

IN THE COURT OF THE CITY CIVIL JUDGE AT  
BENGALURU

O. S. No. / 2021

**BETWEEN:**

Srinivas S. Devathi

...Plaintiff

**AND:**

United States Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO), Hulsey P.C., World  
Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and Intellectual Property India

...Defendants

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Bengaluru

Date: 8/A/2021



Plaintiff

(Party in Person)

IN THE COURT OF CITY CIVIL JUDGE AT BANGALORE

O. S. No: / 2021

**PLAINTIFF / INVENTOR:**

Srinivas S. Devathi, Aged 44 years,  
S/O. Late D. Satyanarayana,  
Residing at No. 63, 11<sup>th</sup> 'B' Cross, 3<sup>rd</sup> Main,  
Prashanthnagar, Bangalore – 560079, INDIA  
Mob: (91) – 903-589-4251  
E-mail ID: Srinivas@Coolcartechnology.com  
...Plaintiff (Party-In-Person)

- V/S -

**DEFENDANTS:**

1. Office of general council,  
United States Patent & Trademark Office,  
Madison Building East, Room 10B20,  
600, Dulany St, Alexandria,  
VA 22314, USA  
Ph: 001-571-272-7000 or (general line 001-571-272-1000)  
Represented by Mr. Drew Hirshfeld, Director of USPTO  
...Defendant 1

2. Hulsey P.C. (Law firm)  
3300, North I-35, Suite 700, Austin, TX - 78705, USA  
Ph No. 001-512-478-9190  
Represented by Mr. Bill Hulsey, Senior Counsel at Hulsey PC  
...Defendant 2



3. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

International Bureau,  
34, chemin des Colombettes  
CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland  
Tel: +41 22 338 8338 or +41 22 338 9111

Represented by Mr. Daren Tang, Director General at WIPO

...Defendant 3

4. Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade

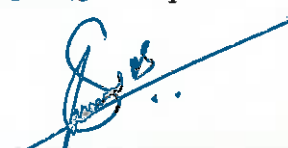
Marks, Intellectual Property India,  
Boudhik Sampada Bhavan,  
Antop Hill, S.M. Road, Mumbai-400037  
Tel: + 022-24132735 or 022-24141026

Represented by Mr. O P Gupta, Controller General of Patents,  
Designs & Trade Marks.

...Defendant 4

UNDER SECTION 20 OF CPC, READ WITH ORDER VII RULE 1 & 2 OF THE CPC,  
I (THE PLAINTIFF & INVENTOR) FILE THIS CASE AND MOST RESPECTFULLY  
SUBMIT AS FOLLOWS:

1. The address of the plaintiff and Inventor (my address) for communications is as stated above. The address of defendants for issue of notice, summons and warrant from this Hon'ble court is as stated in the cause title above. I state that I would bear the related costs and send out the Airmail delivery of summons to the defendants upon the courts orders since I am appearing as party-in-person and do not have any lawyer representing me in this suit. I would like to begin by introducing the four defendants in this suit.
  - a. Defendant 1 – USPTO. An independent Patent and Trademark prosecution office in USA. It is a national USA application prosecuting authority. And at the same time, it is one of the designated ISA-IPEA by WIPO, defendant 3 in this suit. The 'AGREEMENT between the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization in relation to the functioning of the United States Patent and Trademark Office as an International Searching Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty' is available at [wipo.org](http://wipo.org) or [wipo.int](http://wipo.int)



website, and is attached as document 16 with this suit. I mention this legal fact to the honorable court to state that USPTO is the independent organization in agreement with WIPO, and hence section 86 of CPC does not apply to USPTO. I would like to add that it is USPTO, defendant 1 that has committed worldwide fraud in their capacity as ISA – International Search Authority, as they were the chosen ISA and RO (Receiving Office) when I filed the PCT international application PCT/US2014/046619 on 15-07-2014. They fabricated prior art of Cobb, Price, Saenger, and Hale; and issued a fabricated ISR with a fabricated date in a deliberate attempt to block my inventions IP rights from across all the PCT contracting states. This is worldwide fraud committed by them in the capacity of ISA.

- b. **Defendant 2 – IPR lawyer in USA.** The Senior counsel at the law firm is Mr. Bill Hulsey. They were a small law firm at the time when I engaged their services, with around 10 people at the law firm. They were the ones who filed my priority application and PCT international application with defendant 1. Their fault is that they did not question / challenge the fraud committed by defendant 1 when they received the fabricated ISR with fabricated prior art and with a fabricated date long gone in the past. They went along with the fraud of defendant 1 and did not question it. Knowing the defendant 1 fraud and going along with it, and not questioning or challenging it is their fraud in this suit.
- c. **Defendant 3 – WIPO – World Intellectual Property Organization - International Bureau.** They are the world authority that administer Patent Cooperation Treaty. They have 193 member representatives at WIPO, one from each of the 193 countries. There are however 153 countries that have signed the PCT – Treaty. They are brought into the suit, as a ‘Breach of Patent Cooperation Treaty’ has been committed by defendant 1, which has extreme high value monetary impact to the PCT contracting states. The fraud of defendant 1 has ‘Economic implications’ to all the PCT contracting states where I have entered national / regional stage. They must be involved in enforcing PCT Treaty, a legal document and eliminate the worldwide fraud committed by defendant 1 in their designated capacity of ISA – International Search Authority. Upon fraud elimination, it is WIPO that must take lead in communicating the fraud elimination to all PCT contracting states. Additionally, I would look forward to any recommendations, advise on using WIPO member network in executing 61 sale agreements to distribute the IP rights to 61 countries where I have sought IP rights protection using the PCT international application. Further, defendant 3, was the receiving office for three other PCT international applications PCT/IB2016/050993, PCT/IB2016/050994, and PCT/IB2016/050995, filed on 24-02-2016, with defendant 4 as the chosen

ISA. These three PCT applications are for other sector applications of my invention.

- d. Defendant 4 – Intellectual Property India. Responsible for the grant of IP rights to my invention in the territory of India. They are PTO of my home jurisdiction. They must be part of this suit as they must receive the fraud elimination communication. They must be part of this suit as the IP rights sale price conservative valuation for India alone is set at 2.25 Trillion \$ / Earthlings (for Earthlings, refer attached document 20). They will be involved in the steps involved in executing the sale agreement for India IP rights. They must also become fully aware of my executed Living Will, the related wealth distribution in India, my visionary goal 'Goal year 2050 for India', its cascading effects on 100 other countries in the world. Further, defendant 4, Intellectual Property India were my chosen ISA for three other PCT international applications PCT/IB2016/050993, PCT/IB2016/050994, and PCT/IB2016/050995, filed on 24-02-2016, with defendant 3 as the Receiving office. These three PCT applications are other sector applications to my invention. Rightfully, defendant 4 issues ISR'S to all three PCT applications rejecting the claims by citing my original patent grant US 8,910,998.
2. I want to state few legal facts to address any rhetorical questions that defendants 1 and 2 may raise upfront, so that we get these out of our way. There is full Jurisdiction for this suit in Bangalore city civil court, and the suit is maintainable under section 20 of CPC.
    - a. MY IDENTIFICATION MUST BE CLEARLY RECOGNIZED ACROSS 62 PCT CONTRACTING STATES: Here are details about my legal name, address, photo identification and citizenship: My full legal name is 'Srinivas Satyanarayana Devathi'. In the patent documents it is shown as Srinivas S. Devathi. In school, college, Indian bank accounts, other legal documents my name was always reflected as Srinivas D.S. My deceased fathers full name is Satyanarayana Devathi. My mother's name is Premaleela Satyanarayana Devathi. My permanent address is '63, 11th B Cross, 3rd Main, Prashanthnagar, Bengaluru – 560079, INDIA'. I want the Honorable court to record my legal identity information as this might be reviewed and validated at a global level, across countries (62 in all), where I have enforceable legal IP rights. It is with this identity and my Indian citizenship, that I claim the wealth from my invention patent US 8,910,998 (recognized worldwide by PCT international application PCT/US2014/046619) and its applicable IP rights from across 62 PCT contracting states. Documents 1 and 2 have been submitted to validate my legal name, address, photo identity, citizenship, and permanent residential address. To this effect, I am submitting photocopies of relevant pages of all my passports (three in all). In the second and third passports my

father's name is misspelt as Satyanarayana, and his last name 'Devathi' is missing. The second passport was issued in New York by Indian embassy over there in year 2008. The error reflected in the third passport also. The name of my father is spelt correctly in my first passport. This document is submitted for the Honorable court to record my identity accurately by connecting all three passports. I shall get my father's name corrected at the earliest possible opportunity.

- i. In document 6 attached with the plaint, in the first page of patent grant US 8,910,998, the name of inventor and applicant is shown as Srinivas S. Devathi, Austin, TX (US). I want to share with the Honorable court that I had rented a local USA virtual office address (Regus is the lessor) for all USPTO, defendant 1 communications with address of 111, Congress Ave, Suite 400, Austin, TX – 78701, USA. Hence, you see Austin, TX (US) in the patent grant. I had a lease agreement with Regus for this virtual office. I rented this virtual address from Feb 2014 to Feb 2020. I am submitting my USA DCU bank account bank statements wherein you will see the rental payment debit entries against Regus name. I am submitting the bank statements of February 2014, March 2014, Feb 2020, and March 2020. These bank statements are presented as document 23 with this suit. This is to avoid any misunderstanding by anyone by reading Austin, TX (US) against my name.
- b. My communication with PCT-Infoline, an official communication channel to WIPO – World Intellectual Property Organization (defendant 3), which administers the Patent Cooperation Treaty along with few other treaties, has been attached as document 24 with this suit. Some additional information about WIPO: Defendant 3 / World Intellectual Property Organization administers the Patent Cooperation Treaty which is one of the most widely adopted and most popular treaty in the world. It is evident by the fact that 153 countries have signed the treaty and became part of it, primarily because its intentions are good, in the way of fostering the economic growth, progress & development of the developing countries; and contribute to science and technology. It seems that these are universally sought-after objectives by the fact that 153 out of 193 recognized world countries by United Nations have signed the Treaty. Defendant 3 / WIPO is a 'self-funding agency' which has established agreements with United Nations. Primarily, I am stating that, defendant 3 / WIPO though an independent organization, it is one of the agencies recognized by United Nations. It is my communication with them which is attached as document 24. Defendant 3 provided me access to the original legal documents of Patent Cooperation Treaty that is currently in force





- (attached as document 26 with this suit) and the official list of PCT contracting states as of 2-1-2020 (attached as document 25 with this suit).
- c. India has signed Patent Cooperation Treaty. In the list of contracting states in document 25, you will see India with code IN listed, which became bound by the PCT Treaty on 7 December 1998.
  - d. Because of my Indian citizenship and India being one of the PCT contracting states, I am entitled to enforce my intellectual property rights across all 153 PCT contracting states, that have signed and are bound by Patent Cooperation Treaty. After thorough automotive industry study and analysis, I chose 61 non-USA countries for entering national stage. The 62 countries (including USA) chosen by me cover over 99% of annual automotive production. In this paragraph I indicate that I am legally entitled to royalties from all the chosen 62 countries for my invention identified by patent US 8,910,998 issued on 16-12-2014; and by PCT application PCT/US2014/046619 filed on 15-7-2014. I used this PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) application to file 17 national stage (regional stage) application which covered the chosen 61 non-USA countries.
  - e. Cause of action and maintainability of this suit in Bangalore City Civil Court: Article 11(3) of PCT Treaty (document 26) clearly states that as of the filing date of the PCT international application which in this case is 15-7-2014; it is same as filing 153 national stage applications in all countries that have signed and are bound by PCT the Treaty. According to this, the India national stage application and 16 other national stage (regional stage) applications that I filed are considered filed on 15-7-2014. The filing receipt of PCT application is attached as document 7 with this suit. I have also attached document 8, in which page 1 shows my selection of 'All designated states' that have signed the PCT. This is a receipt issued by defendant 3. All the fraud committed by the defendant 1 has been done after 15-7-2014 (to be precise after I abandoned my Green card on 20-3-2015 as explained in this plaint), thus there is 'cause of action' in India, the country of my citizenship, a PCT contracting country, and in the city of my permanent residential address Bangalore, which makes Bangalore city civil court the right court / right forum to file this suit, as an original suit filed by me. Page 2 of document 8 lists all the national stage / regional stage applications that I entered using the PCT international application PCT/US2014/046619, giving all the details such as application numbers, filing dates, grant dates, or abandoned dates. This page is a view of the worldwide coverage of my inventions IP rights.
  - f. Defendant 4, Intellectual Property India: India has signed PCT the Treaty and is bound by it. On 15-7-2014 when I filed the PCT international application, an India national stage application is considered filed on the same date 15-7-2014. I entered national stage according to permissible



deadline established by defendant 4, by filing a India national stage application on 26-12-2014 which was given an application number 6623/CHE/2014 by defendant 4. The filing receipt of India national stage application is attached as part of document 14. This application links India territory to this fraud committed by defendant 1, in the capacity of ISA – International Search Authority chosen for my PCT international application. India territory IP rights are integral to this worldwide fraud committed by defendant 1. This legally makes Bangalore, India the jurisdiction for this suit.

- g. Section 86 of CPC is not applicable for defendant 1 – USPTO. Section 86 of CPC is applicable only in situations where one is suing a state or country (e.g., USA or UK). In this lawsuit, I am suing USPTO, which is an independent patent and trademark prosecution authority, which is run by an independent Director as an independent organization. Mr. Drew Hirshfeld is the Director of USPTO and is responsible to provide the legal response to this lawsuit. I would also like to add that while being a PTO, defendant 1 is also a designated ‘International search authority’, and ‘International Preliminary Examination Authority’, by which they are responsible and accountable for inventors across all 153 PCT contracting states, since their actions as ISA have implications to enforcement of IP rights across the PCT contracting states. Defendant 1 / USPTO, has committed this worldwide fraud in the capacity of ISA – International Search Authority, which is breach of PCT the Treaty and the ISA-IPEA agreement which they have with defendant 3. The ISA-IPEA agreement between defendant 1 and defendant 3 is attached as document 16 with this suit. Hence, section 86 of CPC does not apply to this suit.
- h. Section 20 of CPC has provision for this suit. Defendants 1, 2, and 4 have carried on business by providing services to me (an Indian citizen), as I have paid the necessary fees to all these three defendants. Defendant 3 was also carrying on business in India as India is bound by PCT, the Treaty. Clause (a) of section 20 has provision for this suit, as all four defendants carried on business in India or worked for gain. Further, as described in above paragraphs the cause of action wholly or partially arises in India, as the fraud has been committed on PCT international application that provides IP rights protection in 153 countries. Clause (c) of section 20 gives provision for the suit.





Chronological sequence of events

3. I present the 'Chronological sequence of events' by dates, outlining all the events that are relevant to this case:

1. Quarter one of year 2007

After buying my third silver car in the used car market in USA, out of unavailability of cars in the colors of my choice, I invent the 'Repeatable Vehicle Color Change Technology' (Patent US 8,910,998 titled 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface'). I make a note about the invention on my laptop and decided to take this project up later. I knew up on the invention that it was extremely high valued and transformative invention as automotive industry is one of the largest in the World. In 2017, global automotive Industry was valued at an estimated 1.8 Trillion \$. I have attached a visual document as part of document 6, which illustrates the three used silver cars I had bought and owned, and further indicates how and when I came up with this invention.

2. 18-10-2013

I received my 'Green Card' issued by USCIS (United States Citizenship and Immigration Services). It was valid for 10 years, as long as you maintain the status as per USCIS rules. The Green Card filing and processing work for me was initiated by my then employer in years 2007 and 2008.

3. 11-11-2013

I travel to USA using my 'Green Card'.

4. 14-2-2014

I meet with lawyers at defendant 2 and disclose my invention and describe all the features of my invention in detail. With no conflict of interest, they take up my inventions search and patent application filing work. I pay the necessary fees to defendant 2 for the work.

5. 25-2-2014

Defendant 2 after completing thorough search of global patent (prior art) database issue a declaratory search report pronouncing there is no prior art disclosing my invention and that I have patent protection available for my invention. They state they have not found any shell design and nothing to the effect of attaching a fluid tight space to the exterior of vehicle panels into which you could inject, drain, and re-inject any color thus changing the color of the vehicle repeatably. The search involved screening thousands of applications, by using powerful combination

key searches, which makes it impossible to miss any direct prior art. Up on receipt of the search results, I decide to pursue my inventions IP rights protection globally. I worked with defendant 2 to draft the patent and claims. I requested them to file two patent applications. One a USA priority patent application and a second application (replica of the priority application) as PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) international patent application.

6. 27-3-2014 Defendant 2 files for USA territory priority patent application with defendant 1 which was given an application number 14/227, 859.
7. 15-7-2014 Defendant 2 files for PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) international patent application with defendant 1 as Receiving Office (RO), as they are designated 'International Search Authority' (ISA), and the chosen ISA. This was given an application number PCT/US2014/046619.  
According to Patent Cooperation Treaty article 11, clause 3, the effect of filing this PCT international application is same as filing national stage applications in all the 153 PCT contracting states on the same date 15-7-2014.
8. 19-9-2014 I leave USA and return to India. Travel stamp at the airport in the passport page is attached in document 2.
9. 19-9-2014 Defendant 1 issues patent grant NOA (Notification of allowance) on the priority USA territory patent application, and I was asked to pay the patent issue fee of \$ 240, which was paid.
10. 7-11-2014 A 'Continuation application' was filed with defendant 1 (up on the advice and recommendation of an IP lawyer in USA), which was given a (continuation patent) application number 14,535/867. I would like to point out to the Honorable court that the concept (procedure) of a continuation application is prevalent only in USA and is a protocol of defendant 1. It is not prevalent in most of the other countries bound by Patent Cooperation Treaty.
11. 16-12-2014 Defendant 1 issues a patent grant on the priority USA territory application with patent number US 8,910,998. It must be observed that, because there is no prior art like my invention, this patent application was issued as a patent grant. PTO'S screen thousands of applications, by using powerful combination key searches before a grant, which makes it impossible to miss any direct prior art.



12. 26-12-2014 Since I received a patent grant US 8,910,998 on USA territory priority patent application I filed India national stage patent application by using the PCT application (PCT/US2014/046619), which was given a patent application number 6623/CHE/2014.
13. 20-3-2015 My 'Green Card' lapses / expires, which meant USA permanent residency lapsed / expired. This technically meant (and was correctly understood by defendant 1) that I have abandoned all chances of taking up USA citizenship and have decided to remain an Indian citizen permanently, for the rest of my life. A USCIS rule by which the Green Card lapsed / expired on this date was 'Staying outside of USA for a period more than 180-days'. If a Green Card holder does so, he loses his Green card status, it is rendered abandoned, lapsed, or expired. This is a significant change in status (of citizenship) which meant that now as inventor I would attract and bring all the wealth from my invention from across the PCT countries into India. This meant I would become the richest man and that India would get very rich due to my invention and its IP rights enforcement according to Patent Cooperation Treaty, which is signed by India. Some webpages from USCIS website have been attached as part of document 3, which indicate the six-months (180 day) implication on Green card status.
14. 15-7-2015, 29-7-2015 and 31-7-2015 I send reminders to defendant 2, asking them for the 'International Search Report' (ISR) that is procedurally (as per PCT procedure) issued in the 16th month from the priority date which is 27-3-2014. This ISR is to be issued by defendant 1 as they were the chosen International Search Authority (ISA).
15. 5-8-2015 Defendant 2 sends an e-mail with an attachment 'DEVA001WO\_ISR.PDF', stating that it is the ISR issued by defendant 1. When I opened the attachment and read the ISR, I had the shock of my life. This was a fabricated ISR, which listed fabricated prior art (of Cobb, Price, Saenger, & Hale) with a fabricated date and marked with two-month deadline to respond back with article 19 amendments (to IB, defendant 3) which was now long gone in the past. The fabricated ISR was with a fabricated date of 4-11-2014 with the fabricated two-months deadline set at 4-1-2015 which was long expired in the past as defendant 2 sent me



this report on 5-8-2015. This ISR received by me had its downstream negative effects on 17 national stage (regional stage) applications filed by me covering a total of 61 non-USA countries for my invention's IP rights protection, including Indian national stage application filed with India PTO on 26-12-2014 which was given a patent application number 6623/CHE/2014.

- a. This ISR, a fabricated ISR with fabricated prior art that did not exist before 5-8-2015, with a fabricated date and hence fabricated two-month deadline to make article 19 amendments which was ensured to have been lost was a deliberate fraud committed by defendant 1 to block the global IP rights to me for my invention.
- b. At this point, the questions that immediately arise, which must be answered by defendant 1 is why they gave two different outcomes on replica (exactly same to the last word) applications. One a patent grant to USA priority application; and issued a fabricated ISR with fabricated prior art on the PCT international application. The motive and intention are clear. To deny me (inventor) the wealth from 61 non-USA countries where I have sought IP rights protection.
- c. Defendant 2 being IP law firm must explain why a report dated 4-11-2014 with a deadline of 4-1-2015 to make article 19 amendments and submit to defendant 3 was not delivered to me in the weeks that followed 4-11-2014, and thus ensured I lost the window to make any article 19 amendments. Defendant 2 like any other IP law firm uses a docketing system that alerts them on all key dates, upcoming deadlines and ensures assured delivery of communications from PTO; in which case how could they have not delivered a report which by law should have been delivered in days that followed 4-11-2014. The truth is Defendant 2 never received the report on 4-11-2014 and they got it just before 5-8-2015.
- d. I also state that defendant 1 fabricated the prior art and issued the fabricated ISR with fabricated past date, after I abandoned my Green Card on 20-3-2015. Because I gave up USA Green Card and chose Indian citizenship, they realized all wealth from across the World (PCT countries) would come into India and they committed



this global fraud to block my Inventions IP rights across PCT countries.

16. 23-9-2016 to 18-11-2016

Excluding India which I had previously entered national stage on 26-12-2014, I filed for 16 national stage patent applications using the PCT international application (PCT/US2014/046619) during this period. These 16 national stage patent applications provide IP rights coverage and protection for me across 60 other PCT countries (non-USA and non-India).

- a. On 23-9-2016, I file national stage patent application in (South) Korea, which was given a patent application number 10-2016-7026408.
- b. On 26-9-2016, I file national stage patent applications in Japan, Thailand and Nigeria which were given patent application numbers 100099759 / 2017502572, 1601005662 and F/P/2016/328, respectively.
- c. On 27-9-2016, I file national stage patent applications in Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and Malaysia which were given patent application numbers BR 11 2016 022393 4, 2944200, MX/A/2016/012570 and PL 2016703531, respectively.
- d. On 20-10-2016, I file Eurasia national stage patent application which was given a patent application number 201691898. The Eurasia patent application provides IP rights protection across 8 countries.
- e. On 25-10-2016, I file Indonesia national stage patent application which was given a patent application number P00201607230.
- f. On 26-10-2016, I file national stage patent applications for Philippines and South Africa which were given patent application numbers PH/1/2016/5022134 and 2016/07380 respectively.
- g. On 27-10-2016, I file national stage patent applications for New Zealand, Australia, and Europe, which were given patent application numbers 725679, 2014388300 and 14886695.7 / 2014886695, respectively. The Europe application provides IP rights protection across 38 countries.
- h. On 18-11-2016, I file national stage patent application for China which was given a patent application number 201480079105.9.



- i. Despite the fabricated ISR, in all I file 17 national stage (regional stage) applications within the timeframes (non-negotiable deadlines) recommended by respective national PTO'S (30 or 31 months from priority date), including India. The fabricated ISR sent these applications into repeat 'Pending-Reject' office actions and I made all efforts, raised loans to keep these applications active (unabandoned) as long as I could. I have invested a total of INR 1,60,00,000/- into this invention global IP rights protection and have a market debt of INR 60,00,000/- as of now. Despite all efforts, not being able to pay the lawyer fees to keep these applications active, I started to lose these national stage applications. As of today, I have lost 15 national stage (regional stage) applications which include Europe regional application (covering 38 countries), Eurasian regional application (covering 8 countries), Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Australia, Brazil, South Africa, Canada, China, India, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Mexico. Thailand application is still active, however with fully diminished value. Nigeria application is a patent grant with patent number F/P/2016/328. Given this, defendant 1 is liable to pay for my loss of global IP rights to my invention.

**Fraud of the defendant 1**

4. I attach photocopy of my passport as proof of my Indian citizenship as document 1 along with this plaint. The passport also is the proof of my permanent residential address.
5. I attach a photocopy of 'Green Card' issued by USCIS (United States Citizenship & Immigration Services) as document 3. My Green card processing was initiated and processed by my then employer 'Capgemini USA'. The Green Card related papers were filed in years 2007-2008 (after Q1-2007). The Green Card was issued on date Oct 18, 2013. I travelled to USA using this 'Green Card' on Nov 11, 2013 and returned to India on Sep 19, 2014. As per USCIS rules, Green Card lapses or is abandoned if the person stays outside USA for a period beyond 180 days. So, the Green card lapsed and was abandoned by me on March 20, 2015. Photocopies of my passport showing travel dates are attached as document 2 along with this plaint. Relevant webpages from USCIS (united states citizenship and immigration services) website are also attached as part of document 3 which indicate that the status of Green card (permanent residency in USA) is disrupted when anyone stays outside USA beyond six months (180 days).





6. I always wanted to live in India and hold Indian citizenship. I have always had patriotism towards my birthland India, and I never wanted to leave the country. After returning to India, I stayed in India beyond 180-day period, thus abandoning the Green card issued to me. The Green Card was left abandoned by March 20, 2015. I request the Hon'ble Court to make a note of this date, when defendant 1 concluded that I would remain an 'Indian citizen'. **This is the turning point, most crucial factor for this global fraud to occur.**
7. As per 'Patent Cooperation Treaty' only an Inventor to an invention can claim royalty to his invention from across the PCT contracting states. What this means is I alone can attract all the wealth from across the PCT contracting states into India, by virtue of my Indian citizenship. Thus, an Indian citizen (I) would get rich and the country of India and Hindus living in India would get rich. This caused the defendant 1 to commit this global fraud.
8. I state that if I had retained my 'Green Card' and returned to USA within the 180-day period, and had gone onto take American citizenship, in which case all royalties from across the PCT contracting states would have gone into USA. In such a scenario, the deliberately committed fraud (as outlined in subsequent paragraphs) would not have been committed by defendant 1.
9. The defendant 1 committed this global fraud just because I am an Indian citizen, and they did not want an Indian citizen recognized for his globally transformative invention and further they did not want the wealth from across all the PCT contracting states to come into India. It is pure racism and hatred blocking an Indian and India from getting rich, which would in turn deliver progress, development, and prosperity to India.
10. As outlined in above paragraphs, I request the Hon'ble court to record the exact timeline of retention of my Indian citizenship and abandonment of the Green Card very clearly. The abandonment of Green card provided clarity to defendant 1 on where the 'global royalty' wealth from the invention would now flow into. This very realization is the trigger for this global fraud to occur in the subsequent months of April, May, June, and July of 2015.
11. Defendant 2 is an IP (Intellectual Property) law firm based out of Austin, Texas. It was then a small law firm with about 10 lawyers. The law firm was headed by Mr. Bill Hulsey. I worked with one of the senior IP lawyers at the law firm, a Mr. Jacob Mattis to get the patent applications filed with defendant 1. As the senior counsel and head of the law firm, Mr. Bill Hulsey is responsible and accountable for all its actions, including for their role of going along with the fraud committed by defendant 1.
12. When I worked with the law firm (in year 2014), its registered name was Hulsey Calhoun P.C. with address of 919, Congress Ave, Suite 919, Austin, TX – 78701. Over the years, the law firm has merged, demerged with other law firms, and have also changed their address (moved their office) within Austin, Texas, USA. The



defendant 2 address mentioned in this plaint is their most current known office address.

