



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/413,072	01/23/2017	Saad Ahmad	IDC-11614US03	3243
24374	7590	10/26/2018	EXAMINER	
VOLPE AND KOENIG, P.C.			DECKER, CASSANDRA L	
DEPT. ICC			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
UNITED PLAZA			2466	
30 SOUTH 17TH STREET			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			10/26/2018	ELECTRONIC

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

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

eoffice@volpe-koenig.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/413,072	Applicant(s) Ahmad, Saad	
	Examiner CASSANDRA L DECKER	Art Unit 2466	AIA Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 June 2018.
☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on ____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2,8-12,14-17 and 19-20 is/are pending in the application.
5a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2,8-12,14-17 and 19-20 is/are rejected.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 9) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

- 10) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some** c) ☐ None of the:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This Office action is in response to the amendment filed 28 June 2018. Claims 1, 2, 8-12, 14-17, 19, and 20 are pending in this application.

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1, 2, 8, 11, 12, 15-17, and 20 is/are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yu et al. (US 2011/0098043) in view of Pirzada et al. (US 2006/0073847) and Hakola et al. (US 2013/0013926).

For Claim 1, Yu teaches a method for establishing a wireless local area network (WLAN) proximity service (ProSe) connectivity between a first WLAN ProSe capable wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) and a second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see Figure 6, paragraph 84: WTRUs establish D2D connection), the method comprising:

receiving a request from the first WLAN ProSe capable WTRU to establish a WLAN ProSe connection to the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, the request including at least an identification of the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see paragraphs 71, 82, and 89); and

transmitting a configuration message with configuration information associated with the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, wherein the configuration information includes: a frequency or channel number and timing information (see paragraphs 74, 83, and 91).

Yu as applied above is not explicit as to, but Pirzada teaches the configuration information including a WLAN ID of the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU , a medium access control (MAC) ID of the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, a frequency or channel number, a beacon interval, and timing information (see paragraphs 28, 29: parameters for configuration process; paragraph 24: device to device, 802.11).

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include parameters as in Pirzada when implementing the method of Yu. One of ordinary skill would have been able to do so with the reasonably predictable result of using known parameters to establish direct links in a known type of network.

Though Yu teaches the configuration message being at least an implicit indication to establish the WLAN ProSe connection (see paragraphs 74, 83, 91: allocation of resources to be used is at least an implicit indication to establish a connection using the resources), the references as applied above are not explicit as to, but Hakola teaches the configuration message with configuration information associated with the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU being an indication to establish the WLAN ProSe connection (see paragraphs 36, 42).

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide an indication as in Hakola when switching to a ProSe connection in the system of Yu and Pirzada. The motivation would be to ensure that the ProSe connection is established at an appropriate time.

For Claim 2, Yu teaches the method, further comprising: determining WLAN ProSe capabilities of the first WLAN ProSe capable WTRU and the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see paragraphs 85, 87 and 95, 97: D2D registration by WTRUs is an indication of capabilities).

For Claims 11 and 16, Yu teaches a method and a first WLAN ProSe capable wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU), comprising a receiver and transmitter (see paragraph 40) for establishing direct wireless local area network (WLAN) proximity service (ProSe) connectivity with a second WLAN

ProSe capable WTRU (see Figure 6, paragraph 84: WTRUs establish D2D connection), the method comprising:

transmitting a request from the first WLAN ProSe capable WTRU to establish a WLAN ProSe connection with the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, the request including at least an identification of the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see paragraphs 71, 82, and 89);

receiving a configuration message with configuration information that is associated with the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, wherein the configuration information includes at least a frequency or channel number and timing information (see paragraphs 74, 83, and 91); and

establishing a direct WLAN ProSe connection with the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU based on the configuration message (see paragraph 83, Figure 5 item 550; paragraph 91, Figure 6 item 656).

Yu as applied above is not explicit as to, but Pirzada teaches the configuration information including at least a WLAN ID of the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, a medium access control (MAC) ID of the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, a frequency or channel number, a beacon interval, and timing information (see paragraphs 28, 29: parameters for configuration process; paragraph 24: device to device, 802.11).

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include parameters as in Pirzada when implementing the method of Yu. One of ordinary skill would have been able to do so with the reasonably predictable result of using known parameters to establish direct links in a known type of network.

Though Yu teaches the configuration message being at least an implicit indication to establish the WLAN ProSe connection (see paragraphs 74, 83, 91: allocation of resources to be used is at least an implicit indication to establish a connection using the resources), the references as applied above are not explicit as to, but Hakola teaches the configuration message with configuration information

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.