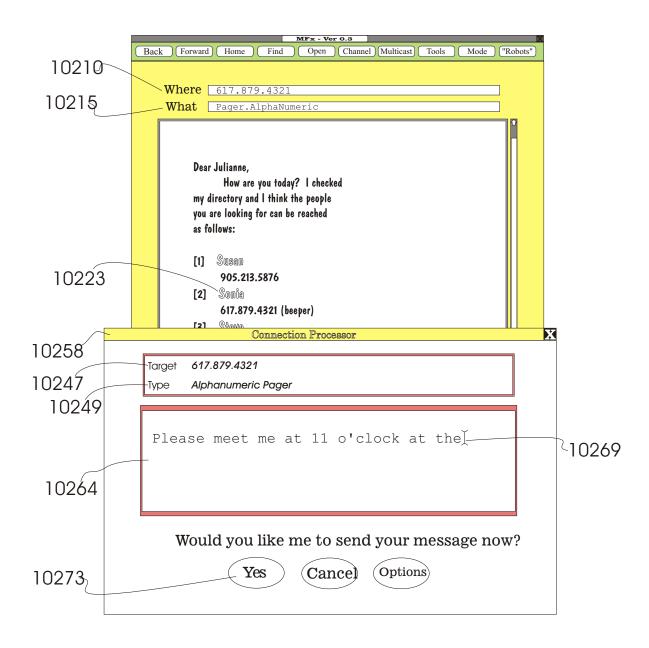
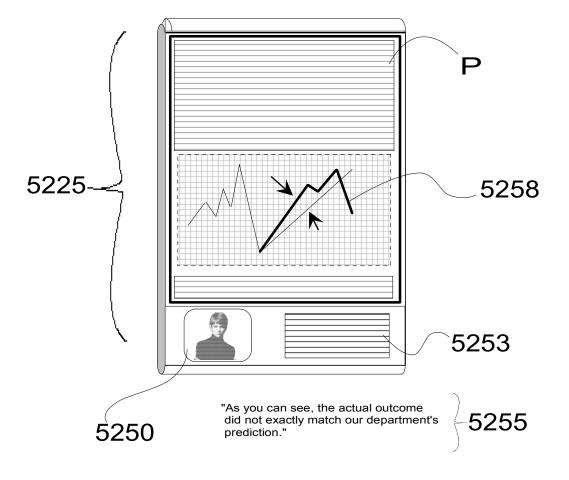


Figure 81



The entire "front surface" is the imaging element of the tablet device. All of the objects depicted in figure appear on the same page of that imaging element. For example, the video sequence is "on the page", not in some separate display screen at the bottom.

In the little picture on the next page is Apple's prize NYC store. The skyscraper immediately on the right of the glass cube entrance to the Apple store, are the NYC offices of Weil Gotshal & Manges. The store was built after Steve Jobs bribed them to help him. It was Weil Gotshal & Manges that helped file the very patents that Steve Jobs is copying from.





Jobs: 'Apple is Reinventing the Phone'

(01.09.07)





By Cade Metz

<u>SAN FRANCISCO</u>—This time, the rumors came true. On Tuesday morning, with his keynote address at the <u>Mac World</u>

<u>Conference & Expo</u> in downtown San Francisco, <u>Apple CEO</u> <u>Steve Jobs</u> took the wraps off <u>iPhone</u>, a new-age smartphone with 3.5-inch touch-screen.

Jobs billed the device as three products in one: "a widescreen iPod with touch controls, a revolutionary mobile phone, and a breakthrough Internet communications device."

"Today Apple is reinventing the phone," Jobs said. (") 've waited two and a half years for this.") The rub is that the iPhone won't ship until June. A 4-GB version will be priced at \$499, an 8-GB version at \$599.

Running Mac OS X and designed to sync with the Apple iTunes software running on your PC, iPhone makes calls, plays music and widescreen video, takes photos via a built-in 2-megapixel camera, sends and receives email, browses full-sized Web-pages, taps into Google Maps, runs Apple Widgets, manages contacts, and more. But the highlight of the device is surely the breathtakingly agile on-screen controls, which are used with an index finger—not a stylus.

Make sure you read phone guru Sascha Segan's take on the new phone. Why just Cingular, Apple? Why?

