

Part 6: Applicant acted as his own lexicographer to define Home Network Server. Part 7: Applicant's Home Network Server is distinctly different from Ellis's Server (Network Server).

*As per parts 6 and 7, As per section [0014] in the application, applicant states: A Home Network Server is used in a home to network various clients such as PCs, sensors, actuators, and other devices. It also provides the Internet connection to the various client devices in the Home Network. Ellis does show a Home network server (Figure 2 item 2) and it does provide a Internet connection to various client devices (Figure 2 item 3) As far as the subscriber's home, the Home network server receives the service from the PC. (Col 7 lines 46-47) When a device receives a service, is interpreted by the examiner to mean "subscribing" to a service.*

As per part 8, applicant argues: Ellis's preference for a network architecture that physically clusters PCs together teaches away from Applicant's invention which teaches the value of having Home Network Servers located in widely different geographic areas in order to distribute the load on electric utility companies.

*In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., distributing load on electric utility companies, different geographic regions) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).*