

GOOGLE'S MOTION TO COMPEL COMPLIANCE WITH PATENT RULE 3-1

Exhibit 1

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
TYLER DIVISION**

ALOFT MEDIA, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE, INC.

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 6:08-cv-440-LED

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**PLAINTIFF ALOFT MEDIA LLC'S PATENT RULE 3-1 DISCLOSURE OF ASSERTED
CLAIMS AND INFRINGEMENT CONTENTIONS AND RULE 3-2 DISCLOSURE**

Pursuant to P.R. 3-1 and the Court's April 15 2009 Order (CPN 036), plaintiff Aloft Media, LLC (hereafter "Aloft") hereby submits its disclosure of asserted claims and infringement contentions to Google, Inc. (hereafter "Google") as set forth below:

(1) Google, directly and/or indirectly infringes U.S. Patent No. 7,194,691 ("the '691 patent") entitled "Network Browser Window with Adjacent Identifier Selector Interface for Storing Web Content.," and U.S. Patent No. 7,117,443 (the "'443 patent"), entitled "Network Browser Window with Adjacent Identifier Selector Interface for Storing Web Content." – (collectively referenced as "patents-in-suit"). Based on information presently available, Aloft provides the charts in Exhibits A and B. Such charts contain representative examples of infringement by the Accused Instrumentalities.

(2) Aloft contends that the asserted claims are directly infringed by the making, using and selling of the Accused Instrumentalities. Additionally, or in the alternative if Google is deemed not to directly infringe any asserted claim, then Aloft contends that Google indirectly

infringes such claims. Without limitation, Aloft contends that Google indirectly infringe the asserted claims by actively and knowingly inducing, aiding and abetting others – including without limitation users of the Accused Instrumentalities.

(3) Based on information presently available, Aloft asserts that each limitation of each asserted claim is literally present in the accused instrumentalities. Because Aloft contends that Google literally infringes the asserted claims, Aloft has not incorporated any analysis with respect to possible infringement under the doctrine of equivalents. Aloft reserves the right to assert that Google is liable for infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

(4) Pursuant to P.R. 3-1(e), Aloft contends that the asserted claims of the '691 patent and '443 patent are entitled to a priority date of September 24, 2001, as reflected on the face of each patent.

(5) In accordance with P.R. 3-2 (c), Aloft has produced documents bearing the identification ALOFT 000001 – ALOFT 053487.¹

(6) Pursuant to Local Patent Rule 3-1(f), Aloft contends that the Google Chrome Browser marketed by Google incorporates each of the inventions described by claims 1, 17, 18 and 21 of the '691 patent; and claims 36 and 37 of the '443 patent. Discovery in this matter is at a very early stage and is ongoing. Aloft's investigation concerning the accused products and potential grounds of infringement is ongoing. This local patent rule disclosure is therefore based upon information Aloft has been able to obtain publicly, together with Aloft's current good faith beliefs regarding the accused instrumentalities, and is given without prejudice to Aloft's right to supplement or amend its disclosure as additional facts are ascertained, analyses are made, and

¹ ALOFT 000001 – ALOFT 053487 have been previously produced in connection with *Aloft Media, LLC v. Microsoft Corporation, et al.*, (Case No. 6:08-CV-50 JDL).

claims are construed. Further, Aloft reserves the right to amend and further supplement these contentions as any additional products come into existence.

DATED: May 22, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Danny L. Williams

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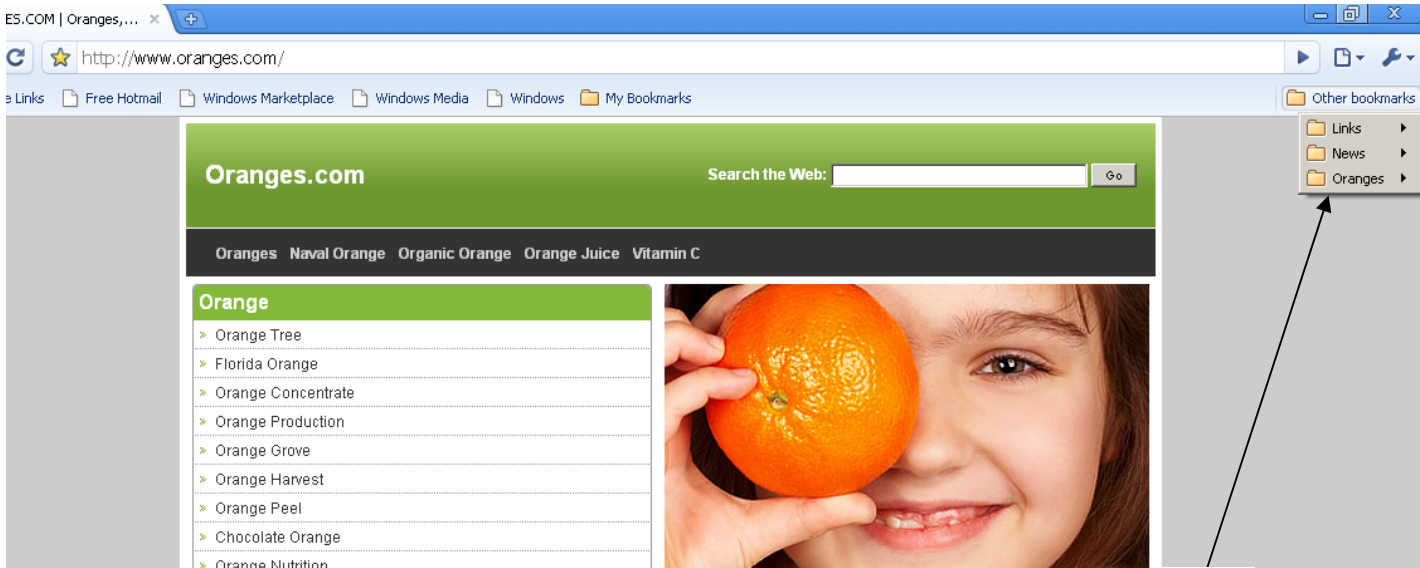
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I do hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document has been sent to counsel of record by E-Mail on May 22, 2009.

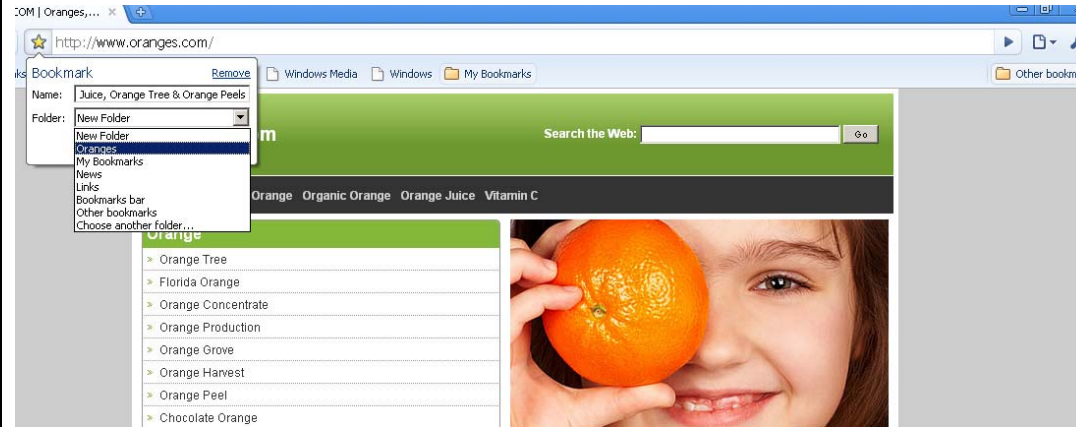
/s/ Mark Duglinson
Litigation Paralegal

US Pat. 7,194,691	Google Chrome
<p>1. A computer-implemented method, comprising:</p>	<p>Google Chrome includes a computer program product adapted to be embodied on a computer readable medium and includes a network browser, which provides a computer-implemented method recited in claim 1.</p>
<p>in association with a network browser for browsing content on a network including the Internet, displaying a plurality of identifiers adjacent to a window in which content associated with uniform resource locators (URLs) is displayed, utilizing a processor coupled to memory;</p>	<p>Google Chrome is a browser for browsing content on a network, including the Internet. Google Chrome displays a plurality of identifiers (e.g., item 1) adjacent to a window in which content associated with URLs is displayed, using a processor coupled to a memory, e.g., a computer.</p>  <p>(1)</p>

allowing a user to pre-select one of the identifiers which is different from the URLs; and thereafter,

Google Chrome allows a user to pre-select at least one of the identifiers.

The pre-selection of one of the identifiers is exemplified below. A user can pre-select one of the identifiers (e.g., “Oranges”) by interfacing the mouse pointer with the identifier.



displaying the content associated with at least one of the URLs utilizing the network browser,

Google Chrome displays the content associated with at least one of the URLs (e.g., oranges.com), as exemplified below.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://oranges.com/>. The page features a green header with the site name and a search bar. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for Oranges, Naval Orange, Organic Orange, Orange Juice, and Vitamin C. A main content area includes a list of orange-related topics, a photo of a child holding an orange, and three categorized lists: Orange Fruit, Fruit, and Nutrition. The page also contains several text-based sections: Oranges & Orange Juice, History of Oranges, Florida Oranges, Valencia, Persian & Naval Oranges, and Conclusion. A footer contains copyright information for 2009 oranges.com.

Oranges.com Search the Web:

Oranges Naval Orange Organic Orange Orange Juice Vitamin C

Orange

- » Orange Tree
- » Florida Orange
- » Orange Concentrate
- » Orange Production
- » Orange Grove
- » Orange Harvest
- » Orange Peel
- » Chocolate Orange
- » Orange Nutrition
- » Orange Oil

Orange Fruit

- » Sweet Orange
- » Blood Orange
- » Persian Orange
- » Mandarin Orange
- » Valencia Orange

Fruit

- » Citrus Fruit
- » Organic Fruit
- » Fruit Basket
- » Fruit Tree
- » Dried Fruit

Nutrition

- » Orange Recipes
- » Food Groups
- » Recipes
- » Cooking
- » Calories

Oranges & Orange Juice

Oranges are a citrus fruit grown in warm climates all over the world and if they are not peeled and eaten, they are usually squeezed to create orange juice. Orange juice is one of the most popular juices around the world. Brazil is the largest producer of orange juice, closely followed by the United States. Commercial orange juice production is accomplished by squeezing the fruit on huge juicers and the juice is then collected on trays underneath the oranges. Some orange juice is fresh, and put straight from the juicer into the carton, other orange juice is used to make concentrate, meaning it is freshly squeezed, frozen and then thawed for blending and ultimately, consumption.

History of Oranges

In 2007, oranges generated \$230 million in sales in the California area, making the orange the number 2 crop on the state's agriculture's Top 10 list. Californian farmers expect to pick around 68 million oranges during each fall harvest, and around 61 million cartons of orange juice come from the central valley area annually.

Florida Oranges

In 2008, the value of the Florida orange crop fell 19% to \$1.2 billion, and according to the citrus industry observers, this was not unexpected because a drop in farm prices for oranges was predicted. Polk County has a total production of more than 31 million boxes of oranges, making up 15% of Florida's total orange production.

Valencia, Persian & Naval Oranges

There have been several different types of oranges available over the years. Persian oranges grown in southern Europe were once popular, but were quite bitter and by the 15th century they had been replaced by sweeter oranges. The navel orange came from a single mutation in 1820 in an orchard of sweet oranges. The navel mutation caused the oranges to develop a second orange at the base of the original fruit near the stem. Valencia oranges are one of the sweetest oranges that grown anywhere and are mainly used for juice extraction. Somewhat uncommon, blood oranges have streaks of red in the fruit which makes the juice a burgundy color.

Conclusion

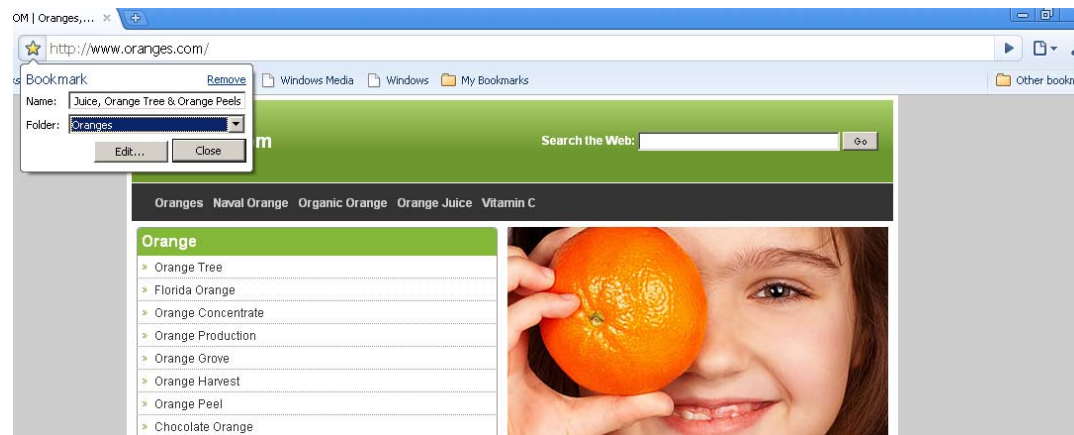
Oranges are deservedly one of the most popular fruits and they also are a great natural source of vitamin C. Oranges can be used for eating, drinking, marmalade and baking and they are popular around the globe as the biggest selling juice drink available.

