

EXHIBIT M



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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
11/778,466	07/16/2007	Moon-Sang JEONG	0201-0055	1475
68103	7590	05/27/2009	EXAMINER	
Jefferson IP Law, LLP 1730 M Street, NW Suite 807 Washington, DC 20036			TO, JENNIFER N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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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.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 11/778,466	Applicant(s) JEONG, MOON-SANG	
	Examiner JENNIFER N. TO	Art Unit 2195	

-- 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 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, 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 16 April 2009.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) 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

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) 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).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

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).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:

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) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>03/09/2009</u> .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20 are pending for examination.
2. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory

double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 1, 9, 17 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 13 of U.S. Patent No. 7526558. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the differences are minor encompass replacement of the recitation of the limitations in the claims and it appears to be substantially the same or in some instance obvious over one another. For example, the recited steps of generating a music play object in a standby mode, providing an interface for music play object, selecting the MP3 mode, selecting and playing a music file, switching from the MP3 mode to the standby mode while the music file continues, displaying an indication that the music file is being played in the standby mode, selecting and performing at least one function from the standby mode while the playing of the music file is continues, and continues to display the indication that the music files is being played while performing the selected function of claims 1, 9, 17 of the instant application are obvious over the steps as recited in claim 13 of the U.S. Patent No. 7526558.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-2, 6-10, 14-18, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over KOKUBO (U.S. Patent 7,123,945), in view of SENPUKU (U.S. Patent Publication 2005/0083642), in view of HEUMESSER (U.S. Publication No. 2005/0097506), and further in view of ROBERTSON (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0067308).

7. KOKUBO, SENPUKU, and ROBERTSON were cited in the previous office action.

8. As to claim 1, KOKUBO teaches a multi-tasking method in a pocket-sized mobile communication device including a MP3 playing capability, the multi-tasking method comprising: providing an interface for music play by the music background play object (col. 12, lines 44-47; col. 13, lines 4-10); selecting an MP3 mode in the pocket-sized mobile communication device (an audio screen is displayed on the main display unit, reproduction processing of audio data is carried out / the audio player software is active) (col. 12, lines 44-47; col. 13, lines 4-10); selecting and playing a music file in the pocket-sized mobile communication device in MP3 mode (via the audio screen to the audio

player allowing the user to listening to music) (col. 12, lines 44-47; col. 13, lines 4-10); and switching the pocket-sized mobile communication device from the MP3 mode (audio player mode) to another application (switch to telephone call software / other application software via the input / call keys) (col. 13, lines 10-22; col. 13, lines 23-41); displaying an indication that the music file is being played (via displaying the music icon on the sub-display and moving the display of the music application / music player / task such that the main display / other application / other task is executed on the main display) (col. 13, lines 4-22; col. 9, line 57 – col. 10, line 19; col. 10, lines 54-62); selecting and performing at least one function of the communication device while the playing of the music file continues (via continuing to play the music file in the sub-display while the new task / application executes in the main display) (col. 13, lines 4-22; col. 9, line 57 – col. 10, line 19; col. 10, lines 54-62); and continuing to display the indication that the music file is being played while performing the selected function (via the display of the icon of the music file) (col. 14, lines 16-30). Although KOKUBO teaches that applications are parallel executed and switched from the main display to the sub-display, KOKUBO does not explicitly detail that the switching to the sub-display, displays the standby state / mode, e.g. the standby screen.

9. SENPUKU teaches a mobile communication device that executes a plurality of applications and allows for a) parallel execution of a plurality of applications (pg. 6, paragraph 0105) and b) switching between applications wherein when the sub-display is open the application currently executing on the main display is displayed in sub-display

(pg. 6, paragraph 0090). SENPUKU further details that when the sub-display is closed, the active screen on the display is continued execution while the other executing applications are continued in the background (pg. 6, paragraph 0105). SENPUKU outlines that parallel execution of applications allow for the content displayed on the main display to not have a relation to the contents of the sub display, thereby being independent application execution (pg. 6, paragraph 0106), and details wherein when the sub-display is shown, the applications on the main display are displayed on the sub-display and a standby screen is shown on the main display (pg. 7, paragraph 0110; fig. 18). Official Notice is taken in that it is well known in the art that applications are invoked for execution from the desktop / menu of the standby screen and since the two displayed contents do not need to have any relation, e.g. independent application execution, the application executing / moved on / to the sub-display does not have any relation to the application that is potentially invoked in the main display. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the combination of references allow for the switching from the MP3 mode to a standby mode while the playing of the music file continues since playing music files is a mobile communication device application function (see KOKUBO reference) and the opening of the sub-display (another function / key or input combination) moves the application executing on the main display to the sub-display (based on the KOKUBO reference teaching the main display initially displaying a music playing application and moving it to a secondary display) such that the main screen is now operating in standby mode (displaying a standby screen) (see SENPUKU).

10. The combination of references also obviously teaches displaying an indication that the music file is being played in the standby mode (via the sub-display); the selecting and performing at least one function of the mobile communication device from the standby mode (standby screen) while playing the music file; and continuing to display the indication that the music file is being played while performing the selected function, since the continuing playing of the music file is shown in the sub-display and the main display allows users to select other functions/applications to execute in the main display which neither parallel executing applications have any relationship to one another. Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of KOKUBO with the teachings of SENPUKU in order to facilitate the improve user interfaces to handle the execution of a plurality of application programs (pg. 1, paragraph 0004, 0006).

11. The combination of KOKUBO and SENPUKU did not specifically teach generating a music background play object in a standby mode of the device.