13. I invented the 'Repeatable Vehicle Color Change Technology' (Patent US 8,910,998 titled 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface'). This technology is extremely transformative to the world and would attract large amounts of wealth as Royalty from across 62 PCT contracting states, where the I have sought IP rights protection to the technology. As per conservative realistic estimate the global IP rights sale price is set at 93 Trillion \$. Such wealth attracted by one Indian citizen would make him the richest man in the world. Such wealth when it comes into India through its own citizen, will make India the richest country by its 'Treasury holdings'. USA which is the richest country in the world as of today, did not like this fact. **They wanted to somehow block this wealth from coming to me and into India. Defendant 1 committed the fraud to that exact effect.**
14. In Quarter one of 2007 I invented the 'Repeatable Vehicle Color Change Technology' (Patent US 8,910,998 titled 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface'), when I brought my third used silver car (a Nissan Altima) out of no other color choice availability within my budget in the used car market, while I was looking for a car in a different color. My two earlier cars included a silver Honda Accord that I bought in year 2001 and a silver Acura RSX that I bought in year 2006. On both of those occasions I was looking to buy a car in different color, however given my budgets, I could not find a car in the choice of my color in the used car market. A visual showing the three cars and stating how I came up with the invention is attached as part of document 6.
15. Being challenged with the problem, I tried to figure out ways to get the car color changed easily and yet effectively wherein the resulting new color change would result in a look like a brand-new car with almost a new factory finish. After working with some design options, I invent the 'Repeatable Vehicle Color Change Technology' (Patent US 8,910,998 titled 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface'). Being busy at the time, I made a log of this invention in my laptop and decided to take it up later.
16. On Feb 14, 2014; I walked into the office of defendant 2 in Austin Texas, with a pre-scheduled appointment. I met with Mr. Jacob Mattis and Mr. Beau Horner, and for the first time disclosed and detailed my invention of 'Repeatable Vehicle Color Change Technology' (Patent US 8,910,998 titled 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface') to them. I explained the invention in great detail and the discussion lasted for over 3 hours. The lawyers at defendant 2 did 'patent search' and did not find anything like the disclosed invention and confirmed that 'patent protection was available' in their declaratory search report dated Feb 25, 2014, mailed out on Feb 26, 2014. The prior art search report issued by defendant 2 is attached as document 5 with this



plaint. The paid (fees) search done by IPR lawyers is by using powerful combination key word searches. It is impossible for them to miss direct prior art.

17. After finalizing on the engagement terms and service fees, I worked with lawyers at defendant 2 for the next six weeks and they got the USA priority patent application filed on March 27, 2014 which was given an application number 14/227,859. All the relevant e-mail communications between me and defendant 2 are attached with this plaint as document 4.
18. Further defendant 2 go on to file a 'Replica application – exactly same as the priority application' as a PCT international patent application with application number PCT/US2014/046619, with defendant 1 chosen as the 'International Search Authority (ISA)' for the PCT international patent application. The exact replica PCT patent application was filed on July 15, 2014. The PCT patent application filing acknowledgement given by defendant 2 is attached as document 7 with this plaint. PCT stands for Patent Cooperation Treaty. A PCT application is a global application which when filed is equivalent to one global application covering all the PCT contracting states. It is a single filing that gives protection across all PCT contracting states, which are 153 countries. A PCT notification issued by defendant 3 showing all designated states is attached as part of document 8. Another page attached as part of document 8 shows the list of national stage and regional stage applications I have filed using the PCT international patent application, their current status, application numbers, filing dates and other relevant dates.
19. The USA national priority application resulted in a patent grant on Dec 16, 2014 with a patent # US 8,910,998, issued by defendant 1. The patent is attached as document 6 with this plaint. I would like to bring the attention of the Hon'ble court to the fact that defendant 1 issued a patent to my priority patent application as there was no prior art which was like my invention. **There was no prior art disclosing the attachment of a thin fluid tight space to the outside of vehicle surface and hence the patent application was issued a grant. My invention was ingenious and there was nothing even remotely close to my invention. Thus, I received the patent grant.**
20. Trying to get a status on the filed PCT application, I send communication to defendant 2. I draw the attention of the Hon'ble court to the e-mail communications sent by me to defendant 2 on dates July 15, 2015; July 29, 2015 and July 31, 2015; asking for the PCT application status and 'International Search Report' that was due around that timeframe (generally 16<sup>th</sup> month from priority date of March 27, 2014). These communications are attached as part of document 4 with this plaint. I also request the Hon'ble court to make a clear note that these dates when reminders were sent by me to defendant 2 were after March 20, 2015, when I had decisively abandoned my Green Card and made it clear to defendant 1 in USA that I shall remain an Indian citizen for the rest of my life which in turn

meant that I would bring wealth from my PCT international patent application into India, making India that much wealthier.

21. I receive a response from defendant 2 on August 5, 2015 with an attachment with title 'DEVA001WO\_ISR.PDF'. This e-mail communication is attached as part of document 4 along with the plaint. When I opened the attachment in the e-mail, it gave me the shock of my life, disclosing the global fraud committed by defendant 1, which was not questioned or challenged by defendant 2. Defendant 2 knowing the fraud of defendant 1 remained silent, which makes them part responsible to this fraud.
22. The attachment was a fabricated 'International Search Report' (ISR) issued by defendant 1 (the chosen 'International Search Authority' on the PCT application) which was dated Nov 4, 2014 with a 'Check-box' marked which stated that there was two-month time to file a response to IB (defendant 3) regarding the ISR issued. This fabricated ISR is attached as document 9 with this plaint. As per the date in the report, the two-month window deadline to respond to defendant 3 was Jan 4, 2015, which was long gone in the past, as the defendant 2 delivers this report to me (after repeated asking) on Aug 5, 2015. The Search report cited four prior art applications of Cobb, Price, Saenger and Hale which were non-existent before August 5, 2015. The Hon'ble court must make a clear note that all these four citations are local USA applications. This prior art was fabricated, deliberately, inserted into USPTO database and a fabricated ISR was issued with a fabricated date, in a fraud which is very clearly and globally visible. I would point the Hon'ble court to the e-mails sent by me to defendant 2 on August 5, 2015 and August 7, 2015 questioning this global fraud; and why an ISR dated Nov 4, 2014 with a two-month deadline (Jan 4, 2015) to respond was not delivered in the month of Nov 2014 and being sent to me in August 2015. These e-mails are attached as part of document 4 along with this plaint.
23. I would like to point out to the Hon'ble court that the fabricated prior art of Cobb (US 7,516,764) and Price (US 5,636,669) have been attached as document 10 with this plaint. Other cited combination prior art of Saenger and Hale have been attached as document 11 with this plaint. They were accessed by me after receiving the fabricated ISR, via USPTO public pair system by searching on the numbers given. They are fabricated prior art created by taking one of the designs (shell design) that I disclose in my patent US 8,910,998 (document 6 attached with plaint).
24. I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble court to another procedural fact of PCT application process which is attached as part of document 13 along with this plaint. As per PCT application process, an ISR (International search report) is established around 16<sup>th</sup> month timeframe from the priority date, which in this case is March 27, 2014. The fabricated date of Nov 4, 2014 is clearly deviating from this procedural standard that could be observed and corroborated across 1000's of past PCT applications. The date of Nov 4, 2014 is within 7.5 months from priority



date of March 27, 2014? Further, is within 4 months of filing the PCT application date July 15, 2014? This is a striking procedural anomaly very clearly indicating the defendant's fraud and indicates that the ISR was fabricated and was issued with a fabricated date.

25. I would like to point to Hon'ble court that I did not directly interact with defendant 1 at least through the years of 2014 and 2015, when this global fraud occurred. I made all communications and interactions with defendant 1 via defendant 2, my appointed patent lawyers. Additionally, I point to the Hon'ble court that all the patent application prosecution, issue of patent grant, issue of International Search Report come under the authority and responsibility of the PTO of USA, ISA, defendant 1. So, the authority that committed this global fraud in their capacity of ISA by fabricating prior art and issuing a fabricated ISR with a fabricated date is defendant 1. Defendant 2 was merely a communication channel with me and was used as an ally in committing this global fraud. Defendant 2 passed on the fabricated ISR that they received just a few days before 5-8-2015, as the Hon'ble court would observe from the dates – timeline of communications with defendant 2; and the dates – timeline of defendant 1 actions and issued reports. I would also add that defendant 1 might have possibly communicated and probably even got instructions from three USA corporations that had verbally threatened me after my invention was done in Q1 2007. These three USA corporations are Capgemini USA (an earlier employer of mine who also processed the Green card for me), Johnson & Johnson pharmaceuticals USA and HSBC bank USA (both of which were my clients while being employed with Capgemini USA). Though I make a mention of these corporations, I have not made them defendants in this lawsuit, as the authority that issued the fabricated ISR citing fabricated prior art with a fabricated date is defendant 1.
26. Defendant 2 being a law firm knows the legal protocol of delivering office communications to Inventors on time, especially when there is a deadline provided in the office communication to file a response within two months with defendant 3. Defendant 2 broke this law, as they never communicated to me about this report in the weeks that followed Nov 4, 2014. The truth is they never received it until few days before 5-8-2015.
27. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge defendant 2 as to why a report that should have been delivered by law within a couple weeks from Nov 4, 2014; was not delivered to me before the response deadline mentioned in the report?
28. I would now like to draw the attention of Hon'ble court to examine the dates and communications; in conjunction with the date when I abandoned the Green Card - March 20, 2015. I attach the photocopies of the pages of the passport which record the travel dates of when I traveled, entered USA and when I left USA (Sep 19, 2014). These dates give the factual data to Hon'ble court. And the 180-day



date when the Green card was abandoned is March 20, 2015. These photocopies are attached as document 2 along with the plaint.

29. It is crystal clear to the entire World that this deliberate fraud to block my PCT global IP rights to my invention was done in the months of April, May, June, July of 2015. These are months that followed March 2015, when I abandoned the Green Card, and was going to live in India with Indian citizenship, thus attracting the full wealth from all PCT countries into India, making India a very wealthy country.

#### **CONSISTENCY OF SEARCH RESULTS IN FEB 2014 AND DEC 2014**

30. At this point, I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble court to the patent search report issued by defendant 2 dated Feb 25, 2014 (document 5 attached with plaint). The report clearly states there was no prior art that is like the disclosed invention and that the patent protection was available. The patent search was done over one week by the lawyers at defendant 2 to search all global prior art and applications, before a conclusive resulting report was issued. They never found Cobb, Price, Saenger, or Hale in their thorough searches, as they did not exist.
31. I also would draw the attention of the Hon'ble court to my patent grant for USA territory on my priority patent application issued on date Dec 16, 2014 with patent number US 8,910,998 (document 6 attached with this plaint). I request the Hon'ble court to review the full list of 'Citations' in pages 1 and 2 of my patent grant document and you would observe that there is no mention of Cobb, Price, Saenger or Hale. This is obvious which is the very reason I was granted the patent of US 8,910,998 on 16-12-2014. This corroborates that there was no existence of prior art Cobb, Price, Saenger, or Hale; until Dec 16, 2014. That is the very reason for issuing this patent grant.
32. I draw the attention of Hon'ble court to the above two points, stating that the search results delivered to me by defendant 2 dated Feb 25, 2014 and the Patent grant citations dated Dec 16, 2014 are very consistent and real. They do not have the citations of Cobb, Price, Saenger or Hale. This point must be very clearly recorded by the Hon'ble court. Additionally, all seven citations discussed in the search report issued by defendant 2 on Feb 25, 2014 (Spain et al – US 6,551,432, Sawatsky – CA 2,236,759, CN 102671884, GMC – EP 0261815, Ohgane et al – US 7,320,824, Colvin et al – US 5,804,297, and Matsui et al – US 6,030,702); could be found in the listed citations on pages 1 and 2 of the patent number US 8,910,998. This very clearly corroborates that the search results in Feb 2014 given by defendant 2 and patent citations in Dec 2014 (issued by defendant 1) are fully consistent, true, and real. I request the Hon'ble court to make a note of this. I would like to point to the Hon'ble court that in the patent numbers of the seven citations, CA states it is Canadian patent, CN states it is Chinese patent, EP states it is European, and GMC stands for General Motors Corporation.



33. Now I would clearly explain what caused this global fraud. What changed or happened between Dec 16, 2014 and Aug 5, 2015 when I received this shocking fraudulent ISR issued with fabricated prior art and a fabricated date. The event that caused this fraud is the passing of 180 days after I left USA and let my green card be abandoned by March 20, 2015. The event that caused this fraud is the abandonment of any possible chance of taking up USA citizenship and retention and confirmation of Indian citizenship by me. **The event that caused this global fraud is the rejection / abandonment of any possibility of taking up USA citizenship and thus making it clear to USA that I would bring all the wealth from 62 PCT contracting states into India.**
34. This abandonment of Green card by me meant bringing 93 Trillion wealth (estimated conservative global rights sale price) into India, which otherwise would have gone into USA, if I had chosen to pursue US citizenship. Losing 93 Trillion wealth to India is a huge loss for USA as a country. Defendant 1 committed the fraud to block this wealth from coming into India, in a deliberate fraud, visible to the entire World.
35. I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble court to the above few points, which threaten the 'National security' of India. This fraud by the defendant 1 is a breach of 'Patent cooperation Treaty', its provisions to deliver 'progress & development' to countries via the inventions and discoveries of their citizens. This fraud of the defendant 1 is directly blocking India's wealth and thus the benefits to its 1.32 billion citizens. **This fraud of the defendant 1 is blocking the progress & development of India directly.**
36. Further, I would like to point to the Hon'ble court that the fraud of the defendant 1 is blocking 60 other non-USA countries from adopting my invention / technology and thus driving their own country's economic growth and progress.
37. I would like to explain the defendant's fraud and draw the attention of Hon'ble court to this fact set. The defendant 2 search results and search report were real and accurate in Feb 2014. There was no prior art like my invention. And further there were no Cobb, Price, Saenger, or Hale at this point; as I had my 'Green Card' active and was using it, indicating to the defendant 1 and USA that I could possibly take up USA citizenship. The priority patent grant issued by defendant 1 - USPTO on Dec 16, 2014 was also real and accurate. My invention was ingenious and there was no similar prior art. So, defendant 1 - USPTO's very own searches did not find Cobb, Price, Saenger, or Hale which is why it was declared a patent grant. It must be understood by the Hon'ble court that at this point (Dec 16, 2014); I had not yet abandoned my 'Green card' thus still indicating to the defendant 1 that I could possibly go on to maintain my Green card and take USA citizenship. Then, contrary to their expectation I abandon the Green card by March 20, 2015 when 180 days ended after I left USA on Sep 19, 2014. This conclusively communicated to defendant 1 and USA that I would stay in India and attract all wealth into India through my invention. Defendant 1 could not



tolerate such huge amounts of wealth coming into India which was otherwise going into USA. In the months of April, May, June and July of 2015, defendant 1 – USPTO created / fabricated the prior art of Cobb, Price, Saenger, and Hale; which were non-existent before (at least until Dec 16, 2014; in a globally documented way), inserted it into USPTO database and fabricated an ‘International Search Report’ citing the fabricated prior art, with a fabricated past date of Nov 4, 2014, with a fabricated deadline of Jan 4, 2015 which was ensured to be expired. I would like to draw the attention of Hon’ble court to the fact that all four prior art citations in the fabricated ISR are local USA applications which clearly indicates the conveniently committed fraud with no interface or point to prove to global other country national PTO databases. I would like to draw the attention of Hon’ble court to the choosing of the fabricated date in the fabricated ISR, the date of Nov 4, 2014. The fraudulent defendant 1 was looking for a date which was before Dec 16, 2014 (when the priority patent grant was issued) and a date that was before the filing date of a USA continuation application that I filed with defendant 1 - USPTO on Nov 7, 2014. The fabricated date of Nov 4, 2014 is unmistakably chosen to be few days before the filing date of continuation application # 14/535,867 (filed on Nov 7, 2014) and the patent grant (US 8,910,998) issue date of Dec 16, 2014. I attach the filing acknowledgement for the patent continuation application # 14/535,867 as part of document 17 with this plaint.

38. A visual showing the fraud of defendant 1 and a second visual showing the frauds resolution through this honorable court are attached as part of document 13 with this suit. I have attached few schematic visuals, timeline drawings along with PCT procedural steps for easy understanding of this global fraud committed by defendant 1; as part of document 13 along with this plaint.

#### Fabricated prior art Cobb and Price

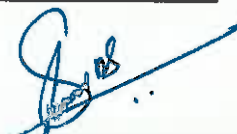
39. An exclusive document covering the logical questions, legal questions, reasons, facts, and factors which very clearly indicate and prove that the prior art of Cobb and Price were fabricated by defendant 1 and further created by using one of the five designs that I disclose in my patent US 8,910,998, is attached with this suit as document 12. Along with this I detail some of the other legal points, and legal arguments pertaining to defendant 1 fraud in document 12.

#### Article 19 amendments window ensured to be lost

40. I additionally point to the Hon’ble court that patent application and all related documents get published at the 18<sup>th</sup> month point from the priority date. Procedurally (defined by defendant 3), PCT international application ISR is issued in the 16<sup>th</sup> month with two-month window to respond (from the 16<sup>th</sup> month issue date on report), to provide Inventor with a final window to file Article 19

amendments at PCT international application level before the publishing happens at the 18<sup>th</sup> month point and before Inventor starts entering national stage. This ensures Inventor need not repeat or replicate such changes or amendments in each national application individually which will cost him valuable time and money. When you look at this PCT application processing procedural standard, the fraud committed by defendant 1 (and not questioned by defendant 2) is glaringly visible in a documented manner to the entire world.

41. I would like to bring the attention of the Hon'ble court to the purpose of 'Article 19 amendments'. The PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) procedure was built by defendant 3 in a way to allow Inventors to make amendments (if the Inventor has to) depending on the 'ISR – International Search Report' at the international PCT application level before the publication at the 18<sup>th</sup> month point. What this does is to publish the final claims (along with article 19 amendments) which the Inventor wants and that have addressed any ISR citations if there were. By doing article 19 amendments based on an ISR, the Inventor eliminates – avoids the need to make these corrections or amendments in all the national stage applications in front of each PTO. This reduces the costs involved in global patenting of Inventors IP rights by not having to make amendments in multiple national applications. Making amendments in so many national stage applications for a technology which is globally enforceable would be so much of a cost and time overrun. Inventor must put in so much more time and money to make amendments at national stage. In the context of my invention, since defendants 1 and 2 delivered a fabricated report months after the fabricated report date 4-11-2014 and the response filing expiration date 4-1-2015; they deliberately ensured the window for article 19 amendments was fully lost or expired. And the fabricated ISR with fabricated prior art resulted in repeat 'pending-reject' office actions for me on all the national stage applications which became very expensive for me to keep these applications active and unabandoned. These national stage application office actions and costs of filing responses to them, became unsustainable despite my loans and caused me to lose most of the national stage applications. This is clearly defendant's liability to pay for my losses.
42. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendants 1 and 2 with the following questions. By law which IP law firms are bound by, why was an ISR dated Nov 4, 2014; not delivered to me within two weeks from that date, as there was a response deadline of two months from that date, which was Jan 4, 2015? The answer to this question is that defendant 2 did not receive the fabricated ISR on Nov 4, 2014 as it was fabricated months later after I abandoned my Green card on Mar 20, 2015.
43. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge defendant 2, why the ISR was not delivered on time, when they like any other IP lawyers use a docketing system that keeps track of all communications, exchanges, deadlines, and timelines. While defendant 2 like any other IP law firm used a docketing



system that alerts them on all key dates, upcoming deadlines and ensures assured delivery of communications from PTO; in which case how could they have not delivered a report which by law should have been delivered in days that followed 4-11-2014. The truth is Defendant 2 never received the report on 4-11-2014 and they got it just days before 5-8-2015.

44. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendants 1 and 2 as to why they broke the law, defendant 1 being ISA chosen for PCT international application and defendant 2 being lawyers practicing IP law in USA did not question or challenge defendant 1 fraud?
45. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendant 1 as to why they committed a breach of Patent Cooperation Treaty?
46. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendant 1 why the fabricated prior art of Cobb, Price, Saenger, and Hale appeared in an attachment in an e-mail delivered to me on Aug 5, 2015; when the same were never found through powerful combination key searches and thorough searches in Feb 2014 and Dec 2014?
47. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendant 1 why they delivered two different outcomes on replica patent applications? One as priority USA application and another as PCT international application?
48. I request Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendant 1 as to why the same search authority defendant 1 - USPTO delivered a patent grant on USA priority application and fabricated non-existent prior art and issued a fabricated ISR with a fabricated date on a PCT international replica application in their capacity of ISA?
49. I request Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendants 1 and 2 as to why they delivered the fabricated ISR after repeated asking and questioning about it by me in July 2015? Three mails were sent by me asking for the ISR in July 2015 (on 15<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup>); as per procedure defined by WIPO, the ISR was due in 16<sup>th</sup> month from the priority application date of March 27, 2014.
50. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendant 2 as to why a report dated Nov 4, 2014, if it were not fabricated on a later date, was not delivered to me within two weeks from Nov 4, 2014, as the report has a response to office deadline of 2-months which would be Jan 4, 2015?
51. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendants 1 and 2 as to why they deliberately ensured the 2-month response window was ensured to have been expired, if the report were not a fabricated ISR and was delivered to defendant 2 on Nov 4, 2014?
52. The sequence of events, fact set, dates and timeline clearly indicate the defendant's fraud to the entire World. Defendant 1 wanted to give the PCT international IP rights to me if I were to take up USA citizenship thus attracting all wealth into USA. However, when I retained my Indian citizenship and abandoned the green card; defendant 1 wanted to block the wealth from coming





into India, from the 61 non-USA PCT contracting states where I had sought IP rights protection. This is against the guidelines, intended purpose of Patent Cooperation Treaty, which defendant 3 would clearly recognize. The PCT provides provision for a citizen of any of the PCT contracting state to get protection to his invention across all the PCT contracting states. This Treaty has been signed by 153 countries and the Treaty is administered by defendant 3, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The Hon'ble court must make a note that irrespective of my citizenship, I am entitled to attract royalty for my invention from PCT contracting states where I choose to enter national stage. I have entered national stage in 61 Non-USA countries via 17 national stage applications pointing to the PCT international application. All these national applications have been adversely affected by the defendant's fraud of fabricated prior art and fabricated ISR with a fabricated date.

53. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendant 1 as to why they breached the Patent Cooperation Treaty, which has been signed by 153 countries? India has signed it. USA has signed it. Then why breach the Treaty that has been globally accepted and followed?
54. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendant 1, as to why this racist behavior? Why this bias to other developing countries? Why break the law bound by a global treaty such as Patent cooperation Treaty?
55. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendant 1 that they must not only answer me, but also answer the 1.32 Billion Indian citizens.
56. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendant 1 that they are not only answerable to India but are also answerable to 60 other non-USA countries where I have sought IP rights protection. It must be understood that defendant 1 fraud is blocking economic stimulus to 60 other non-USA countries in the World by adopting my invention; and thus, blocking these countries economic growth and progress.
57. The WIPO Patent scope publication ID for the PCT application (with number PCT/US2014/046619) is WO2015147900. All documents pertaining to this PCT application are accessible worldwide via internet at WIPO Patent scope database.
58. This global fraud committed by the defendant 1; issuing a fabricated ISR on the PCT application by citing fabricated prior art with a fabricated date of Nov 4, 2014; and further ensuring the window to make any corrections at the PCT application level was fully lost (loss of 2-month window to respond to IB on the fabricated ISR); ensured the adverse negative effects of this fraud on all the 17 national stage applications that I have filed. Due to this fabricated negative ISR, the 17 national stage applications went into repeat pending-reject office actions and due to the unsustainable expenditure of these repeat office actions, I have lost most of my national stage applications. The defendant 1 is responsible to pay for all the loss of IP rights across the 61 non-USA PCT contracting states where I have sought IP rights protection to my invention of 'US 8,910,998, Systems and



methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface'. Defendant 1 is liable to pay me the sale price value of my global invention IP rights for US 8,910,998, Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface, which is 93 Trillion \$ at a conservative estimate. The loss of IP rights and national stage applications began despite my efforts to keep them active and alive when it became financially unsustainable with a market debt of over 60 lakh Indian Rupees. I would like to point to the Hon'ble court that if NOT for the defendant 1 fraud, I would have had 'Patent grants' on all the 17 national stage applications covering 61 Non-USA countries; thus, providing global IP rights protection to me for my invention of 'US 8,910,998, Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface'. Further, I would have achieved this without having any market debt.