©2009 oranges.com All rights reserved.
 LU:0.13:SP:0.23:AS:0:SRT:0.48:SH:15
<http://www.oranges.com>

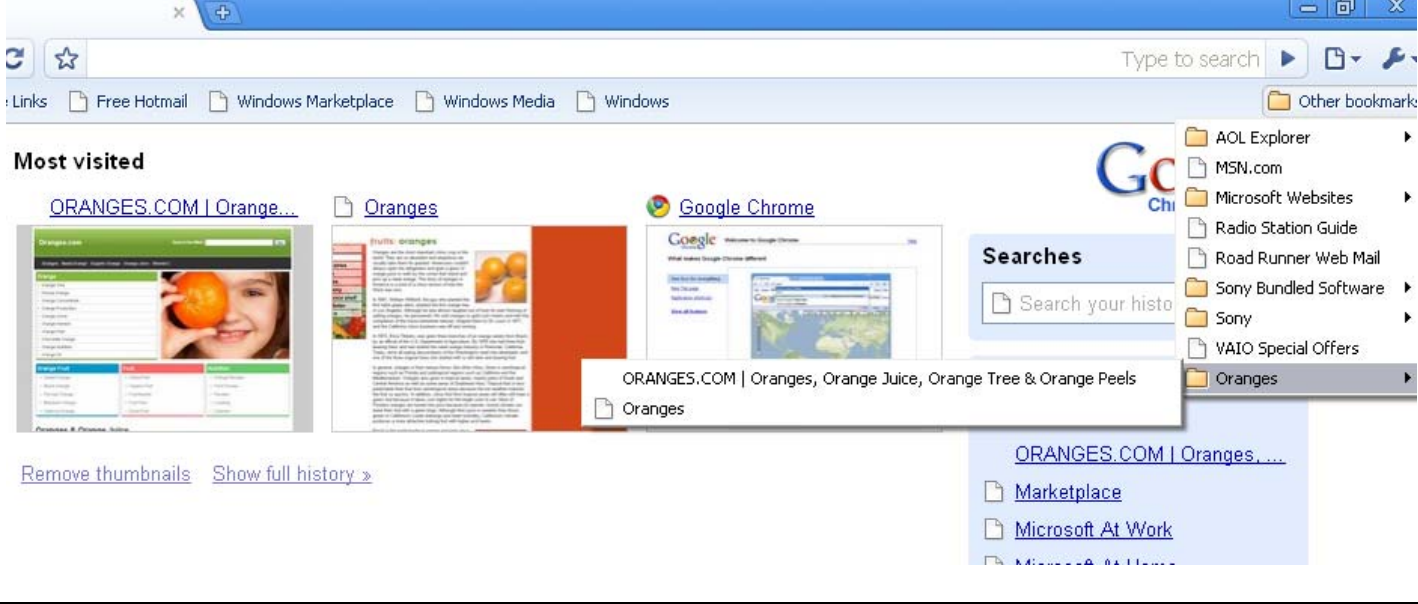
correlating selected displayed content with the preselected identifier in a manner that is based on the pre-selected identifier which is different from the URLs, and

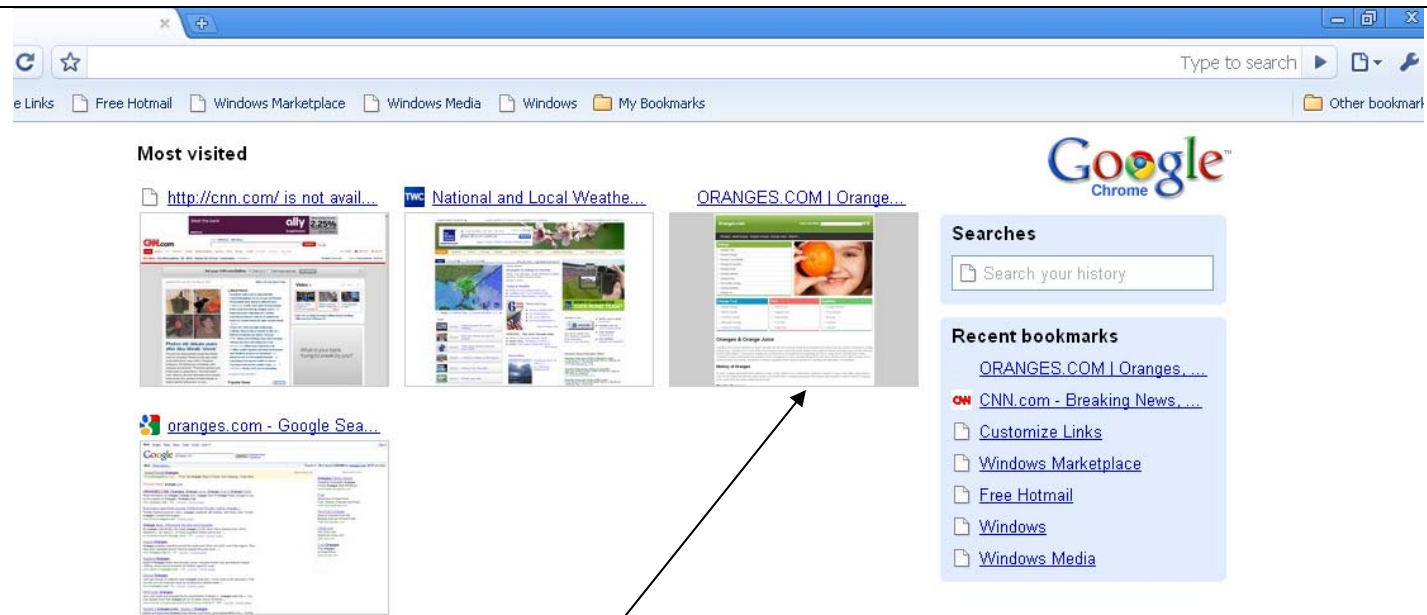
Google Chrome correlates selected displayed content with the preselected identifier.

When a user conducts orange-related research (i.e. visits other URL-content that is to be correlated with the “Oranges” identifier), the “Close” button may be selected to correlate content with the preselected identifier. The selected displayed content is correlated with the pre-selected identifier in a manner that is dependent on the pre-selected identifier (which is distinct with respect to the URLs). The user can then continue browsing and correlating orange-related content with the “Oranges” identifier, without having to post-select the “Oranges” identifier each time. That is, after the pre-selection, the same identifier (e.g., the “Oranges” identifier, etc.) is correlated with any selected displayed content thereafter, as claimed.



The correlation is exemplified below.

	
<p>storing the selected displayed content.</p>	<p>Google Chrome stores the selected displayed content (e.g., content associated with oranges.com). (e.g., see item 2, below)</p>

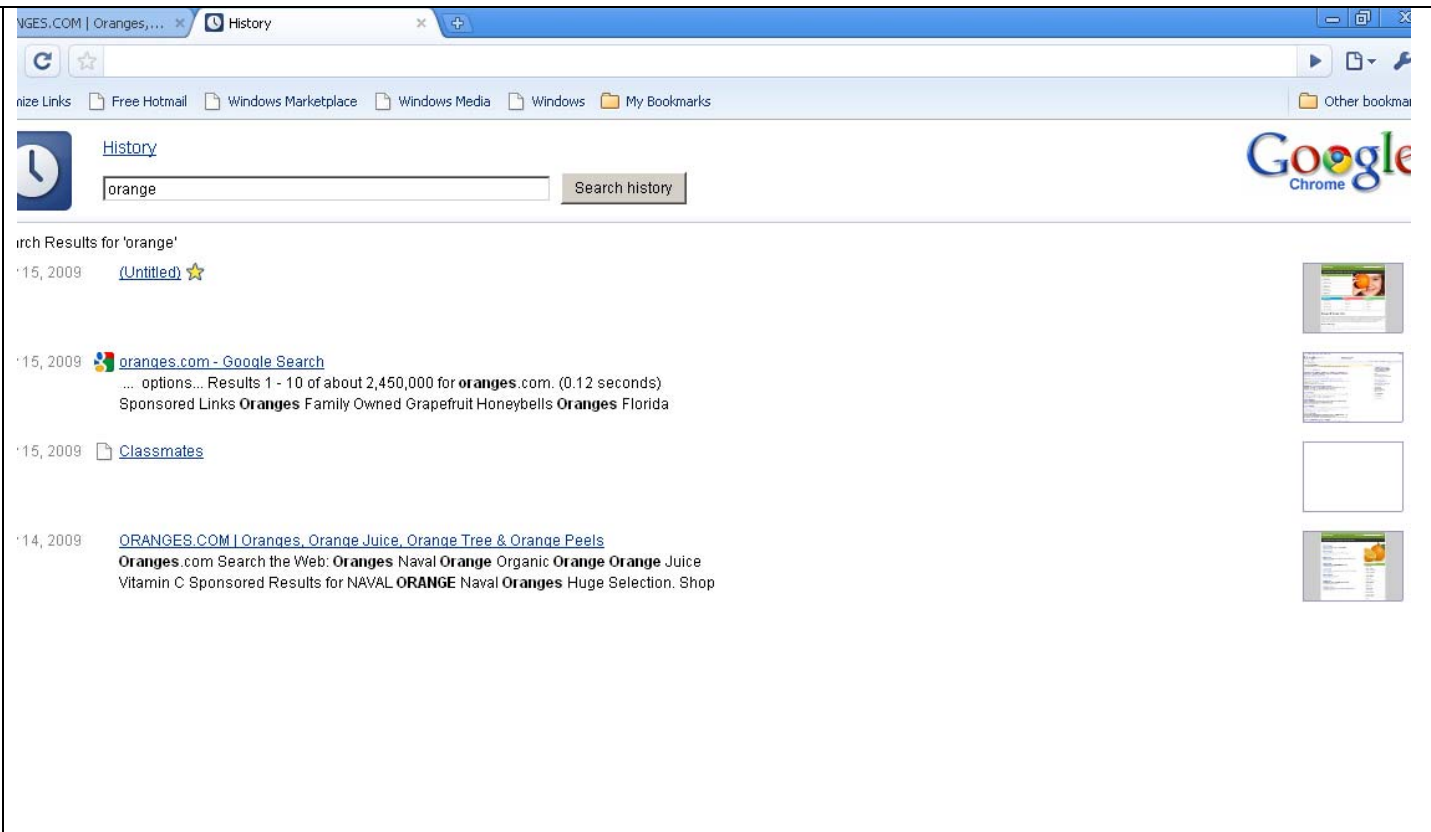


The screenshot shows a Google Chrome browser window with the following elements:

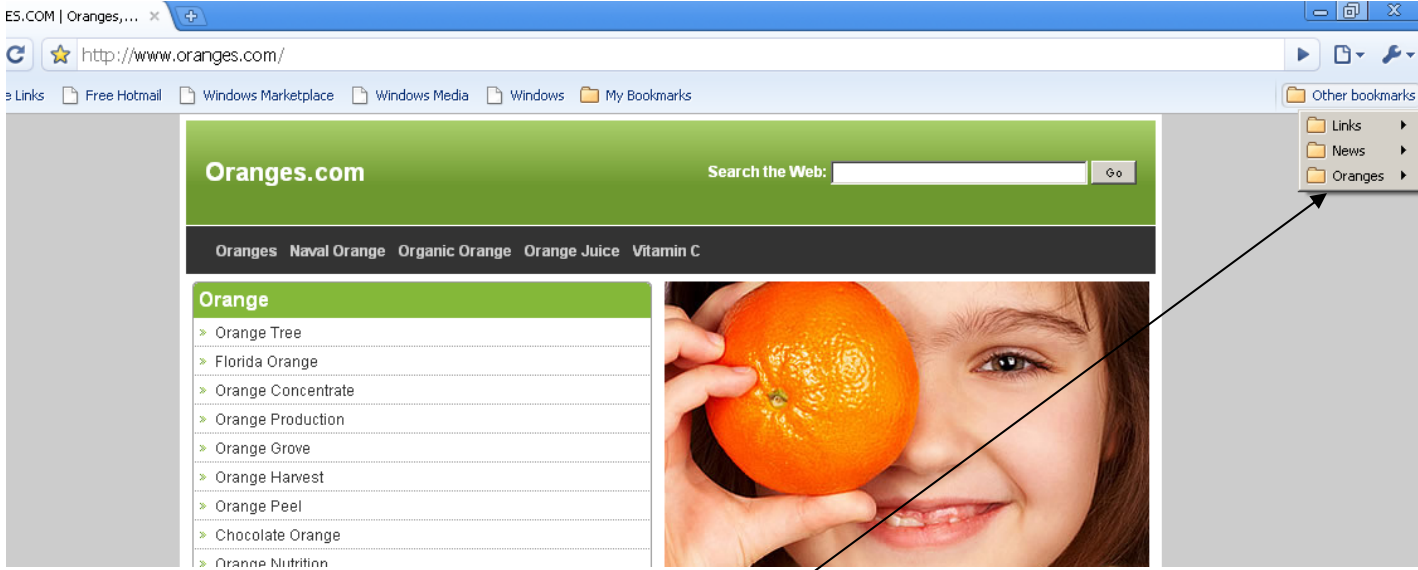
- Address Bar:** Contains the text "Type to search" and navigation icons.
- Navigation Bar:** Includes "e Links", "Free Hotmail", "Windows Marketplace", "Windows Media", "Windows", "My Bookmarks", and "Other bookmark".
- Most visited:** A section displaying three thumbnails of frequently visited websites: "http://cnn.com/ is not avail...", "National and Local Weathe...", and "ORANGES.COM | Orange...".
- Searches:** A section with a search bar labeled "Search your history".
- Recent bookmarks:** A list of bookmarked sites including "ORANGES.COM | Oranges, ...", "CNN.com - Breaking News, ...", "Customize Links", "Windows Marketplace", "Free Hotmail", "Windows", and "Windows Media".
- Search Results:** A search result for "oranges.com - Google Sea..." is visible at the bottom left.

