# Exhibit 1302

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## **EXPEDITED PROCEDURE**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted via facsimite to Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington D.C. 20231 at (703) 308-6306 to the attention of Examiner Ferguson.

on: <u>January 19, 2001</u>

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- PATENT -

### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT:

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EXAMINER:

Ferguson, K.

SERIAL NO.:

09/114,508

GROUP:

2746

FILED:

07/13/98

CASE NO.:

CM03762H

ENTITLED:

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INITIATING A COMMUNICATION IN

A COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Motorola, Inc. Corporate Offices 1303 E. Algonquin Road Schaumburg, IL 60196 January 19, 2001

### AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE TO FINAL REJECTION

Box AF Honorable Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

#### Commissioner:

In response to the Office Action mailed on October 31, 2000, the applicant hereby respectfully submits the following amendment and response:

### IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1, 9, and 12 to read as follows:

numeric string format;

1. (twice amended) A communication system, comprising:

fixed network equipment that provides communication services to a communication unit located within the communication system;

a voice mail device, coupled to the fixed network equipment, that receives voice mail intended for the communication unit; and

a converter device, coupled to the fixed network equipment and the voice mail device, that extracts caller-related information from the voice mail, converts the caller-related information from a voice format to an alphanumeric string format, and conveys the caller-related information in the alphanumeric string format to the communication unit via the fixed network equipment, wherein, after the converter device conveys the caller-related information, the fixed network equipment receives a request from the communication unit to use the caller-related information to initiate a communication between the communication unit and at least one target device, wherein the caller-related information identifies the at least one target device [initiate a communication using the caller-related information].

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9. (twice amended) In a communication system that includes an infrastructure and a communication unit, a method for the infrastructure to provide the communication unit with caller-related information that enables the communication unit to initiate a communication, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving voice mail intended for the communication unit; extracting the caller-related information from the voice mail; converting the caller-related information from a voice format into an alpha-

transmitting the caller-related information in the alpha-numeric string format to the communication unit; and

receiving a request from the communication unit to <u>use the saller-related</u>
information to initiate a communication between the communication unit

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and at least one target device, wherein the caller-related information identifies the at least one target device [initiate a communication using the caller-related information].

12. (twice amended) A method for a communication unit to initiate a communication,

the method comprising the steps of:

requesting from a communication system infrastructure caller-related information contained in a voice mail message, the caller-related information being in a voice format and being information needed to initiate the communication in response to the voice mail message; receiving the caller-related information in an alpha-numeric string format resulting from a voice-to-alpha-numeric-string-format conversion; storing the caller-related information to produce stored caller-related

receiving a request from a user of the communication unit to use the stored caller-related information to initiate a communication between the communication unit and at least one target device, wherein the stored caller-related information identifies the at least one target device [initiate the communication using the stored caller-related information]; and initiating the communication using the stored caller-related information.

Subs.

#### **REMARKS**

The Examiner rejects claims 1, 2, and 4-16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Agraharam et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,085,231. "Agraharam") in view of Klein et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,943,398, "Klein") and claim 3 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Agraharam in view of Klein and further in view of Srinivasan (U.S. Patent Number 6,072,862). The applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's rejections. Nonetheless, the applicant has amended independent claims 1, 9, and 12 to more clearly express the present invention and to highlight the novelty and patentability of the present invention over the prior art. The applicant hereby requests that the Examiner reconsider the outstanding rejections of the present invention's claims.

Addressing the rejection of claims 1-11, the applicant notes that claims 1 and 9 both contain the limitation of extracting the caller-related information from the voice mail. The Examiner cites Agraharam col. 2, lines 49-56 as teaching this limitation:

If the called party is determined to be a subscriber to such an alias telephone number e-mail system, then in accordance with the invention, the voice-mail system 106 sends the stored message to a message converter 107 which converts the stored audio message to a .WAV file in a conventional and well known manner, or converts the stored audio message to text using well known and available voice-to-text software.

However, the applicant asserts that Agraharam does not teach **extracting** the caller-related information from the voice mail. Agraharam does not extract anything from the stored audio message. Rather Agraharam clearly teaches converting the entire message into a .WAV file or to text. The caller-related information, as claimed by the present invention, is a part of the voice mail; it is the part that is **extracted** from the voice mail.

