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Vorys, Sater, S 909 Fannin St.	eymour and Pease LLP		ANTISKAY, BR	IAN MICHAEL
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DETAILED ACTION

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

The present application, filed on or after March 16, 2013, is being examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA. Claims 1-2, 4-6, and 23-39 are currently pending. Claims 7-22 were canceled, and claims 29-39 are withdrawn by original presentation (see below).

Election/Restrictions

Newly submitted claims 29-39 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons: they would have been included as Group IV if presented originally, and would have been withdrawn for the same reason as they include the same technical features (conductive substrate, layer of conductive particles, a supporting layer, and an electrical connector) as claim1 of Group I (confirmed in the Remarks on 08/14/2024).

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 29-39 withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

To preserve a right to petition, the reply to this action must distinctly and specifically point out supposed errors in the restriction requirement. Otherwise, the election shall be treated as a final election without traverse. Traversal must be timely. Failure to timely traverse the requirement will result in the loss of right to petition under 37 CFR 1.144. If claims are subsequently added, applicant must indicate which of the subsequently added claims are readable upon the elected invention.

Should applicant traverse on the ground that the inventions are not patentably

distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record

showing the inventions to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is

the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable

over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C.

103 or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112(b): (b) CONCLUSION.—The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor regards as the invention.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph: The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(b) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor (or for applications subject to pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, the applicant), regards as the invention.

Claim 24 recites that the first conductive coating covers more of the electrically conductive particles than the second conductive coating, however the first coating is the coating mentioned in claim 1, which is the portion of the conductive particle already. The conductive particle is made of a ceramic coating with conductive material (the first coating as redefined in claim 24). The part that is unclear is how can the first conductive coating cover more of the conductive particle when it is already part of the conductive

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particle. It is assumed that in line two, the "electrically conductive particles" should probably be "the ceramic particles".

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.

Claim 1-2, 6, 23-24, and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Hatakeyama et al. US Publication 2017/0323698 (hereinafter Hatakeyama) in view of Dietz et al. US Publication 2004/0204658 (hereinafter Dietz) and in further view of Derry WO 2017/112394 (hereinafter Derry).

Regarding claim 1, Hatakeyama discloses an electrode comprising: an electrically conductive substrate with a first major surface and a second major surface (2); a discontinuous layer of electrically conductive particles (elements 4 as per Figures 1-2) wherein at least some of the electrically conductive particles are in contact with the second major surface of the conductive substrate (Figures 1-2) and wherein the electrically conductive particles comprise ceramic particles includes a conductive coating ([0086] which details both silica and quartz); a supporting layer with a first major surface and a second major surface (5), where the first major surface of the supporting layer is in contact with the second major surface of the electrically conductive substrate (Figures' 1-2, elements 2, 5), and the supporting layer envelopes the electrically conductive particles such that the at least one part of at least one of the supporting layer (Figures 1-2 at elements 4-5), but is silent on the particles being pointed for penetration as well as the electrical connector.

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