(2) -- Stored displayed content (e.g., content of www.oranges.com)

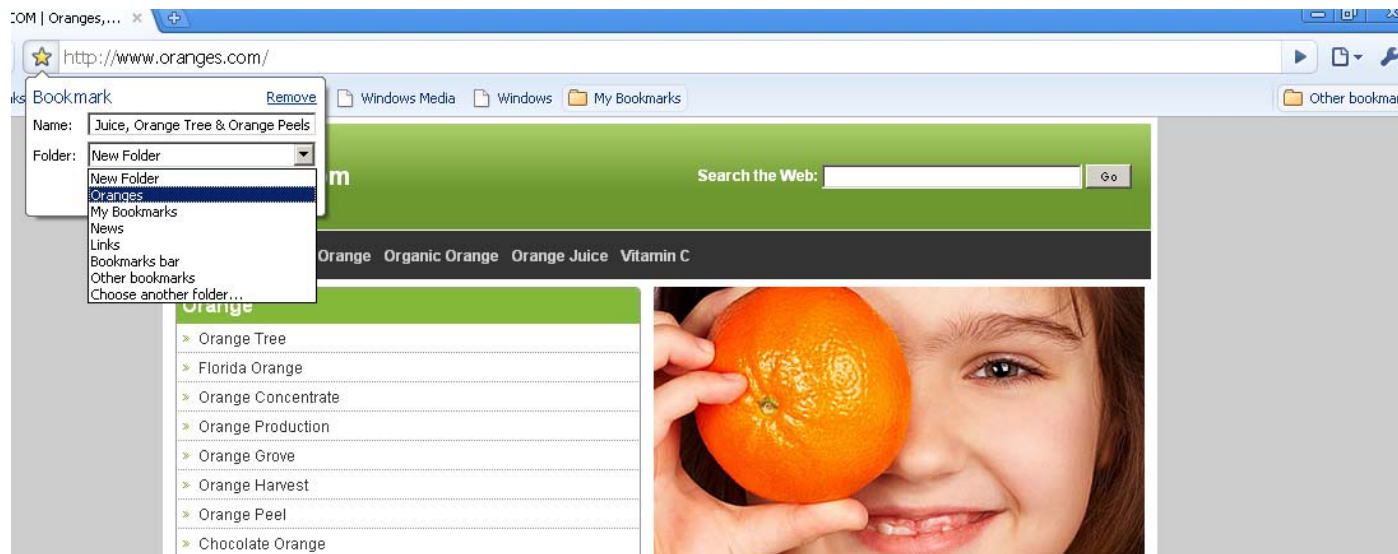
The storage of content is further exemplified below.

	
<p>17. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the URL associated with the selected displayed content is stored therewith.</p>	<p>The URL associated with the selected displayed content is stored.</p>

	<p>The screenshot shows a Google Chrome browser window. At the top, the 'Most visited' section displays a thumbnail for 'ORANGES.COM Orange...' with a link to 'Oranges'. Below this are links for 'Remove thumbnails' and 'Show full history >'. In the center, an 'Edit Bookmark' dialog box is open, showing the name 'ORANGES.COM Oranges, Orange Juice, Orange Tree &' and the URL 'http://oranges.com/'. The dialog box lists a folder hierarchy: 'Bookmarks bar' > 'Other bookmarks' > 'AOL Explorer' > 'Startup Folder', 'Microsoft Websites', 'Sony Bundled Software', 'Sony', and 'Oranges'. At the bottom of the dialog are 'New folder', 'OK', and 'Cancel' buttons. On the right side of the browser, there is a 'Searches' panel with a search box containing 'Search your history', a 'Recent bookmarks' panel listing several links like 'Oranges', 'ORANGES.COM Oranges,....', 'Marketplace', 'Microsoft At Work', 'Microsoft At Home', 'IE Add-on site', 'IE site on Microsoft.com', 'Welcome to IE7', and 'Road Runner Web Mail', and a 'Recently closed' panel with an empty list.</p>
<p>18. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein any content selected during use of the network browser results in automatic correlation with the pre-selected identifier.</p>	<p>As demonstrated above, content is correlated with the preselected identifier (e.g., Oranges) following selection of the “Close” button. In this example, selection of the “Close” button results in correlation without further user interaction.</p>

<p>21. A computer program product embodied on a computer readable medium for use in association with a network browser, comprising:</p>	<p>Google Chrome is a computer program product adapted to be embodied on a computer readable medium and includes a network browser.</p>
<p>computer code for displaying a plurality of identifiers adjacent to a window in which content associated with uniform resource locators (URLs) is displayed, in association with a network browser for browsing content on a network including the Internet;</p>	<p>Google Chrome includes computer code displaying a plurality of identifiers (e.g., item 3) adjacent to a window in which content associated with URLs is displayed.</p>  <p>(3)</p>
<p>computer code for allowing a user to pre-select at least one of the identifiers; and</p>	<p>Google Chrome includes computer code that allows a user to pre-select at least one of the identifiers.</p>

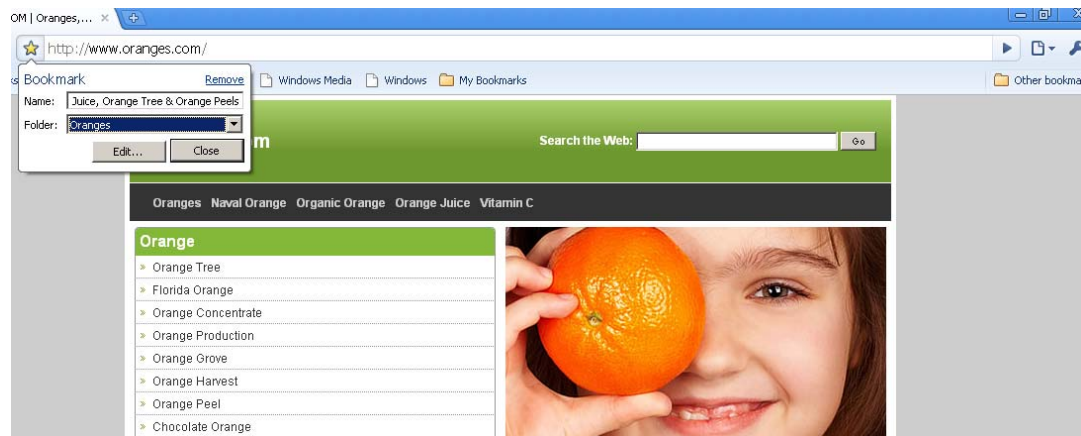
The pre-selection of one of the identifiers is exemplified below. A user can pre-select one of the identifiers (e.g., “Oranges”) by interfacing the mouse pointer upon the identifier.



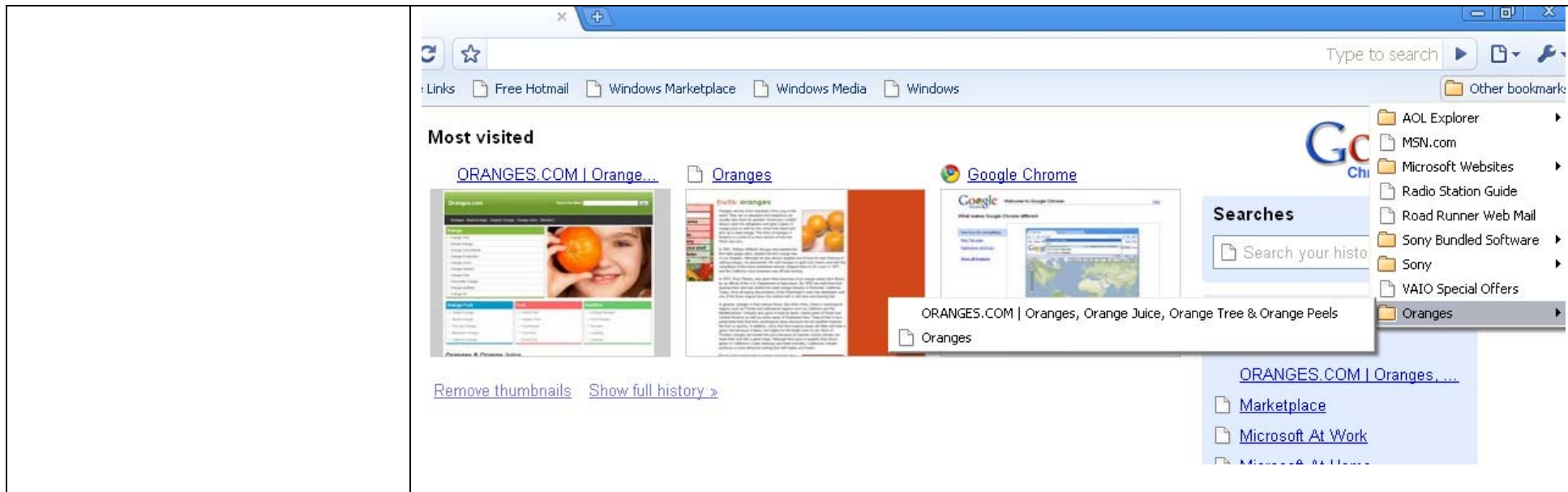
computer code for correlating selected displayed content with the pre-selected identifier in a manner that is dependent on the pre-selected identifier which is distinct with respect to the URLs.

Google Chrome correlates selected displayed content with the pre-selected identifier.

When a user conducts orange-related research (i.e. visits other URL-content that is to be correlated with the “Oranges” identifier), the “Close” button may be selected to correlate content with the preselected identifier. The selected displayed content is correlated with the pre-selected identifier in a manner that is dependent on the pre-selected identifier (which is distinct with respect to the URLs). The user can then continue browsing and correlating orange-related content with the “Oranges” identifier, without having to post-select the “Oranges” identifier each time. That is, after the pre-selection, the same identifier (e.g., the “Oranges” identifier, etc.) is correlated with any selected displayed content thereafter, as claimed.



The correlation is exemplified below.



US Pat. 7,117,443	Google Chrome
36. A computer program product embodied on a computer readable medium for displaying a network browser graphical user interface for storing content in association with a network browser, comprising:	Google Chrome is a computer program product adapted to be embodied on a computer readable medium and includes a network browser that is operable to display a network browser graphical user interface. The graphical user interface provided by Google Chrome includes a capability to effect storage of browser content.
computer code for working in conjunction with a network browser window associated with a network browser for displaying Internet content associated with uniform resource locators (URLs) during network browsing; and	Google Chrome includes computer code that works in conjunction with a network browser window and displays Internet content associated with URLs (e.g., www.orange.com) during browsing. See exemplary illustration below.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://oranges.com/>. The website has a green header with the logo "Oranges.com" and a search bar. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for "Oranges", "Naval Orange", "Organic Orange", "Orange Juice", and "Vitamin C".

The main content area features a sidebar on the left with a list of topics under the heading "Orange":

- > Orange Tree
- > Florida Orange
- > Orange Concentrate
- > Orange Production
- > Orange Grove
- > Orange Harvest
- > Orange Peel
- > Chocolate Orange
- > Orange Nutrition
- > Orange Oil

To the right of this list is a photograph of a young girl smiling and holding a whole orange up to her face.

Below the sidebar are three columns of links:

- Orange Fruit**
 - > Sweet Orange
 - > Blood Orange
 - > Persian Orange
 - > Mandarin Orange
 - > Valencia Orange
- Fruit**
 - > Citrus Fruit
 - > Organic Fruit
 - > Fruit Basket
 - > Fruit Tree
 - > Dried Fruit
- Nutrition**
 - > Orange Recipes
 - > Food Groups
 - > Recipes
 - > Cooking
 - > Calories

The main content area has a section titled "Oranges & Orange Juice" with the following text:

Oranges are a citrus fruit grown in warm climates all over the world and if they are not peeled and eaten, they are usually squeezed to create orange juice. Orange juice is one of the most popular juices around the world. Brazil is the largest producer of orange juice, closely followed by the United States. Commercial orange juice production is accomplished by squeezing the fruit on huge juicers and the juice is then collected on trays underneath the oranges. Some orange juice is fresh, and put straight from the juicer into the carton, other orange juice is used to make concentrate, meaning it is freshly squeezed, frozen and then thawed for blending and ultimately, consumption.