**USA Continuation application to priority application. A defendant 1 - USPTO only practice.**

59. As it pertains to the USPTO continuation application # 14/535,867, I filed an IDS – Information Disclosure Statement on this continuation application communicating the global fraud committed by defendant 1, and by disclosing the fabricated prior art. In effect this continuation application has only drained my wealth by office actions and responses for the last 6 years. The very first office action issued on this continuation application is linked to this global fraud committed by defendant 1. All the interaction on this continuation application has been and is futile (waste of time and money), until the source global fraud committed by defendant 1 is eliminated. All the communications on this continuation application are accessible on Public Pair system of USPTO.gov website, by searching on the application number and clicking on the image file wrapper tab. People all over the World will observe that USPTO has made relentless efforts to issue illogical office actions in an attempt to make me abandon this continuation application. The legal framework drafted by USPTO (which could be edited and modified in any which way they want for their benefit) linking a priority application to continuation application is known only to them and unknown to the rest of the World. Given this reason, I made all efforts to keep this continuation application active and unabandoned through these past 6 years.
60. Despite all the efforts, in the most illogical way, defendant 1 goes on to issue another office action in error on 20-3-2020. And they go on to put the application status as 'abandoned' which was their next objective, after draining my wealth for 6 years. I bring the attention of the Honorable court to the fact that the sale of the priority patent grant US 8,910,998 for USA territory via the 'Srinivas – Hirshfeld sale agreement' (described in document 29) includes the sale of this continuation application, since it is a single invention for the territory of USA. **Now the onus is on defendant 1 – USPTO to eliminate their fraud of fabricated ISR on the**



**PCT international application, pay up the liability and finish the 'Srinivas – Hirshfeld sale agreement' at the earliest possible date.**

**National stage applications**

61. I had engaged IP lawyers Chadha & Chadha (address: Level 18, One Horizon center, Golf Course Road, DLF Phase 5, Sector 43, Gurgaon, Haryana 122002, NCR, India; Phone # 91-124-6688014) to file all my national stage applications, 16 in all covering 60 non-USA and non-India countries. The application numbers, filing dates, current status, and lapsed dates are provided in a snapshot view in the first page of document 14. The 17 national stage applications filing receipts / acknowledgements have been attached with this plaint as document 14.
62. The 60 Non-INDIA and Non-USA countries where IP rights protection has been sought by me by filing 16 national stage applications are, Canada, Mexico, Japan, Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil, China, South Africa, Thailand, Philippines, Nigeria, Malaysia, Indonesia, Eurasia PTO jurisdiction covering 8 countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan), and European PTO jurisdiction covering 38 countries (Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and United Kingdom).
63. I had engaged IP lawyer LR Swami Co (Address: 3, Playground View Street, Nandanam Extension, Chennai 600035, India; Phone # 91-44-24321277) to file India national stage application which was given application number of 6623/CHE/2014 filed on date Dec 26, 2014. This application was abandoned on date Sep 14, 2019, due to my debt and loss of other key market applications. Communication with law firm LR Swami is attached as last two pages of document 15 with this plaint.

**Fraud causing debt, loss of applications and causing liability**

64. I outline my debt as of today. I have an outstanding 30 lakhs (Indian Rupees) of private loan debt raised in India. The pending balance fees payable to IP law firms in India amounts to about 2.5 lakh rupees. I am paying this off in monthly installments. I have other credit card debt and liabilities worth 14.5 lakh rupees in India. I have credit card and other debt in USA worth 13 lakh Indian rupees. Due to this debt, I could not keep the national stage applications active and hence started to lose them. I would like to point to the Hon'ble court that filing national stage applications based off PCT application across 61 (non-USA) countries is an expensive effort, especially when they have indefinite office actions due to a deliberate fraud. In all, I point to the Hon'ble court that I have invested a total of

Indian Rupees 1 crore 60 lakhs into this global IP rights filing and protection until now. I have put up my own personal wealth of over 1 crore into this global IP rights protection work. With an approximate outstanding debt of about 60 lakh Indian rupees. Due to this, most of the national stage applications have been lost since I could not keep them active anymore.

65. I bring the attention of the Hon'ble court to the various e-mail communications I have had with my IP lawyers Chadha & Chadha, attached as document 15. These communications include discussions pertaining to paying off the invoices and the IP law firm not being able to take on more work or provide services on credit, with pending balance due to the law firm. These communications and the market debt of over 60 lakhs Indian Rupees caused me to start to lose national stage applications and I have lost most of these applications as of today. Lost applications are listed here:

- a. New Zealand application LOST on May 24, 2018.
- b. Eurasia application (covering 8 countries) LOST on Nov 21, 2018.
- c. (South) Korea application LOST on Feb 18, 2019.
- d. Japan application LOST on March 13, 2019.
- e. Australia application LOST on March 28, 2019.
- f. Brazil application LOST on April 15, 2019.
- g. Canada application LOST on July 15, 2019.
- h. China application LAPSED on July 28, 2019.
- i. Europe application (covering 38 countries) LAPSED on July 31, 2019.
- j. India application Lost on Sep 14, 2019.
- k. Philippines application lost on Oct 21, 2019.
- l. Malaysia application lost on Jan 23, 2020.
- m. Indonesia application lost on March 28, 2020.
- n. South Africa - Patent grant received on Jan 18, 2018, however lost (due to missing the annuity payment) on July 15, 2019.
- o. Mexico application was abandoned on Jan 8, 2021.
- p. Nigeria - Patent grant received on Sep 26, 2016.
- q. Thailand application is still active and my office action response to their PTO is due on Sep 20, 2022. Given the loss of IP rights across the world, this application is now diminished in value.
- r. Because of the loss of national stage (regional stage) applications as listed above, defendant 1 is liable for the full loss of my global IP rights to my invention. I claim full liability payment of 93 Trillion Earthlings / \$. For Earthlings, refer document 20 attached with this suit.

I state that despite a couple patent grants and one residual markets, I have lost most of the national stage applications, and thus the defendant 1 is liable for the full loss of my global IP rights to my invention. I claim full liability due to the diminished value of even any residual grant territories. I draw the attention of

Hon'ble court that global IP rights have full value and potential when all the territories that are points of infringement are fully protected. Partial territories protection is futile and devalued as the manufacturers will avoid infringement by manufacturing in territories with no IP rights protection. Based on this analogy, defendant 1 is liable to me for the loss of global IP rights for my invention US 8,910,998. USA continuation application (# 14/535,867) has been illogically marked as abandoned by defendant 1. The 'Srinivas-Hirshfeld sale agreement' will conclude with or without the continuation application since it is considered a single invention patent US 8,910,998.

66. I would like to point out to the Hon'ble court that I have made all efforts to keep the national stage patent applications active and unabandoned as long as possible and started to lose applications when the expenses of filing repeat responses become unsustainable financially. Filing office action responses involve the PTO filing fees, patent lawyer fees in India, the foreign country patent lawyer fees, translation fees (generally twice) where applicable, annuity fees to keep applications active and extension of time request fees. The translation fees occur twice, for example Japanese (office action) to English and again my response in English back into Japanese. International protection of IP rights is expensive and definitely unsustainable when there is a deliberately fabricated ISR issued with fabricated prior art to destroy the national stage applications and ensure they are all lost or abandoned due to unbearable expenses. This is precisely what has been achieved by defendant 1. These expenses would not have existed in the first place, if not for the fabricated prior art Cobb, Price, Saenger, and Hale; as the applications would have been straight grants in all territories after filing. I want the Hon'ble court to make a record of the fact that all the national stage applications would have been directly issued as patent grants if defendant 1 had not fabricated the ISR with fabricated prior art and a fabricated date with a fabricated deadline that was ensured to have been expired to ensure article 19 amendments window was unavailable to me. Further all these national stage patent grants would have been received by me without me having to have been in debt. I had put in my own money to file the applications. If not for the fraud, I would have had patent grants in 61 PCT countries with 17 patent application grants. It is the repeat office actions due to fabricated ISR that caused my debt and thus loss of applications.

**Liable for loss of global IP rights and its full value**

67. I would like to state that the defendant 1 is fully liable for the loss of my global IP rights to my patented invention of 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface', with the patent number US 8,910,998. I would like to share with the Hon'ble court that the partial territories retention (with IP coverage) in a globally competitive automotive sector has no value. Here

are some of the examples and citations for this. Japanese automotive OEM's have manufacturing plants in Japan (obvious) and they are also present in Nigeria. Having lost Japan territory national stage application, the Japanese OEM'S can manufacture in Japan and not have to infringe my patent grant in Nigeria. On similar lines here are some additional insights about automotive industry for the benefit of the Hon'ble court.

- a. China is one of the largest markets in the World, manufacturing one out of every four cars (automobiles) manufactured in the World. That application (valued at 7.5 Trillion \$) has lapsed on July 28, 2019, as I was unable to sustain (or pay for) the repeat office actions. Defendant 1 is liable for this territory now.
- b. With China application lost, it became 'my invention / technology IPR haven' for OEM'S who have manufacturing set-up and establishments in China. USA OEM'S have manufacturing plants / set-up in China. Thus, diminishing the value of USA patent grant valued at 22.5 Trillion \$, making defendant 1 liable for (loss / diminished value) of USA patent. Even European OEM'S have manufacturing plants / set-up in China. So, China is now an IP haven (infringement haven) for USA and European OEM'S.
- c. USA and European OEM'S have manufacturing plants in Mexico and South Africa. I bring the attention of the Hon'ble court to this indirect relationship of Mexico application (valued at 1.5 Trillion \$) and South Africa patent (valued at 0.45 Trillion \$) have with the loss of Chinese application. Due to the indirect relationship, (USA and Europe) OEM'S will not infringe in Mexico or South Africa; and hence their value is fully diminished. Making defendant 1 liable for these territories.
- d. Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia applications and Nigeria patent grant: Japanese OEM'S operate in these territories. With the loss of Japan application, the manufacturers will not infringe in these territories. Hence, defendant 1 is liable for all these territories.
- e. All the above points make defendant 1 liable to me for the full value of the quoted conservative global IP rights sale price of 93 Trillion Earthlings / \$, for my invention US 8,910,998 of Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface.
- f. Downstream businesses: I would like to inform the Hon'ble court that in the lost territories or PTO jurisdictions as listed above, I would be unable to establish and develop the 100-year worth downstream businesses for the entire eco-system required for the invention US 8,910,998 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface'. Hence the full value totaling to 93 Trillion \$ (the total of buy-out or sale price listed in document 28 against 62 sale agreements) becomes the liability of defendant 1. Even when partial territories are retained, the 'IP



safe havens' due to lost IP territories will compete (for not having to pay related royalties in IP tenure) and get a head start in the full eco-system of downstream businesses as compared to the retained territories. Because of this, I state that defendant 1 is liable for full sale price by territories including the ones that have diminished in value as listed in document 28; making their total liability as 93 Trillion Earthlings / \$.

g. I additionally want to mention that I would have controlled all 100-year downstream businesses across all global territories and with lapse of most of the national stage patent applications, I have lost the control, implementation, and execution of downstream business contracts in all these lapsed territories, making defendant 1 liable for the full value of 93 Trillion Earthlings / \$.

68. I want to bring the attention of Hon'ble court to the reason behind my choosing of conservative sale price as my liability claim. I Srinivas S. Devathi, the Inventor am claiming a conservative sale price value of 93 Trillion Earthlings / \$s for my invention's global IP rights (covering 62 countries / 18 PTO jurisdictions). This paragraph is analysis of this sale value. The patent US 8,910,998 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface' invention, factoring in the global economic activity created in terms of new products, new services, and new list of supply chain businesses that it creates; and adding the individual sector growth across the World, and inflation caused by currency depreciation (against economic growth) across the World, easily creates economic activity of 2000 to 2500 Trillion over the next 100-year period. At 10%, this would mean I could claim 200 Trillion or 250 Trillion wealth in 2021 currency terms. However, I have taken very low inflation numbers, very low sector growth rates, taken the Worst-case scenario over the next 100 years and set a very reasonable and conservative claim of only 93 Trillion. The realistic claim in itself could easily be anywhere between 125 to 150 Trillion. I and India can easily justify a claim of 125 or 150 Trillion. However, in order to demonstrate that I and India are being very reasonable, very realistic, and very responsible; I have chosen a conservative claim of 93 Trillion only. So, no country should have a problem or concern with the global sale value proposed by me and India. So, by this explanation, strategy, and approach of choosing conservative sale price, I would get the acceptance and support of all 193 countries to the proposed conservative sale price, if their opinion were to be considered at United Nations for any reason at all. The explanation in this paragraph will get all 193 countries on board with their approval to 93 Trillion liability claim number.

69. I have further gone on to author and build the entire ecosystem that is necessary for distributing these 61 non-USA country IP rights in a structured and systematic manner. This ecosystem includes my copywritten authored work of 'Project Earthling©' (attached as document 20 with this plaint) and 'United Nations Global Governance Model 2020©' (attached as document 21 with this plaint).





With these two global transformations, I will bring the full wealth of 93 Trillion into India to build India's own national treasury of 93 Trillion in Earthlings currency. I am attaching these two copywritten global transformations as documents 20 and 21 along with this plaint, so that the defendant 1, their allies understand the full ecosystem which will enable a systematic way of handling these global IP rights. I draw the attention of the Hon'ble court to this ecosystem, which is the only way to disburse the IP rights across 62 countries in a systematic way.

70. I am looking to introduce the subject of 'Project Earthling©' at United Nations formally to all 193 UN member countries at 'United Nations General Assembly' and 'United Nations Economic and Social Council'. Following the introduction, I would like for the reform to be subjected to a decisive voting at United Nations. It must be understood that GEC-Global Earthling Council will pay for all UN expenses in future in Earthlings currency after Project Earthling© goes live, which will also liberate UN from being controlled by USA. UN can genuinely become UN and act in the direction of what is good for all 193 countries.

Automotive Industry analysis and data. Detailed industry analysis allowed me to identify the countries where I must enter for IP rights protection by filing national / regional stage applications.

71. The valuation of the patent applications has been done based on detailed study of all the automotive manufacturing plants across the world, segregated by individual countries, their manufacturing through-put, the market size projection for the 100-year period; and all the related business opportunities such as plastic – polymers industry, paints industry, chemicals – additives industry, robotics industry, and all these sectors respective market sizes.
72. I along with a hired analyst spent several months (nearly 2 years) to capture all vehicle manufacturing data from across the world, by countries and by each manufacturing plant. This allowed me to identify the Automotive manufacturing countries (which are the points of infringement of the invention US 8,910,998 and technology), 62 in all from the PCT contracting states. These 62 countries would cover over 99% of automobile production in the World.
73. I would like to point to the Hon'ble court that I have captured car manufacturing data and motorcycle (two-wheeler) manufacturing data separately. I have detailed automotive industry analysis and have data captured at the level of each automobile manufacturing plant and rolled up to the manufacturing data by each OEM (Original equipment manufacturer) brand. Then the data was segregated by each country. This was done to identify in which countries I must enter national stage using my PCT international application. After thorough analysis of the industry data by countries, I identified the main automotive manufacturing countries which were 61 non-USA countries which could be covered by 17 national stage applications. These are the PTO jurisdictions or territories where I

filed for national stage applications. I invested the money I had wisely after doing thorough market study. I state that I will provide any insight, data, information pertaining to the automotive industry and the data I have captured up on the request of the Hon'ble court. Because I entered 'National stage' (given the PCT procedural deadlines), between 23-9-2016 to 18-11-2016, all the data crunching of automotive industry was done in years 2015 and 2016, which was based on 2013 automotive industry data. The annual reports, manufacturing, and sales data of OEM'S that was fully available was of that of year 2013. 2014 data had only partially appeared and put out by OEM'S. I also mention that automotive OEM'S information is fully in public domain, as all the automotive OEM'S in the world are publicly listed companies which publish annual reports for the benefit of shareholders and citizens. I would like to present the following summary view (in next page) of automotive industry 2013 data of cars production, to the Hon'ble court. The numbers in the table must be read as approximated numbers for that year, as the data from multiple sources, different methods of calculations were adopted by me. The Hon'ble court must consider the numbers in the range or as ball-park industry numbers for the benefit and evaluation of this lawsuit. Up on request, I would provide more data / information to the Hon'ble court. The numbers in year 2019 were better and higher, as per industry sources. However, in the past year, all businesses and sectors have been negatively affected given the Covid situation. Similarly, the automotive industry has been negatively affected. To project the next 100-year car manufacturing activity, I have taken these numbers and applied a CAGR of 2% and extrapolated the numbers. The resulting number will be the 100-year economic activity due to cars manufacturing in 2013 \$. This number does not include the economic growth rates of countries across the World and thus the resulting inflation, due to increase in purchasing power which in turn causes the currency to depreciate. When these factors are taken in, one can say the sale price of a car in India, China, Russia, Brazil, or South Africa will increase by 5 times in 100-years. This is pegged at car sale price increasing by around 40% in every 20 years. Based on past data this will easily be achieved or beaten. Maybe in some territories (including BRICS), the car price may double in 25 years or 33 years. After factoring in these economic growth rates and inflation numbers, the 100-year economic activity could realistically be around 1500 Trillion or aggressively at 2500 Trillion. This table gives sale price across ranges.

Expression of the range	10% of the 100-year projected economic activity of my invention across 62 countries. In Earthlings / \$
Conservative	<u>93 Trillion (Chosen)</u>
Conservative-Realistic	94 Trillion – 125 Trillion. I considered 110 Trillion as a final claim in this range.
Realistic	125 Trillion – 150 Trillion. Numerically, I can justify up to 150 Trillion.
Aggressive	150 Trillion – 250 Trillion
Exaggerated	250 Trillion – 300 Trillion

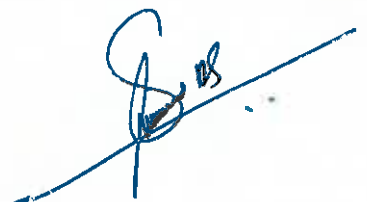
The 2013 automotive industry cars production data by country / region is given here.

<b>2013 Cars production data by country (approximate)</b>			
<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of Manufacturing Plants</b>	<b>Total Production Count (Units)</b>	<b>Total Production Value (\$)</b>
Europe	235	16,725,988	\$455,635,779,391
China	239	23,637,675	\$360,556,403,996
USA	132	12,088,682	\$269,276,816,247
Japan	72	8,999,208	\$172,891,636,683
Mexico	32	3,161,555	\$67,211,858,564
South Korea	16	4,585,144	\$64,742,748,114
Brazil	34	3,011,895	\$58,446,719,932
India	55	4,211,553	\$57,357,927,610
Canada	18	2,596,393	\$56,199,977,200
Thailand	21	1,441,329	\$30,779,849,073
Russia	30	1,832,082	\$27,427,606,999
Indonesia	18	1,269,556	\$23,745,275,842
Turkey	14	1,141,640	\$22,829,060,415
South Africa	15	764,740	\$20,638,526,616
Argentina	12	747,917	\$12,929,053,354
Malaysia	23	953,026	\$12,598,526,108
Taiwan	9	513,000	\$12,518,600,000
Philippines	10	303,300	\$5,985,262,700
Australia	8	314,500	\$5,979,912,000
Nigeria	3	406,000	\$5,594,226,000
<b>I applied for IP protection in countries above. Cut off 5 Billion \$ production value. Taiwan and Argentina are not part of PCT.</b>			
Vietnam	11	224,700	\$4,484,685,300
Iran	2	304,000	\$4,131,716,000
Egypt	6	181,572	\$4,121,439,616
Morocco	2	232,937	\$3,672,251,805
Pakistan	5	220,204	\$3,142,335,148
Venezuela	6	147,006	\$3,114,392,766
Colombia	3	86,993	\$1,644,609,812
Saudi Arabia	1	20,000	\$611,780,000
Cambodia	1	300,000	\$262,500,000
Sri Lanka	1	10,000	\$199,790,000
Ecuador	2	8,000	\$114,016,000
Kazakhstan	1	5,000	81,240,000
Uruguay	1	5,000	\$69,465,000
Gambia	1	5,000	\$51,500,000
Ghana	1	5,000	\$51,500,000
Bangladesh	2	1,400	\$51,435,200
Laos	1	3,000	\$23,526,000
Algeria	1	1,093	\$17,231,145
Kenya	1	720	\$16,760,160
Myanmar	1	1,350	\$10,586,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>1046</b>	<b>90,468,158</b>	<b>1,769,218,527,496</b>

I have chosen a conservative 930 Trillion and claimed 10% of it, as it would be an undisputed claim. I could easily claim a realistic 125 Trillion as my global IP rights sale price. In the table above, production value computation used 2015-year local currency to \$ conversion rates. These numbers would be different today. It must be observed that while China manufactures the most units per year, its production value is lower than that of Europe.

**Global IP rights sale price valuation of 93 Trillion Earthlings / \$ and its breakdown to 18 applications, resulting in 62 sale agreements**

74. I would like to state that 'Intellectual Property enforcement rigor' is a key factor used to arrive at the final sale price of the IP rights by the territories. Countries like Europe, Japan, Korea, Canada, Australia, New Zealand have higher levels of IP law practice, enforcement, and rigor. USA is supposed to have strong enforcement of IP law, except that they commit fraud as explained in this lawsuit, to block Indian nationals by deliberately blocking their inventions. Mexico and Brazil are also supposed to have good IP law enforcement rigor. China is the largest automobile manufacturer in the World however is supposed to have poor / weak IP law enforcement in their country. Many other countries listed in the table above have moderate to weak IP law enforcement in their territory.
75. I define the net transaction that must happen as a result of this liability claim. I must be paid 93 Trillion in \$ or Earthlings (paid \$ would be converted to Earthlings when Project Earthling© goes live) against which I would sell and assign the IP rights of each of these territories to those respective country governments or PTO jurisdictions. **Simply said, against the full payment of 93 Trillion, each one of the 62 countries would gain control of their own country IP rights and will be able to govern and control the 100-year downstream businesses in their territory.** Given the valuation of this invention and its revenue potential there is no other way of handling these IP rights except for assigning them to each individual country or PTO jurisdiction.
76. Based on the factors mentioned in above paragraph, the final sale price of the IP rights for each territory where I have applied for IP rights protection is given in the table here. I have applied for a total of 18 patent applications covering 62 countries. The IP rights sale price or the sale price of these 18 applications (which would have been 18 patent grants) is given in the table here:



<b>COUNTRY / REGIONAL APP</b>	<b>Valuation (sale price) T – Trillion. Sorted descending.</b>
Europe (38 Countries)	30.5 T
USA – Priority / Original application	22.5 T
Japan	12 T
Korea	7.5 T
China	7.5 T
Canada	3 T
India	2.25 T
Australia	2 T
Brazil	1.5 T
Mexico	1.5 T
Eurasia (8 countries)	0.55 T
South Africa	0.45 T
New Zealand	0.4 T
Philippines	0.3 T
Malaysia	0.3 T
Indonesia	0.3 T
Thailand	0.3 T
Nigeria	0.15 T
<b>Total value of invention global IP rights (as conservative sale price)</b>	<b>93 Trillion Earthlings / \$</b>

77. If the above list of 18 PTO jurisdictions is observed, a single IP rights sale agreement would cover each of the 16 PTO jurisdictions which are individual countries. 38 separate sale agreements (one by each country) cover 38 countries covered by EPO application. 8 separate sale agreements (one by each country) cover 8 countries covered by EAPO application; thus, resulting in a total of 62 sale agreements, one by each country. The IP rights for India could be assigned to Indian government or will be directly assigned by me to private companies in India. This subject is linked to the Living Will executed by me and attached to this plaint as document 18.

78. As explained in the above paragraphs, I have broken down the IP rights distribution across the 62 countries where I have sought IP rights protection, into 62 sale agreements. These 62 sale agreements are listed in document 28 which is attached along with the plaint and described in detail in document 29 attached with this plaint. What options do the world have to deal with my invention US 8,910,998, with a conservative estimated value of economic activity of the invention 930 Trillion Earthlings / \$ sitting in the center of the world? I present the discussion of the following two flow charts attached as document 27 with this plaint.

- a. In the flow chart given in page 1 of document 27, I pose the right questions to be answered by 193 countries. My invention US 8,910,998 100-year estimated economic activity from 62 countries valuation by



categories is shown in five different category boxes. I have chosen the conservative estimate 930 Trillion Earthlings / \$ and set the sale price by claiming only 10%, 93 Trillion Earthlings / \$ while assigning the respective country IP rights and control of 100-year downstream businesses to them. This approach will be acceptable to the entire world, all 193 countries. The key question that all 193 countries must individually answer is 'can any one country (USA or UK) attempt to take in all this wealth of 930 Trillion Earthlings / \$ (not the 10% number) for themselves while leaving the rest of the world poor'? Defendant 1 has committed the fraud to this effect. They want to steal full value of 930 Trillion Earthlings / \$ for themselves. This is unacceptable to the world. I provide the conclusion in the flow chart. A STRUCTURED DISTRIBUTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (TO EACH OF THE 62 COUNTRIES) IS THE ONLY ACCEPTABLE AND FEASIBLE OPTION TO ALL 193 COUNTRIES. THERE IS NO OTHER METHOD OR OPTION AVAILABLE TO THE WORLD.

- b. Flow chart given in page 2 of document 27, illustrates the correct / right option that is available and acceptable to the world. Distribute the IP rights along with the 100-year downstream businesses to each of the 62 countries in a structured way and by systematic execution of 62 sale agreements as detailed in document 29.

79. The range of sale price estimates to the worldwide IP rights to my invention US 8,910,998 is given in the table here. I have chosen 93 Trillion liability claim in \$ or Earthlings, and the same has been distributed across the 62 sale agreements.

Expression of the range	10% of the 100-year projected economic activity of my invention across 62 countries. In Earthlings / \$
Conservative	<u>93 Trillion (Chosen)</u>
Conservative-Realistic	94 Trillion – 125 Trillion. I considered 110 Trillion as a final claim in this range.
Realistic	125 Trillion – 150 Trillion. Numerically, I can justify up to 150 Trillion.
Aggressive	150 Trillion – 250 Trillion
Exaggerated	250 Trillion – 300 Trillion

- a. FACTORS RELATING TO FINAL SALE PRICE: I, Srinivas S. Devathi, inventor to US 8,910,998 (identified worldwide by PCT international application PCT/US/2014/046619) have chosen a conservative sale price number to my invention IP rights across 62 countries and will stick with this as the final sale price in all likelihood. Which is why you see that I use the number 93 Trillion across this plaint

and also in all the attached documents as final sale price number. Document 28 gives the list of 62 sale agreements wherein the sale value is broken down by each of the 62 countries, totaling to 93 Trillion. The comparison of this deal at 93 Trillion as compared to earlier deals is shown in a visual as part of document 28, for economics study. I want to state that depending on few factors listed here, I may if I choose to, will reset the final total sale price number of IP rights across 62 countries to a higher number moving up into the ranges of conservative-realistic, realistic, or lower range numbers within the aggressive expression as given in the table above. These factors include and are not limited to an all-India poll (survey) on my chosen final sale price number giving them various sale price options to choose between 93 Trillion, conservative-realistic, realistic, or lower range numbers within the aggressive expression. In such a poll (survey) I would look to clearly identify the sentiment among Hindus living in India and their chosen sale price number, given the injustices they have had to face in the last 100 years of history. Another factor that will influence the final sale price selection is the opening national treasury balance of USA at second place as recorded by GEC – Global Earthling Council. Technically and realistically the gold reserve at Fort Knox is the only national treasury reserve which USA can declare as their opening national treasury balance. This might also be approved by all 192 other countries in their decisive approval vote on USA opening national treasury balance. Whatever the USA opening national treasury balance is, it must be subjected to the decisive approval of 192 other countries.