Jobs also unveiled Apple TV, a set-top box that shuttles music, video, and photos from home computers running Apple iTunes and plays them on big-screen televisions. Priced at \$299, Apple TV includes a 40-GB hard drive, the ability to play 720p high-def video, and support for all major WiFi standards: 802.11b, g, and n. Apple will take orders for Apple TV starting today, and the first units will ship in February.

SLIDESHOW (40)



Slideshow | All Shots

In the weeks prior to the show, the ever-active Apple rumor mill suggested that the company would unveil two major products: the long-awaited iPod cell phone and something the press was calling iTV. Jobs and Apple came through in each case, dropping the old iTV codename in favor of Apple TV.

"...waited 2 and a half years" from what? From what event?
Steve Jobs saw the iPhone's design in 2003, and all Apple iPhone patents
"coincidentally" date to 2004 and later.

With its touch-screen controls, the new iPhone actually exceeded expectations. After formally unveiling AppleTV, Jobs told the gathered Apple faithful that he was about to unveil *three* revolutionary devices that would rock the industry in much the same way the original Macintosh did in 1984 and the original iPod did in 2001. Within minutes, however, he wowed the crowds by explaining that those three devices—the "widescreen iPod with touch controls," the "revolutionary mobile phone," and the "breakthrough Internet communications device"—had actually been rolled into one: the iPhone.

Despite its slim profile—it measures 11.6 mm thick—the iPhone offers a 3.5-inch, 160 pixels-per-inch widescreen display that can be viewed vertically or in landscape format. Below the display, there's a single button that takes you back to the device's "home page". And there's a ring/silent switch and a volume control. But, otherwise, all controls are on-screen. The device uses a patented technology called MultiTouch that responds to finger movements. There is no stylus.

To avoid inadvertent input, the device includes a proximity sensor, designed to recognize when a finger is close to the screen. There's an accelerometer that automatically shifts from the screen from vertical to landscape format—or vice versa—when you swivel the device. And an ambient-light sensor automatically adjusts screen brightness based on how much light in the room. In Jobs' words, the device's "killer app" is making calls. In addition to standard cell calls, it handles conference calls and visual voicemail. The device is a quad-band GSM? phone, and Apple's cellular network partner is Cingular.

With broadband Internet access, the device can also behave like a mini-PC. Offering a Safari Internet browser, it can view Web pages in full. It works with the Google Maps service, providing real-time directions to addresses across the world. It sends and receives email (with Yahoo! providing free "push" email to the phone. And it runs Apple Widgets, such as a real-time stock ticker.

The iPhone includes a built-in 2-megapixel camera, and of course, it can be used as an iPod, even playing video in landscape widescreen format.

Who owns the iPhone trademark?

Cisco has previously said that it owns the iPhone trademark.

A quick survey of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office's (USPTO) web site shows that there are in fact 9 instances of "iPhone" as a registered trademark. It also shows that Cisco has actually owned the iPhone brand since 2000, when it purchased Infogear, another internet appliance company. According to the USPTO's web site, Infogear was originally granted the iPhone trademark in 1997.

According to Lynne Beresford, the USPTO's Commissioner for Trademarks, there have been multiple examples in the past of different companies claiming ownership of the same trademark.

"In those cases, the rights have to be sorted out or negotiated," Beresford said in December. This can be done privately or in court, she said.

"Who was first? Whose claims are superior? All of these considerations go into determining the rightful owner of a trademark," said Beresford. "When you apply a test based on consumer confusion, normally the court takes into account all the facts and elements."

Editor's Note: This story was updated at 11:47 AM with more iPhone details. Additional reporting by Bryan Gardiner.



Huge swaths of Apple's patent portfolio are un-enforceable due to "fraud on the Patent Office". This is precisely why rivals can clone the iPhone with Apple keeping completely silent. Apple was famously relentless in protecting the Macintosh? Here, Apple cannot, since they themselves stole the design for the iPhone and are engaging in massive fraud and SEC fraud in the process.

http://www.engadgetmobile.com/2008/05/30/the-iphone-patent-steven-p-jobs-inventor/

information from its readers. Instead Engadget has been tirelessly heerleading the iPhone & iPad over comparable products from Apple rivals

The iPhone patent: Steven P. Jobs, inventor

by Chris Ziegler, posted May 30th 2008 at 3:33AM

(19) United States

Inventors:

- (12) Patent Application Publication (10) Pub. No.: US 2008/0122796 A1 Jobs et al.