History of Oranges

In 2007, oranges generated \$230 million in sales in the California area, making the orange the number 2 crop on the state's agriculture's Top 10 list. Californian farmers expect to pick around 69 million oranges during each fall harvest, and around 61 million cartons of orange juice come from the central valley area annually.

Florida Oranges

In 2008, the value of the Florida orange crop fell 19% to \$1.2 billion, and according to the citrus industry observers, this was not unexpected because a drop in farm prices for oranges was predicted. Polk County has a total production of more than 31 million boxes of oranges, making up 15% of Florida's total orange production.

Valencia, Persian & Naval Oranges

There have been several different types of oranges available over the years. Persian oranges grown in southern Europe were once popular, but were quite bitter and by the 15th century they had been replaced by sweeter oranges. The navel orange came from a single mutation in 1820 in an orchard of sweet oranges. The navel mutation caused the oranges to develop a second orange at the base of the original fruit near the stem. Valencia oranges are one of the sweetest oranges that grown anywhere and are mainly used for juice extraction. Somewhat uncommon, blood oranges have streaks of red in the fruit which makes the juice a burgundy color.

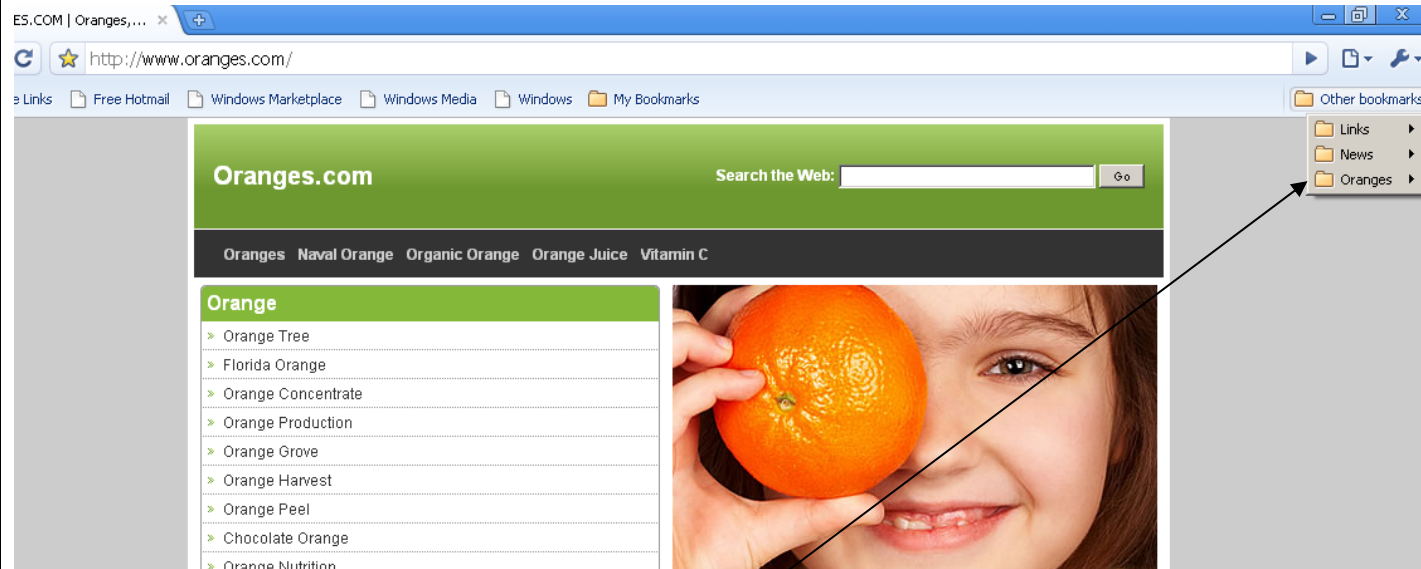
Conclusion

Oranges are deservedly one of the most popular fruits and they also are a great natural source of vitamin C. Oranges can be used for eating, drinking, marmalade and baking and they are popular around the globe as the biggest selling juice drink available.

At the bottom of the page, there is a copyright notice: ©2009 oranges.com All rights reserved. LU:0.13:SP:0.23:AS:0:SRT:0.48:SH:15 and a link to [orange valley](#).

computer code for displaying a plurality of identifiers in a window separate from the window in which the content is displayed;

Google Chrome includes computer code for displaying a plurality of identifiers (e.g., item 1) in a window separate from the browser window displaying the content. See exemplary illustration below.



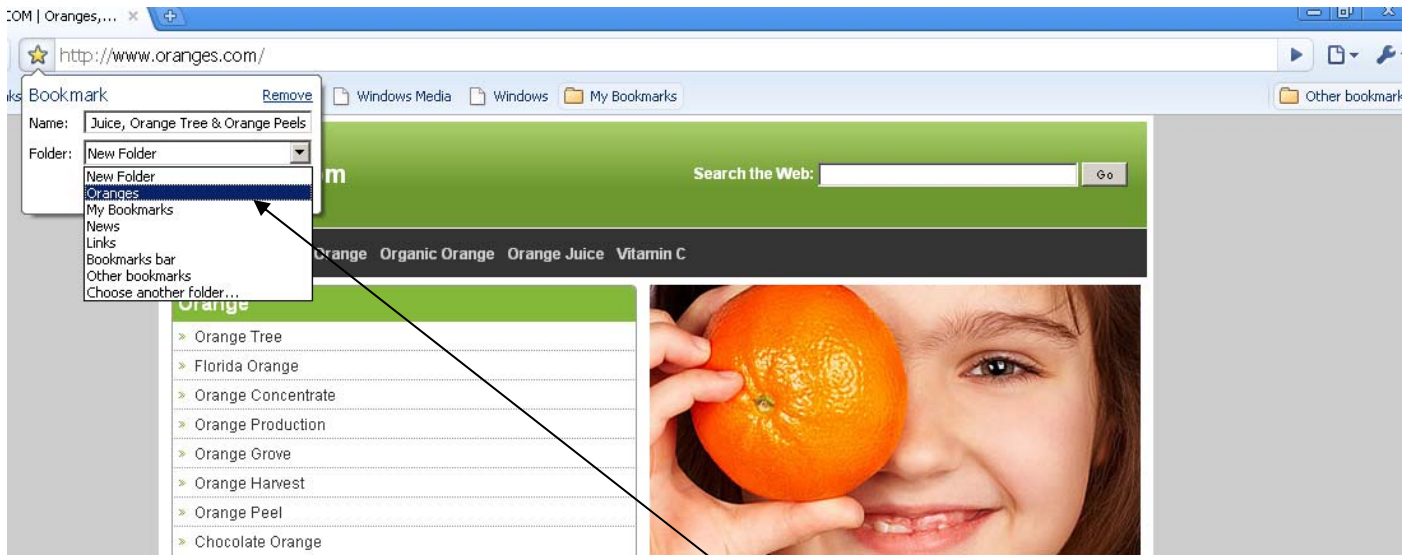
(1)

As an example, the identifiers in this example are “Links,” “News,” and “Oranges.” The identifiers are displayed in a window that is separate from the Google Chrome content display window.

wherein a user is allowed to pre-select one of the identifiers which is

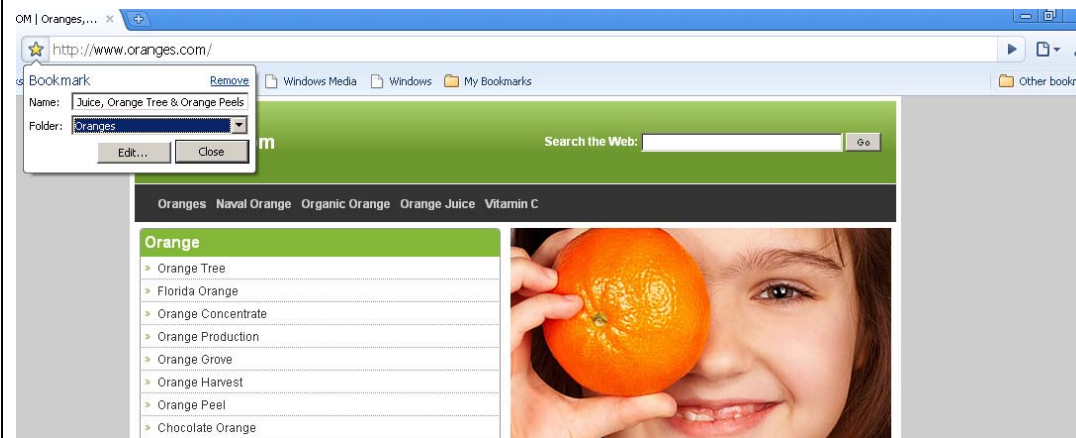
Google Chrome allows a user to pre-select one of the identifiers, which is separate from the URLs of the browser.

The pre-selection of one of the identifiers is exemplified below. For example, a user can pre-select

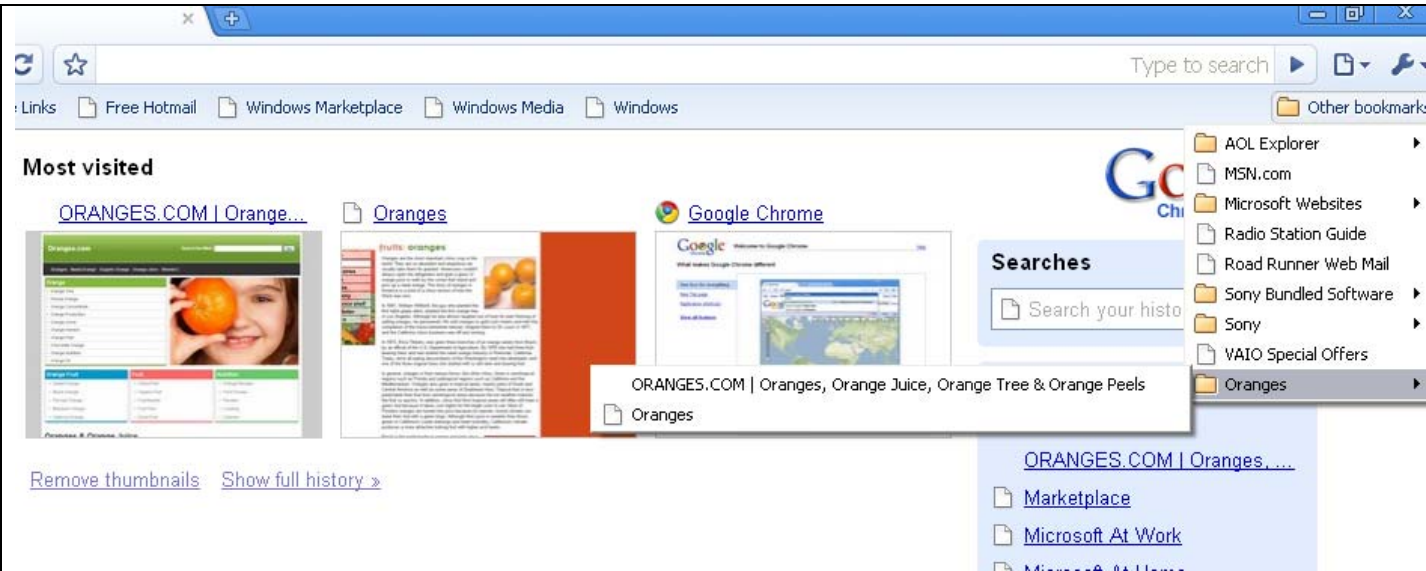
<p>separate from the URLs;</p>	<p>one of the identifiers (e.g., “Oranges”) by interfacing the mouse pointer upon the identifier.</p>  <p>A user is allowed to pre-select one of the identifiers (e.g., “Oranges”), which is separate from the URLs (e.g., www.oranges.com)</p> <p>An identifier (“Oranges” in this example) can be pre-selected by “clicking” it with a mouse cursor. The pre-selected identifier is distinct with respect to the URLs. In this example, the identifier “Oranges” is distinct from the URL www.oranges.com.</p>
<p>wherein, after the pre-selection, selected content associated with at</p>	<p>Google Chrome correlates selected content with the pre-selected identifier.</p> <p>As an example, when a user conducts orange-related research (i.e. visits other URL-content that is to be correlated with the “Orange” identifier), all that is required is clicking on “star” button and clicking</p>

least one of the URLs displayed during use of the network browser is correlated with the pre-selected identifier in a manner that is dependent on a selection of the pre-selected identifier which is separate from the URLs, and stored;

on the “Close” button. The selected content is correlated with the pre-selected identifier in a manner that is dependent on the pre-selected identifier (which is distinct with respect to the URLs). The user can continue browsing and correlating orange-related content with the “Orange” identifier, without having to post-select the “Orange” identifier each time. That is, after the pre-selection, the same identifier (e.g. the “Orange” identifier, etc.) is correlated with any selected content thereafter, as claimed.



The correlation is exemplified below.