- b. **IF I WILL RESET THE FINAL SALE PRICE NUMBER TO A HIGHER NUMBER:** Depending on the factors mentioned above, if I will reset the final sale price number to a higher number (higher than 93 Trillion), I shall do so subject to the following other criterion:
- i. USA sale agreement, Srinivas – Hirshfeld agreement shall remain at the same number and sale value of 22.5 Trillion \$.
  - ii. Australia and New Zealand sale agreements sale value will also not be changed and shall stay at 2 Trillion and 400 Billion Earthlings respectively. This is due to the fact that these countries do not have automotive manufacturing. The sale price was arrived at depending on other factors such as 100-year downstream businesses that emerge from my invention, disposable income, IP law enforcement rigor, contract enforcement rigor, and other.
  - iii. The difference in the new chosen higher sale price number and 93 Trillion will be distributed across the 15 other applications proportionally. This means the difference is proportionally spread

across the 59 countries (59 sale agreements executed in Earthlings currency) covered by 15 applications.

80. The Inventor (me) - USA deal will be executed as a two-party deal and will be paid in \$ currency. This will be executed after defendant 1 eliminates their fraud and for the value of 22.5 Trillion in \$. I explain a Tri-Party agreement in the context of this lawsuit. A Tri-Party agreement is an agreement in which GEC-Global Earthling Council is one of the parties in the contract/agreement as 'Payor' and would pay the value for the sale agreement in Earthlings currency. In each sale agreement I will be assigning IP rights to the respective country or PTO jurisdiction by getting the payment from GEC, in the printed currency of Earthlings.

81. Each Tri-Party agreement will involve the following three parties.

- a. Seller – Which would be me, the Inventor to US 8,910,998 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface'. Property being sold would be the 'Intellectual Property rights' to my invention of Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface, for the respective territory or country.
- b. Payor – Which would be 'Global Earthling Council – GEC'. GEC would print the required amount of currency in Earthlings for each sale agreement.
- c. Recipient of IP rights – Which would be the receiving country or PTO jurisdiction, which will receive the IP rights sold by me.

**The final 62 sale agreements to systematically distribute the IP rights of US 8,910,998 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface' across each of the 62 countries**

82. The full liability payment of 93 Trillion will happen in the form of the list of sale agreements in document 28. In order to execute these sale agreements, the designated signatory of these countries, a United Nations Delegate or the Premier of the country will have to come to an Indian court to execute the sale agreement. Special arrangements will be made to bring these designated signatories into this Indian court where these sale agreements will be executed. In all the sale agreements, the Property being sold is: 'Intellectual Property rights' to my invention of US 8,910,998 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface', for the respective country or PTO jurisdiction. Payor will be: 'Global Earthling Council – GEC', which would print the required amount of currency in Earthlings for each sale agreement. The list of 62 sale agreements is given in document 28. **The full detail and description of the 62 sale agreements is given in document 29 attached with this plaint.**

83. I have authored, executed, and legalized a LIVING WILL for 93 Trillion wealth coming into India out of my invention. A notarized and attested true copy of

living will is attached as document 18 along with this plaint. According to my executed and legalized Living Will, the wealth distribution of this 93 Trillion wealth within India is shown in document 19 attached with this plaint. This is for the Hon'ble court and most importantly the defendants to understand my commitment towards India. I have pledged 90% of this wealth for a visionary goal of mine 'Goal year 2050' to make India a developed country by year 2050. Defendants must clearly understand that entire India, all its 1.32 billion citizens and the progress & development of all of India is linked to this liability claim.

**Goal year 2050 defined for India. Earthling Foundations and its cascading effects across the World**

84. Goal year 2050 for India is a visionary goal defined by me. It is an extremely broad and an in-depth vision that I have for India across its length and breath. It reaches every citizen and every village in India. While all the details are not disclosed, at high level I define simple and clear goals for India as follows. I envision the building of FIVE New Super cities or Business Districts with world-class skyline in India. Improve the Education system in India. Improve agricultural technology in India. Realize the full vision of building 100 smart cities and 1000 airports. Eliminate poverty in India; and secure future of all Indian citizens; and much more. Document 22 is attached with this plaint which shows a high-level view of funds allocation for Goal Year 2050 for India, being pursued by me with this wealth.
85. 'Goal Year 2050 for India' is a visionary goal defined by me, which shall be achieved by public side and private side development work/initiatives across India. Public side contribution includes the 20% capital gains tax to the Income tax department (Central Government), but an additional 25% of the capital gained divided between Central government and all state governments in proportion to their populations. In summary, a total of 45% is paid out to Indian central and state governments so that they could do large infrastructural and development projects across the country, over the next 30 years. As and when required, I would provide guidance to Indian Central government and state governments about the work that needs to be done through IEC – Indian Economic Council.
86. The break-up of the 90% wealth pledged for making India a developed country by year 2050 is to contribute half of the 90% (45% of total value) to Indian central government and the state governments for rolling out large scale 'public sector projects' to achieve the goal year 2050. The other half of the 90% will be spent by me on a series of all-India initiatives which will be private side development initiatives rolled out as part of my Earthling Foundations work. These initiatives will be followed by all the other developing and poor countries and many will look to emulate the work for the progress and development of their own countries. Earthling Foundations will be used as a platform by me to define, plan, roll-out,

execute to completion; a SERIES of transformative initiatives / reforms across India as private side projects executed by human chain of Indian citizens; implemented with 100% transparency wherein all work is available for public to see on websites. The last Earthling or rupee spent as part of Earthling Foundations work is traceable and accounted for, as all financial transactions / work will be done through Banks or digital money applications. The combination of work done as part of Public and Private side initiatives, will ensure that Goal Year 2050 is completely achieved.

87. Earthling Foundations public trust and a private trust would be registered in India through which 45% of the total wealth pledged will be spent to achieve Goal year 2050 over the next 30 years. Through the Foundation, I envision rolling out a series of pan India initiatives to drive progress and development. I believe that many countries which are developing countries, emerging economies and poor countries will closely follow my work of Earthling Foundation over the next 30 years. Many of these countries will emulate my work, for their own country's benefit. Document 22 is attached with this plaint, which shows a high-level view of Earthling Foundation work in India and its cascading effect to the World countries. The legal entity registration process in India is ongoing right now.
88. The work of Earthling Foundations done by me will be followed and emulated by many countries in the World. In particular, all the poor countries and other developing countries will emulate the work that will be done by me in India. Among the list of countries listed by United Nations, excluding the rich countries and most island nations which depend on tourism income, many countries in the world are looking to move towards becoming developed and rich countries. These could be countries defined in the category of poor countries, economically backward countries, low-income countries, emerging economies or developing countries. Some of these countries could be marked as countries with HDI (Human Development Index) less than 0.65. I would think there could be about 100 such countries in the World that would be keen on following my work pertaining to achieving 'Goal Year 2050 for India', which includes the 'Private side initiatives' of Earthling Foundations, and my guidance and direction for 'Public side reforms' to Indian government and state governments through IEC – Indian Economic Council.
89. Such a following of my work by 100 countries in the World, and possibly emulating the work and initiatives launched by me over the next 30 years would result in 'Cascading effect' of progressive work and development across the World. This will result in a very positive effect to the entire World.
90. Patent Cooperation Treaty attached as document 26 has been breached by defendant 1. I draw the attention of Hon'ble court to the original intent and purpose of Patent Cooperation Treaty. The Treaty has been signed by 153 countries and its intent is to allow citizens of any of the PCT countries to protect their inventions and successfully earn royalties from all the PCT contracting



states. Its purpose was to drive progress & development to countries via inventions and discoveries of their citizens. Further its purpose was also to promote science and technology across the world countries. Defendant 1 has breached this Treaty and its guidelines, its intent and purpose. Does the defendant 1 have any respect for global treaties? I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendant 1 whether they respect Patent Cooperation Treaty, while USPTO (all world PTO'S) operate based on the guidelines and procedures built and developed by defendant 3, WIPO?

91. I request the Hon'ble court to question and challenge the defendant 1 to eliminate the fraud they have committed and ensure that India and 60 other PCT contracting states could immediately start to develop their country's economies and work on their own progress & development, by adopting the invention of US 8,910,998 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface', supported by the ecosystem that I have authored.
92. I claim the following relief as outcome of this case. I want the Hon'ble court to deliver justice by ensuring my invention is recognized as my true and original invention, by countries all over the World, by their PTO'S, WIPO, and all their citizens. I pray to the Hon'ble court to ensure the defendant 1 eliminate their fraud and communicate the correction to the entire World; and then pay me the full liability value (93 Trillion \$ or Earthlings) for the loss of my global IP rights to my invention of US 8,910,998 'Systems and methods for altering the color, appearance, or feel of a vehicle surface'.
93. Hence, I pray to the Honorable Court to have defendant 1 pay the full liability of 93 Trillion \$ / Earthlings to me for the loss of my invention US 8,910,998 IP rights across 62 countries, AFTER they eliminate the worldwide fraud they have committed in the capacity of ISA; according to my Prayer to this Honorable court as given here.



**PRAYER**

- a) Defendant 1 (USPTO) to revoke the fabricated prior art patent Cobb (us 7,516,764).
- b) Defendant 1 (USPTO) to revoke the fabricated prior art patent Price (us 5,636,669).
- c) Defendant 1 (USPTO) to withdraw and delete the fabricated ISR issued with a fabricated date for the PCT international application number PCT/US2014/046619.
- d) Defendant 1 (USPTO) to issue a correct, new, clean ISR, to the PCT international application PCT/US2014/046619; which is consistent with patent grant US 8,910,998. That would be the correct ISR to the replica (of patent US 8,910,998) PCT international application PCT/US2014/046619.
- e) Defendant 1 (USPTO) in the capacity of ISA and RO for the PCT international application PCT/US2014/046619, must send out the correction communication to defendant 3 (International Bureau – WIPO) and all 153 PCT contracting states in the world; to their respective PTO'S issuing the corrected new ISR replacing the fabricated ISR for PCT international application PCT/US2014/046619.
- f) Defendant 3 (International Bureau – WIPO) to communicate the elimination of worldwide fraud, elimination of breach of Patent Cooperation Treaty by defendant 1 (USPTO), and send official, formal, legal communications to all PCT contracting states and their respective PTO'S.

Plaintiff & Inventor



---

Srinivas S. Devathi

Date – 8/4/2021

Place – Bangalore, India

**VERIFICATION**

I, Srinivas S. Devathi, the Inventor and plaintiff, do verify and state that what is stated in paragraphs 1 to 93 above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Plaintiff & Inventor



---

Srinivas S. Devathi

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED ALONG WITH THIS CASE:**

1. Photocopies of my current passport, showing my Indian citizenship. 2 Pages
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29. Details and description of 62 sale agreements. 28 Pages



-45-

IN THE COURT OF THE CITY CIVIL JUDGE AT  
BENGALURU

O. S. No. / 2021

BETWEEN:

Srinivas S. Devathi

...Plaintiff

AND:

United States Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO), Hulsey P.C., World  
Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and Intellectual Property India

...Defendants

VERIFYING AFFIDAVIT

I, Srinivas S. Devathi, aged about 44 years, S/O Late D. Satyanarayana, residing at  
No. 63, 11<sup>th</sup> B Cross, 3<sup>rd</sup> Main, Prashanthnagar, Bengaluru – 560079, INDIA, do  
hereby solemnly affirm and state on oath as follows:

1. I state that I am the plaintiff in the above case. I know the facts and  
circumstances of the case. Hence, I am swearing to this affidavit.
2. I state that I do not have any lawyer representing me in this case. And that I  
will appear as party-in-person in front of the Honorable court.

I state that this is my name and signature and what is stated above are true and correct  
to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

DEPONENT

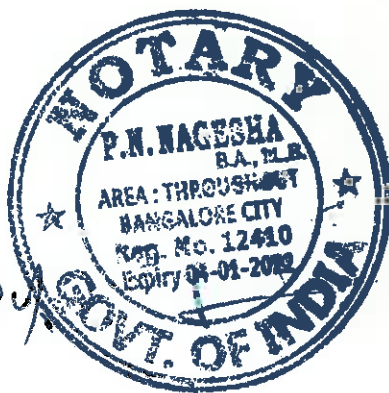
“Sworn to before me”

Identified by me,

Advocate

Bengaluru

Date: 08 APR 2021



SWORN TO BEFORE ME

P.N. NAGESHA  
B.A., LL.B.,

ADVOCATE & NOTARY  
GOVT. OF INDIA  
# 10/5, 1st Floor, 8th Cross,  
Vittal Nagar, GEF Post.





-46-

IN THE COURT OF THE CITY CIVIL JUDGE AT  
BENGALURU

O. S. No. / 2021

**BETWEEN:**

Srinivas S. Devathi

...Plaintiff

**AND:**

United States Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO), Hulsey P.C., World  
Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and Intellectual Property India

...Defendants

**VALUATION SLIP**

Serial No. of the property in the plaint schedule	The suit property is valued under which section of the Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958 under which the property comes	The amount of Revenue or other basis for valuation	Method adopted to arrive at the valuation	Valuation arrived at
1	2	3	4	5
		At Rs. 1000/-	Under section 26c of KCF&SV act	Rs. 150/-

Bengaluru

Date: 8/A/2021



Plaintiff

(Party in Person)

IN THE COURT OF THE CITY CIVIL JUDGE AT  
BENGALURU

O. S. No. / 2021

**BETWEEN:**

**Srinivas S. Devathi**

Aged about 44 years, S/O Late D. Satyanarayana,  
Residing at No. 63, 11<sup>th</sup> B Cross,  
3<sup>rd</sup> Main, Prashanthnagar,  
Bengaluru – 560079, INDIA  
Mob: (91) – 903-589-4251  
E-mail ID: Srinivas@Coolcartechnology.com

...Plaintiff

**AND:**

**1. Office of general council,**

**United States Patent & Trademark Office,**

Madison Building East, Room 10B20,

600, Dulany St, Alexandria,

VA 22314, USA

Ph: 001-571-272-7000 or (general line 001-571-272-1000)

Attention: Mr. Drew Hirshfeld, Director of USPTO ...Defendant 1

**2. Hulsey P.C.**

3300, North I-35, Suite 700, Austin, TX - 78705, USA

Ph No. 001-512-478-9190

Attention: Mr. Bill Hulsey, Senior Counsel at Hulsey PC ...Defendant 2

**3. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)**

International Bureau,

34, chemin des Colombettes

CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Ph No. +41 22 338 8338 or +41 22 338 9111

Attention: Mr. Daren Tang, Director General at WIPO ...Defendant 3

**4. Intellectual Property India,**

Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks,

Boudhik Sampada Bhavan,

Antop Hill, S.M. Road, Mumbai-400037

Ph No. + 022-24132735 or 022-24141026

Attention: Mr. O P Gupta, Controller General of Patents,

Designs & TradeMarks

...Defendant 4

**APPLICATION UNDER ORDER VI RULE 14 (A) OF**  
**CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE**

I, the plaintiff submit that the address of the Plaintiff and defendants furnished in the suit plaint above are true, correct and the notice, summons, etc., be issued to the above referred address in the interest of justice and equity.

**VERIFICATION**

I, the Plaintiff in the above case, do hereby verify and declare that what is stated above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Bengaluru

Date: 8/A/2021



**Plaintiff**  
**(Party in Person)**

-49-

IN THE COURT OF THE CITY CIVIL JUDGE AT  
BENGALURU

O. S. No. / 2021

**BETWEEN:**

**Srinivas S. Devathi**

**...Plaintiff**

**AND:**

**United States Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO), Hulse P.C., World  
Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and Intellectual Property India**

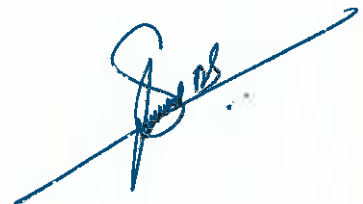
**...Defendants**

**UNDER SECTION 65(B) OF INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT**

Most of the attached documents are relevant documents submitted as photocopies duly notarized as 'True copies' of original documents. The patent documentation is available in the public domain, online at WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) website in their Patent Scope database.

Bengaluru

Date: 8/A/2021



**Plaintiff  
(Party in Person)**

- 50 -

IN THE COURT OF THE CITY CIVIL JUDGE AT  
BENGALURU

O. S. No. / 2021

**BETWEEN:**

**Srinivas S. Devathi**

**...Plaintiff**

**AND:**

**United States Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO), Hulsey P.C., World  
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**...Defendants**

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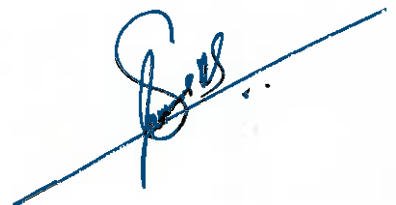




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Bengaluru

Date: 8/A/2021



**Plaintiff**  
(Party in Person)

IN THE COURT OF THE CITY CIVIL JUDGE AT  
BENGALURU

O. S. No. / 2021

**BETWEEN:**

**Srinivas S. Devathi**

**...Plaintiff**

**AND:**

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**...Defendants**

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS WITH PAGE NUMBERS**

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Bengaluru

Date: 8/1/2021



Plaintiff  
(Party in Person)





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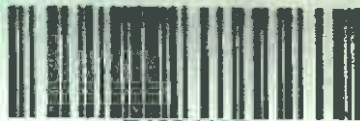
REMARKS / OBSERVATION

REMARKS / OBSERVATION

Name / Name of Father / Legal Guardian

SATYANARAYANA

Name of Mother



Z4694137

PREMALEELA SATYANARAYANA DEVATHI

Name of Spouse

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

Address

NO 63, 11TH B CROSS, 3RD MAIN

PRASHANTH NAGAR, BENGALURU

PIN: 560079, KARNATAKA, INDIA

Address

66684428

29/02/2008

NEW YORK

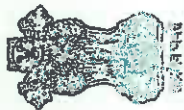
EN1070785307317

P.N. NAGESHA  
ADVOCATE & NOTARY  
B.A.L.L.B.  
GOVT. OF INDIA  
# 10/5, 1st Floor, 8th Cross,  
Prashant Nagar, GEF Post,  
Mysore Road, Bangalore-560026



*[Handwritten Signature]*





सत्यमेव जयते

सत्यमेव जयते

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
REPUBLIC OF INDIA



*M. V. Puranik*  
M. V. PURANIK  
प्रति पारपत्र अधिकारी, बंगलूर  
For Passport Officer, Bangalore.

भारत गणराज्य REPUBLIC OF INDIA



वर्णन / Type	राष्ट्रीय कोड / Country Code	पासपोर्ट नं. / Passport No.
	IND	A5742938
उपनाम / Surname	SRINIVAS DEVIATHI	
दिये जाये नाम / Given Names	SATYANARAYAN	
राष्ट्रीयता / Nationality	लिंग / Sex	जन्म तिथि / Date of Birth
INDIAN	MALE	11.03.70
जन्म स्थान / Place of Birth	BANGLORE	
जारी कराया जाया / Place of Issue	BANGLORE	
जारी कराया जाया / Date of Issue	समाप्त होना / Date of Expiry	
21.03.2008	21.03.2008	

TRUE COPY ATTESTED

P.N. NAGESHA  
B.A., LL.B.  
ADVOCATE & NOTARY  
GOVT. OF INDIA  
# 4016, 1st Floor, 8th Cross,  
Vittal Narayana GEF Post,  
Mysore Road, Bangalore-560026



*[Signature]*

-57-



चेतावनी

निम्न में दिये गये शर्तों को पढ़ने के बाद ही इस पत्र को प्रिन्टिंग करने का प्रयास करना है।

चेतावनी

यह पत्रिका केवल भारत के नागरिकों के लिए ही जारी की जा सकती है। भारत के नागरिकों के लिए जारी की जाने वाली पत्रिका को भारत के नागरिकों के लिए ही जारी करना है।

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33

पिता का नाम/कानूनी अभिरक्षक /Name of Father/Legal Guardian

SATYANARAYAN

माता का नाम /Name of Mother

RAMAKRISHNA

पति या पत्नी का नाम /Name of Spouse

-NL-

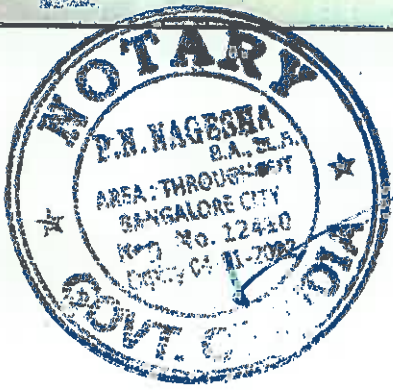
परिचय संकेत के पत्र-भाग को प्रकट चिह्न /Visible distinguishing mark of the passport holder

फाइल नं. /File No.

1913549/98

THE COPY ATTESTED

P.N. NAGESHA  
ADVOCATE & NOTARY  
GOVT. OF INDIA  
# 1015, 1st Floor, 8th Cross,  
Vital Nagar, GEF Post,  
Mysore Road, Bangalore-560026



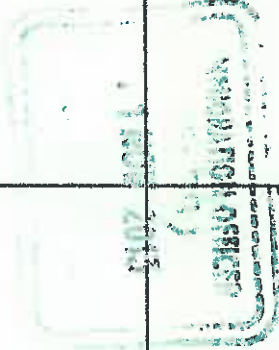




10		
4th / VISAS		
11	<p><b>TRUE COPY ATTESTED</b></p> <p><b>P.N. NAGESHA</b> B.A., LL.B. ADVOCATE &amp; NOTARY GOVT. OF INDIA # 10/5, 1st Floor, 8th Cross, Vittal Nagara, GEF Post, Mysore Road, Bangalore-560026</p>	<p>IMMIGRATION OFFICE 24-053 19 SEP 2014 ARRIVAL BENGALURU INT AIRPORT</p> <p>11 NOV 2013</p>

Left USA and returned to India  
on 19-9-2014

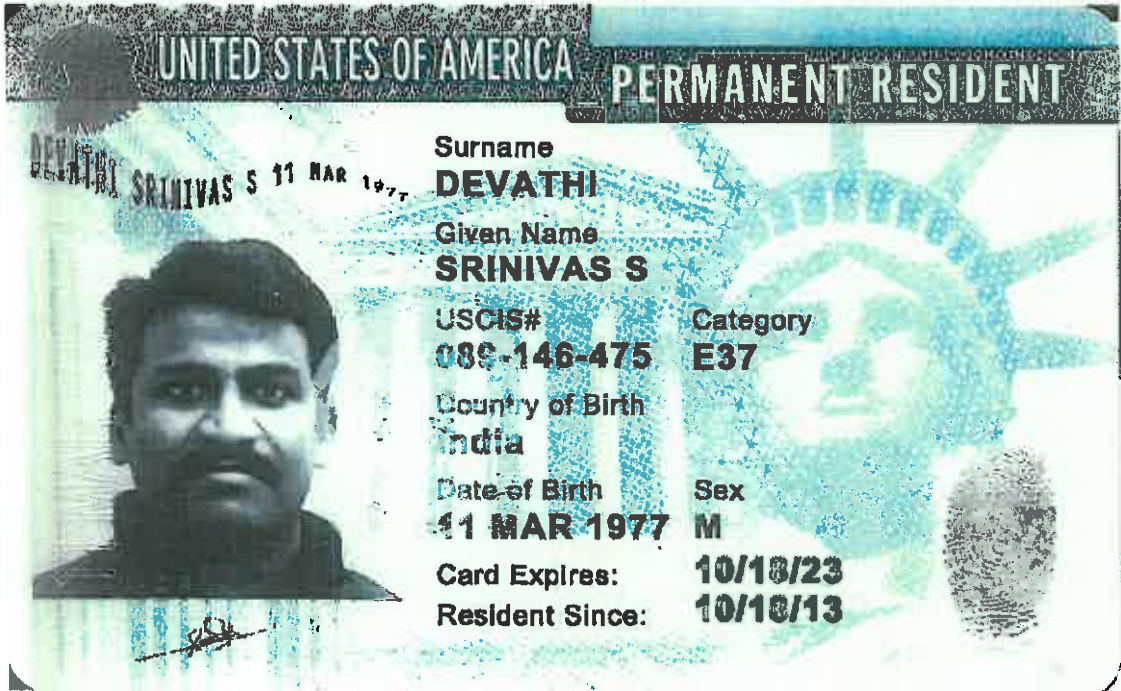
*[Handwritten signature]*

12		
4971 / VISAS		<p>LIBRARY          MAR 24 9 13          No work of 1911  <i>Twenty four hours</i></p>
4971 / VISAS		<p><b>TRUE COPY ATTESTED</b>  <i>P. N. NAGESHA</i>  <b>P. N. NAGESHA</b>          B.A., LL.B.          ADVOCATE &amp; NOTARY          GOVT. OF INDIA          # 1015, 1st Floor, 8th Cross,          Vittai Nagara, GEF Post,          Mysore Road, Bangalore-560026</p>



*P. N. NAGESHA*



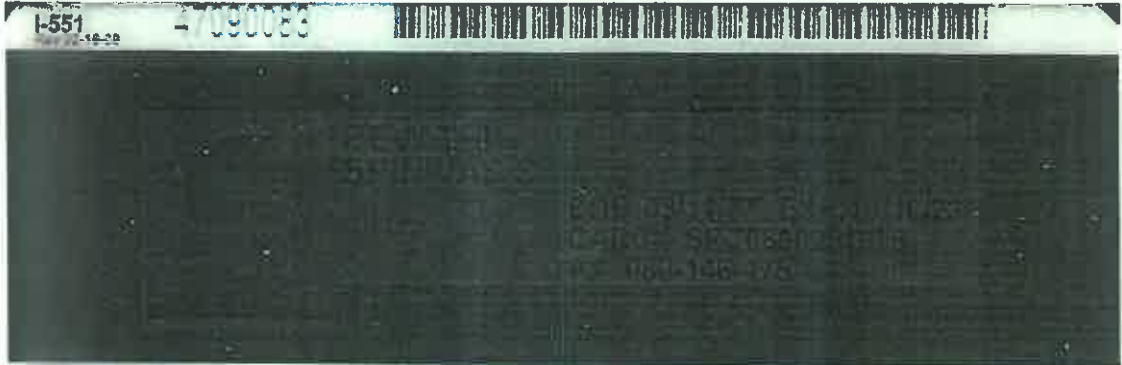


Since I returned to India on 19-9-2014,  
 after 180 days, this Green Card was  
 abandoned on 20-3-2015.



