

Note – Entire Proposals (3) each presented separately but in similar form are entered as (See Public Pair entries) For the sake of brevity and clarity when reviewing claim pages – many of the sheets have been separated out and given a specific EXHIBIT number . Because of the length and complexity of this prosecution – some exhibits may have been entered more than once .

EXHIBIT AA – pertains to Talk Shoppe Inc. proposal to U.S. Small Business Administration . although some sections were later edited , please see page 25 for Hartman’s notarized signature on March 12 , 1990 .

EXHIBIT BB - Hartman’s letter to Don Loneragan at LaSalle’s Small Business Development center dated February 13 , 1990 and previously submitted . Hartman’s first contact with SBA was around January 1990 . The Inventor/ Applicant feels that her ideas for commercializing telecommunications were first leaked by the SBA around March 1990 – though she was not granted funding .

EXHIBIT CC- The title page from the **Management of NSFNET , HEARING before the SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE , SPACE , AND TECHNOLOGY** , held March 12 , 1992 . Applicant has already referenced excerpts from the hearing both in her specification as well as in statements within her Appeal . Please see EXHIBITS DD , AND EE which are attached .

EXHIBIT DD – shows in Decision C the NSF authorized ANS ‘s exclusive use of the NSFNET for commercial use in **1990** .

EXHIBIT EE – shows in Decision D – the decision to privatize the NSFNET occurred somewhere around **November 1990** . These actions occur several months following Hartman’s introduction of these ideas to the Small Business Development Center . This date corresponds to around the same time that the Inventor submitted a letter to Frank Campo of the SBA – not to disclosed the business plan which was supposed to be confidential anyhow . The applicant felt betrayed and even though she applied to the handicap assistance program and the BFTC and DOC programs as she had been advised – all was to no avail .

EXHIBIT FF – is a letter from an attorney whom the Applicant/ Inventor contacted in April 1992 as she had begun to see evidence of her plans being implemented – and knew that her ideas had essentially been “stolen” but she was helpless to do anything about it and his quote of \$25,000 or more to handled the matter was above her reach as she had just gone to the government asking about the same amount of money in venture capital .

EXHIBIT GG – Entire BFTC application and INNOVATION AWARD PROPOSAL – as it was submitted in a similar form to the PA. Department of Commerce . Portions

of the proposal have been previously submitted in various exhibits and also with the specification , CD #1 and CD # 2

All exhibits are available in USPTO.gov Electronic Business center via PUBLIC PAIR . Some are available on CD#1 and CD#2 filed with the application #11003123 or in response to Examiner(s) queries. All affidavits and documents filed with previous Appeal Briefs 3-23-2009 , 9-14-2009 , Supplemental Appeal Brief , 07/13/2010 should have been entered by Examiners under **37 CFR , 41.31.a(1) –a(3) or 41.61**, ‘ An affidavit or other evidence may be admitted upon a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not presented earlier . Additionally the Office is in violation of **37 CFR 10.23c(20) , 10.23d** under as Patent Office including Objections in letter to 04/18/2011 to Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences which was unanswered and Petition Decision 03/31/2011 was unresponsive to Applicant’s request that Petition 1.181 be granted to allow the entrance of exhibits consisting of critical documents and affidavits to this prosecution . All exhibits submitted are admitted to this record according to **37 CFR Chap.1 paragraph 41.22- Oppositions and Replies**.

Excerpt from 04/18/2011 Hartman letter stating her Objections to the treatment of the patent application and the refusal of Patent Office to allow certain exhibits to the record including critical documents and affidavits affecting a just outcome of the appeal :

“The Applicant / Petitioner , therefore demands in the name of Justice that her Petition 1.181 filed July 13 , 2010 and listed as being received 07.14.2010 be immediately granted along with all of the documents submitted along with it (EXHIBITS P1 – P40 , AAP,BBP,CCP,DDP,EEP,FFP,GGP1,GGP2,GGP3,HHP) . The USPTO has incorrectly listed as misc. incoming letters [LET. 07-13-2010], the exhibits which the Applicant filed with her Petition 1.181 on July 13 , 2010 , the Petition 1.181 is mistakenly entered in Public Pair as being accepted on 07.14.2010 in 212 pages) . The Petitioner demands the allowing of her Supplemental Appeal Brief (SAPB 07.13.2010) , the Amended Appeal Brief (09.14.2009) including drawings , all exhibits #1-90, AA,BB,CC,DD,EE,FF,GG,HH,II (including those submitted in the Appeal Brief (03.23.2009) be admitted . Some documents have had to be submitted both in the Petition and in the Brief(s) as the application under the Examiner(s) in the Technology Center 3600 have deliberately mixed up portions of the Briefs , removed exhibits and drawings , and falsely withdrawn claims .”