The screenshot shows the Google Chrome browser interface. The address bar contains the text "Type to search". Below the address bar, there are several bookmarked links: "Links", "Free Hotmail", "Windows Marketplace", "Windows Media", and "Windows". The "Most visited" section displays three thumbnails: "ORANGES.COM | Orange...", "Oranges", and "Google Chrome". A search dropdown menu is open, showing a search bar with the text "Search your histo" and a list of search results. The first result is "ORANGES.COM | Oranges, Orange Juice, Orange Tree & Orange Peels" and the second is "Oranges". The browser's search bar also shows "ORANGES.COM | Oranges, ...".

Remove thumbnails Show full history »

ORANGES.COM | Oranges, ...
Marketplace
Microsoft At Work

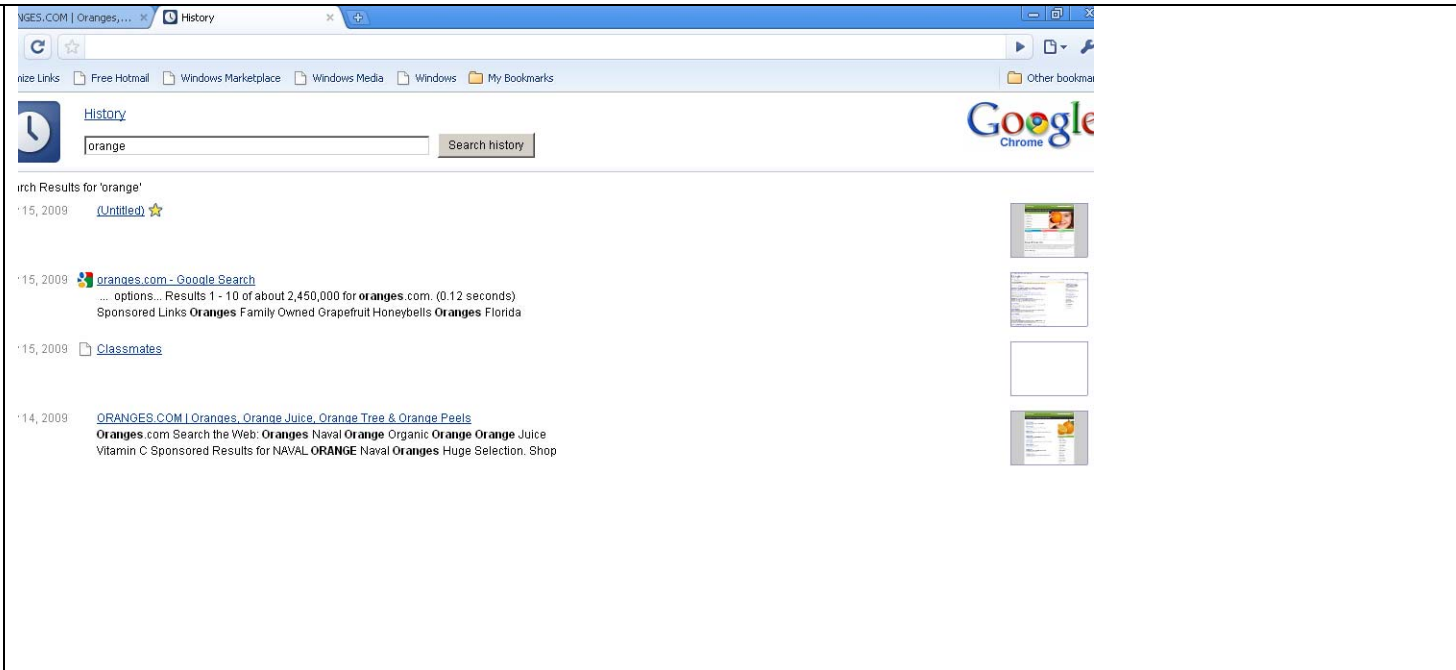
Google Chrome Browser also includes computer code for storing the content, see example below.

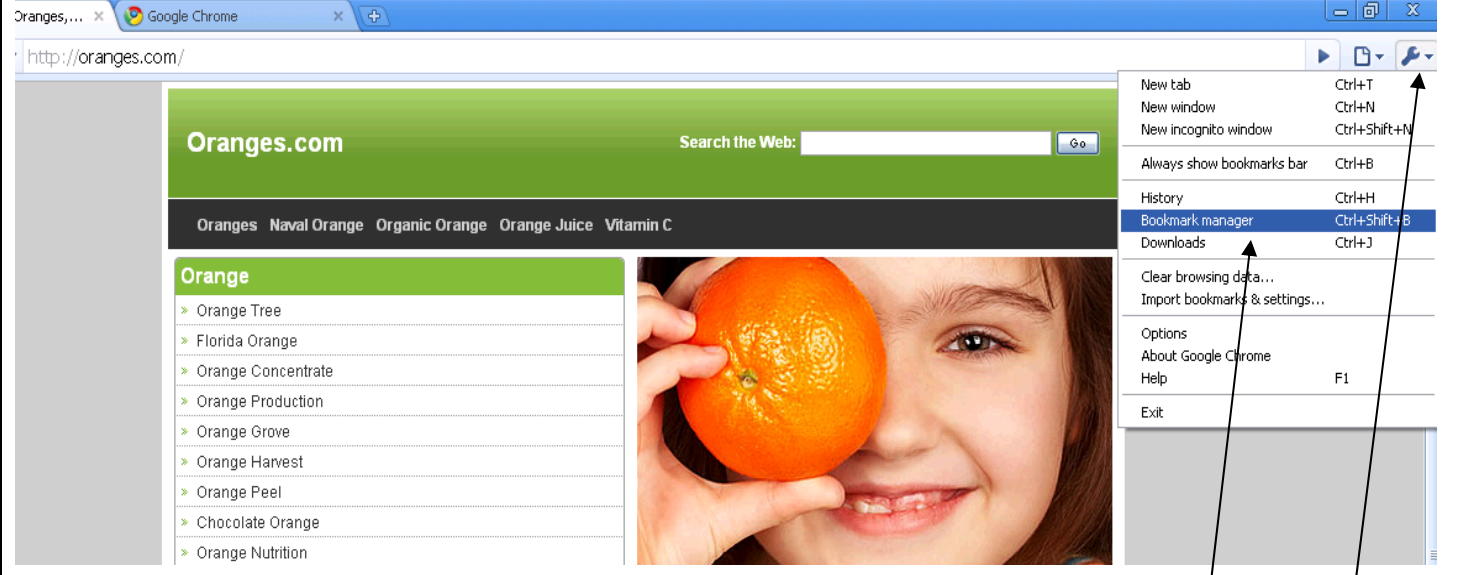
The screenshot shows a Google Chrome browser window. The address bar contains the text "Type to search". Below the address bar are navigation buttons for "e Links", "Free Hotmail", "Windows Marketplace", "Windows Media", "Windows", "My Bookmarks", and "Other bookmark". The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Most visited:** A row of three thumbnails. The first is "http://cnn.com/ is not avail...", the second is "National and Local Weathe...", and the third is "ORANGES.COM | Orange...". Below this row is a search result for "oranges.com - Google Sea...".
- Searches:** A search bar with the text "Search your history".
- Recent bookmarks:** A list of bookmarked sites including "ORANGES.COM | Oranges, ...", "CNN.com - Breaking News, ...", "Customize Links", "Windows Marketplace", "Free Hotmail", "Windows", and "Windows Media".

An arrow points from the text "Stored displayed content (e.g., content of www.oranges.com)" to the "ORANGES.COM | Orange..." thumbnail.

The storage of content is further exemplified below.

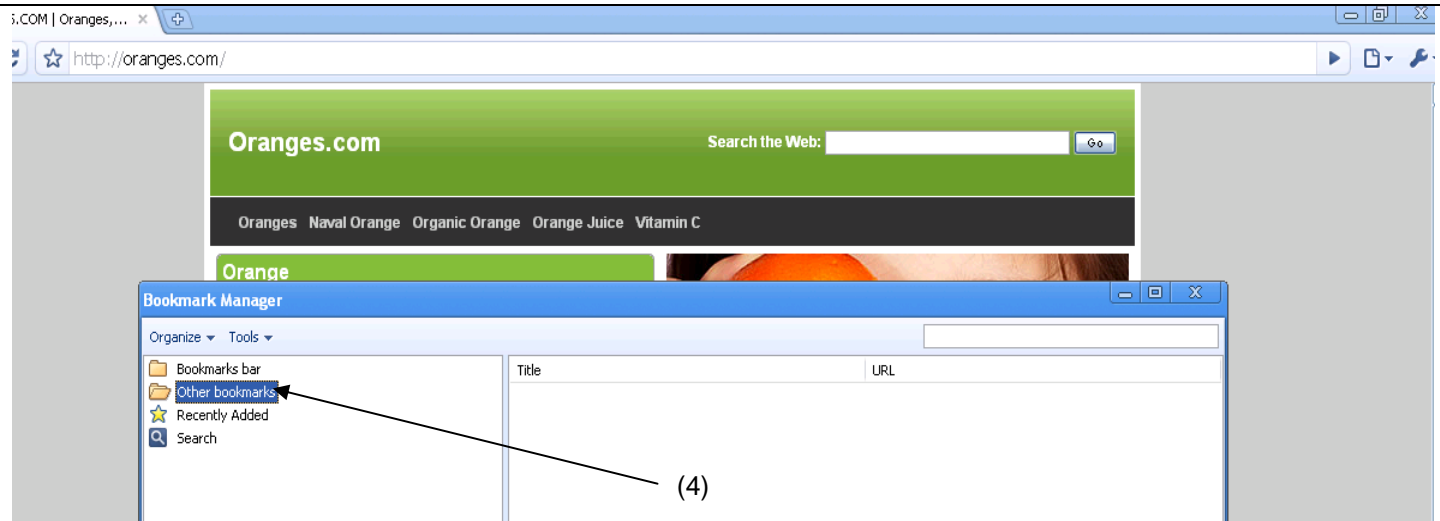
	 A screenshot of a Google Chrome browser window showing the History page. The address bar contains 'ORANGES.COM Oranges, ...'. The page title is 'History'. A search bar contains the word 'orange' and a 'Search history' button. Below the search bar, there are search results for 'orange' dated '15, 2009'. The results include a link to '(Untitled)', a search result for 'oranges.com - Google Search' with 'Sponsored Links Oranges Family Owned Grapefruit Honeybells Oranges Florida', a link to 'Classmates', and a search result for 'ORANGES.COM Oranges, Orange Juice, Orange Tree & Orange Peels' with 'Sponsored Results for NAVAL ORANGE Naval Oranges Huge Selection. Shop'. There are also several small thumbnail images on the right side of the results.
<p>wherein the identifiers are capable of being manually entered by the user;</p>	<p>Google Chrome allows a user to manually enter an identifier.</p> <p>See exemplary illustration below.</p>



The screenshot shows a Google Chrome browser window with the address bar displaying 'http://oranges.com/'. The website content includes a green header with 'Oranges.com' and a search bar, a navigation menu with 'Oranges', 'Naval Orange', 'Organic Orange', 'Orange Juice', and 'Vitamin C', and a main content area with a list of orange-related topics and a photo of a young girl holding an orange. The browser's menu is open, showing options like 'New tab', 'New window', 'New incognito window', 'Always show bookmarks bar', 'History', 'Bookmark manager', 'Downloads', 'Clear browsing data...', 'Import bookmarks & settings...', 'Options', 'About Google Chrome', 'Help', and 'Exit'. The 'Bookmark manager' option is highlighted in blue. Two arrows point to the 'Customize and Control' button (labeled (2)) and the 'Bookmark manager' option (labeled (3)).

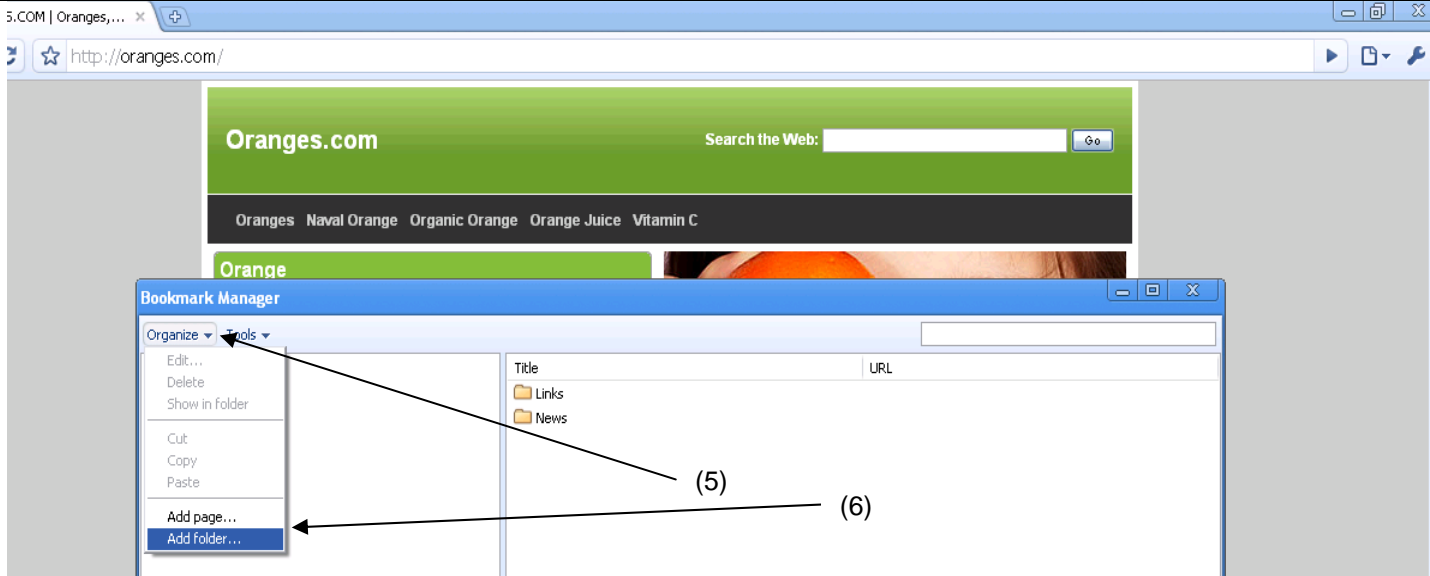
As an example, a user can click on the “Customize and Control” button (item 2, shown above) to access the control window. The user may then select the “Bookmark manager” (item 3).