*[Signature]*  
 TRUE COPY ATTESTED  
 P.N. NAGESHA  
 B.A., LL.B.  
 ADVOCATE & NOTARY  
 GOVT. OF INDIA  
 2nd Floor, 8th Cross,  
 Vikal Nagar, GEF Post,  
 Mysore Road, Bangalore-560026

-62-



33 If found drop in any US Mailbox. USPS. Mail to JSCIS. PO Box 861488, Mesquite, TX 75185-1488

C1USA0891464752SRC0800251679<<  
7703115M2310185IND<<<<<<<<<<<<<3  
DEVATHI<<SRINIVAS<SATYANARAYAN

Green Card abandoned on 20-3-2015



TRUE COPY ATTESTED

*P.N. NAGESHA*  
P.N. NAGESHA  
B.A., LL.B.  
ADVOCATE & NOTARY  
Govt. of INDIA  
28th Cross,  
CEF Post,  
Bangalore-560026

-63-



U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Home > Green Card > After We Grant Your Green Card > Maintaining Permanent Residence

# Maintaining Permanent Residence

Once you become a lawful permanent resident (Green Card holder), you maintain permanent resident status until you:

- Apply for and complete the naturalization process; or
- Lose or abandon your status.

There are several ways that you can lose your status as a lawful permanent resident.

Close All Open All

## Conditional Permanent Resident Status



## Removal Proceedings



## Abandoning Permanent Resident Status



You may also lose your permanent resident status by intentionally abandoning it, including but not limited to:

- Moving to another country and intending to live there permanently;
- Declaring yourself a "nonimmigrant" on your U.S. tax returns; or
- Remaining outside of the United States for an extended period of time, unless it's a temporary absence, as shown by:
  - The reason for your trip;
  - How long you planned to be absent from the United States;
  - Any other circumstances of your absence; and
  - Any events that may have prolonged your absence.
- Note: Obtaining a re-entry permit from USCIS before you leave, or a returning resident visa (SB-1) from a U.S. consulate while abroad, may help show that you planned for this to be a temporary absence.

## Reporting Loss of Permanent Resident Status



## Related Links



*Handwritten signature*

Close All Open All

Last Reviewed/Updated: 02/17/2016

- 64 -

Document 3 - Page 4



U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Home > Green Card > After We Grant Your Green Card > International Travel as a Permanent Resident

# International Travel as a Permanent Resident

Close All Open All

What documents do I need to travel outside the United States? ▼

What documents do I need to present to reenter the United States? ▼

Does travel outside the United States affect my permanent resident status? ▼

What if my trip abroad will last longer than 1 year? ▲

If you plan on being absent from the United States for longer than a year, it is advisable to first apply for a reentry permit on [Form I-131](#). Obtaining a reentry permit prior to leaving the United States allows a permanent or conditional permanent resident to apply for admission into the United States during the permit's validity without the need to obtain a returning resident visa from a U.S. Embassy or Consulate abroad. Please note that it does not guarantee entry into the United States upon your return as you must first be determined to be admissible; however, it will assist you in establishing your intention to permanently reside in the United States. For more information, see the [Travel Documents](#) page.

If you remain outside of the United States for more than 2 years, any reentry permit granted before your departure from the United States will have expired. In this case, it is advisable to consider applying for a returning resident visa (SB-1) at the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate. An SB-1 applicant will be required to establish eligibility for an immigrant visa and will need a medical exam. There is an exception to this process for the spouse or child of either a member of the U.S. Armed Forces or civilian employee of the U.S. Government stationed abroad on official orders. For more information on obtaining a returning resident visa, see the [Department of State's webpage on returning resident visas](#).

Additionally, absences from the United States of six months or more may disrupt the continuous residency required for naturalization. If your absence is one year or longer and you wish to preserve your continuous residency in the United States for naturalization purposes, you may file an Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purposes on Form N-470. For more information, please see the [Continuous Residence and Physical Presence Requirements](#) page.

What if I lose my Green Card or reentry permit or it is stolen or destroyed while I am temporarily traveling outside of the United States? ▼

Related Links ▼

Close All Open All

Last Reviewed/Updated: 01/11/2018



-65-

Document 4 - Page 1

6/22/2018

Mail - SDevathi@satyainnovations.com

## Re: Attached: Engagement Letter

Srinivas Devathi

Mon 2/17/2014 11:40 PM

Sent Items

To: Jacob Mattis <Jacob.Mattis@hulseyiplaw.com>;

Dear Jacob,

The letter looks okay to be. I will swing by sometime tomorrow and get us started.

Here is my payment schedule.

I shall pay you 1000\$ to begin the search process. When that is complete and we are convinced on moving forward with non provisional application, I shall drop a check for 4000\$. And the final 4000\$ will be paid the day you file the patent. Let me know if this sounds good? We can get started

Thanks,  
DS

Sent from my iPad

On Feb 17, 2014, at 3:45 PM, "Jacob Mattis" <[Jacob.Mattis@hulseyiplaw.com](mailto:Jacob.Mattis@hulseyiplaw.com)> wrote:

Dear DS,

After conferring with Mr. Hulsey and checking our firm's records, we do not currently represent any clients that would foreseeably present a conflict with our representation of you. We have also never performed any work for the four previous employers that you and I discussed.

Attached, please find a revised engagement letter presenting three items and their respective estimated costs: A patentability search (\$1000); a non-provisional application (\$7,000 - \$400 of which are governmental fees); and a request for prioritized examination (\$1,000 governmental fee). Per our discussion, the letter clarifies that no fees in excess of these amounts will be assessed without first obtaining your authorization to expand the scope of our engagement, and in the event that the firm voluntarily ceases to represent you, your retainer will be returned.

Best Regards,

Jacob

---

**From:** Srinivas Devathi [<mailto:SDevathi@satyainnovations.com>]

**Sent:** Sunday, February 16, 2014 8:44 PM

**To:** Jacob Mattis

**Cc:** Beau Horner; Paralegal-HulseyIP

**Subject:** Re: Attached: Engagement Letter

Greetings Jacob,





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6/22/2018

Mail - SDevathi@satyainnovations.com

Thanks for sending the engagement letter. I need you to give me a new quotation for non provisional filing in the 'fast track' filing option. The uspto site says it is 1000\$ for micro inventor status. The preferred track will make determination within 12 months.

I have a few questions and concerns on the additional terms that you provided. I would like to discuss this with you. I can come into your office (Monday afternoon) or discuss over phone. Let me know your availability.

Regards,  
DS

Sent from my iPad

On Feb 14, 2014, at 4:29 PM, "Jacob Mattis" <[Jacob.Mattis@hulseyiplaw.com](mailto:Jacob.Mattis@hulseyiplaw.com)> wrote:

Dear Mr. Devathi,

Thank you for taking the time to visit our office this morning. We really enjoyed learning about your inventive concept. Discussing inventions that we and the "common man" may actually use on a regular basis is always exciting (compared to a complex oil tool or niche-based piece of software).

Attached, please find our firm's engagement letter, setting forth the three items (patent search, provisional application, utility application) that we discussed. Please initial the items you would like us to perform, and please don't hesitate to call or e-mail with any questions.

Best Regards,

Jacob Mattis

<image001.png>

Jacob Mattis

Licensed to Practice in Texas & before the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office

Senior Attorney, HULSEY-CALHOUN, P.C. [Jacob.Mattis@HULSEYIPLaw.com](mailto:Jacob.Mattis@HULSEYIPLaw.com)

[www.HULSEYIPLaw.com](http://www.HULSEYIPLaw.com)

(O) 512 478 9190 (F) 512 478 9192

919 Congress Avenue

Suite 919

Austin, Texas 78701

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6/22/2018

Mail - SDevathi@satyainnovations.com

## Attached: Search Letter and References

Jacob Mattis <Jacob.Mattis@hulseyiplaw.com>

Wed 2/26/2014 4:11 PM

To: Srinivas Devathi <SDevathi@satyainnovations.com>;

Cc: Beau Horner <Beau.Horner@hulseyiplaw.com>; Paralegal-HulseyIP <paralegal@hulseyiplaw.com>;

📎 9 attachments (2 MB)

SDevathi Search Letter.docx; CA2236759A1.pdf; CN102671844A\_translation.docx; EP0261815A2.pdf; SDevathi Search Letter.docx; US5804297.pdf; US6030702.pdf; US6551432B1.pdf; US7320824B2.pdf;

Dear Srivinas,

Attached, please find our search letter, along with electronic copies of each of the references cited in the letter. (One of the references we located is a Chinese patent, so a translation is attached in lieu of the actual patent document.)

If it would be convenient for you, we can print and mail hard copies of these documents, or hand you hard copies the next time we meet in person -- just let me know.

As I summarized in my previous e-mail, we didn't locate any references extremely similar to your proposed concept. Obviously, the general action of filling a space between two surfaces with a liquid exists in many forms, but we did not locate a reference that disclosed providing a thin, reusable space over a car body portion (or other vehicle surface) that can be filled with a decorative/visual substance, then emptied and re-filled.

Existing references do disclose the general concept of a layered structure, having a colored/decorative layer sandwiched between other layers of material (the upper layer being transparent), but these references generally related to adhesive films used on automobiles in place of conventional paint processes. So the very broad concept of paint between two layers, one of which is transparent, exists, but not the concept of creating a reusable space, fillable with paint, associated with a car body portion.

No search can be guaranteed to locate every reference of relevance -- a patent examiner may find one or more references that we did not, or interpret the references we located or other references similar to them more broadly than we did. But overall, the initial news looks good.

Once we receive a more detailed description of your inventive concept, (the parts you intend to use, materials, process, etc.), we will begin work on the application itself. [I am available to meet or by phone at your convenience.](#)

Best Regards,

Jacob

Jacob Mattis

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<https://outlook.office.com/owa/?realm=satyainnovations.com&exsvurl=1&ll-cc=1033&moduri=0>

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6/22/2018

Mail - SDevathi@satyainnovations.com

Senior Attorney, HULSEY-CALHOUN, P.C. Jacob.Mattis@HULSEYIPLaw.com [www.HULSEYIPLaw.com](http://www.HULSEYIPLaw.com)  
(O) 512 478 9190 (F) 512 478 9192  
919 Congress Avenue  
Suite 919  
Austin, Texas 78701

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-----Original Message-----

From: Srinivas Devathi [<mailto:SDevathi@satyainnovations.com>]  
Sent: Tuesday, February 25, 2014 7:36 PM  
To: Jacob Mattis  
Subject: Re: Our next meeting

Hi Jacob,

I have no idea what you mean by 'south by southwest'. But, as long as we file a solid / strong patent by or around March 20th, I would be fine.

It would be great if we could meet along with Bill, this Thursday or Friday. Let me know.

Thanks,  
DS

Sent from my iPad

> On Feb 25, 2014, at 5:42 PM, "Jacob Mattis" <Jacob.Mattis@hulseyiplaw.com> wrote:  
>  
> Dear Srinivas,  
>  
> A filing on or near March 20th is very doable. That's still nearly a month away, granted South by Southwest is coming up which will probably add a good bit of commute time getting into and out of the office that week. But if we have as much information and detail as you can provide on your process and the parts/materials you would contemplate using fairly soon, we'll get started on the application.  
>

<https://outlook.office.com/owa/?realm=satyainnovations.com&exsvurl=1&ll-cc=1033&modurl=0>



-69-

6/22/2018

Mail - SDevathi@satyainnovations.com

> I'll have our search letter to you before the end of the week and query Bill's availability. He travels a good bit, and his schedule fills quickly, but when we described your inventive concept to him, he really liked the idea. Working in a smaller law firm, serving a lot of solo inventors, small businesses, and start-up companies, we get to see a huge variety of ideas that you just don't see as readily in other work environments. Bill really enjoys getting to know our clients and their businesses.

>

> Regards,

>

> Jacob

>

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Srinivas Devathi [<mailto:SDevathi@satyainnovations.com>]

> Sent: Tuesday, February 25, 2014 5:21 PM

> To: Jacob Mattis

> Subject: Re: Our next meeting

>

> Hi Jacob,

> That is good news. I am glad we can proceed into the filing stage. Let me know when you have your search letter and results ready.

>

> I just have another question though. You seem to be very busy and swamped. Will we be able to achieve our target filing date of around March 20th?

> What are your thoughts?

>

> In the mean time I am writing up the stuff I have in a document (not much - just a few pages). I will bring it to you when we meet, to discuss the search results and next steps. Can we have Mr. Hulsey in that discussion? He shared his interest to be in that discussion.

>

> Regards,

> DS

>

> Sent from my iPad

>

>> On Feb 25, 2014, at 3:49 PM, "Jacob Mattis" <[Jacob.Mattis@hulseyiplaw.com](mailto:Jacob.Mattis@hulseyiplaw.com)> wrote:

>>

>> Dear Srinivas,

>>

>> Sorry to miss your call. Typing a quick message from my phone -- Caught up in a few meetings this week.

>>

>> Beau started your search and honestly, the news looks good. He hasn't found much that is on point. I'm going to poke around a little bit myself, but at least as far as cars are concerned, we're not finding anything on injecting paint between or under some kind of shell or coating on a car. We'll write up a formal search letter once we've reviewed everything we found.

>>

>> --Jacob

>>

>> -----Original Message-----

>> From: Srinivas Devathi [<mailto:SDevathi@satyainnovations.com>]

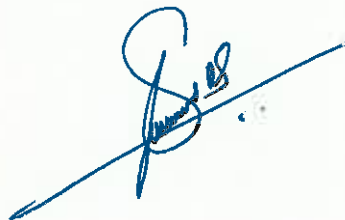
<https://outlook.office.com/owa/?realm=satyainnovations.com&exsvurl=1&ll-cc=1033&modurl=0>

- 70 -

6/22/2018

Mail - SDevathi@satyainnovations.com

>> Sent: Tuesday, February 25, 2014 3:46 PM  
>> To: Jacob Mattis  
>> Subject: Our next meeting  
>>  
>> Hi Jacob,  
>>  
>> Hope you are doing well. And our patent search is going along well too.  
>> I quickly wanted to follow up with you and know when should we meet?  
>> To discuss search results and get into the filing process. Let me know via eMail or give me a call when you have a moment.  
>>  
>> Thanks,  
>> DS  
>> 503-858-4100  
>>  
>> Sent from my iPad





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6/9/2020

Mail - Srinivas Devathi - Outlook

**Re: Statement number 1232**

Srinivas Devathi <SDevathi@satyainnovations.com>

Wed 7/15/2015 4:30 AM

To: Andrew Cook <Andrew.Cook@hulseyiplaw.com>; Debbie Condel <Accountant@hulseyiplaw.com>

Cc: Bill Hulsey <Bill.Hulsey@hulseyiplaw.com>; Travis Cooper <Travis.Cooper@hulseyiplaw.com>

Andrew,

The Indian national stage application is well on track. Just that it would take some more time as they have not implemented PPH yet.

I am looking forward to the PCT/WIPO publications. I believe they are due October 1st week. After which I am looking to get into national stage in other countries. I may have some work for you then. I have a couple quick questions.

a) I believe a PCT report on the patent application comes due in the 16th month from priority date, which is the current month. Have you heard anything from them?

b) Does the PCT / WIPO publication happen in one language (English) or in multiple world languages?

Thanks,  
Srinivas

---

**From:** Andrew Cook <Andrew.Cook@hulseyiplaw.com>

**Sent:** Tuesday, July 14, 2015 11:12 AM

**To:** Srinivas Devathi; Debbie Condel

**Cc:** Bill Hulsey; Travis Cooper

**Subject:** RE: Statement number 1232

Hi Srinivas,

Confirming receipt. I will look into this and get back to you first thing tomorrow morning.  
Thank you for the reminder.

Has everything proceeded with regards to the indian National Stage Application? Is there anything further that we can assist with?

Andrew

Andrew Cook, Manager

HULSEY HUNT P.C.



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6/9/2020

Mail - Srinivas Devathi - Outlook

**Re: My PCT application**

Srinivas Devathi <SDevathi@satyainnovations.com>

Fri 7/31/2015 9:49 AM

To: Bill Hulseley <Bill.Hulseley@hulseylaw.com>

Cc: Andrew Cook <Andrew.Cook@hulseylaw.com>

Dear Bill,

Hope you are doing well. As it is end of July, I am eager and interested to know the status of my PCT application. Would you be kind enough to look into this matter, my PCT application and advise me on the status.

I really look forward to getting your response today or at least over this weekend.

Best regards,  
Srinivas.

Sent from my iPad

On Jul 29, 2015, at 2:43 PM, "Srinivas Devathi" <[SDevathi@satyainnovations.com](mailto:SDevathi@satyainnovations.com)> wrote:

Dear Bill / Andrew,

I would like to get official status on my PCT application filed through your firm. As per the procedure, we should have got first communication from PCT office (a report of some kind I believe) in the 16th month from the priority date. This month (July 2015) is the 16th month and we are almost done with the month.

Have you received the PCT report / response? Secondly, what is the overall status of the PCT application?

Kindly respond at the earliest.

Regards,

Srinivas



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6/9/2020

Mail - Srinivas Devathi - Outlook

## DEVA001WO - International Search Report

Andrew Cook <Andrew.Cook@hulseyiplaw.com>

Wed 8/5/2015 9:58 AM

To: Srinivas Devathi <SDevathi@satyainnovations.com>

Cc: Bill Hulsey <Bill.Hulsey@hulseyiplaw.com>; Jeff Hunt <Jeff.Hunt@hulseyiplaw.com>; Debbie Condel <Accountant@hulseyiplaw.com>; Samantha Scobie <Samantha.Scobie@hulseyiplaw.com>

📎 1 attachments (602 KB)

DEVA001WO\_ISR.PDF;

Good Morning Srinivas,

Per our conversation yesterday, please find enclosed a copy of the International Search Report as issued by the US Receiving Office. Please confirm receipt, and confirm that this is the report/documentation that you had requested. I have a meeting scheduled today with Debbie Condel (our accountant) regarding the corrected invoice, and I will give you an update as soon as complete.

Kind Regards,

Andrew

**HULSEY HUNT & PARKS P.C.**



**Intellectual Property Lawyers**

*A Gold Standard in IP & Trademark Litigation & Enforcement* **TM**

[andrew.cook@hulseyiplaw.com](mailto:andrew.cook@hulseyiplaw.com)

(O) 512-478-9190; (F) 512-478-9192

919 Congress Avenue, Suite 919, Austin, Texas 78701



-74-

6/9/2020

Mail - Srinivas Devathi - Outlook

**Re: DEVA001WO - International Search Report**

Srinivas Devathi <SDevathi@satyainnovations.com>

Wed 8/5/2015 10:45 AM

To: Andrew Cook <Andrew.Cook@hulseyiplaw.com>

Cc: Bill Hulsey <Bill.Hulsey@hulseyiplaw.com>; Jeff Hunt <Jeff.Hunt@hulseyiplaw.com>; Debbie Condel <Accountant@hulseyiplaw.com>; Samantha Scobie <Samantha.Scobie@hulseyiplaw.com>

Dear Bill / Andrew,

I just reviewed this international search report and have the following concerns.

a) This report was sent out in November of last year and I was not informed. Why is that? This is a very serious concern that I have. The window to respond or send communications back to PCT team, is two months from mailing date and that is long in the past now. The window is gone.

b) They have cited other US applications in the search report, while USPTO having searched all US applications and world applications has already approved the patent. It seems odd.

c) What is your opinion on the impact of this search report in other national stage applications? We have a check mark on novelty and industrial applicability. But 'No' on inventive step. This is also strange as we did not find anything even remotely similar to what we applied for.

Let me know your comments and I will call back Andrew on Friday same time to discuss.

Thanks,  
Srinivas Devathi.

---

**From:** Andrew Cook <Andrew.Cook@hulseyiplaw.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 5, 2015 9:57 AM  
**To:** Srinivas Devathi  
**Cc:** Bill Hulsey; Jeff Hunt; Debbie Condel; Samantha Scobie  
**Subject:** DEVA001WO - International Search Report

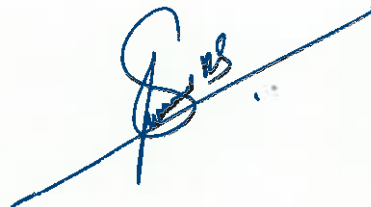
Good Morning Srinivas,

Per our conversation yesterday, please find enclosed a copy of the International Search Report as issued by the US Receiving Office. Please confirm receipt, and confirm that this is the report/documentation that you had requested. I have a meeting scheduled today with Debbie Condel (our accountant) regarding the corrected invoice, and I will give you an update as soon as complete.

Kind Regards,

Andrew

**HULSEY HUNT & PARKS P.C.**



-75-

6/9/2020

Mail - Srinivas Devathi - Outlook

**Re: DEVA001WO - International Search Report**

Srinivas Devathi <SDevathi@satyainnovations.com>

Fri 8/7/2015 3:00 AM

To: Bill Hulsey <Bill.Hulsey@hulseyiplaw.com>

Cc: Andrew Cook <Andrew.Cook@hulseyiplaw.com>; Jeff Hunt <Jeff.Hunt@hulseyiplaw.com>; Debbie Condel <Accountant@hulseyiplaw.com>; Samantha Scobie <Samantha.Scobie@hulseyiplaw.com>

Bill,

I have a discussion with Andrew today. Only if I know the final invoice amount, will I be able to assess my investment of his time in subsequent work.

So, can we get this taken care of today, instead of next week?

Further, I have a question for you. Why was I not informed about the PCT ISR - search report that came to you in November 2014? That is an incorrect report. If I was informed in November 2014, we could have immediately got it corrected. Apparently the report states the window for changes is two months. Now, can you advise how can we fix the report to be accurate? Because the report could have downstream effects as we enter into national stage. What is your strategy, advise, plan to fix the PCT - ISR search report now? Please advise.

Thanks,  
Srinivas.

Sent from my iPad

On Aug 7, 2015, at 1:35 AM, "Bill Hulsey" <[Bill.Hulsey@hulseyiplaw.com](mailto:Bill.Hulsey@hulseyiplaw.com)> wrote:

We will provide by the end of next week.

Thank you for your patience.

Bill HULSEY

Sent from my iPhone

On Aug 6, 2015, at 10:00, "Srinivas Devathi" <[SDevathi@satyainnovations.com](mailto:SDevathi@satyainnovations.com)> wrote:

Andrew,

I have still not received the updated / final invoice. If I get the same, I will be able to comment on your time to be spent on the matter. I have been waiting for this for several months now. Please make this a priority and send this out today itself.

Srinivas.





- 76 -

6/9/2020

Mail - Srinivas Devathi - Outlook

Sent from my iPad

On Aug 5, 2015, at 9:15 PM, "Srinivas Devathi"  
<[SDevathi@satyainnovations.com](mailto:SDevathi@satyainnovations.com)> wrote:

Dear Bill / Andrew,

I just reviewed this international search report and have the following concerns.

a) This report was sent out in November of last year and I was not informed. Why is that? This is a very serious concern that I have. The window to respond or send communications back to PCT team, is two months from mailing date and that is long in the past now. The window is gone.

b) They have cited other US applications in the search report, while USPTO having searched all US applications and world applications has already approved the patent. It seems odd.

c) What is your opinion on the impact of this search report in other national stage applications? We have a check mark on novelty and industrial applicability. But 'No' on inventive step. This is also strange as we did not find anything even remotely similar to what we applied for.

Let me know your comments and I will call back Andrew on Friday same time to discuss.

Thanks,

Srinivas Devathi.



- 77 -

Document 4 - Page 13

6/9/2020

Mail - Srinivas Devathi - Outlook

---

**From:** Andrew Cook <[Andrew.Cook@hulseyiplaw.com](mailto:Andrew.Cook@hulseyiplaw.com)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 5, 2015 9:57 AM  
**To:** Srinivas Devathi  
**Cc:** Bill Hulsey; Jeff Hunt; Debbie Condel; Samantha Scobie  
**Subject:** DEVA001WO - International Search Report

Good Morning Srinivas,

Per our conversation yesterday, please find enclosed a copy of the International Search Report as issued by the US Receiving Office. Please confirm receipt, and confirm that this is the report/documentation that you had requested. I have a meeting scheduled today with Debbie Condel (our accountant) regarding the corrected invoice, and I will give you an update as soon as complete.

Kind Regards,

Andrew

**HULSEY HUNT & PARKS P.C.**

<IMAGE001.PNG>

Intellectual Property Lawyers

*A Good Start is IP for a Competitive Entrepreneurial World*™

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**HULSEY CALHOUN P.C.**  
**Intellectual Property Lawyers**

February 25, 2014

Srinivas Devathi  
SDevathi@satyainnovations.com

Re: Patentability search for "Systems and Methods for Coloring and Changing the Color of a Vehicle"

Dear Mr. Devathi:

At your request, our firm has performed a search for existing references that may be relevant to the patentability of your invention, a system and method for repeatedly/reusably coloring a vehicle (e.g., coloring and changing the color of a vehicle), as disclosed to us.

Please be aware that while every effort to conduct a diligent search has been undertaken, it is not possible to guarantee that every reference of relevance has been located. A patent examiner or a third party may locate additional references not cited in this opinion. Please also be aware that while we believe the remarks expressed in this letter to be well grounded in law and fact, a patent examiner, court, or other third party may interpret your invention and/or the language of the references discussed herein in a different manner than what is expressed in this opinion.

#### I. SUMMARY

Based on the references located and our analysis thereof, patent protection is available for your systems and methods for coloring and changing the color of a vehicle.

Existing technologies focus on the material of automobile/vehicle bodies (e.g., flexible materials and/or materials designed to better retain paint), protective coatings and/or films to be placed over paint, pre-painted films to be applied to a portion of a vehicle body, methods for transferring paint sandwiched between layers of an adhesive substrate from a work surface to a vehicle, and similar methods.

As such, while the very general concept of paint positioned on a vehicle body, enclosed between two layers, is disclosed in existing patents and publications, the process of injecting paint or a similar substance between layers for the purpose of



providing a color/visual appearance to a vehicle, and later removing this substance and replacing it to provide an alternate appearance, does not appear to be disclosed. Existing methods that describe paint sandwiched between layers of material describe placing a protective material over pre-existing paint rather than injecting and removing paint from such structures.

## II. BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE STANDARD FOR PATENTABILITY

For a patent to issue, the invention claimed in a patent application must be: 1) Useful; 2) Novel; and 3) Non-Obvious.

Nearly all inventions, save for abstract concepts, processes not tied to machines or that do not transform objects or data, and natural phenomena, are deemed useful.