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Claims

26.

Claims a novel business method whereby the computer with its communicable devices is the focal point of the business and transactions occur online or in cyberspace . Herein cyberspace is referred to as that virtual space within which transactions and exchanges occur and that exists between the interconnection(s) of the communicable devices with remote websites . Cyberspace is infinite and thus an infinite number of transactions or interactions is possible . A website(**W**) is herein referred to as pages that are received from the host or recipient computer and that display on the monitor of the user's computer once the connection is established .**See Figs 1- 6.**

Ex. GG - Description of Business , Abstract , Market . Ex. 1;1A

27.

Claims a novel business method wherein a computer user herein referred to as the user or end- user logs onto a remote website for the purpose of obtaining information , goods , or services . Herein these are referred to as products which are searchable online and can be purchased by using an accepted form of payment (i.e. credit cards , checks , bank transfers , money orders).

Ex. GG, Description of Business; Abstract; Market . Ex. 1

28.

Claims a novel business method wherein the computer is the focal point of transactions , interactions ,and exchanges via communicable devices . These devices or accessories consist of a modem , a router , a phone and the services of a provider which transports the electronic signals . The log- on is a series of commands typed into the computer keyboard which enables the user to gain access to the central processing unit of the computer . Log -off ends access or shuts down the CPU . Log - on and log-off sometime refer to gaining access to and turning off particular websites or sites .While having access to the computer and visiting various sites - the user is said to be “online”. See **Figs. 1-6** with the modem (**M**) representing all communicative devices . A service provider is usually a phone or cable company which transports the electronic signals or data packets directed by the router through a copper , fiber , or a wireless network . A modem , telephone , a router which is a data packet controlled by a microprocessor within the computer , and a service provider generally a phone or cable company are necessary to enable completion of the transactions . The router sends the data packets according to the commands of the computer or messages typed into the computer’s keyboard where they are designed to go (to specific electronic addresses). This directs the information to the websites and further computer commands are used to extract data and purchase goods or services . The transaction is accomplished in cyberspace .

**Ex . GG- Market , Commercial Potential of Proposed Product ;
; Proprietary Information marked Exhibits 22,22a,22n,22g**

29.

Claims a novel business method wherein the end- user need not be physically present for the transactions or interactions to occur . Herein , the end- user is referred to as a consumer who acts on his own behalf or a broker or third party who acts on behalf of the consumer. The terms “customer” , “consumer” , “agent” , “user” , “end-user” , “broker” , “proprietor” herein are used interchangeably . The end- user is sometimes a computer program which is a software application which instructs the computer’s hardware to carry out certain commands and thus may carry out transactions without the presence of a human being . For example , a consumer can visit a website online and reserve a hotel room without interacting with a person . Another advantage is the consumer need not visit the hotel to arrange the reservation . The consumer may instead obtain the quote or price of the room “online”, and decide whether to complete the transaction . This represents a huge advantage over prior art .

Ex.GG – Product or Services ; Ex. 13 , 14 , 15 , 16 , 16A, 17 , 18 , 19 , 20, 20A,21

30.

This invention claims commercializing telecommunications – in comprising an innovative business model whereby consumers and businesses are made more accessible to each other online via the computer . Consumers can hone in what they want presumably having more choices available to them by interfacing with their computers .Businesses are able to attract enormous amounts of customers in a fraction of the time that would have been required before this invention . Larger amounts of information become available in shorter periods of time . Information is more accessible and unlike the prior state of telecommunications art results in an unprecedented preponderance of information . This method stimulates the growth of technology relating to the telecommunications field and spurs the growth of commerce . Prior telecommunications art was restrictive and stagnant to commerce and therefore had no significant economic impact and as a result was a fledgling industry in danger of decline . This method transforms the field of telecommunications making it successful and highly visible .

Ex.GG – Product or Services , Research Analysis ; Commercial Potential of

**Proposed Product , See Exhibits 13 , 14 , 15 , 16 ,
16a,17,18,19,20,21,Ex.20,20 A**

31.