Upon selecting the “Bookmark manager” option, a “Bookmark manager” window is opened by Google Chrome (see exemplary illustration below). A user may then select a directory (e.g., “Other bookmarks” directory – item 4 shown below) to manually enter an identifier.



In the Bookmark Manager window, the user may select, for example, “Other Bookmarks” (item 4) in which to manually enter an identifier.

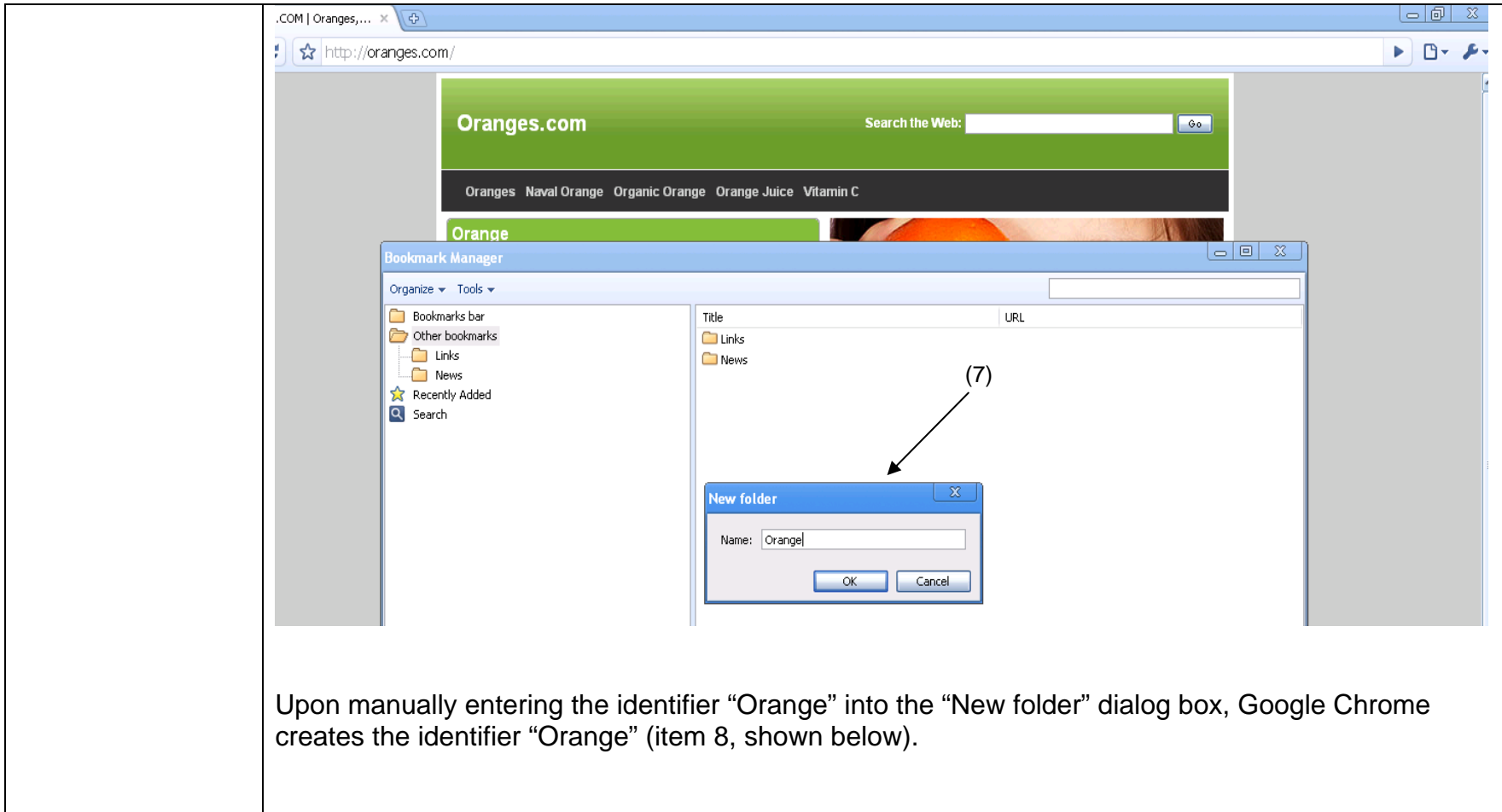
The user may then click on the “Organize” button (Item 5) (see exemplary Illustration below).



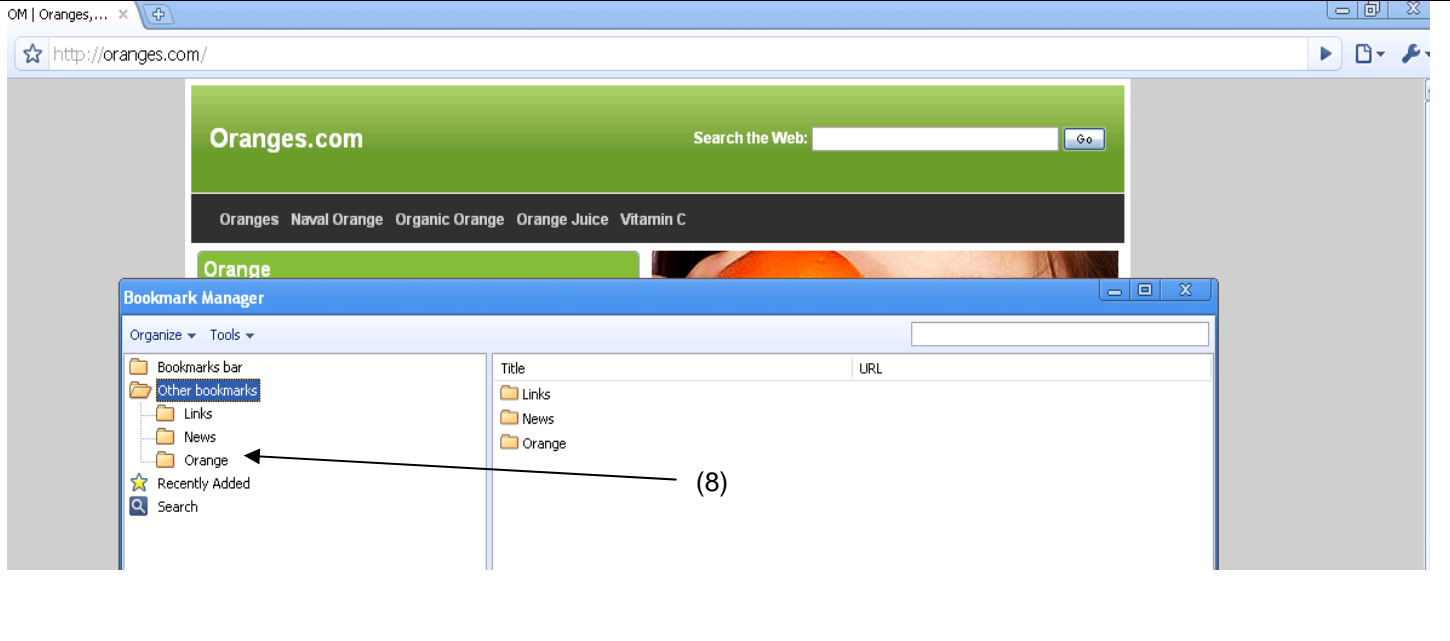
The screenshot shows a Google Chrome browser window with the address bar displaying "http://oranges.com/". The page content includes a green header with "Oranges.com" and a search bar, and a navigation menu with items like "Oranges", "Naval Orange", "Organic Orange", "Orange Juice", and "Vitamin C". The "Bookmark Manager" window is open, showing a list of bookmarks. The "Organize" menu is open, and the "Add folder..." option is highlighted. Two arrows, labeled (5) and (6), point to the "Organize" tab and the "Add folder..." option, respectively.

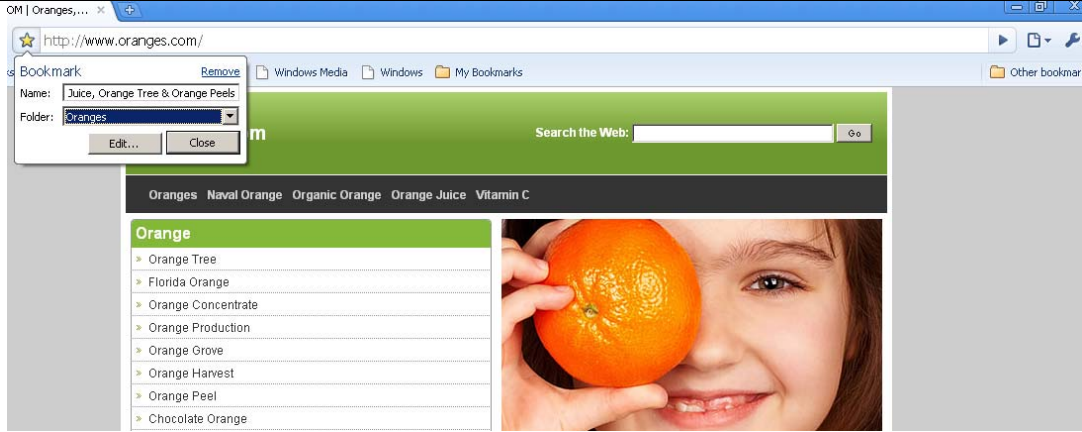
After clicking the “Organize” tab, the user may select the “Add folder” option (item 6) in order to initiate a window (e.g., item 7, shown below) that would allow the user to manually enter an identifier.

As illustrated below, upon selection of “Add folder,” Google Chrome provides a “New folder” dialog box (item 7). The user may manually enter an identifier (e.g., “Oranges”) into the “Add folder” dialog box, as shown in the example provided below.



Upon manually entering the identifier “Orange” into the “New folder” dialog box, Google Chrome creates the identifier “Orange” (item 8, shown below).

	 <p>The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'http://oranges.com/'. The page content includes the 'Oranges.com' logo, a search bar, and a navigation menu with items like 'Oranges', 'Naval Orange', 'Organic Orange', 'Orange Juice', and 'Vitamin C'. A 'Bookmark Manager' dialog box is open in the foreground, showing a tree view of bookmarks. The tree view includes 'Bookmarks bar', 'Other bookmarks', 'Links', 'News', and 'Orange' folders. An arrow points from the 'Orange' folder to a circled number (8).</p>
<p>wherein any content selected during use of the network browser results in automatic correlation of the content with the manually entered, pre-selected identifier which is separate from the URLs.</p>	<p>Selected content is correlated with the pre-selected identifier upon clicking the “Close” button in the “Bookmark” dialogue box, without further user interaction. See exemplary illustration below.</p>



In this example, the “Oranges” identifier was manually entered and pre-selected. The Oranges identifier is distinct from the URL www.oranges.com.

<p>US 7,117,443</p>	<p>Google Chrome</p>
<p>37. A computer program product embodied on a computer readable medium for displaying a network browser graphical user</p>	<p>Google Chrome is a computer program product adapted to be embodied on a computer readable medium and display a network browser graphical interface.</p>

interface, comprising:	
computer code for working in conjunction with a network browser window associated with a network browser for displaying Internet content associated with uniform resource locators (URLs) during network browsing; and	Google Chrome includes computer code that works in conjunction with a network browser window and displays Internet content associated with URLs (e.g., www.orange.com) during browsing. See exemplary illustration below.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://oranges.com/>. The website has a green header with the logo "Oranges.com" and a search bar. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for "Oranges", "Naval Orange", "Organic Orange", "Orange Juice", and "Vitamin C".