An invention is novel if it not "anticipated" by an existing reference. Anticipation requires that an invention be shown identically in any single reference, i.e., all elements of a claimed invention, or an accepted equivalent thereof, must be present in the one document.

Obviousness is a somewhat subjective term of art that must be evaluated in each individual situation. An analysis to determine whether a claimed invention is obvious includes the steps of: determining the scope and content of the prior art; determining the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art; determining the time at which the invention was made; determining the level of skill of a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the invention pertains; and evaluating whether the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art.

Essentially, if a person skilled in the industry to which an invention pertains would have readily appreciated the ability to combine the teachings of multiple different references and/or his own knowledge to arrive at a claimed invention, that invention could be deemed obvious.

## III. THE INVENTION

Conventionally, body portions of an automobile are provided with a desired visual appearance through the application of paint to an exterior surface thereof, which must then be allowed to dry. Optionally, a protective, clear coating, in the form of a painted coating or adhesive film, can be provided over the colored paint. When it is desired to change the color of a vehicle, the original paint must be removed, and the process must be repeated, which can be a time-consuming and expensive process. As such, individuals are inclined to repaint their vehicles only rarely.



The Systems and Methods for Coloring and Changing the Color of a Vehicle, as disclosed to us, while primarily focused on the automobile industry, could potentially be used effectively on any vehicle or surface. In brief summary, a "vest," (e.g., a shell, coating, covering, etc.) is provided over each body portion of a vehicle. This vest can take the form of a single layer provided directly over the frame, or a double layer (e.g., providing an "envelope" over the frame). At discreet locations on the vest, small valves are positioned, usable to receive a substance (such as paint), which fills the space between the two layers of the vest (or between the vest and the frame if a single-layer vest is used). The lower layer of the vest and/or the vehicle frame can be colored a neutral color (such as white) to promote visibility of the paint color.

The paint, itself, need not be conventional paint. For example, because the enclosure formed by the vest is substantially liquid-tight, a colored liquid that does not dry or set in the manner of conventional paint could be used, and may be preferable to conventional paint. Similarly, water or another liquid with additives (glitter, metallic flakes, etc.) could be provided, as could flowable sand or other fluidized solids, emulsions, etc. - the substance is essentially filling the space created by the vest rather than adhesively adhering to the vehicle frame, so virtually any type of substance capable of filling the space can be used.

Drains can be provided in the vest (or the valves can be designed to function bi-directionally), such that when desired, the paint or other substance can be emptied from within the vest. A cleaning solution can be injected through the valves to wash/displace the paint, to dissolve the paint, and/or otherwise flush the first medium from within the vest, to enable a second medium to be injected therein to provide the vehicle with a different appearance.

As a result, a vehicle, once provided with this system, can be provided with a new visual appearance efficiently and inexpensively. While new vehicles can be manufactured having a vest installed, after-market installation of such systems can also be undertaken.

#### IV. THE SEARCH

The following references were determined to be relevant to the invention:

<u>Inventor/Applicant/Reference Name</u>	<u>Patent/Publication Number</u>	<u>Issue/Publication Date</u>
Spain et al.	US 6,551,432	Apr. 22, 2003
Sawatsky	CA 2,236,759	Dec. 6, 1998





	CN 102671884	Sep. 19, 2012
General Motors Corporation	EP 0261815	Aug. 28, 1987
Ohgane et al.	US 7,320,824	Jan. 22, 2008
Colvin et al.	US 5,804,297	Sep. 8, 1998
Matsui et al.	US 6,030,702	Feb. 29, 2000

**US 6,551,432**

**Spain et al.**

This U.S. Patent relates to systems and methods for transferring dry paint via a lamination process. A clear coat of paint and a colored coat are applied to a temporary flexible casting sheet and permitted to dry. The paint coats are then transferred to a plastic backing sheet (by providing an adhesive coat over the clear coat then applying the backing sheet). The plastic sheet is then thermoformed into the shape of a car body panel. The formed sheet is then bonded to the car body. The backing sheet has sufficient flexibility to absorb defects in the substrate so that the exterior paint layer appears free of defects.

While this patent discloses, generally, a multi-layer laminate structure that can be placed around an object, an intermediate layer of that structure including colored paint, the formation of a reusable space between layers of this laminate structure and/or between the laminate and the underlying substrate is not disclosed. This laminate is used as an alternative to conventional painting processes and is designed to be fixedly bonded to a vehicle panel to provide it with a desired appearance.

**CA 2,236,759**

**Sawatsky**

This Canadian patent relates to methods of forming frangible articles (dishes, etc.) having a protective and decorative plastic coating. Specifically, the coating can include an inner layer (for enhancing adhesion of subsequent coatings and containing glass or other frangible materials in the event of a broken dish), and a protective outer coating, designed to resist removal/damage when the article is washed. An intermediate layer of polyethylene copolymer can be provided to further retain particles of broken material. Any of the plastic layers can include color, iridescent/pearlescent additives, heat-responsive color-changing materials, I/R responsive materials, printing/tactile enhancements, and the like.

While this patent discloses, generally, a multi-layer structure that can be placed around an object, having a middle layer that could, in some embodiments, be

decorative, these surface coatings do not provide a space into which decorative materials can be injected and subsequently removed, but are instead fixably adhered to the article, providing, at best, a single decorative appearance.

**CN 102671844 (translation)**

This Chinese patent relates to a process for coating mobile phone plastic parts and/or cell phone cases. After cleaning an article, the primer thereof is coated to provide a uniform, continuous primer layer with a desired color. A topcoat is then applied/sprayed via an injector assembly to cover the primer layer and provide a uniform, continuous layer of paint that is permitted to cure.

While this patent discloses, generally, an article having a coating with a desired characteristic sandwiched between a framework of the article and an outer coating, the formation of a space between layers into which decorative materials can be injected and subsequently removed is not disclosed. This patent relates to conventional spraying of sequential coatings on to an article.

**EP 0261815**

**General Motors Corporation**

This published European Patent Application relates to methods for making automobile body panels in which a carrier film is pre-painted with metallic paint. The painted film is subsequently applied to an automobile body panel in a vacuum-forming process. In use, a layer of paint is applied to a plastic film, optionally with a clear coating applied on top of the paint. The underside of the plastic film is coated with a pressure-sensitive adhesive. The film is then heated until sufficiently pliable to be vacuum formed, and is subsequently placed over a substrate for a body panel in a vacuum-forming device. The device draws air from underneath the film, causing it to wrap and stick to the substrate without forming defects and air bubbles.

While this patent discloses, generally, the concept of placing a film over a vehicle panel for decorative purposes, the formation of a space between the panel and the film into which decorative materials can be injected and subsequently removed is not disclosed. This film is used as an alternative to conventional painting processes, a pre-painted film being fixedly and adhesively retained on the vehicle panel to provide it with a desired appearance.

**US 7,320,824**

**Ohgane et al.**

This U.S. Patent relates to a paint substitute film having a color coat with metallic pigments and orientation inhibitors for desirably orienting the pigments, a clear coat over the color coat, and an adhesive layer beneath the clear coat. In use, the film can be



applied to a complexly shaped component. The orientation inhibitors orient the metallic pigments such that light is diffused and does not undesirably affect the color of the paint.

While this patent discloses, generally, an article having a coating with a desired characteristic sandwiched between two other layers, the formation of a space between layers into which decorative materials can be injected and subsequently removed is not disclosed. The disclosed film is instead used as an alternative to conventional painting processes, a painted film being fixedly and adhesively retained on an underlying object to provide it with a desired appearance.

US 5,804,279

Colvin et al.

This U.S. Patent relates to an insulative coating that includes a flexible polymer binder with microcapsules interspersed therein, this material being designed for application to a substrate, such as an aircraft skin, concrete, roadways, buildings, electronic components, etc.

While this patent discloses, generally, a film-like coating placed over a substrate, that coating having additive components beneath the outer surface thereof, it does not disclose the formation of a space between a substrate and a film, or between two layers of film, into which decorative materials can be injected and subsequently removed. The disclosed film is used for enhanced insulation from thermal gradients and transients, rather than coloring/visual appearance.

US 6,030,702

Matsui et al.

This U.S. Patent relates to a protective sheet able to be adhered over incompletely cured paint on an automobile without causing deformation of the paint or the sheet. After use, the sheet can be easily peeled from the paint without adhesive remaining on the paint. The sheet includes a polypropylene film and a pressure-sensitive adhesive (polyisobutylene, etc.)

While this patent discloses, generally, a film-like coating placed over uncured/liquid paint, it does not disclose the formation of a space between a substrate and a film, or between two layers of film, into which decorative materials can be injected and subsequently removed. The disclosed sheet is used to protect uncured paint while the paint is permitted to cure, and is then intended for easy removal from the paint after curing thereof.



## V. ANALYSIS

The Systems and Methods for Coloring and/or Changing the Color of a Vehicle, disclosed to us, generally include the following elements:

1. At least one transparent or translucent layer placed over a body portion of a vehicle to form a liquid-tight space;
2. One or more valves or comparable openings usable to receive a medium into the space;
3. One or more exit openings (or the valves themselves) usable to remove the medium from the space;
4. A visible medium providable into and removable from the space, the visible medium being visible through the transparent layer.

The cited references disclose multi-layer films and similar structures, at least one such layer being decorative, but do not disclose providing a vehicle with a reusable space into which visible media can be injected and removed.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the references discovered, it appears that patent protection is available for your Systems and Methods for Coloring and/or Changing the Color of a Vehicle, as disclosed to us; however, the scope of such protection will be limited to those features not expressly disclosed in the cited references. For example, an extremely broad patent covering the general concept of a decorative material sandwiched between other materials may not be patentable, but a patent focused on the creation of a reusable space associated with a vehicle body part appears distinct from the references discovered through this search.

We note that even though an invention may not be identically disclosed in a reference, a patent examiner may argue that the differences between a proposed invention and the body of existing references are obvious, in light of other existing references and/or the knowledge inherent in a person skilled in the industry to which the invention pertains. While we believe your invention to be non-obvious, please be aware that obviousness is a subjective determination, and it may be necessary to provide arguments and claim language in support of non-obviousness responsive to one or more rejections from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

If you have any questions, or if it appears to you that we have not discussed or considered one or more significant features of your invention or the attached references, please provide us with an explanation, and we will remedy any deficiencies in our analysis.



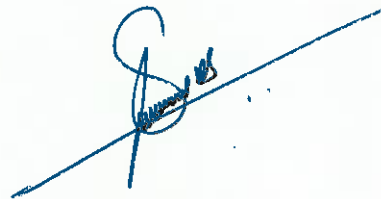
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We look forward to hearing from you after you have had a chance to review this opinion and the enclosed references.

Sincerely,

Jacob Mattis

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'JM', is written over a horizontal line.



# The INVENTION. How and when it happened.



In Quarter one of 2007 I bought my third used silver car while in USA. This was due to lack of funds to buy a new car in the color of my choice. Used car market is very prominent in USA, unlike in India. Having had enough of driving Silver cars, I wanted to get the color changed, however it seemed to be an expensive job which would result in a poor-quality finish. That's when I worked on few designs and solved the problem and built the 'Vehicle Color Change Technology'. Cars from left to right – Honda Accord, Acura RSX and Nissan Altima. Srinivas S. Devathi

25 March 2021

Vehicle Color Change Technology Invention

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Srinivas S. Devathi'.



US008910998B1

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Devathi**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,910,998 B1**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Dec. 16, 2014**

(54) **SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR ALTERING THE COLOR, APPEARANCE, OR FEEL OF A VEHICLE SURFACE**

(71) **Applicant:** **Srinivas S. Devathi, Austin, TX (US)**

(72) **Inventor:** **Srinivas S. Devathi, Austin, TX (US)**

(\* ) **Notice:** **Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.**

(21) **Appl. No.:** **14/227,859**

(22) **Filed:** **Mar. 27, 2014**

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**B60J 10/00** (2006.01)  
**B60J 11/00** (2006.01)  
**B21D 53/88** (2006.01)  
**F17C 13/00** (2006.01)  
**B62D 65/08** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
**CPC** ..... **B60J 11/00** (2013.01); **B21D 53/88** (2013.01); **F17C 13/00** (2013.01); **B60J 10/0088** (2013.01)  
**USPC** ..... **296/136.07**; **53/131.1**; **53/411**; **427/238**; **427/294**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
**USPC** ..... **53/131.1**, **284.7**, **403**, **411**, **467**; **156/145**, **212**, **213**; **296/136.02**, **296/136.07**; **427/230**, **238**, **294**, **295**, **350**; **428/31**, **34-36.92**  
See application file for complete search history.

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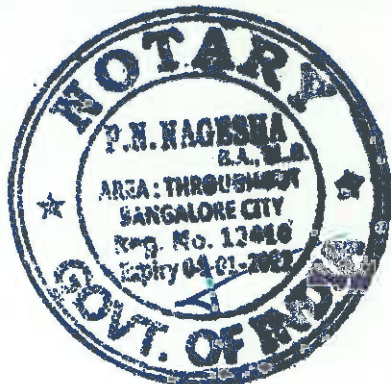
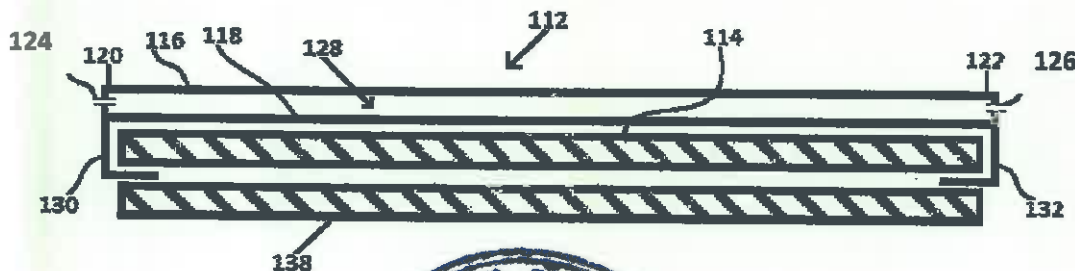
(Continued)

*Primary Examiner* — Glenn Dayoan  
*Assistant Examiner* — Paul Chenevert  
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Hulsey Calhoun, PC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Systems and methods for altering the appearance and/or texture of a vehicle surface include installing a vest relative to a vehicle surface such that an exterior side of the vest, spaced from the vehicle surface, defines a fluid-tight space between the vehicle surface and the exterior side of the vest. Visual media can be provided into and from the fluid-tight space using one or more ports, the exterior side being at least partially transparent or translucent such that the visible media within the fluid-tight space are visible through the exterior side of the vest, thereby allowing the repeatable alteration of the appearance of the surface.

**23 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets**



*[Signature]*  
**TRUE COPY ATTESTED**  
**P.N. NAGESHA**  
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Munegala Road, Bangalore-560026

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Page 2

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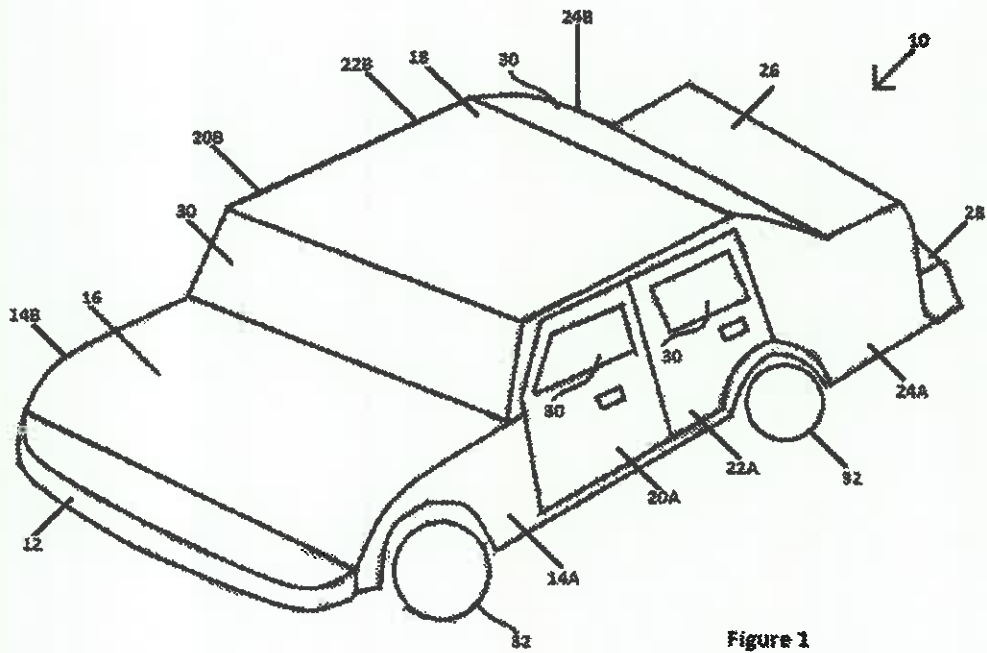


Figure 1



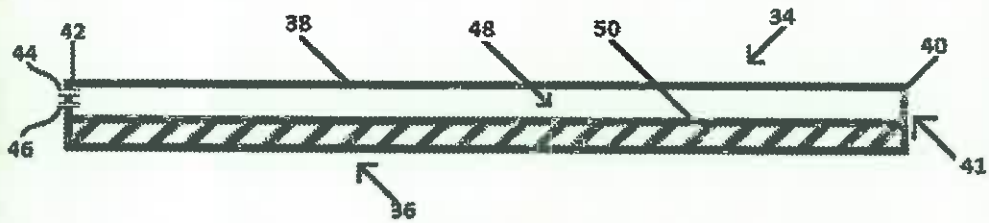


Figure 2

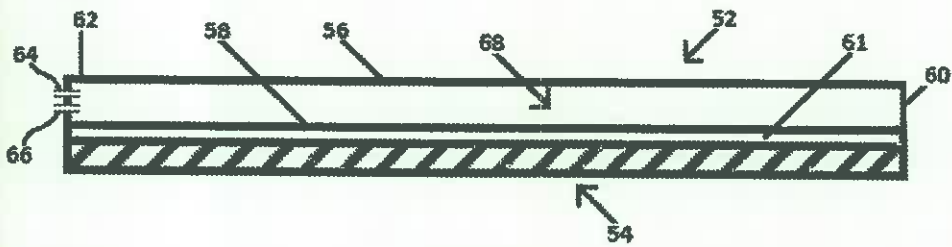
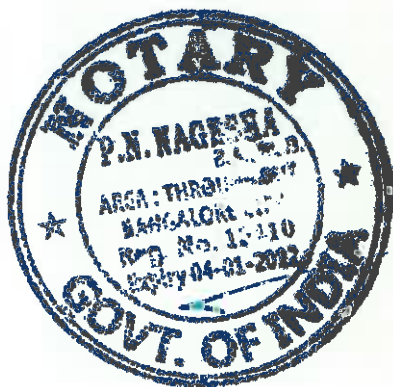


Figure 3





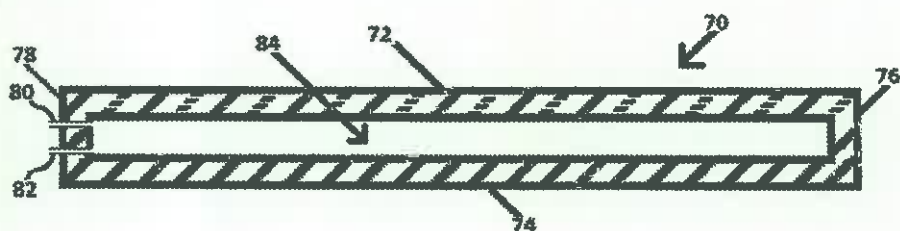


Figure 4

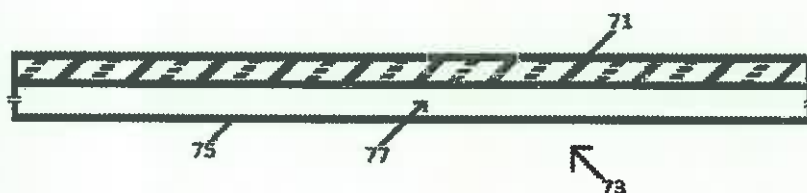


Figure 5

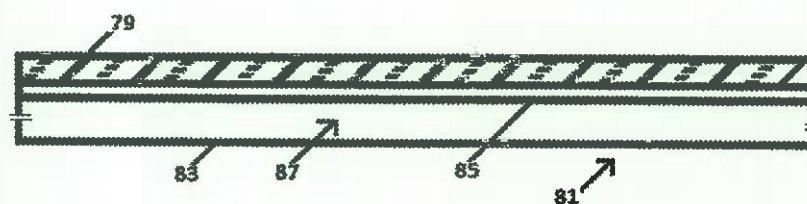


Figure 6

*[Handwritten signature]*



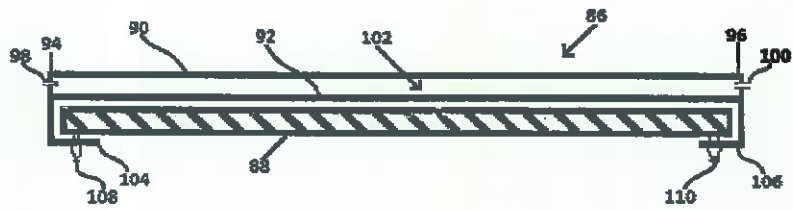


Figure 7

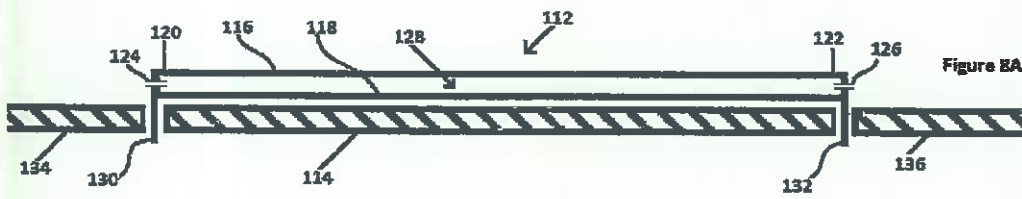


Figure 8A

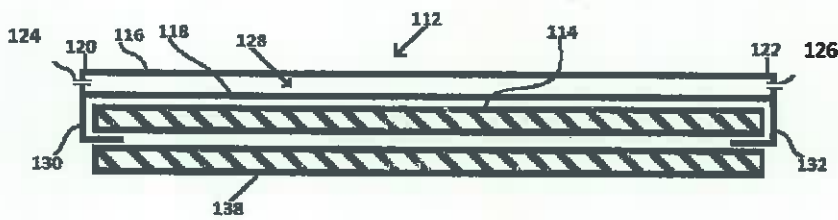


Figure 8B



*[Handwritten signature]*

1  
**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR ALTERING THE COLOR, APPEARANCE, OR FEEL OF A VEHICLE SURFACE**

FIELD

Embodiments usable within the scope of the present disclosure relate, generally, to devices, systems, and methods usable to alter the visual appearance and/or feel (e.g., texture) of an object (e.g., a surface thereof), and more specifically, systems and methods usable to efficiently and cost-effectively change the color, visual appearance, and/or other characteristic of automobiles and/or other vehicles.

BACKGROUND

Conventionally, portions of the body of an automobile (e.g., pieces of metal framework, panels, and/or similar materials) are provided with a desired visual appearance (e.g., color, reflectiveness, a glossy/metallic sheen, etc.) through the application of paint to an exterior surface thereof. After application, the paint must be permitted to dry, which can be facilitated through the application of air and/or heat, or simply permitted to occur via the passage of time. Optionally, a protective, clear coating, such as a painted coating and/or an adhesive film, can be provided over the paint. When it is desired to change the color of a vehicle, the original paint must be removed (e.g., through solvents and/or physical/mechanical means), and the process must be repeated. Both the application of an original color to a vehicle, and the alteration of that original color, can be time-consuming and expensive processes. As such, after the initial purchase of a vehicle, individuals are inclined to repaint their vehicles only rarely. Many individuals refrain from repainting and/or customizing the exterior colors and/or other visual and/or tactile aspects of their vehicle entirely, and simply retain a single cosmetic appearance and/or texture throughout the life of the vehicle.

Due to the time required to paint an automobile and permit the paint to dry, the application of paint to cars and/or other vehicles can become a bottle-neck in the assembly process of vehicles, significantly increasing the overall manufacturing time required to produce a vehicle, while occupying machinery and/or space in a manner that can slow or limit the overall number of vehicles that can be manufactured simultaneously. For example, a typical process for manufacturing a painted vehicle includes manufacturing body portions of a vehicle at a press shop and/or body shop, producing what is termed a "body in whites," due to the materials (e.g., steel, aluminum, alloys, carbon composites, plastic, fiberglass, and/or other composite materials) that provide the body portions with a white and/or silver color. The body portions are subsequently transported to a paint shop, where they are dipped in a positively-charged protective dip intended to attract and/or absorb protective coats and sealants, then brushed. Subsequent to this step, the body portions are transported to a color shop, where manual or automated equipment can be used to paint each portion a selected color, typically using acrylic enamels or similar types of paint. Many large vehicle manufacturers consume an estimated 18,000 liters of paint per day or more through this process. The painted body portions must be dried, typically for multiple hours at high temperatures (e.g., approximately 140 degrees Fahrenheit), which slows the manufacturing process and associated throughput. It is estimated that approximately one third of the total capital investment in a facility for production of automobiles relates to painting vehicle body panels and other portions.

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The application of multiple layers of pigmented paints to automobile body portions requires elaborate facilities, large spaces, and significant expense. For example, a sizeable area with sufficient floor space for one or multiple vehicles must be maintained, in a clean-room environment, to allow the spraying of paint and clear coat, and the baking and curing of these components. Additionally, disposal, drainage, evaporation, and/or runoff of many solvent-based paints and related solutions has become of increasing environmental concern and/or subject to one or more regulations.

Because the color of a vehicle can only be modified through time-consuming and costly procedures, consumers restrict purchases of vehicles to those having a preferred color, shifting the burden of this expense and inconvenience to manufacturers and dealers. Vehicle manufacturers and dealers must maintain a sizeable inventory of vehicles, of various models, each in multiple colors, increasing the cost of manufacture, as generally identical vehicles that differ only in cosmetic appearance must be constructed and stored for future purchase. This practice also creates a significant overhead expense in the form of large warehouses and dealership lots necessary to store a large number of vehicles, transportation costs required to move such vehicles, and the logistical difficulties inherent in moving and/or acquiring vehicles of a preferred color/appearance/texture at a given location not currently in stock at the request of a consumer.