This method claims simple and multiple transactions can occur simultaneously for increased convenience and time management occurring amongst plural users . **Fig. 1 which** illustrates a simple transaction , the consumer (c) or agent (a) logs-on to website .**Figs. 5, 6 show** the involvement of many users . Data is viewed and extracted or downloaded . Goods or services may be purchased . Advantages of this new business method include a reduction in travel time , increased convenience for consumers and increased opportunities for the proprietors of businesses and potential customers to interact . Other advantages include facilitation of time management . Further advantages are positive influences on the economy because increased interaction and convenience means increased potential sale opportunities and profit .

**Ex.GG Product or Services , Research Analysis , Commercial
Potential of Proposed Product . Ex. 13 , 14 , 15, 16,
16A,17,18,19,20,20A,21**

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32.

This new business method claims massive amounts of products being viewed and extracted by massive numbers of people resulting in the development of the internet and worldwide web . The infinity of cyberspace makes possible infinite transactions and interactions . This causes an expansion of interlocking and interweaving electronic signals which form a web like network . This network herein referred to as an internet , a web or when it is global , a worldwide web . This is a method which creates new business models previously unseen . Businesses can present their wares and advertise online and sell their products in cyberspace . As long as businesses continue to grow and consumers continue to shop online -this internet is a continuously evolving web or network . This is transformable over prior art as it is ever shifting and dynamic - enhancing commercial opportunities .

**Ex.GG- Commercial Potential of the Proposed Project ; Ex. 1 ,
1A,2,3,4,5**

33.

This innovative business method claims the greatest access to world markets and is transformable over former business methods as selection of goods and services is made accessible to billions of ordinary consumers . Massive amounts of information is made available in short periods of time with less effort again because of accessibility of these services to the average person . This is unlike prior art where the benefits of telecommunications were previously available for limited use and accessible only to the elite , 1% to perhaps 2% of the U.S. population . By opening up telecommunications to the average consumer and using the computer and the infinity of cyberspace as tools to create a virtual marketplace – this invention invites commercial opportunities and other types of interactions . By teaching innovation and new skills in using preexisting tools in a different way – this invention revolutionizes the way the world views business and commerce . It creates a dynamic and evolutionary structure , the internet .

**Ex. GG – Commercial Potential of the Proposed Project ; Ex. 1,
1A, 2, 3, 4, 5**

34.

Claims **figs. 1-6** an innovative business method which comprises a processing station which consists of the end -user , the computer and a modem interconnecting via electronic signals “on line “ with other end-users and their processing stations . The signals are directed by a router- a data packet which interprets specific computer addresses , and the signals are carried through copper , fiber , or wireless carriers to their destinations . These signals are sent from the end- user to the recipient which is a remote website existing in cyberspace which is either controlled by a software program or another computer user who then interacts with the end user to complete the transaction(s) . Software programs are programs which issue commands which give instructions to the computer .

Ex. 8,9,12,22e,22g,26,28,30

35.

Claims a method whereby information or data search transactions can occur from a plurality of sources including local catalogs and directories which are non-global or a global distribution system and sources provided through modems and routers online . The end-user can depend on other sources such as local catalogs and directories in lieu of deficient databases . Signals may be sent as keyed messages typed into the end user's computer keyboard and carried via the modem and router to the recipient computer of a remote user who responds with a keyed message . These typed text messages are generally referred to as emails . A facsimile machine can be used to provide the end- user who may act as an agent on his own accord or broker for a client with a direct way to send large amounts of data which may include many sheets . Text messages , emails , fax machines which already exist as prior art may be relied upon in facilitating the use of this novel method .

Ex. GG - Market , Marketing Strategy , Product or Services

36.

This invention claims a revolutionary way of doing business wherein the term cyberspace is used interchangeably as a “ marketplace “, “warehouse “, “clearinghouse” , as it literally becomes a “ meeting place” in virtual space where an infinite number of transactions and interactions can occur .

Ex.GG- Abstract , Market “total universe for this service is unlimited” , Commerical Potential of Proposed Project , Description - Advantages , ‘global’.

37.

This novel method further provides phenomenal and evolutionary development of this marketplace in cyberspace as the number of potential interactions is indefinite , setting the stage for billions of people to interact . This is revolutionary ; creating unprecedented commercial growth and a global economy . Advantages are the growth and development of the internet and worldwide web , advancing and facilitating communications . **Fig.5,6.**

**Ex.GG- Abstract , Market , Description of Business-Advantages .
Ex. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12 , 22, 22a ,22b,22c, 22g, 22n**

38.