The main content area features a large image of a young girl holding an orange. To the left of the image is a list of topics under the heading "Orange":

- > Orange Tree
- > Florida Orange
- > Orange Concentrate
- > Orange Production
- > Orange Grove
- > Orange Harvest
- > Orange Peel
- > Chocolate Orange
- > Orange Nutrition
- > Orange Oil

Below this list are three columns of sub-topics:

- Orange Fruit**
 - > Sweet Orange
 - > Blood Orange
 - > Persian Orange
 - > Mandarin Orange
 - > Valencia Orange
- Fruit**
 - > Citrus Fruit
 - > Organic Fruit
 - > Fruit Basket
 - > Fruit Tree
 - > Dried Fruit
- Nutrition**
 - > Orange Recipes
 - > Food Groups
 - > Recipes
 - > Cooking
 - > Calories

The main text area contains the following sections:

Oranges & Orange Juice

Oranges are a citrus fruit grown in warm climates all over the world and if they are not peeled and eaten, they are usually squeezed to create orange juice. Orange juice is one of the most popular juices around the world. Brazil is the largest producer of orange juice, closely followed by the United States. Commercial orange juice production is accomplished by squeezing the fruit on huge juicers and the juice is then collected on trays underneath the oranges. Some orange juice is fresh, and put straight from the juicer into the carton, other orange juice is used to make concentrate, meaning it is freshly squeezed, frozen and then thawed for blending and ultimately, consumption.

History of Oranges

In 2007, oranges generated \$230 million in sales in the California area, making the orange the number 2 crop on the state's agriculture's Top 10 list. Californian farmers expect to pick around 69 million oranges during each fall harvest, and around 61 million cartons of orange juice come from the central valley area annually.

Florida Oranges

In 2008, the value of the Florida orange crop fell 19% to \$1.2 billion, and according to the citrus industry observers, this was not unexpected because a drop in farm prices for oranges was predicted. Polk County has a total production of more than 31 million boxes of oranges, making up 15% of Florida's total orange production.

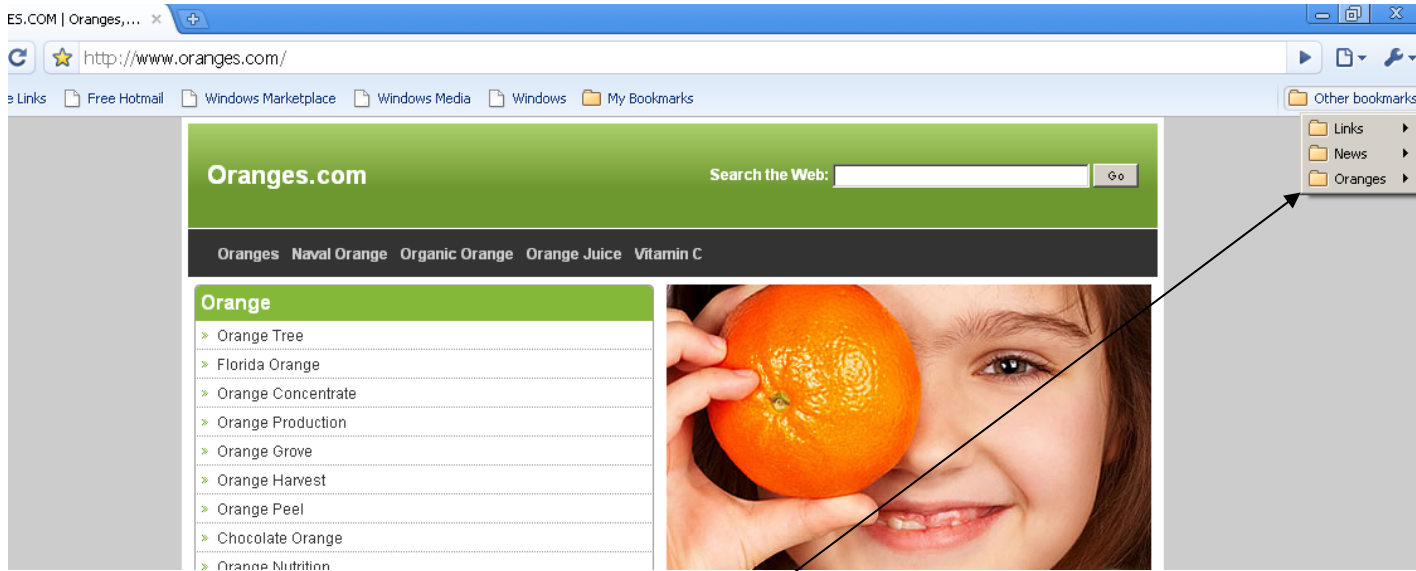
Valencia, Persian & Naval Oranges

There have been several different types of oranges available over the years. Persian oranges grown in southern Europe were once popular, but were quite bitter and by the 15th century they had been replaced by sweeter oranges. The navel orange came from a single mutation in 1820 in an orchard of sweet oranges. The navel mutation caused the oranges to develop a second orange at the base of the original fruit near the stem. Valencia oranges are one of the sweetest oranges that grown anywhere and are mainly used for juice extraction. Somewhat uncommon, blood oranges have streaks of red in the fruit which makes the juice a burgundy color.

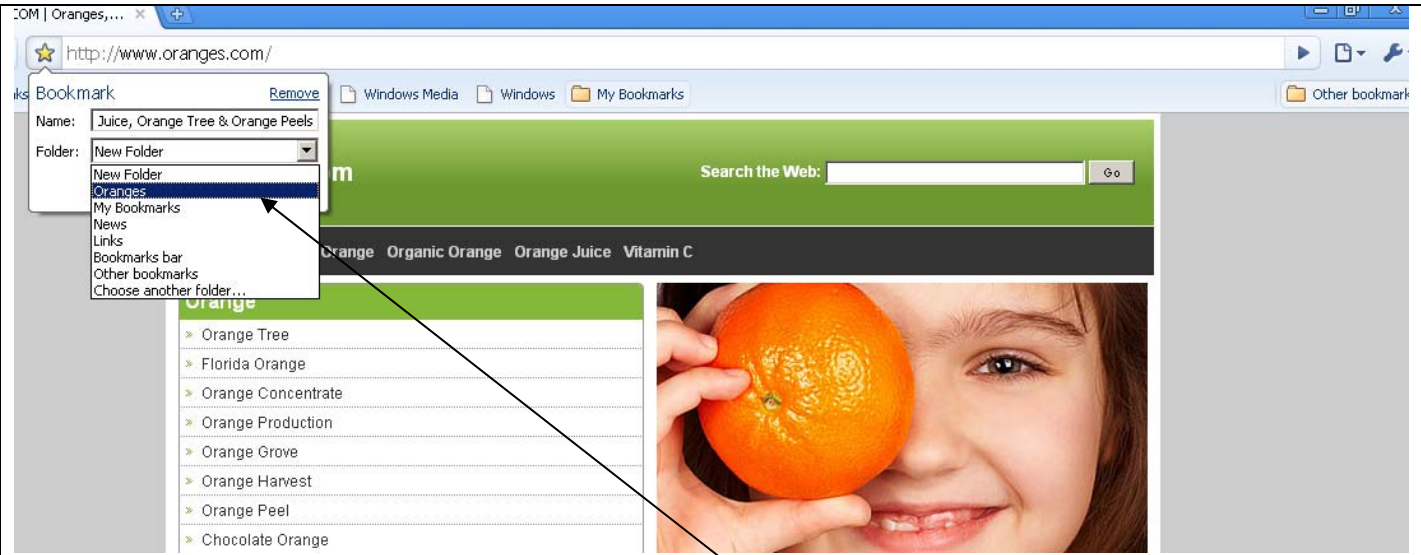
Conclusion

Oranges are deservedly one of the most popular fruits and they also are a great natural source of vitamin C. Oranges can be used for eating, drinking, marmalade and baking and they are popular around the globe as the biggest selling juice drink available.

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 LU:0.13:SP:0.23:AS:0:SRT:0.48:SH:15
[orange valley](#)

<p>computer code for displaying a plurality of identifiers in a portion of the network browser graphical user interface to the side of the window in which the content is displayed;</p>	<p>Google Chrome includes computer code for displaying a plurality of identifiers (e.g., item 10) in a portion of the network browser graphical user interface that is to the side of the window in which content is displayed. See illustration below:</p>  <p>(10)</p>
<p>wherein a user is allowed to pre-select at least one of the identifiers in the portion of the network browser graphical user</p>	<p>Google Chrome allows a user to pre-select at least one of the identifiers.</p> <p>The pre-selection of one of the identifiers is exemplified below. A user can pre-select one of the identifiers (e.g., “Oranges”) by interfacing the mouse pointer upon the identifier.</p>

interface to the side of the window in which the Internet content associated with the URLs is displayed, in association with the network browser;



A user is allowed to pre-select one of the identifiers (e.g., "Oranges"), which is separate from the URLs (e.g., www.oranges.com)

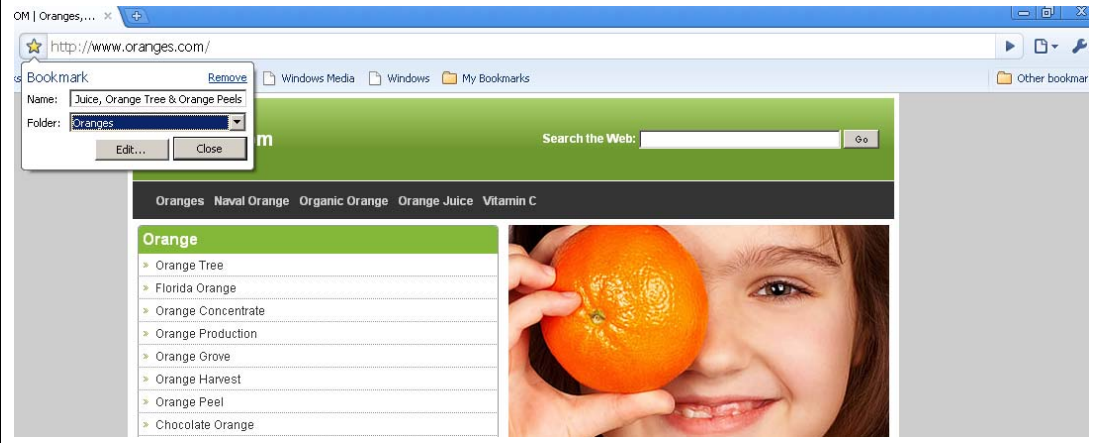
An identifier ("Oranges" in this example) can be pre-selected by "clicking" it with a mouse cursor. The pre-selected identifier is distinct with respect to the URLs.

wherein, after the pre-selection, selected content associated with at least one of the URLs displayed during use of the network browser is

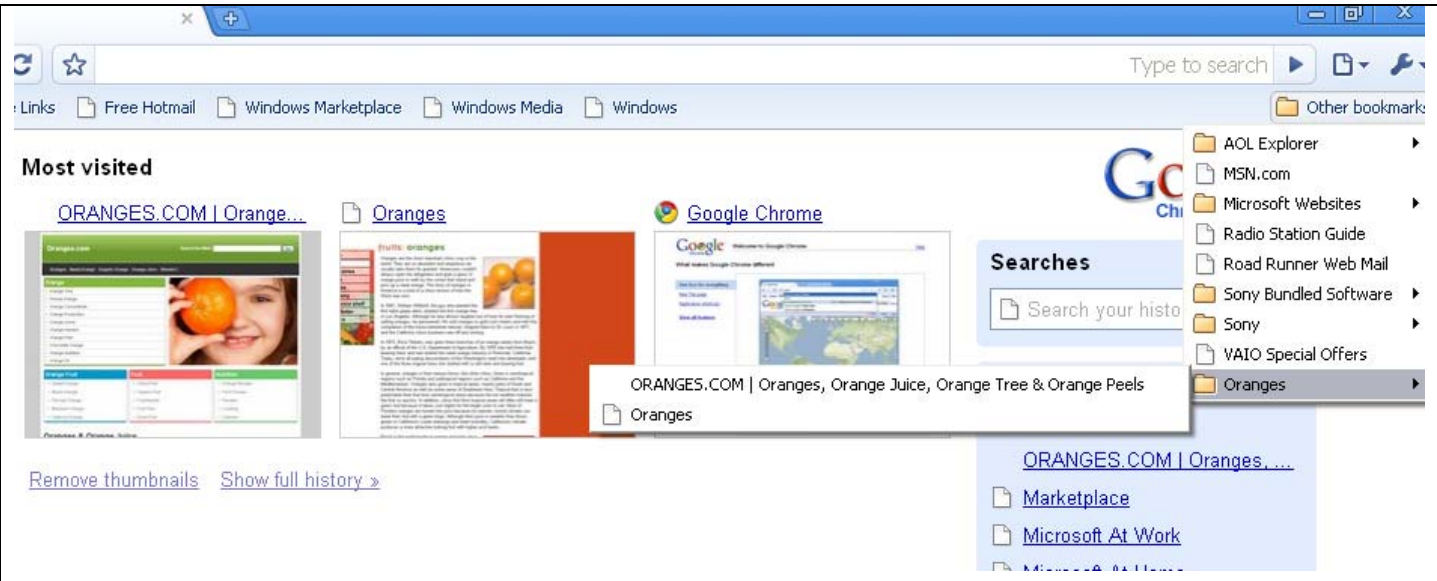
Google Chrome correlates selected content with the pre-selected identifier. As an example, when a user conducts orange-related research (i.e. visits other URL-content that is to be correlated with the "Orange" identifier), all that is required is clicking on the "star" button and clicking on the "Close" button. The selected content is correlated with the pre-selected identifier in a manner that is dependent on the pre-selected identifier (which is distinct with respect to the URLs). The user can continue browsing and correlating orange-related content with the "Orange" identifier, without having to post-select the "Orange" identifier each time. That is, after the pre-

correlated with the pre-selected identifier in a manner that is based on the pre-selected identifier which is distinct with respect to the URLs, and stored;

selection, the same identifier (e.g. the “Orange” identifier, etc.) is correlated with any selected content thereafter, as claimed.