As claimed by the present invention, the caller-related information may comprise a telephone number (claim 4), a talkgroup identifier (claim 5), a communication unit identifier (claim 6), or an alias (claim 7). The Examiner cites Agraharam col. 1, lines 18-22 as teaching all these limitations:

As described therein, a sender of an e-mail message to a subscriber uses the subscriber's telephone number as the name portion of the intended recipient's e-mail address, together with a known domain name.

Clearly, telephone numbers and aliases are known in the art. However, claims 4-7 claim that the caller-related information which is extracted from the received voice mail is of a particular type, i.e., a telephone number, an alias, etc. Moreover, claims 4-7 further limit caller-related information. Agraharam refers to the recipient's telephone number and e-mail address, not the caller's information. The applicant asserts that Agraharam does not teach that a telephone number related to the caller is extracted from a received voice mail as claim 4 claims. Applying analogous reasoning to claims 5-7, the applicant asserts that Agraharam does not teach the limitations of claims 5-7 either.

Claims 1, 9, and 12 claim the limitation of receiving a request from the communication unit to use the caller-related information to initiate a communication between the communication unit and at least one target device, wherein the caller-related information identifies the at least one target device. The Examiner asserts that Klein teaches the receipt of a request to initiate a communication, citing Klein col. 3, lines 4-16 and col. 4, lines 11-33(emphasis added):

Communications medium 102 can take many forms. For example, it may be a telephone link, a LAN/WAN data network (f.ex., TCP/IP datagram service), or the Internet (f.ex., SMTP/POP socket protocol). Connection between medium 102 and messaging system 100 may be effected in any suitable way. For example, if system 100 is the Intuity messaging system, and medium 102 is the Internet, the connection may be made via the Intuity Gate Net interface of Lucent Technologies Inc. Translation service 101 can also take many forms. For example, it may comprise one or more human agents each equipped with a telephone and either a data terminal or a computer, or it may comprise a computer executing text/fax-to-speech and speech-to-text/fax conversion programs.

When translation service 101 receives the translation request and the message component to be translated, at step 430 of FIG. 4, it translates the component as requested—either from voice to text or from text/fax to voice—at step 432, and then returns the translated component to daemon process 117, at step 434. The translated component may be received by messaging system 100 for daemon process 117—for example, in a buffer or a mailbox dedicated to daemon process 117, or in a mailbox belonging to translation service 101 if service 101 is a subscriber of system 100. In that case, messaging system 100 notifies daemon process 117 of the receipt of the translated component, at step 440 of FIG. 4. Otherwise, daemon process 117 may receive the translated component directly, at step 440. In either case, upon receipt of the translated component at step 440, daemon process 117 checks in entry 115 of database 114 on details of the translation service subscribed to by the owner of mailbox X to determine, at step 442, whether that subscriber has requested to receive both the translated component and the original of that component, or only the translated component.

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The applicant submits, however, that Klein does not teach the receipt of a request to initiate a communication but rather the receipt of a "translation request." Moreover, the applicant asserts that Klein does not teach or suggest the use of caller-related information to initiate a communication between the communication unit and at least one target device identified by the caller-related information. Thus, the applicants submit that claims 1, 9, and 12 all contain limitations related to initiating a communication using caller-related information that are not taught or suggested by Klein.

Moreover, with regard to claim 14, the Examiner seems to refer to the concurrency limitation by the word "concurrent" on page 3, line 4 of the present office action. However, it is unclear to the applicant how the citations above teach the concurrency limitation of claim 14. Claim 14 claims an additional step of "receiving a request from the user of the communication unit for the caller-related information concurrent with the step of providing the voice mail message audibly to the user of the communication unit." Thus, while the communication unit is providing the voice mail message audibly to the user, the communication unit receives a request from the user of the communication unit for the caller-related information. The applicant does not see how Agraharam teaches or suggests this specific limitation. In fact, the applicant raised this issue in the prior amendment but has not received any response. Therefore, the applicant requests that the Examiner respond by specifically explaining to the applicant how the prior art is asserted to teach this limitation.

Since neither Agraharam, Srinivasan, nor Klein, neither independently nor in combination, teach all of the limitations of base claims 1, 9, or 12, or therefore, all the limitations of dependent claims 2-8, 10, 11, and 13-16 each of which includes the all limitations of one of these base claims, the applicants assert that the Examiner has not made a prima facie case for obviousness. No other grounds for rejection or objection being given, the applicants now respectfully submit that the claims in their present form

are patentable over the prior art of record, and are in condition for allowance. As a result, allowance of this case and early passage to issue is earnestly solicited. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned, if such communication would advance the prosecution of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

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