This invention claims teaching the concept of the infinity of cyberspace as a tool to improve commerce and to grow the economy . Infinite opportunities favor both consumers and businesses – helping consumers find whatever service or product that they are looking for and giving businesses access to more consumers without actually having to substantially increase their overhead costs to do so . This method is transformative over prior telecommunications art in that it provides this accessibility and is both commerce and user friendly .**Fig. 1-6 .**

Ex.GG- Abstract , Market , Description of Business–Advantages , Commercial Potential of Proposed Project Ex. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12 , 22, 22a ,22b,22c, 22g, 22n

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39.

This invention comprises a method which has the capability to reap immense profits when used in commerce as data , goods and services are more accessible to potentially millions or billions of people , carrying out an infinite number of transactions – many of those sales transactions . Therefore profits are increased .

Ex. GG – Market – ‘ total universe is unlimited ‘ , ‘tip of iceberg of telecommunications ‘ . Exhibits 23 , 24 , 25 , 26 , 27 , 28 , 29 , 30 , 31

40.

This novel business method claims the creation and development of new jobs and titles . It is user and commerce friendly and therefore popular . People will use methods and services which are

convenient and which benefit them . The implementation of this method produces a demand for computers and computer accessories , routers , and service providers -spurring an increase in telephone and cable services . The development of additional websites , computer programs , and software applications increase because of the demand created by the implementation of this new business method . New types of jobs are created in cyberspace monitoring and cyberspace security . This innovation transforms the field of telecommunications creating new business models not previously experienced by prior art .

Ex. GG - Description of the Business, Market , Abstract, Ex. 1- 4

41.

This new business method **Fig. 2** comprises the computer user having accessibility to multiple websites and therefore able to accomplish a variety of tasks in a shorter period of time .

4,8,12,Ex.GG- Commercial Potential of Project,22a,22b,22c
Ex. 1 ; cover letter/brochure with sample databases and services proposed - Ex. 1X,1Y; Ex. 2 , 8 .

42.

This new business method claims having many users having access to carrying out potentially infinite numbers of simple or multiple transactions online separately or simultaneously forming the internet . This weblike integrative interlocking structure when it occurs nationally across the country forms the internet. When it occurs across oceans and amongst continents or internationally it forms a worldwide web . **Figures 1-6 .**

Ex. 8 , 9 , 22b , 22c , 22k

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43.

This new business method claims a significant improvement over prior telecommunications art which consisted of a series of

separate telecommunications network structures that were not integrated into one structure but were disjointed and static with no meaningful economic impact The prior state of telecommunications art though revolutionary and groundbreaking in its founding was restrictive in commercial access . Its uses mostly limited to military , medical uses , educational media , and limited financial services to an elite 1% of the population .

Ex. 22b , 22k , 23,30 , CC(p) , DD(p)-Decision C , EE(p) , Decision D , P7

44.

Claims a new method whereby electronic commerce is available to all consumers . Consumers need not be physically present but may carry out transactions online .Though a limited amount of databases had been made available through prior telecommunications art - these databases were mostly designed to store data and extract data on a use as needed basis . A few uses were for doctors to locate donor organs or librarians to locate books . There was limited online shopping for the top 1-2 percent of consumers who owned their own computers . Most often a consumer was required to travel to or send an emissary to a physical location to accomplish a task when shopping for goods or services . This was the old way of doing things before implementation of the Accessing Accessibility Method .This method gives a new look to doing business as creating online accessibility changes the entire focus of the telecommunications field .

Ex. 22b , 22k , 23,30 , CC(p) , DD(p)-Decision C , EE(p) , Decision D , P7

45.

Claims an innovative business method which provides an alternate means of carrying out tasks – visiting a marketplace in cyberspace rather than having to travel to a physical destination to carry out the transactions as was the state of the art and the custom prior to this invention . This invention changes how business is conducted and produces new business models .Prior considerations like transportation , travel time and parking are not necessary with this business method . Lower overhead costs encourages entrepreneurs and new business start-ups .Examples of tasks that a user might engage in while using this method is on one occasion of logging on to his computer he may reserve a seat on a train or airline ; view stock quotes ; order flowers ; shop for

linens ; send a telex dispatch . On foot, shopping for products or even purchasing tickets to reserve seats for travel may have taken several days and several trips plus additional expenses .Accessing Accessibility ushers in a new era of convenience .

4,8,12,Ex.GG- Commercial Potential of Project,22a,22b,22c
Ex. 1 ; cover letter/brochure with sample databases and services proposed - Ex. 1X,1Y; Ex. 2 , 8 .

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46.