The correlation is exemplified below.



The screenshot shows the Google Chrome browser interface. The address bar contains the text "Type to search". Below the address bar, there are several bookmarked links: "Links", "Free Hotmail", "Windows Marketplace", "Windows Media", and "Windows". On the right side, there is a "Other bookmarks" folder containing a list of folders and files, including "AOL Explorer", "MSN.com", "Microsoft Websites", "Radio Station Guide", "Road Runner Web Mail", "Sony Bundled Software", "Sony", "VAIO Special Offers", and "Oranges". The "Oranges" folder is currently selected. The main content area displays "Most visited" sites, including "ORANGES.COM | Orange...", "Oranges", and "Google Chrome". A search history dropdown menu is open, showing a search for "ORANGES.COM | Oranges, Orange Juice, Orange Tree & Orange Peels" with a file icon labeled "Oranges". Below the search history, there are links for "Remove thumbnails" and "Show full history »".

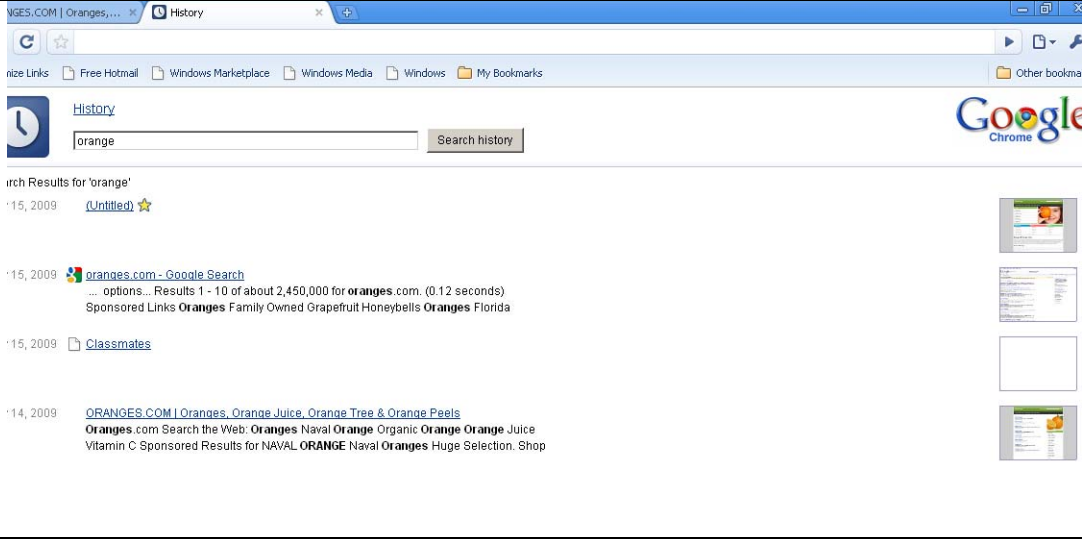
Google Chrome Browser also includes computer code for storing the content, see example below.

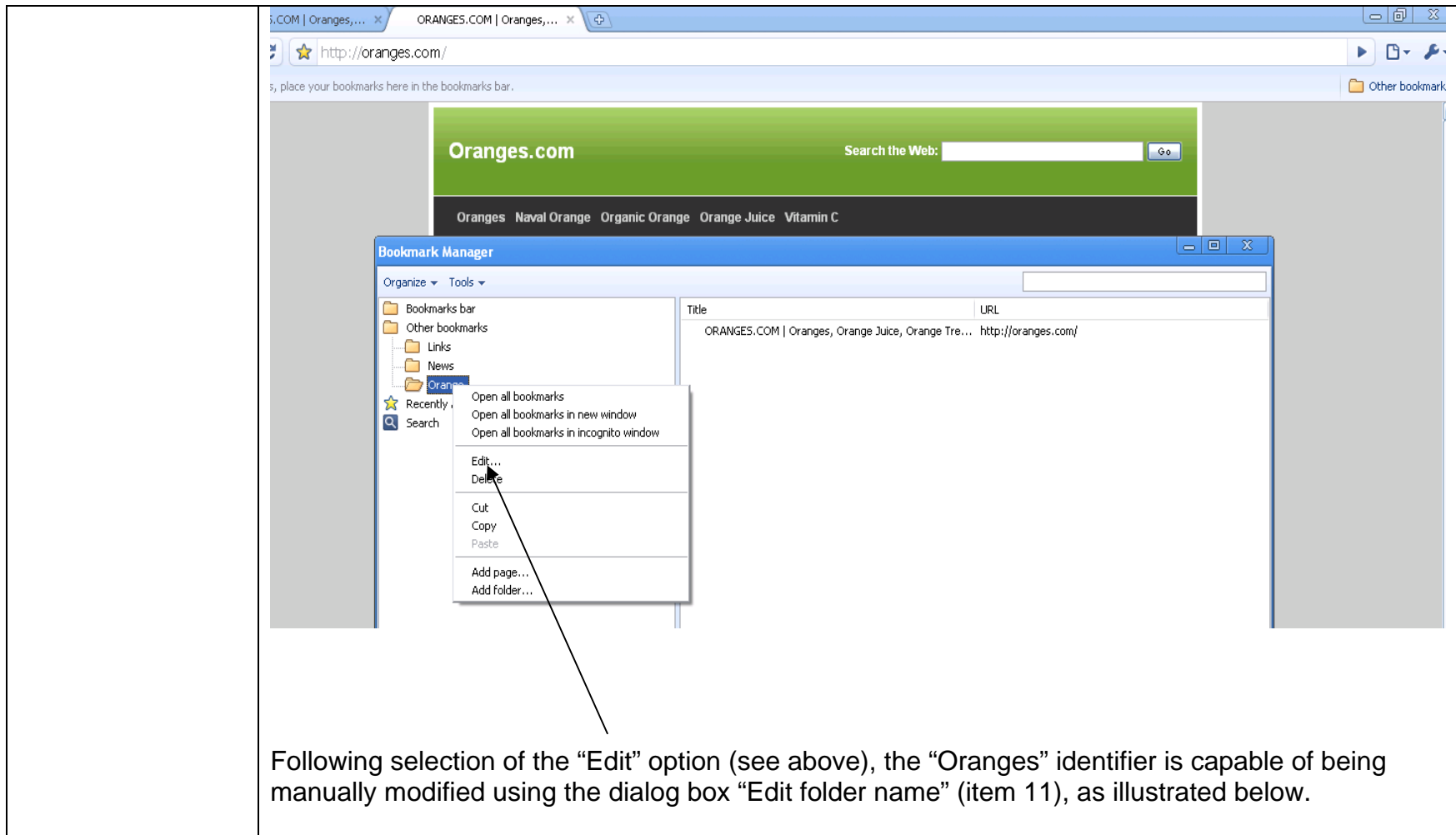
The screenshot shows a Google Chrome browser window with the following elements:

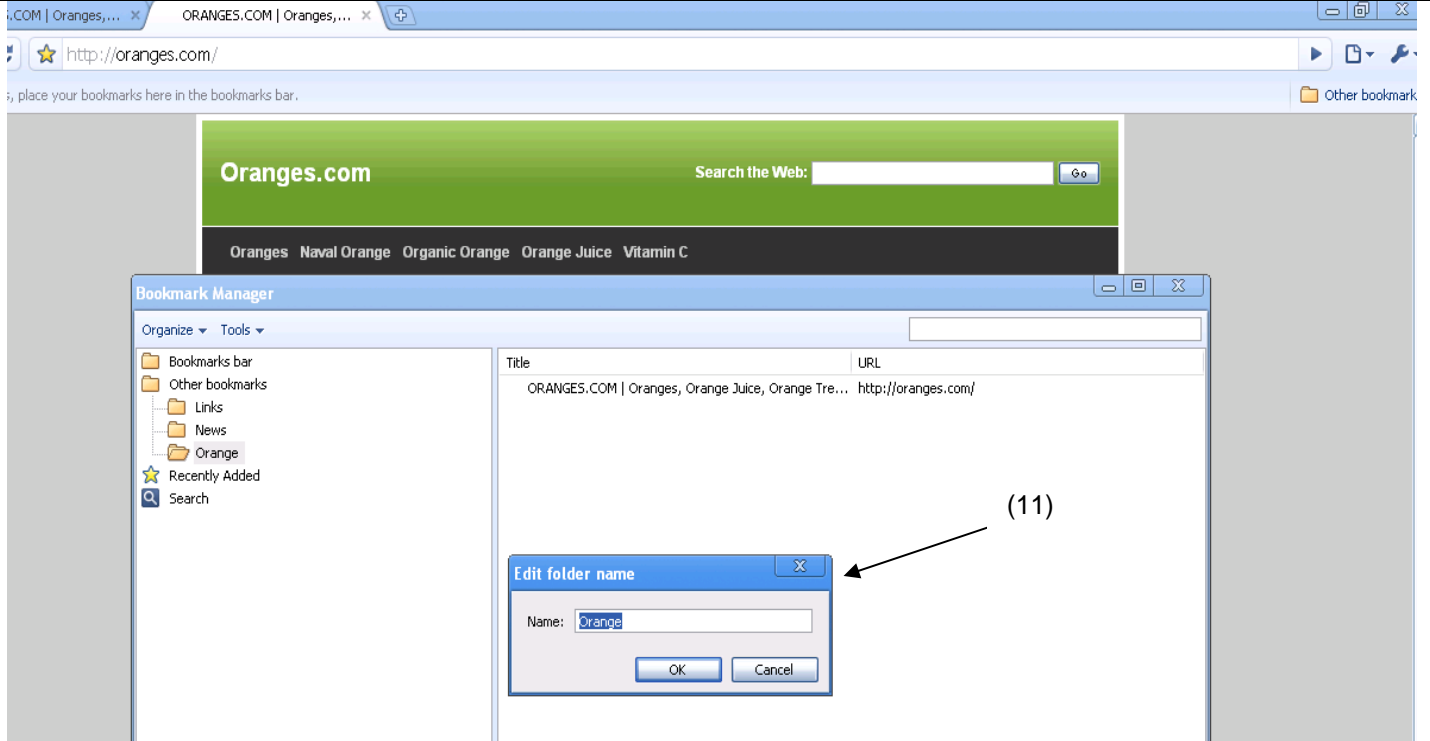
- Address Bar:** Contains navigation icons (back, forward, refresh, home) and a search bar with the text "Type to search".
- Bookmarks Bar:** Lists "e Links", "Free Hotmail", "Windows Marketplace", "Windows Media", "Windows", and "My Bookmarks".
- Most visited:** A section displaying three thumbnails of frequently visited websites: "http://cnn.com/ is not avail...", "National and Local Weathe...", and "ORANGES.COM | Orange...".
- Searches:** A section with a search bar labeled "Search your history".
- Recent bookmarks:** A list of bookmarked sites including "ORANGES.COM | Oranges, ...", "CNN.com - Breaking News, ...", "Customize Links", "Windows Marketplace", "Free Hotmail", "Windows", and "Windows Media".
- Search Results:** A search result for "oranges.com - Google Sea..." is visible below the "Most visited" section.

An arrow points from the text "Stored content (e.g., content of www.oranges.com)" to the "ORANGES.COM | Orange..." thumbnail in the "Most visited" section.

The storage of content is further exemplified below.

	
<p>wherein the pre-selected identifier is distinct with respect to the URLs and is capable of being manually modified by the user utilizing a user-selectable object adapted for modifying.</p>	<p>A user is allowed to manually modify the pre-selected identifier, which is distinct from the URLs (e.g., oranges.com).</p> <p>For example, in order to manually modify the identifier, the user utilizes a user-selectable object adapted for modifying. For example, by right clicking one of the identifiers, an interface is provided for modifying the pre-selected identifier. See below, for example.</p> <p>As an example, in the “Bookmark manager” window, subsequent to right clicking the “Oranges” identifier, a user selectable object is provided for modifying the identifier (see below).</p>





The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <http://oranges.com/>. The page content includes the "Oranges.com" logo, a search bar, and a navigation menu with items like "Oranges", "Naval Orange", "Organic Orange", "Orange Juice", and "Vitamin C". A "Bookmark Manager" dialog box is open, showing a tree view of bookmark folders. A sub-dialog titled "Edit folder name" is also open, with the "Name" field containing the text "Orange". An arrow labeled "(11)" points to the "Edit folder name" dialog.

The pre-selected identifier is distinct with respect to the URLs. In this example, “Oranges” is distinct from the URL www.oranges.com.