 - (43) Pub. Date: May 29, 2008
- (54) TOUCH SCREEN DEVICE, METHOD, AND GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE FOR DETERMINING COMMANDS BY APPLYING HEURISTICS

Correspondence Address: MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP/ APPLE COMPUTER INC. 2 PALO ALTO SQUARE, 3000 EL CAMINO REAL

ALL iPhone related

patent filings

"coincidentally"

date to after 2004

-- which is after

90 Steve Jobs saw the

copying from.

digg

PALO ALTO, CA 94306

Steven P. Jobs, Pao Alto, CA (US); Scott Forstall, Mountain View, CA (US); Greg Christie, San Jose, CA (US); Stephen O. Lemay, San Francisco, CA (US); Scott Herz,

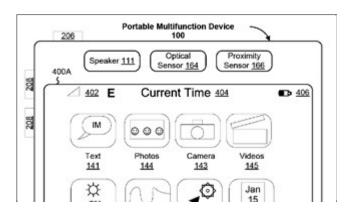
(21) Appl. No.: 11/850,635 (22) Filed: Sep. 5, 2007

Related U.S. Application Data

The US Patent and Trademark Office has revealed a mammoth document that can only be described as The iPhone Patent, a 371-page spectacular that covers Apple's handheld multi-touch UI paradigm in excruciating detail. Many of the mocked-up screen shots depicted in the paperwork are dead ringers for screens that we're well acquainted with in the production phone, while others represent ideas that either haven't finished cooking or eventually found their way into the Cupertino circular file (follow the break for a picture of a home screen with dedicated "Blog" and dictionary apps, for instance). The application also

mentions "modules" for video conferencing, GPS, and other currently non-existent (though widely expected) functionality. And in case there's any doubt over who was responsible for this compendium of legalese, industrial design, and technical diagrams, one only need look at the header of page 1:) "Jobs et al." Yep, Steve himself wasn't the least bit shy about taking credit atop an entire column of company A-listers for inventing the iPhone's trademark user interface, which we're guessing came about from a mix of equal parts truth, eqo, and ass-kissing from the legal department down the hall. Seriously though, if you're Scott Forstall down there at number two on the Inventors list, what are you going to do -- go boardroom showdown all John Sculley-style?

[Via Cellpassion]





(19) United States

(12) Patent Application Publication (10) Pub. No.: US 2008/0174570 A1 Jobs et al.

TOUCH SCREEN DEVICE, METHOD, AND GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE FOR **DETERMINING COMMANDS BY APPLYING** HEURISTICS

(75) Inventors:

Every patent application includes an "Oath of Inventorship" made under penalty of perjury. This is a perjured patent filing.

Steven P. Jobs, Palo Alto, CA (US); Scott Forstall, Mountain View, CA (US); Greg Christie, San Jose, CA (US); Stephen O. Lemay, San Francisco, CA (US); Scott Herz, San Jose, CA (US); Marcel Van Os, San Francisco, CA (US); Bas Ording, San Francisco, CA (US); Gregory Novick, Santa Clara, CA (US); Wayne C. Westerman, San Francisco, CA (US); Imran Chaudhri, San Francisco, CA (US); Patrick Lee Corrman, Menlo Park, CA (US); Kenneth Kocienda, Sunnyvale, CA (US); Nitin K. Ganatra, San Jose, CA (US); Freddy Allen Anzures, San Francisco, CA (US); Jeremy A. Wyld, San Jose, CA (US); Jeffrey Bush, San Jose, CA (US); Michael Matas, San Francisco, CA (US); Paul D. Marcos, Los Altos, CA (US); Charles J. Pisula, San Jose, CA (US); Virgil Scott King, Mountain View, CA (US); Chris Blumenberg, San Francisco, CA (US); Francisco Ryan Tolmasky, Cupertino, CA (US); Richard Williamson, Los Gatos, CA (US): Andre M.J. Boule, Sunnyvale, CA (US); Henri C. Lamiraux, San Carlos, CA (US)

Correspondence Address:

MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP/ APPLE 2 PALO ALTO SQUARE, 3000 EL CAMINO

REAL PALO ALTO, CA 94306 Assignee: **Apple Inc.**, Cupertino, CA (US)

Jul. 24, 2008

Appl. No.: 12/101,832

(43) Pub. Date:

(22) Filed: Apr. 11, 2008

Related U.S. Application Data

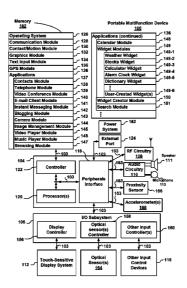
- Continuation of application No. 11/850,635, filed on (63)Sep. 5, 2007.
- Provisional application No. 60/937,991, filed on Jun. 29, 2007, provisional application No. 60/937,993, filed on Jun. 29, 2007, provisional application No. 60/879,469, filed on Jan. 8, 2007, provisional application No. 60/879,253, filed on Jan. 7, 2007, provisional application No. 60/824,769, filed on Sep. 6, 2006.

Publication Classification

Int. Cl. (51)G06F 3/041 (2006.01)

(57)ABSTRACT

A computer-implemented method for use in conjunction with a computing device with a touch screen display comprises: detecting one or more finger contacts with the touch screen display, applying one or more heuristics to the one or more finger contacts to determine a command for the device, and processing the command. The one or more heuristics comprise: a heuristic for determining that the one or more finger contacts correspond to a one-dimensional vertical screen scrolling command, a heuristic for determining that the one or more finger contacts correspond to a two-dimensional screen translation command, and a heuristic for determining that the one or more finger contacts correspond to a command to transition from displaying a respective item in a set of items to displaying a next item in the set of items.



Blog

Reviews

Articles

Podcast

Forum

iPhone Accessories Store

Search the iPhone Blog

Patent-Watch: Steven Jobs, Architect of the iPhone

Posted on Saturday, May 31, 2008 by Rene Ritchie

Share and Save: 🗗 🖫 🕾

File Under:General; Tags: architect, patent-watch, patents-pending, Steve Jobs, the matrix

Including the Jobsitect in iPhone-related photoshops, while grotesquely predictable, remains transcendently jocular...



Another day, another Apple patent. (This one's a biggie, the whole iPhone enchilada.) Current functionality and future potentials (web clips? blogging app?) all rolled into one monstrous document, and all sitting beneath the top-tiered name of Steve Jobs. Yup. (According the US Patent Office, El Jobso was the architect of the iPhone.) And you know what that means!

[Carrier signal intercept...]

Upon first inspection, while preposterous, it remains equally irrefutable that recent filings, previously unrevealed but now extricated from the plethora of Apple applied patents, demonstrate undeniably, if indefensibly, that no mere hardware engineer, software programmer, or industrial designer envisioned the integral experience of multiple touch-based interface melded to gloss-black glass and immaculate aluminum. (No. Only the One, Steven P. Jobs, through systematic application of unparalleled will, was and remains sole and primary architect of the harmonious singularity that is iPhone.)

[Signal terminated...]

Hit the read link for the usual diagrams and verbiage.

Read

Your	Fmai

Chapter 2000 Duty of Disclosure

	2000.01	Introduction
	2001 Duty	y of Disclosure, Candor, and Good Faith
	2001.01	Who Has Duty To Disclose
	2001.03	Γο Whom Duty of Disclosure Is Owed
	2001.04 I	Information Under 37 CFR 1.56(a)
	2001.05	Materiality Under 37 CFR 1.56(b)
	2001.06	Sources of Information
	2001.06(a)	Prior Art Cited in Related Foreign Applications
	2001.06(b)	Information Relating to or From Copending United
		States Patent Applications
	2001.06(c)	Information From Related Litigation
	2001.06(d)	Information Relating to Claims Copied From a
		Patent
2002 Disclosure — By Whom and How Made		
	2002.01 I	By Whom Made
	2002.02	Must be in Writing
	2003 Disc	losure — When Made
	2003.01 I	Disclosure After Patent Is Granted
	2004 Aids	s to Compliance With Duty of Disclosure
	2005 Com	parison to Requirement for Information
		ce Handling of Duty of Disclosure/Inequitable
Conduct Issues		
		sue Applications Involving Issues of Fraud,
	Ineq	uitable Conduct, and/or Violation of Duty of

2012.01 Collateral Estoppel

Disclosure

2013 Protests Involving Issues of Fraud, Inequitable Conduct, and/or Violation of Duty of Disclosure

2014 Duty of Disclosure in Reexamination Proceedings

2016 Fraud, Inequitable Conduct, or Violation of Duty of Disclosure Affects All Claims

2022.05 Determination of "Error Without Any Deceptive Intention"

2000.01 Introduction [R-2]

This Chapter deals with the duties owed toward the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office by the inventor and every other individual who is substantively involved in the preparation or prosecution of the application and who is associated with the inventor or the inventor's assignee. These duties, of candor and good faith and disclosure, have been codified in 37 CFR 1.56, as promulgated pursuant to carrying out the duties of the *>Director< under Sections 2, 3, 131, and 132 of Title 35 of the United States Code.