Claims a method whereby accessibility and convenience for both the average consumer and businesses are greatly enhanced resulting in increased revenues and an enhanced economy . By employing this method , the user sits in front of his computer , views an array of products on his computer's display monitor which if he chooses carries out transactions ; and logs on and logs off at will . Enhanced convenience and more choice increases the potential for a greater amount of sales .

Ex.GG- Product or Services , Description of the Business , Commercial Potential of Project
22a - 22i , 25,26,27,28 ; Ex. 7-9;12-13

47.

This new invention comprises a novel method whereby data is retrieved , downloaded or stored and transacted for profit or commerce . **See Figs . 3-5**

Transactions include the exchange of data , goods and services , herein referred to as products . These products may be directly purchased by a consumer or agent or broker acting on behalf of the consumer who has no access to a computer . In which case ,

the products would be obtained by the broker , resold and delivered to the customer in exchange for a fee . **Fig. 3** illustrates how in this process the broker or third party intervenes for the consumer who lacks access to a computer . The broker instead visits the websites ; retrieves information , goods or services ; then transfers or arranges delivery to the customer . This method increases accessibility and transactions for both consumers and businesses as even the consumer who does not own a computer can be served .

Ex.GG- Product or Services , Description of the Business , Commercial Potential of Project
22a - 22i , 25,26,27,28 ; Ex. 7-9;12-13

48.

This innovative business method , the Accessing Accessibility Process claims accessibility of information to everyone , those who own or do not own their own computers . This dramatically increases commercial potential by increasing contact between businesses and consumers and therefore increasing purchasing opportunities . Because of the sheer numbers of potential interactions , it enables social interaction and global commerce . It gives consumers more choice and businesses more exposure to potential customers . Among other advantages are increased convenience and time management for all who use it . Economic savings are possible for the shopper who is looking for budget opportunities as comparative shopping is made easier .

Ex.GG- Product or Services , Description of the Business , Commercial Potential of Project
22a - 22i , 25,26,27,28

49.

Fig. 6. This novel business method claims an evolutionary and expansive development of an integrative and interlocking network wherein several users interfacing with their computers and simultaneously either interfacing with each other or multiple websites carry out numerous tasks both separately and simultaneously . This comprises the internet . Transactions and tasks remain interwoven as the networking structure is in cyberspace connected by the various electronic signals emanating from modems and phones - communicative devices with transport by service providers . **Figure 5.6** shows several users interfacing with websites via modems . Computer users may also elect to interface with other computer users . This enables social interaction .

Ex. 1 , 22b , 22 c

50.

This innovative business method consists of an integration of interlocking multiple transactions occurring amongst multiple users interfacing with multiple databases or with the end user's computer and remote computers with which the user's computer communicates . All this comprising , the internet which because of its evolutionary capability and the infinity of cyberspace can continue to evolve , delimited only by the unavailability of the hardware , software , and signal carriers necessary to carry on .

22b , 22c, Ex. GG – Market – ‘ total universe is unlimited ‘ , ‘tip of iceberg of telecommunications ‘ . Exhibits 23 , 24 , 25 , 26 , 27 , 28 , 29 , 30 , 31

51.

Claims a business method which results in a continuously evolving integrative structure making global commerce and foreign exchanges more accessible . This results in a global market and global economy .

Ex. 22b,22c,22e,22g,22j,22L,25,26,28

52.

Claims a business method which enables the exchange of information and ideas and thus creates social interaction online . The use of the computer since it is adaptive to the use of sights and sounds with cameras and microphones as parts of its hardware enables social interaction and stimulates online advertising and publications . These are other advantages wherein cyberspace becomes not only an exchange for business transactions but a meeting place for the exchange of information and ideas , fostering social interaction as a by product of increased business opportunities for interaction .

Ex. 22b,22c,22e,22g,22j,22L,25,26,28

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53.

Claims a business method whereby billions of transactions occur with its implementation as it increases accessibility to information and services for consumers , businesses , and anyone capable of using a computer or benefiting from one . Among its many advantages , its implementation produces other inventions , inventors , entrepreneurs ,educational opportunities , and other benefits of increased communications . This business method produces increased accessibility which spurs technological as well as commercial growth which benefits the economy and changes the world from what we knew before .

22b , 22c, Ex. GG – Market – ‘ total universe is unlimited ‘ , ‘tip of iceberg of telecommunications ‘ . Exhibits 23 , 24 , 25 , 26 , 27 , 28 , 29 , 30 , 31 ; Ex. 22e,22g,22j,22L

54.