A need exists for an efficient and cost-effective system and method for altering the color and/or visual appearance, and/or the tactile/texture/feel of a vehicle, or any other object or surface, thereby reducing lost time, reducing expense, increasing manufacturing productivity, and reducing or eliminating many of the difficulties inherent in maintaining and transporting inventories, while providing consumers with the ability to flexibly alter characteristics of their vehicle or any other surface, repeatedly.

SUMMARY

Embodiments usable within the scope of the present disclosure include systems and methods for altering the visible appearance and/or tactile experience/texture of a vehicle surface (e.g., a body portion/panel of a vehicle). While embodiments described herein focus on the application of the disclosed systems and methods to automobiles and/or other types of vehicles as one exemplary use, it should be understood that embodiments usable within the scope of the present disclosure could be used to alter the visual and/or tactile characteristics of any object or portion thereof.

In use an at least partially transparent and/or at least partially translucent object, hereafter termed a "vest," is provided into association with at least a portion of a surface (e.g., of a vehicle or other object). A vest can include an edge (e.g., the perimeter thereof) secured, directly or indirectly, to respective portions of the surface (e.g., the perimeter of the surface or another suitable portion), and an exterior side (e.g., extending between the shape defined by the edge) that is at least partially transparent and/or translucent, and spaced a distance from the surface to define an enclosed space (e.g., a fluid-tight space) between the surface and the exterior side, such that media (e.g., colored fluids and/or similar media) within the space can be visualized through the exterior side of the vest. The vest can include one or more ports (e.g., one-way valves, or bidirectional/multidirectional valves usable as an inlet and outlet ports, or other similar flow control means) for communicating between the fluid-tight space within the vest and a region exterior to the space. In use, the one or more ports can receive visible media into the space and to flow visible media





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from the space, allowing repeated use of the space to display visible (e.g., colored) media therein through the exterior side of the vest. The space can have any dimensions without departing from the scope of the present disclosure; however in an embodiment, the space can be generally thin (e.g., ranging in thickness from one micron to five millimeters), intended for containing a thickness of a visible medium sufficient to impart a desired visual characteristic without requiring excessive time to flow visible media into and/or from the space.

While a vest can be formed from any generally durable material able to form an enclosed space capable of retaining a fluid, in an embodiment, the vest can be formed from polyester, acrylic, fiberglass, polyethylene, plastic, silicone, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyester, glass, fiber, thermoplastic, thermoset, latex, polymer fibers, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene terephthalate, nylon, vinyl, thermoplastic materials, thermoset materials, phenolics, furane resins, amino resins, epoxy, alkyds, allyl plastics, amines, polyamides, polyethylene resins, polycarbonate, acrylic resin, cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate butyrate, cellulose propionate, rubber, neoprene, Thiokol, nitrile, butyl rubber, silicone rubber, acetals, cellulose, fluoroplastics, ionomers, polyimide, polyolefins, polysulfone, composites, polythene, epoxides, polyurethane, synthetic rubber, synthetic plastic, synthetic resin, other similar materials, composite materials, or combinations thereof. In an embodiment, the interior of the vest (e.g., adjacent to the space) can include a hydrophobic coating adapted to facilitate removal of media from the space (e.g., by repelling an aqueous and/or liquid medium and/or preventing interactions between the medium and the vest). For example, in an embodiment, a durable, water-resistant vest could include a vest body formed from acrylic materials and/or allyl plastics, having a silicone coating both on the exterior and interior surfaces thereof. Vests intended to be subjected to extreme conditions (e.g., vests applied to aircraft, subjected to thermal transients of up to 1700 degrees Fahrenheit) can be provided with an insulative coating, energy-absorbing materials (e.g., paraffinic hydrocarbons or plastic crystals), or similar materials.

While various embodiments can include a single-layer vest, placed directly over a vehicle surface to define a space between the surface and the exterior side of the vest for containing a visible medium, as described above, in other embodiments a two-layered vest can be used. For example, a vest can include an interior side (e.g., extending between the edge of the vest) that is placed in contact with and/or immediately adjacent to a vehicle surface, while the exterior side of the vest is spaced from the interior side to define an enclosed space between the interior and exterior sides of the vest. A sealant (e.g., an adhesive, caulking, an industry-standard sealant, one or more welds, etc.) can be disposed between the interior side of the vest and the surface to prevent passage of materials between the vest and the surface. Any manner of elastomer, adhesive, and/or sealant known in the art can be used without departing from the scope of the present disclosure, including without limitation, thermoplastic and/or thermosetting adhesives, such as cellulose nitrate, acetate, acrylic, cyanoacrylate, vinyl, polyester, epoxy, phenolics, ureas, silicones, or combinations thereof.

By way of example, vests can be produced by extrusion, injection molding, use of calendaring machines, compression molding, transfer molding, blow molding, sheet molding, reaction injection molding, rotational molding, solvent molding, sheet forming, thermoforming, laminating, casting, vacuum molding, and/or other similar processes. Materials can also be machined, as needed, e.g., by filing, sawing, drilling, tapping, turning, milling, etc. In an embodiment, the

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molding process can be used to apply a texture and/or decorative appearance to a vest, e.g., via a raised and/or depressed design, including without limitation, geometric patterns such as basket weave, pebble, leather-like, or fur-like textures. An alternate finish and/or texture could be applied to a vest using lacquers, enamels, overlays, and/or other types of coatings and/or treatments.

In an embodiment, the interior side of the vest and/or the surface itself can be provided with a neutral color (e.g., white) to facilitate visualization of media within the space, though in other embodiments, the color and/or characteristics of the interior side and/or surface can be selected to enhance, modify, and/or otherwise interact with the appearance generated by visible media within the space.

Embodied vests can be secured to a surface using a variety of methods, including, without limitation, welding, laser welding, ultrasonic welding, heat sealing, heat fusion, crimping, soldering, brazing, adhesives, pressure-sensitive adhesives, contact adhesives, hot adhesives, hot gas welding, infrared welding, receiving at least one fastener (rivets, etc.), compressively retaining the extension between the surface and an adjacent object (e.g., two abutting body portions of a vehicle or a body portion of a vehicle and a frame member). For example, an extension of the vest can protrude from the edge thereof, and the extension can be secured to the surface, such that attachment of the vest to the surface does not interfere with the enclosed space.

In addition to the single-layer and double-layered vests described above, in an embodiment, a surface could be provided with an integrated vest. For example, a body portion of a vehicle could include an at least partially transparent or translucent exterior (e.g., the exterior side of an integrated vest), that defines an enclosed space within a portion of the vehicle body portion into and from which media can be flowed. Combinations of the above embodiments can also be utilized, such as a vehicle with an at least partially transparent exterior having a single or double-layered vest installed behind the exterior layer for containing visible media.

In addition to modifying the color and/or visual appearance of a vehicle surface, vests can be used to alter the tactile experience/texture thereof. For example, the material of the vest, a coating thereon, and/or a surface treatment applied thereto can provide the vest with a desired external textural sensation (e.g., glossy, rubbery, silky, smooth, metallic, matte, bubbled, flakey, thorny, rough, stringy, etc.), such that interchanging the vest and/or modifying the coating and/or surface treatment thereof can allow the texture of the surface to be repeatedly altered.

In use, a vest can be provided into association with a vehicle surface, e.g., through any of the methods and/or embodiments described above, to define a fluid-tight space between the exterior side of the vest and the surface. A visible medium can then be provided into the space (e.g., through a port). In various embodiments, a vehicle with which a vest and a first medium have already been installed/associated can be provided for subsequent alteration of the color/texture thereof. Visible media can include any substance flowable into and from the space that provides a visible characteristic, such as a desired color, to the vest. While conventionally, a surface, such as a body portion of a vehicle, is painted, and various paint-like substances could be used as a visible medium, unlike conventional paint, the visible medium provided into the enclosed space can remain in a liquid and/or fluid state (e.g., without drying). In an embodiment, the visible medium can be adapted to remain flowable at ambient temperatures and pressures and/or over a significant range of conditions, such as temperatures ranging from -37 degrees



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Fahrenheit to 150 degrees Fahrenheit. For example, the visible medium can include propylene glycol, glycerol, and/or other "antifreeze" components adapted to remain in a liquid state over a broad range of temperatures. Additionally, it should be noted that visible media are not limited to liquids; colored gasses, suspensions, slurries, and/or emulsions containing solid materials, (e.g., glitter, sand, powder, metallic flakes, etc.), flowable solids (sand, beads, etc.), oils, resins, waxes, polymers, and the like, and any combinations thereof, can be provided into and removed from the enclosed space, as desired.

When it is desired to remove the first medium (e.g., to provide a different medium into the vest to generate a different visible appearance), one or more conduits can be engaged with one or more ports associated with the vest, and a suction pressure can be generated at a port to remove the first medium from the space. In an embodiment, an intermediate medium (e.g., water, a wash fluid, a paint thinner/remover, a hydrophobic fluid, etc.) can be injected into the space to displace any remaining quantities of the first medium and/or to alter the first medium to facilitate removal thereof. A suction pressure can be generated to remove the intermediate medium, and in an embodiment, a gas (e.g., hot air or another gas) can be injected into the space to dry the space. A second medium can then be provided into the space via a conduit/port.

Embodiments usable within the scope of the present disclosure thereby enable a vehicle surface to be provided with a reusable enclosed space into which visible media can be provided and removed, enabling the visual appearance of the vehicle to be changed repeatedly and efficiently, and in a cost-effective manner.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the detailed description of various embodiments usable within the scope of the present disclosure, presented below, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 depicts a perspective view of a vehicle incorporating an embodiment of a system usable within the scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 depicts a diagrammatic side view of an embodiment of a system usable within the scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. 3 depicts a diagrammatic side view of an embodiment of a system usable within the scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. 4 depicts a diagrammatic side view of an embodiment of a system usable within the scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5 depicts a diagrammatic side view of an embodiment of a system usable within the scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. 6 depicts a diagrammatic side view of an embodiment of a system usable within the scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. 7 depicts a diagrammatic side view of an embodiment of a system usable within the scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. 8A depicts a diagrammatic side view of an embodiment of a system usable within the scope of the present disclosure.

FIG. 8B depicts a diagrammatic side view of an embodiment of a system usable within the scope of the present disclosure.

One or more embodiments are described below with reference to the listed Figures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Before describing selected embodiments of the present invention in detail, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to the particular embodiments

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described herein. The disclosure and description herein is illustrative and explanatory of one or more presently preferred embodiments of the invention and variations thereof, and it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that various changes in the design, organization, order of operation, means of operation, equipment structures and location, methodology, and use of mechanical equivalents may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

As well, it should be understood the drawings are intended to illustrate and plainly disclose presently preferred embodiments of the invention to one of skill in the art, but are not intended to be manufacturing level drawings or renditions of final products and may include simplified conceptual views as desired for easier and quicker understanding or explanation of the invention. As well, the relative size and arrangement of the components may differ from that shown and still operate within the spirit of the invention as described throughout the present application.

Moreover, it will be understood that various directions such as "upper", "lower", "bottom", "top", "left", "right", and so forth are made only with respect to explanation in conjunction with the drawings, and that the components may be oriented differently, for instance, during transportation and manufacturing as well as operation. Because many varying and different embodiments may be made within the scope of the inventive concept(s) herein taught, and because many modifications may be made in the embodiments described herein, it is to be understood that the details herein are to be interpreted as illustrative and non-limiting.

Embodiments usable within the scope of the present disclosure relate to systems and methods usable to alter the visible and/or tactile characteristics of a vehicle surface by providing at least a portion of the surface with a vest, as defined above, the vest defining an enclosed (e.g., fluid-tight) space between the exterior side of the vest and the surface into which visible media can be provided and removed, the media being visible through an at least partially transparent and/or translucent portion of the vest (e.g., an exterior side thereof). The tactile characteristics of the vehicle surface (as well as visible qualities) can be altered through the material of the vest, provision of a coating thereto, application of a texturizing process thereto, or combinations thereof. While various embodiments above and below are described with reference to systems for altering the appearance of a car/automobile (e.g., sedan, microcar, coupe, hatchback, sub-compact car, compact car, mid-size car, luxury car, full size car, convertible, passenger van, minivan, JEEP, sport utility vehicle, pickup truck, van camper, minibus, recreational vehicle, all-terrain vehicle, limousine, etc.) or other vehicle (e.g., bicycles, mopeds, motorcycles, three-wheeled vehicles, trucks, busses, trains, aircraft, helicopters, military vehicles, spacecraft, rockets, lawnmowers, ships, boats, motorboats, construction/earth moving equipment, go-carts, golf carts, or any other mode of transport), it should be understood that embodiments usable within the scope of the present disclosure could be used to alter the visible appearance of any surface. Exemplary applications of embodied systems could include clothing, shoes, and/or other garments and accessories, mannequins, interior and/or exterior walls of houses and other buildings and associated fixtures (e.g., cabinets, counters and other building infrastructure), vending machines (e.g., automatic teller machines, movie rental machines, machines for dispensing food and drink, etc.), electronic devices (e.g., laptop computers, tablets, cellular telephones, and other handheld devices), appliances (e.g., refrigerators, washers, dryers, etc.), furniture of all types, and any other surface. Futuristic vehicles and/or other surfaces





(e.g., aerial vehicles) can also be used in conjunction with embodiments described herein without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. Depending on the nature of the surface to which a vest will be installed, the design and characteristics of the vest can be modified. For example, a vest intended for use with an aircraft could be designed to withstand thermal gradients, air friction, and the like, while a vest intended for use with objects having prolonged exposure to sunlight could be designed with ultraviolet resistance and similar components to resist degradation.

Specifically, however, FIG. 1 depicts an automobile (10) (a sedan), having a number of body portions that form the exterior thereof. Conventionally, colored paint is applied to each body portion via a painting process, as described above; however, embodiments described herein can include one or more vests installed into association with each of the body portions of the vehicle to define an enclosed space into which visible media can be provided and removed, instead of the application of conventional paints and other related materials. The body portions of depicted automobile (10) include a front bumper (12), a left front panel (14A) opposite a right front panel (14B), a bonnet and/or hood (16), a roof (18), a left front door (20A) opposite a right front door (20B), a left rear door (22A) opposite a right rear door (22B), a left rear panel (24A) opposite a right rear panel (24B), trunk (26), and a rear bumper (28). Each of the body portions can have a vest installed in association therewith, such that the visible appearance thereof can be altered through the provision (e.g., injection) and/or removal of visible media from the enclosed spaces defined between each vest and each respective body portion. The tactile experience of each body portion can similarly be altered, e.g., through the installation of vests having desired textures.

FIG. 1 also depicts portions of the automobile (10) that are not typically painted, these portions including a plurality of windows (30), and the wheels (32) of the automobile (10). It should be understood that while traditional application of paint to such portions of a vehicle is not practical, in various embodiments usable within the scope of the present disclosure, certain visible media could be provided into association with the windows (30) and/or wheels (32), within the limits of the necessary functionality and movement of such portions and any applicable safety regulations. For example, a vest provided in association with a window could be provided with a tinted and/or glare-reducing medium, media that resist fogging of windows, media that resist formation of ice on windows, durable media that can resist impact and/or breakage of the window, and/or other similar media. In an embodiment, such media could include a thermally conductive medium able to receive and conduct current and/or heat for melting ice and/or snow on a window, evaporating moisture, and the like. In a similar manner, a vest having media therein could be used to insulate and/or reflect heat (e.g., for use during summer and/or in warm climates), or potentially to insulate and retain heat within a vehicle or other location (e.g., for use during winter or in cold climates).

While embodiments referenced herein are described with emphasis toward alteration of the visual appearance of a vehicle surface, in various embodiments, the provision of a vest and/or media within an enclosed space defined by the exterior side of the vest and the surface can provide additional durability and/or cushioning to a vehicle in the event of a collision. Further, the exodus of media from an impacted and/or damaged vest may potentially be useful in the performance of forensics and/or reconstruction following such a

collision. Additionally, as described above, provision of a vest to a surface can also be used to provide a desired texture and/or tactile characteristic.

It should be understood that while FIG. 1 depicts the automobile (10) as a sedan having thirteen body parts, each of which can have one or more vests installed in association therewith, each vest having a generally matching and/or complementary shape to the corresponding vehicle body part, an automobile could include any number of body portions of any shape and/or dimensions. Generally, a vest will be provided with a shape matching that of the underlying body portion, such that an enclosed space of generally uniform thickness (e.g., from one micron to five millimeters in thickness) is defined across the exterior of the automobile (10).

Referring now to FIG. 2, a diagrammatic side view of an embodiment of a system usable within the scope of the present disclosure is shown. Specifically, a vest (34) is shown installed in association with a surface (36) (e.g., a body portion of an automobile, such as that shown in FIG. 1). The depicted vest (34) is shown having an exterior side (38), and an edge (41), which when viewed from the side presents a first end (40) and a second end (42). The exterior side (38) and/or edge (41) can be partially or wholly transparent and/or translucent (e.g., to enable the visualization of media there-through). The exterior side (38) is spaced from the surface (36) to define a space (48) therebetween, into which visible media can be provided and removed. An inlet port (44) (e.g., a check valve, ball valve, butterfly valve, or similar one-way valve) and an outlet port (46) are shown positioned at the second end (42), for accommodating the flow of visible media into and from the space (48), though it should be understood that any number and type of openings (e.g., ports, valves, etc.) could be positioned at any location along the vest (34) without departing from the scope of the present disclosure (e.g., a single bidirectional or multidirectional valve could be used in place of separate one-way valves, and/or multiple valves could be used in tandem to facilitate more rapid filling and draining of media in the space (48)). In an embodiment, the exterior (50) of the surface (36) can be provided with a neutral coloration (e.g., white) to facilitate visualization of the media within the space (48) through the exterior side (38) of the vest (34). In other embodiments, however, the surface (36) can be provided with any desired color and/or feature, including those that produce a visible interaction with media within the space (48). In an embodiment, the vest (34) can be formed from high density polyester, acrylic, fiberglass, and/or similar materials having sufficient transparency/translucency and durability. The surface (36) (e.g., the exterior (50) thereof) can be provided with anti-rust and/or anti-corrosive coatings to protect the surface (36) from contact with media within the space (48).

The vest (34) can be secured relative to the surface (36) through a variety of means, as described above and below. For example, in an embodiment, adhesive could be provided about the edge (41) of the vest (34) thereby securing the vest (34) directly to the surface (36). Other embodied methods of securing vests relative to surfaces are depicted and described, for example, in FIGS. 7, 8A and 8B.

While FIG. 2 depicts an embodiment of a vest (34) that includes a single layer (e.g., the exterior side (38)) positioned over the surface (36) to define a space (48), FIG. 3 depicts a diagrammatic side view of an alternate embodiment of a vest (52) positioned in association with a surface (54) having an exterior side (56) spaced from the surface (54) and an interior side (58) generally adjacent thereto. A space (68) for containing a visible medium is defined between the exterior and interior sides (56, 58). As such, in an embodiment, the exte-



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rior side (56) can be at least partially transparent and/or translucent, while the interior side (58) and/or the underlying surface (54) can have a neutral coloration to facilitate visualization of media within the space (68). The vest (52) is further shown having an edge, which when viewed from the side presents first and second ends (60, 62), with an inlet port (64) and an outlet port (66) shown positioned at the second end (62). In use, the interior side (58) of the vest (52) prevents contact between media within the space (68) and the underlying surface (54). In an embodiment, a sealant (e.g., an industry standard sealing material) can be provided within the gap (61) between the vest (52) and the surface (54) (e.g., between the interior side (58) and the surface (54)) for preventing the passage of materials between the vest (52) and surface (54), thereby protecting the surface (54) from corrosion, rust, and/or other forms of damage or deterioration that could be caused by the ingress of moisture and/or materials underneath the vest (52). In an embodiment, the vest could be made from low or medium-density polyester, polyethelene, acrylic, and/or other similar materials.

FIG. 4 depicts a diagrammatic side view of an embodiment of a system usable within the scope of the present disclosure in which a vest (70) is integrated within a surface (e.g., as part of a vehicle body or similar object). The depicted integrated vest (70) includes an at least partially transparent and/or translucent exterior side (72) opposite an interior side (74) to define a space (84) therebetween for containing visible media. The exterior and/or interior sides (72, 74) can be a portion of the object for which a visual appearance is altered. For example, an automobile can include a transparent exterior panel (e.g., formed from glass, fiberglass, plastic, or a similar transparent and/or translucent material), through which fluids or similar media can be visualized, thereby defining a space between this exterior panel and an interior body portion of the vehicle. While historically, car body portions have been made predominantly from sheet metal, attempts to reduce the overall weight of vehicles has led to use of plastic bumpers, rocker panels, fender extensions, windows, door moldings, and the like. Many cars have also included fiberglass materials. Developments in plastic resin technology allow for production of plastic materials having greater impact strength than fiberglass, such as polycarbonates. As such, the integrated vest (70) can include a variety of strong, lightweight materials that can be at least partially transparent and/or translucent to enable visualization of media therein.

The depicted vest (70) includes an edge, which when viewed from the side presents first and second ends (76, 78), with inlet and outlet ports (80, 82) positioned at the second end (78). In such an embodiment, the interior side (74) can have a neutral coloration to facilitate visualization of media within the space (84). While the materials used in the embodiment depicted in FIG. 4 can vary depending on the structural requirements of the surface (e.g., durability of a vehicle in the event of a collision, etc.), in an embodiment, transparent materials forming the exterior side (72) can include acrylic, fiberglass, composites, and/or other similar transparent and/or translucent materials. It should be understood that while the combination of the interior and exterior sides (72, 74) within the depicted portion of a surface is referred to as a "vest," in the depicted embodiment, no vest separate and apart from the object to be altered, itself, is necessary—the depicted vest is integral with and is a part of the underlying object.

Combinations of the embodiments depicted above can also be used without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. For example, a single-layer vest could be installed to the underside of an at least partially transparent portion of

a vehicle to define an enclosed space within a body portion of the vehicle, the vest protecting other internal portions of the vehicle body from contact with media within the space. Alternatively, a double-layer vest could be provided behind an at least partially transparent portion of a vehicle body.

For example, FIG. 5 depicts a vest (73) installed beneath (e.g., over the interior side) of a surface (71), such as a transparent and/or translucent body portion of a vehicle, the vest (73) having an exterior side spaced from the surface (71) to define a space (77) therebetween, extending along the underside of the surface. As such, visible media within the space (77) can be visualized through the transparent surface (71). In an embodiment, the exterior side (75) of the vest can be neutrally colored and/or otherwise designed to facilitate visualization of media within the space (77). The vest (73), surface (71) or combinations thereof can include one or more inlet or outlet ports usable to communicate media into and from the space (77).

While FIG. 5 depicts a vest having a single layer installed beneath a surface, FIG. 6 depicts an embodiment in which a double-layered vest (81) is installed in association with the underside of an at least partially transparent and/or translucent surface (79). The depicted vest (81) includes an exterior side (83) spaced from an interior side (85) adjacent to the surface (79), such that a space (87) is defined between the sides (83, 85) of the vest (81). Visible media can be provided into and from the space, e.g., using inlet and outlet ports as described above, such that the media can be visualized through the at least partially transparent surface (79).

It should be noted that multiple vests could be installed in association with a single body portion of a vehicle, and/or a vest having multiple interior pockets/compartments could be used to provide the vehicle surface with multiple discrete regions that can each be altered differently, to enable creation of customized designs (such as through provision of differing media into each vest or compartment). For example, a custom design could be provided to a surface through the provision of a first desired color and/or texture to a first portion or region of a vest, and a second desired color and/or texture to a second region. Alternatively or additionally, use of differing visible media having different characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) could be used to simulate the appearance of discrete regions within a vest. Custom designs could also be provided through the application of different characteristics to different body portions of a vehicle. For example, an "American Flag" design could be created through the provision of a red-colored medium to the hood, and trunk of a vehicle, a blue-colored medium to the doors thereof, and a white colored medium to the roof, or various other combinations and arrangements could be used.

Independent of the embodiment of vest used, in various embodiments, the interior of the vest can be provided with coatings to repel water and/or other fluids to facilitate eventual removal of media from the enclosed space and prevent undesired interaction between the vest and the media within. For example, silicone or a strongly hydrophobic composite, polymer, and/or other material can be used to coat the inner surface of the vest such that aqueous fluids or other fluids may "roll" across the inner surface of the vest without significantly interacting therewith. In addition to having properties of transparency and/or translucency, in various embodiments, the outer surface of the vest can be provided with various coatings and/or characteristics. For example, an outer finish can be applied to provide a desired textural sensation and/or a visual appeal—e.g., the outer finish of the vest could be glossy, rubbery, silky, smooth, metallic, matte, stringy (e.g., producing strands), bubbled, flakey, thorny, rough, and/or any



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other desired texture or appearance (e.g., geometric basket weave, pebbled, etc.). Vests could also be constructed and/or treated to emulate the texture of fur, leather, Rexene, and/or other similar materials. Such exterior finishes could be provided through use of various manufacturing processes and/or by using one or more coatings. In an embodiment, the material and/or coating and/or exterior finish of the vest can be adapted to withstand extreme weather, moisture, wind, sunlight, heat, cold, and/or other ambient conditions. For example, vests can be provided with ultraviolet stabilizers (e.g., benzotriazole UV stabilizers, hindered amine UV stabilizers, benzoate UV stabilizers, and/or other similar components) In various embodiments, vests can include pigments, fillers (e.g., wood, flour, quartz, limestone, clay, metal powders), antioxidants, blowing agents, colorants, plasticizers, reinforcements, stabilizers, or combinations thereof. Coatings, finishes, and/or additives can be used to improve wear, scratch, and chemical resistance, and/or add aesthetic (e.g., visible and/or tactile) appeal. Exterior coatings/finishes could also include lacquers, enamels, and/or decorative overlays.

FIG. 7 depicts a diagrammatic side view of a vest (86) installed in association with a surface (88), illustrating one possible method of installation thereof. In the depicted embodiment, the vest (86) includes an at least partially transparent and/or translucent outer side (90), an inner side (92) positioned adjacent to the surface (88), and an edge, which when viewed from the side presents a first end (94) with an inlet port (98), and a second end (96) with an outlet port (100). An enclosed space (102) is defined between the inner and outer sides (90, 92), usable to contain media (injected and/or removed from the space (102) via the ports (98, 100)).