2001 Duty of Disclosure, Candor, and Good Faith

37 CFR 1.56. Duty to disclose information material to patentability.

(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective

patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§ 1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

- (1) Prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and
- (2) The closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.
- (b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and
- (1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a *prima facie* case of unpatentability of a claim; or
- (2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:
- $\mbox{(i)} \quad \mbox{Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on} \\ \mbox{by the Office, or} \\ \mbox{}$
 - (ii) Asserting an argument of patentability.

A *prima facie* case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish a contrary conclusion of patentability.

- (c) Individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application within the meaning of this section are:
 - (1) Each inventor named in the application;
- (2) Each attorney or agent who prepares or prosecutes the application; and
- (3) Every other person who is substantively involved in the preparation or prosecution of the application and who is associated with the inventor, with the assignee or with anyone to whom there is an obligation to assign the application.

2000-1 Rev. 2, May 2004

is suspended or excluded under this subpart or removed under § 10.11(b) shall not be entitled to practice before the Office.

[Added 50 FR 5175, Feb. 6, 1985, effective Mar. 8, 1985]

§ 10.16 - 10.17 [Reserved]

§ 10.18 Signature and certificate for correspondence filed in the Patent and Trademark Office.

- (a) For all documents filed in the Office in patent, trademark, and other non-patent matters, except for correspondence that is required to be signed by the applicant or party, each piece of correspondence filed by a practitioner in the Patent and Trademark Office must bear a signature by such practitioner complying with the provisions of § 1.4(d), § 1.4(e), or § 2.193(c)(1) of this chapter.
- (b) By presenting to the Office (whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating) any paper, the party presenting such paper, whether a practitioner or non-practitioner, is certifying that—
- (1) All statements made therein of the party's own knowledge are true, all statements made therein on information and belief are believed to be true, and all statements made therein are made with the knowledge that whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the Patent and Trademark Office, knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be subject to the penalties set forth under 18 U.S.C. 1001, and that violations of this paragraph may jeopardize the validity of the application or document, or the validity or enforceability of any patent, trademark registration, or certificate resulting therefrom; and
- (2) To the best of the party's knowledge, information and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances, that —
- (i) The paper is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass someone or

to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of prosecution before the Office;

- (ii) The claims and other legal contentions therein are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law;
- (iii) The allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and
- (iv) The denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence, or if specifically so identified, are reasonably based on a lack of information or belief.
- (c) Violations of paragraph (b)(1) of this section by a practitioner or non-practitioner may jeopardize the validity of the application or document, or the validity or enforceability of any patent, trademark registration, or certificate resulting therefrom. Violations of any of paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section are, after notice and reasonable opportunity to respond, subject to such sanctions as deemed appropriate by the Commissioner, or the Commissioner's designee, which may include, but are not limited to, any combination of —
- (1) Holding certain facts to have been established;
 - (2) Returning papers;
- (3) Precluding a party from filing a paper, or presenting or contesting an issue;
 - (4) Imposing a monetary sanction;
- (5) Requiring a terminal disclaimer for the period of the delay; or
- (6) Terminating the proceedings in the Patent and Trademark Office.
- (d) Any practitioner violating the provisions of this section may also be subject to disciplinary action. See § 10.23(c)(15).

[Added 50 FR 5175, Feb. 6, 1985, effective Mar. 8, 1985; para. (a) revised, 58 FR 54494, Oct. 22, 1993, effective Nov. 22, 1993; paras. (a) & (b) revised, paras. (c) & (d) added, 62 FR 53131, Oct. 10, 1997, effective Dec. 1, 1997; para. (a) revised, 69 FR 56481, Sept. 21, 2004, effective Oct. 21, 2004]

R-233 November 2007