Claims the implementation of this innovative business method is significantly advantageous over prior art as not only is the

cyberspace between the computer and the remote website the place where proprietor and potential customer meet but also the computer can record the events and form an integral part of the record keeping . The computer's ability to track transactions ; keep records of inventory ; and carry out other bookkeeping tasks as well as its word processing capabilities make it a vital and necessary tool for any business . This makes the computer the focal point and an integrative part of the business . This aids businesses by contributing to lower overhead costs by making the business less personnel dependent and cutting travel time and expenses .

Ex. GG – Description of the Business , Market , Commercial Potential of Product . Ex. 22b-22n

55.

The Accessing Accessibility Process claims aiding small businesses and entrepreneurs as it makes startups easier and more affordable . This creates startup opportunities for new businesses and expansion opportunities for preexisting businesses – giving all businesses the opportunity to go online . These advantages aid in the creation of new jobs and titles – benefiting the economy .

Ex.7,8,9,22a,22b,22c

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56.

Claims an innovative business method which teaches information brokering or retrieving information for a fee and that the search and retrieval of data can actually become a product or commodity within itself . This offers methods of doing data searches in cyberspace whereby information can be researched and sold as merchandise or products can be ordered and resold for a fee . Databases used in prior art were primarily used for search purposes . They were generally accessed as free services by the academic community , medical or military community. Some were available by subscription in the financial community . In prior art , computers were basically used to store and retrieve data . They were generally used on a when and as needed basis . The Accessing Accessibility Process teaches that computers can be used for much more . **figs. 1-6**

Ex. 7 - 13 , 22a - 22n , 23-28A

57.

The Accessing Accessibility Process claims a business method which provides infinite transaction opportunities for online businesses and consumers . This invention expands commerce , forever changing our business models . We are forever into the age of computing . This innovation further benefits the economy as it increases inventions and sales in technology . Computer hardware, phones , phone accessories , software applications and relevant accessories are in demand as a result of implementation of this business method . It stimulates the creation of new businesses and new inventions .

Ex. 7 - 13 , 22a - 22n , 23-28A

58.

This new business method comprises a marketplace in cyberspace with a plurality of distribution sources offering consumers choice and convenience . This is transformable over prior art as a display screen which is the computer's monitor displays the goods - the consumer then browses and chooses from those on display . See **fig. 1-6 data , services , and goods** from a plurality of distribution sources to the display screen constitute an online exhibition , giving the consumer an opportunity to choose and obtain desired

products the consumer is not limited to an amount of products to choose from which would be the case if the consumer were shopping on foot , as was the custom related to prior art .

Ex. GG – Description of the Business , Market , Commercial Potential of Product . Ex. 22b-22n

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59.

Comprises a method wherein the computer user may be a consumer or client acting on his or her own behalf and directly. See **fig. 3,5, 6** obtaining these goods or services from a website or the computer user may be a third party acting as broker for the consumer in exchange for a fee. It does not matter whether the end user is a business , broker , or consumer – the accessibility is the same . The end user logs on , decides what databases to visit , carries out the transaction(s) , and logs-off .fees may consist of the purchase price from the supplier database as well as surcharges for the services of the broker . Some transactions may also involve a delivery cost which is the fee to deliver the product from the distributor to the customer . Another significant improvement of this business method over prior art is that it teaches ordinary consumers use computers as more than data storage tools and calculators . Consumers learn that computers can be used as shopping tools and to operate businesses and consumers learn to participate in the cyberspace marketplace . This method opens the doors of preexisting telecommunications technologies to potentially billions of transactions and helps usher in revolutionary information retrieval and commerce .

Ex. AA – Description of the Business , Products or Services , Market , Competition . 22a-22n

60.

Claims a novel business process wherein . See **Fig. 1-6**
time management , organization , and money value are optimized
by having more information available within a shorter time period
and a plurality of remote websites to visit in order to ascertain
ones needs or choices . For example , individuals or businesses
have access to information and services online such as – but not
necessarily - limited to those indicated below : businesses may
order equipment and supplies ; students and faculty may search
online for information to prepare research papers and reports ;
businesses and consumers may search for repairs , alterations and
contracting referrals for building or automobile repair . Use of this
method makes a plethora of information available in seconds by
keystrokes on a computer .

**Ex. AA – Description of Business , Product or Services , Market ,
Marketing Strategy , Warranty Policy , Talk Shoppe Inc. , Talk
Shoppe Sample Cover Letter / Brochure offering services .**