An extension (e.g., a flap and/or piece of material) is shown extending from the edge, which when viewed from the side presents a first portion (104) of the extension extending from the first end (94) and a second portion (106) extending from the second end (96). The extensions can allow interaction and/or manipulation of the vest (86) without intersecting and/or interfering with the enclosed space (102). For example, in the depicted embodiment, the extension is shown positioned along the underside of the surface (88) (e.g., folded, stretched, and/or otherwise adhered or associated with the underside). A first fastener (108) (e.g., a rivet, screw, nail, clip, clamp, clasp, button, staple, one or more adhesives, or other means of attachment) is shown securing the first portion (104) of the extension to the underside of the surface (88), while a second fastener (110) is shown securing the second portion (106) of the extension. Additional fasteners can be secured, as necessary, about the edge of the vest (86). It should be understood that while FIG. 7 depicts fasteners (108, 110) securing the vest (86) to the surface (88), any method of engagement, including adhesives, welding, frames, or the like, could be used without departing from the scope of the present disclosure. In an embodiment, a sealant can be provided between the vest (86) and the surface (88) (e.g., between the inner side (92) and the surface (88)) to prevent the ingress of materials between the vest (86) and surface (88). While FIG. 7 depicts an embodiment of a vest (86) having two layers (90, 92), similar to that shown in FIG. 3, it should be understood that the depicted method of installation can be used with other vest configurations described herein.

FIG. 8A depicts a diagrammatic side view of a vest (112) installed in association with a surface (114). The vest (112) is shown including an at least partially transparent outer side (116) opposite an inner side (118), to define an enclosed space (128) therebetween, and an edge, which when viewed from

the side presents a first end (120) with an inlet port (124) opposite a second end (122) with an outlet port (126). An extension is shown extending from the edge, which when viewed from the side presents a first portion (130) extending from the first end (120), and a second portion (132) extending from the second end (122). In the depicted embodiment, the first portion (130) of the extension is shown compressively retained between an end of the surface (114) and an abutting end of an adjacent surface (134), while the second portion of the extension (132) is shown compressively retained between an opposing end of the surface (114) and an abutting end of a second adjacent surface (136). For example, a vest can be secured in association with a body portion of a vehicle by retaining an extension thereof between adjacent portions of the vehicle that surround the vest on all sides, eliminating the need for additional fasteners; however, it should be understood that fasteners, adhesives, welding, etc., can be used in addition to compressive retention. Also, it should further be understood that combinations of fastening methods can be used, e.g., for different vests installed on different portions of a vehicle and/or other surfaces, as desired and/or practical.

FIG. 8B depicts a diagrammatic side view of the vest (112) of FIG. 8A, installed in association with the surface (114), illustrating an alternate configuration for attachment. Specifically, while FIG. 8A depicts an extension of the vest (112) compressively retained between the surface (114) and adjacent abutting surfaces (134, 136), FIG. 8B depicts the extension (130, 132) of the vest (112) wrapped about the ends of the surface (114), such that an adjacent abutting surface (138) (such as a frame) beneath the surface (114) can compressively retain the vest (112) in association with the surface (114) by retaining the extension between the surfaces (114, 138). In various embodiments, the abutting surface (138) could include one or multiple elements (e.g., a frame having one or multiple pieces) that overlap the extensions (130, 132) without necessarily extending across the full width of the surface (114) above.

As such, it should be understood that in various embodiments, a vest can be removed and replaced from a surface if desired, such as an automobile accident or incident of vandalism in which a vest is torn and/or otherwise damaged, extreme weather conditions that damage a vest and/or alter a medium therein in a manner that inhibits removal, malfunctioning inlet or outlet ports, or the like. Generally, by disengaging the extension of the vest from the associated surface, the vest can be removed, and a replacement vest can be installed.

In use, after installation of any embodied vest to any manner of surface, to define a space between the exterior side of the vest and the surface, a visible medium can be provided into the space (e.g., through an inlet port). While conventionally, a vehicle or similar surface is colored using paint, conventional paint is intended to dry and/or harden/solidify after application. Conversely, visible media used within the scope of the present disclosure can be adapted to remain in a generally fluid state in a variety of conditions. For example, a visible medium could include a colored fluid having low viscosity (e.g., high flowability), and be adapted to remain in a liquid state (without drying or solidifying) at most ambient temperatures and pressures. In an embodiment, antifreeze agents, including but not limited to propylene glycol and/or glycerol, could be used within visible media to allow the media to remain fluid in extreme cold and heat. Industry standard antifreeze solutions can allow a fluid to remain in a liquid state at temperatures ranging from -37 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit. In an embodiment, visible media can be recyclable and/or easily disposable (e.g., in a manner having no



environmental impact or minimal environmental impact). In an embodiment, visible media can include water glycol fluids and/or water-oil emulsions.

Visible media can be mixed and/or prepared on site or remotely, such that any possible color or shade in the palette could be created and provided into an enclosed space associated with a surface (e.g., by mixing media having primary colors in different quantities). The thickness of the enclosed space can also affect the shade and/or other facets of the appearance, such as by simulating the presence of multiple coats of paint using a thicker space. For example, a thin vest/space can be used to provide a surface with a generally light and/or pale color, while a thicker space could be used to provide a surface with a darker color. Additionally, it should be understood that usable visible media are not limited to colored liquids (or gasses), fluids can be mixed with other materials (e.g., fine particles such as glitter or sand or flakes of metal/minerals, oils, resins, beads etc.) to provide a space with a desired design or pattern. For example, a red color with golden lines could be provided to a body portion of a vehicle using a low viscosity red-colored liquid having oily (e.g., higher viscosity) gold liquid therein.

Similarly, visible media can include various additives to affect properties thereof, including additives that modify surface tension, improve flow/viscosity, improve the finished appearance, increase wet edge, improve pigment stability, improve temperature stability over larger ranges, control foaming, control skinning, and the like. Other types of additives can include catalysts, thickeners, stabilizers, emulsifiers, texturizers, adhesion promoters, ultraviolet stabilizers, flatteners (de-glossing agents), biocides, mineral controlling agents (e.g., for treating hard water), and the like. In various embodiments, properties common to conventional paint can be emulated using properties of the visible media, properties of the vest within which the media is contained, or combinations thereof. For example, any desired level of gloss, distinctiveness-of-image, hardness, abrasion resistance, weatherability (e.g., ultraviolet resistance), impact strength, thermal stability, chemical resistance, cleanability, adhesion, moisture resistance, and opacity can be obtained by modifying the properties of the visible media and/or the vest.

It should be readily understood that vests can be designed with internal or external features, compartments, and the like to enable custom designs (e.g., sport, university, or company logos, company or individual names, advertisements, etc.) to be provided to a vehicle or other surface. Vests could be adapted to contain lights (e.g., LEDs), display devices, or similar visual devices used in conjunction with visible media, the material of the vest protecting such devices from ambient conditions. Such devices could be adapted to function based on external conditions, such as the speed of a vehicle, application of the vehicle's brakes, etc. Stickers, laminates, labels, paints, and the like could be applied to the exterior of a vest, to be displayed in conjunction with the visible media therein (e.g., which could function as a backdrop and/or to enhance visibility of the overlaid item). In various embodiments, text and/or designs could be directly printed and/or applied to a vest during the manufacturing process thereof.

The ports through which media can be provided can include simple orifices (e.g., openings having a closure mechanism, such as flap), into which a pipe or other device can be inserted to rotate and/or otherwise displace the closure mechanism. The flap/closure mechanism can be biased toward a closed position such that the ports close subsequent to removal of a conduit or similar device therefrom. Various types of unidirectional valves (e.g., ball valves, check valves, etc.) known in the art can be used without departing from the

scope of the present disclosure. In an embodiment, one or more bidirectional valves could be used, e.g., both as inlet and outlet ports. The size/scale of the inlet and outlet ports can be selected based on the size and/or thickness of the vest and that of the enclosed space. For example, a micro valve (such as those used in connection with intravenous devices, blood transfusion devices, and/or other types of medical devices) could be used in connection with a vest having a generally small and/or thin space therein. Similarly, various micro-electro-mechanical valves or similar devices could be used to manage and/or control fluid flow into and/or from the vest—the field of Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems [MEMS], is an emerging field from which numerous advanced and innovative options and designs for valves and ports can be derived. Any manner of uni-directional, bi-directional, and/or multi-directional flow control device can be used without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

Additionally, it should be noted that while FIGS. 1 through 8B depict vests having a single inlet port and a single outlet port, the exemplary diagrammatic embodiments are solely illustrative, and any number (e.g., from 1 to 3, or more) of inlet and/or outlet ports can be present without departing from the scope of the present disclosure, e.g., to increase the rate of provision and/or removal of media from the vest. Similarly, as described above, in various embodiments, one or more bi-directional valves could be used as both inlet and/or outlet ports. Further, in various embodiments, a vest could be provided with multiple pockets/enclosed spaces, each having at least one inlet and outlet port in communication therewith, e.g., for facilitating creation of custom designs and/or patterns.

As such, embodiments usable within the scope of the present disclosure include systems and methods capable of repeatedly modifying the visual appearance and/or texture of an automobile, or another surface, by providing a vest into association with the surface, thereby defining a reusable space into and from which visible media can be provided.

While various embodiments usable within the scope of the present disclosure have been described with emphasis, it should be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the present invention can be practiced other than as specifically described herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for altering the appearance of a vehicle surface, the system comprising:
  - a vest comprising an edge secured to the vehicle surface and an exterior side spaced from the vehicle surface to define a fluid-tight space between the exterior side of the vest and the vehicle surface, wherein the exterior side is at least partially transparent, at least partially translucent, or combinations thereof for enabling visualization of visible media in the fluid-tight space through the exterior side; and
  - at least one port communicating between the fluid-tight space and a region exterior to the fluid-tight space for receiving visible media into the fluid-tight space, removing visible media from the fluid-tight space, or combinations thereof.
2. The system of claim 1, wherein the vest further comprises an interior side adjacent to the vehicle surface and spaced from the exterior side, and wherein the fluid-tight space is defined between the exterior side and the interior side.
3. The system of claim 2, further comprising a sealant between the interior side of the vest and the vehicle surface for preventing passage of materials between the interior side of the vest and the vehicle surface.





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4. The system of claim 1, further comprising a visible medium within the fluid-tight space, wherein the visible medium comprises a fluid adapted to remain flowable at temperatures ranging from negative 37 degrees Fahrenheit to 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

5 The system of claim 4, wherein the visible medium comprises a quantity of visible solid or viscous components sufficient to remain flowable in the visible medium and through said at least one port.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein said at least one port comprises a bidirectional valve, a multidirectional valve, at least two one-way valves, or combinations thereof.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the vehicle surface comprises a body portion of a vehicle, and wherein the vest comprises a shape that matches that of the body portion of the vehicle.

8. The system of claim 1, wherein edge comprises an extension associated therewith, and wherein the extension is adapted for securing the vest to the vehicle surface by welding, laser welding, ultrasonic welding, heat sealing, heat fusion, crimping, soldering, brazing, adhesives, pressure-sensitive adhesives, contact adhesives, hot adhesives, hot gas welding, infrared welding, receiving at least one fastener, compressively retaining an extension extending from the edge of the vest between the vehicle surface and an adjacent object, or combinations thereof.

9. The system of claim 1, wherein the fluid-tight space comprises a thickness ranging from 1 micron to 5 millimeters.

10. The system of claim 1, wherein the vest is at least partially formed from polyester, acrylic, fiberglass, polyethylene, plastic, silicone, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyester, glass, fiber, thermoplastic, thermoset, latex, polymer fibers, polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene terephthalate, nylon, vinyl, thermoplastic materials, thermoset materials, phenolics, furane resins, amino resins, epoxy, alkyds, allyl plastics, amines, polyamides, polyethylene resins, polycarbonate, acrylic resin, cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate butyrate, cellulose propionate, rubber, neoprene, Thiokol, nitrile, butyl rubber, silicone rubber, acetals, cellulose, fluoroplastics, ionomers, polyimide, polyolefins, polysulfone, composites, polythene, epoxides, polyurethane, synthetic rubber, synthetic plastic, synthetic resin, or combinations thereof.

11. The system of claim 1, wherein the vest comprises an interior adjacent to the fluid-tight space, and wherein the interior comprises a hydrophobic coating adapted to facilitate removal of visible media from the fluid-tight space.

12. The system of claim 1, wherein the vest comprises at least one interior barrier, protrusion, or recession on an interior thereof adapted to provide the vest with a plurality of regions, spaces, or combinations thereof, each having at least one port associated therewith and adapted to receive media therein, remove media therefrom, or combinations thereof.

13. The system of claim 1, wherein the vest comprises an exterior having a material, a coating, a treatment, or combinations thereof adapted to provide the vest, and thereby the vehicle surface, with a glossy texture, a rubbery texture, a silky texture, a smooth texture, a metallic texture, a matte texture, a stringy texture, a bubbled texture, a flakey texture, a thorny texture, a rough texture, a geometrically patterned texture, a pebble-like texture, a fur-like texture, a leather-like texture, or combinations thereof.

14. The system of claim 13, wherein the vest is removably associated with the vehicle surface for enabling changing of the vest to alter the texture of the vehicle surface, the appearance of the vehicle surface, or combinations thereof.

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15. The system of claim 1, wherein the exterior side of the vest and the fluid-tight space comprise an integral portion of the vehicle surface.

16. A method for altering the appearance of a vehicle surface, the method comprising:

providing a vest in association with the vehicle surface, wherein the vest comprises an exterior side spaced from the vehicle surface to define a fluid-tight space between the exterior side of the vest and the vehicle surface, and wherein the exterior side is at least partially transparent, at least partially translucent, or combinations thereof; and

providing a first visible medium into the fluid-tight space through at least one port communicating between the fluid-tight space and a region exterior to the fluid-tight space.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the step of providing the vest into association with the vehicle surface comprises positioning an interior side of the vest adjacent to the vehicle surface and spaced from the exterior side, and wherein the fluid-tight space is defined between the exterior side and the interior side.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the step of providing the vest into association with the vehicle surface comprises securing an extension extending from an edge of the vest to the vehicle surface by welding, laser welding, ultrasonic welding, heat sealing, heat fusion, crimping, soldering, brazing, adhesives, pressure-sensitive adhesives, contact adhesives, hot adhesives, hot gas welding, infrared welding, receiving at least one fastener, compressively retaining an extension extending from an edge of the vest between the vehicle surface and an adjacent object, or combinations thereof.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein the step of providing the vest into association with the vehicle surface comprises spacing the exterior side of the vest from 1 micron to 5 millimeters from the vehicle surface.

20. The method of claim 16, further comprising: removing the first visible medium from the fluid-tight space through said at least one port; and providing a second visible medium into the fluid-tight space through said at least one port.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the step of removing the first visible medium from the fluid-tight space comprises flowing a wash fluid through said at least one port into the fluid-tight space to displace the first visible medium, alter the first visible medium, or combinations thereof, and removing the wash fluid from the fluid-tight space through said at least one port.

22. The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of drying the fluid-tight space after removing the first visible medium therefrom by flowing a gas into the fluid-tight space.

23. A method for altering the appearance of a vehicle surface, the method comprising:

providing a vest into association with a vehicle surface, wherein the vest comprises an exterior side spaced from the vehicle surface to define a fluid-tight space between the exterior side of the vest and the vehicle surface, wherein the exterior side is at least partially transparent, at least partially translucent, or combinations thereof, and wherein a first medium is disposed within the fluid-tight space and visible through the exterior side; engaging at least one conduit to at least one port associated with the vest;

generating a suction pressure via said at least one conduit to draw the first medium through said at least one port to remove the first medium from the fluid-tight space;



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injecting an intermediate medium via said at least one  
 conduit through said at least one port and into the fluid-  
 tight space to displace the first medium, alter the first  
 medium, clean an interior of the vest, or combinations  
 thereof; 5

generating a suction pressure via said at least one conduit to  
 draw the intermediate medium through said at least one  
 port to remove the intermediate medium from the fluid-  
 tight space;

injecting a gas via said at least one conduit through said at 10  
 least one port and into the fluid-tight space to dry the  
 interior of the vest; and

injecting a second medium via said at least one conduit  
 through said at least one port and into the fluid-tight  
 space to at least partially fill the fluid-tight space, 15  
 wherein the second medium is visible through the exte-  
 nor side.

\* \* \* \* \*



TRUE COPY ATTESTED

*P.N. Nagesha*

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# PCT

## REQUEST

The undersigned requests that the present international application be processed according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

For receiving Office use only	
International Application No.	
International Filing Date	
Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application"	
Applicant's or agent's file reference (if desired) (12 characters maximum)	

<b>Box No. I</b>	<b>TITLE OF INVENTION</b>
------------------	---------------------------

**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR ALTERING THE COLOR, APPEARANCE, OR FEEL OF A VEHICLE SURFACE**

<b>Box No. II</b>	<b>APPLICANT</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This person is also inventor
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Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)		Telephone No.
Devathi, Srinivas S. 111 Congress Ave., Suite 400 Austin, Texas 78701 U.S.A.		Facsimile No.
		Applicant's registration No. with the Office

**E-mail authorization:** Marking one of the check-boxes below authorizes the receiving Office, the International Searching Authority, the International Bureau and the International Preliminary Examining Authority to use the e-mail address indicated in this Box to send, notifications issued in respect of this international application to that e-mail address if those offices are willing to do so.

as advance copies followed by paper notifications; or  exclusively in electronic form (no paper notifications will be sent).

E-mail address: **orders@hulseyiplaw.com**

State (that is, country) of nationality: <b>India</b>	State (that is, country) of residence: <b>U.S.A.</b>
--	---

This person is applicant for the purposes of:  all designated States  the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

<b>Box No. III</b>	<b>FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURTHER) INVENTOR(S)</b>
--------------------	--

Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on a continuation sheet.

<b>Box No. IV</b>	<b>AGENT OR COMMON REPRESENTATIVE; OR ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE</b>
-------------------	--

The person identified below is hereby/has been appointed to act on behalf of the applicant(s) before the competent International Authorities as:  agent  common representative

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.)		Telephone No.
Mattis, Jacob Attorney at Law 919 Congress Ave. #919 Austin, TX 78701		<b>512-478-9190</b>
		Facsimile No.
		Agent's registration No. with the Office
		<b>58833</b>

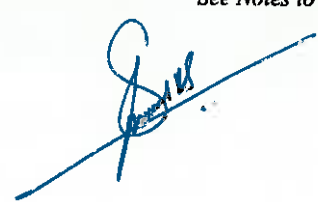
**E-mail authorization:** Marking one of the check-boxes below authorizes the receiving Office, the International Searching Authority, the International Bureau and the International Preliminary Examining Authority to use the e-mail address indicated in this Box to send, notifications issued in respect of this international application to that e-mail address if those offices are willing to do so.

as advance copies followed by paper notifications; or  exclusively in electronic form (no paper notifications will be sent).

E-mail address: **orders@hulseyiplaw.com**

**Address for correspondence:** Mark this check-box where no agent or common representative is/has been appointed and the space above is used instead to indicate a special address to which correspondence should be sent.

<b>Box No. V DESIGNATIONS</b>				
<p>The filing of this request constitutes under Rule 4.9(a) the designation of all Contracting States bound by the PCT on the international filing date, for the grant of every kind of protection available and, where applicable, for the grant of both regional and national patents.</p> <p>However,</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DE Germany is not designated for any kind of national protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> JP Japan is not designated for any kind of national protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> KR Republic of Korea is not designated for any kind of national protection</p> <p><i>(The check-boxes above may only be used to exclude (irrevocably) the designations concerned if, at the time of filing or subsequently under Rule 26bis.1, the international application contains in Box No. VI a priority claim to an earlier national application filed in the particular State concerned, in order to avoid the ceasing of the effect, under the national law, of this earlier national application.)</i></p>				
<b>Box No. VI PRIORITY CLAIM AND DOCUMENT</b>				
The priority of the following earlier application(s) is hereby claimed:				
Filing date of earlier application <i>(day/month/year)</i>	Number of earlier application	Where earlier application is:		
		national application: country or Member of WTO	regional application: regional Office	international application: receiving Office
item (1) 2014-03-27	14227859	US		
item (2)				
item (3)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Further priority claims are indicated in the Supplemental Box.				
<b>Furnishing the priority document(s):</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The receiving Office is requested to prepare and transmit to the International Bureau a certified copy of the earlier application(s) (only if the earlier application(s) was filed with the receiving Office which, for the purposes of this international application, is the receiving Office) identified above as: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all items <input type="checkbox"/> item (1) <input type="checkbox"/> item (2) <input type="checkbox"/> item (3) <input type="checkbox"/> other, see Supplemental Box <input type="checkbox"/> The International Bureau is requested to obtain from a digital library a certified copy of the earlier application(s) identified above, using, where applicable, the access code(s) indicated below (if the earlier application(s) is available to it from a digital library): <input type="checkbox"/> item (1) access code _____ <input type="checkbox"/> item (2) access code _____ <input type="checkbox"/> item (3) access code _____ <input type="checkbox"/> other, see Supplemental Box				
<b>Restore the right of priority:</b> the receiving Office is requested to restore the right of priority for the earlier application(s) identified above or in the Supplemental Box as item(s) (_____). (See also the Notes to Box No. VI; further information must be provided to support a request to restore the right of priority.)				
<b>Incorporation by reference:</b> where an element of the international application referred to in Article 11(1)(iii)(d) or (e) or a part of the description, claims or drawings referred to in Rule 20.5(a) is not otherwise contained in this international application but is completely contained in an earlier application whose priority is claimed on the date on which one or more elements referred to in Article 11(1)(iii) were first received by the receiving Office, that element or part is, subject to confirmation under Rule 20.6, incorporated by reference in this international application for the purposes of Rule 20.6.				
<b>Box No. VII INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY</b>				
<b>Choice of International Searching Authority (ISA)</b> (if more than one International Searching Authority is competent to carry out the international search, indicate the Authority chosen; the two-letter code may be used): ISA/ US				



Continuation of Box No. VII USE OF RESULTS OF EARLIER SEARCH, REFERENCE TO THAT SEARCH

The ISA indicated in Box No. VII is requested to take into account the results of the earlier search(es) indicated below (see also Notes to Box VII; use of results of more than one earlier search).

Filing date (day/month/year) Application Number Country (or regional Office)

Statement (Rule 4.12(ii)): this international application is the same, or substantially the same, as the application in respect of which the earlier search was carried out except, where applicable, that it is filed in a different language.

Availability of documents: the following documents are available to the ISA in a form and manner acceptable to it and therefore do not need to be submitted by the applicant to the ISA (Rule 12bis.1(f)):

- a copy of the results of the earlier search,\*
- a copy of the earlier application,
- a translation of the earlier application into a language which is accepted by the ISA,
- a translation of the results of the earlier search into a language which is accepted by the ISA,
- a copy of any document cited in the results of the earlier search. (If known, please indicate below the document(s) available to the ISA):

Transmit copy of results of earlier search and other documents (where the earlier search was not carried out by the ISA indicated above but by the same Office as that which is acting as the receiving Office): the receiving Office is requested to prepare and transmit to the ISA (Rule 12bis.1(c)):

- a copy of the results of the earlier search,\*
- a copy of the earlier application,
- a copy of any document cited in the results of the earlier search.

\* Where the results of the earlier search are neither available from a digital library nor transmitted by the receiving Office, the applicant is required to submit them to the receiving Office (Rule 12bis.1(a)) (See item 11. in the check-list and also Notes to Box No. VII).

Filing date (day/month/year) Application Number Country (or regional Office)

Statement (Rule 4.12(ii)): this international application is the same, or substantially the same, as the application in respect of which the earlier search was carried out except, where applicable, that it is filed in a different language.

Availability of documents: the following documents are available to the ISA in a form and manner acceptable to it and therefore do not need to be submitted by the applicant to the ISA (Rule 12bis.1(f)):

- a copy of the results of the earlier search,\*
- a copy of the earlier application,
- a translation of the earlier application into a language which is accepted by the ISA,
- a translation of the results of the earlier search into a language which is accepted by the ISA,
- a copy of any document cited in the results of the earlier search. (If known, please indicate below the document(s) available to the ISA):

Transmit copy of results of earlier search and other documents (where the earlier search was not carried out by the ISA indicated above but by the same Office as that which is acting as the receiving Office): the receiving Office is requested to prepare and transmit to the ISA (Rule 12bis.1(c)):

- a copy of the results of the earlier search,\*
- a copy of the earlier application,
- a copy of any document cited in the results of the earlier search.

\* Where the results of the earlier search are neither available from a digital library nor transmitted by the receiving Office, the applicant is required to submit them to the receiving Office (Rule 12bis.1(a)) (See item 11. in the check-list and also Notes to Box No. VII).

Further earlier searches are indicated on a continuation sheet.

Box No. VIII DECLARATIONS

The following declarations are contained in Boxes Nos. VIII (i) to (v) (mark the applicable check-boxes below and indicate in the right column the number of each type of declaration):

		Number of declarations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Box No. VIII (i) Declaration as to the identity of the inventor	:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Box No. VIII (ii) Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to apply for and be granted a patent	:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Box No. VIII (iii) Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to claim the priority of the earlier application	:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Box No. VIII (iv) Declaration of inventorship (only for the purposes of the designation of the United States of America)	:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Box No. VIII (v) Declaration as to non-prejudicial disclosures or exceptions to lack of novelty	:

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Sheet No. ...4...

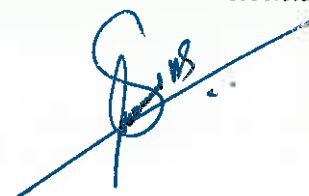
**Box No. VIII (i) DECLARATION: IDENTITY OF THE INVENTOR**

*The declaration must conform to the standardized wording provided for in Section 211; see Notes to Boxes Nos. VIII, VIII (i) to (v) (in general) and the specific Notes to Box No. VIII (i). If this Box is not used, this sheet should not be included in the request.*

Declaration as to the identity of the inventor (Rules 4.17(i) and 51 bis.1(a)(i)):

**Applicant Srinivas S. Devathi declares that he is the sole, original inventor of the claimed invention and has authorized this application.**

This declaration is continued on the following sheet, "Continuation of Box No. VIII (i)".





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Sheet No. . . 5 . . .

**Box No. VIII (ii) DECLARATION: ENTITLEMENT TO APPLY FOR AND BE GRANTED A PATENT**

*The declaration must conform to the standardized wording provided for in Section 212; see Notes to Boxes Nos. VIII, VIII (i) to (v) (in general) and the specific Notes to Box No. VIII (ii). If this Box is not used, this sheet should not be included in the request.*

Declaration as to the applicant's entitlement, as at the international filing date, to apply for and be granted a patent (Rules 4.17(ii) and 51bis 1(a)(ii)), in a case where the declaration under Rule 4.17(iv) is not appropriate:

**As sole, original inventor of the claimed invention, Applicant Srinivas S. Devathi is entitled to apply for and be granted a patent.**

This declaration is continued on the following sheet, "Continuation of Box No. VIII (ii)".