12. However, HEUMESSER teaches generating a music background play object in a standby mode of the device (paragraph [0045], generating task icons in the background of the device).

13. It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of KOKUBO, SENPUKU, and

HEUMESSER because HEUMESSER teaching of generating a music background play object (task icon) in a standby mode (background) of the device would improve the integrity of KOKUBO and SENPUKU 's system by allowing user to generating different icons for different application so that upon switching from one application to another, different icons are displayable.

14. The combination of KOKUBO, SENPUKU, and HEUMESSER did not specifically teach a touch screen, and using the touch screen to perform the selecting, switch, and displaying steps.

15. However, ROBERTSON teaches a mobile communication device including a touch screen and the touch screen being used as an input and output device (fig. 1, item 14; abstract; the mobile communication device comprise a LCD including the touch screen enable the user to enter and display information).

16. It would have been obvious to one of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teaching of KOKUBO, SENPUKU, HEUMESSER and ROBERTSON because ROBERTSON teaching of a mobile communication device including a touch screen and the touch screen being used as an input and output device would improved the integrity of KOKUBO, SENPUKU, and HEUMESSER's system by reducing the complexity of mobile communication device

(i.e. combined the input and output device into one), and also allowing the user to enter and view information in a friendly environment.

17. As to claim 2, KOKUBO teaches displaying of the indication comprises displaying an icon (col. 13, lines 4-10; col. 14, lines 17-31).

18. As to claim 6, KOKUBO teaches selecting to continue the playing of the music file (via once task B is finished execution, continuing the execution of task A, the playing of music, back onto the main display) (col. 14, lines 17-30; see col. 7, line 65 - col. 8, line 36 for how this is performed via the pointer-type icon without stopping the execution of the music player).

19. As to claims 7 and 8, KOKUBO teaches the switching execution between selected functions wherein the functions are a telephone function or a message function (via the portable telephone is equipped with multiple functions including telephone calling functions and creation, transmission, and reception of e-mail functions) (col. 10, lines 54-62) and switches between the software performing these different tasks (col. 9, line 56—col. 10, line 21; col. 10, lines 59-62). It is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a telephone calling function invokes the phone book of the telephone to call a registered number. SENPUKU teaches that the switching of tasks on a mobile telephone involves moving the current function to the sub-display and displaying the standby screen. It is well known in the art that the stand-by screen allows for users to

invoke functions for execution. Therefore, the combination with the support of the well known teachings discloses the limitations as detailed, e.g. invoking phonebook / messaging functions via a standby screen.

20. As to claims 9, 10 and 14-16, reference is made to an apparatus that corresponds to the method of claims 1, 2 and 6-8 and is therefore met by the rejection of claims 1, 2 and 6-8 above.

21. As to claims 17, 18 and 20, reference is made to an apparatus that corresponds to the method of claims 1, 2, and 6 and is therefore met by the rejection of claims 1, 2 and 6 above. In addition, KOKUBO teaches a pocket communication device consisting of a single display unit (col. 14, lines 52-54).

22. Claims 3-5, 11-13 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over KOKUBO (U.S. Patent 7,123,945), in view of SENPUKU (U.S. Patent Publication 2005/0083642), in view of HEUMESSER (U.S. Publication No. 2005/0097506), and further in view of ROBERTSON (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0067308), as applied to claims 1, 9 and 17 above, and further in view of NIRHAMO (U.S. Patent Publication 2006/0246955).

23. KOKUBO, SENPUKU, ROBERTSON, and NIRHAMO were cited in the previous office action.

24. As to claims 3-5, the combination of KOKUBO, SENPUKU, HEUMESSER, and ROBERTSON substantially discloses the switching of playing MP3 music, e.g. MP3 mode, to standby mode by switching the MP3 music playing to a sub-display wherein an icon is displayed in the sub-display (col. 13, lines 4-10; col. 14, lines 17-31). KOKUBO also details that sub-display displays the icons, data and the like, including apparatus statuses, such as signal field strength, remaining batter capacity, the time, information on apparatus settings, presence of stored data and the like, through the icons and the like (col. 7, lines 3-17). However, the cited combination does not teach that the data indicates the information about the music file, i.e. at least one of a music title, a musician, and an album title.

25. NIRHAMO teaches the display of header or other indicia notifying what current software application is currently being run and a list of selections or selectable items played with/ on/by the software application, including the song title and artist (see pg. 3, paragraph 0035).

26. It is obvious based on the combination that since the icon is an indication that the application is currently execution (KOKUBO) that the other data is stored / displayed with the icon such that it indicates information associated with a music file, e.g. the title or musician. Therefore, it would be obvious to combine the teachings of KOKUBO with the teachings of SENPUKU, HEUMESSER and NIRHAMO in order to enhance the

presentation, navigation, selection and/or operation options for mobile devices (pg. 1, paragraph 0003-0004).

27. As to claims 11-13, reference is made to an apparatus that corresponds to the method of claims 3-5 and is therefore met by the rejection of claims 3-5 above.

28. As to claim 19, reference is made to an apparatus that corresponds to the method of claim 3 and is therefore met by the rejection of claim 3 above.

Response to Arguments

29. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

30. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

31. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JENNIFER N. TO whose telephone number is (571)272-7212. The examiner can normally be reached on M-T 6AM- 3:30 PM, F 6AM- 2:30 PM.

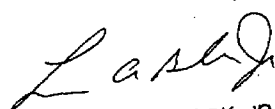
32. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (571) 272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

33. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/Jennifer N. To/
Patent Examiner
AU 2195


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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER