

contain an archive of data or program files such that when a client submits a request for a file, the server transfers a copy of the file to the client. As such, the examiner finds that the artisan would have appreciated that the PCs described by Ellis function as clients with respect to the servers on the Internet, but function as servers when providing resources to other entities on the Internet.

Appellant responds (Reply Brief at 6) that the term “server” is defined differently in the specification, which describes a “Home Network Server” (e.g., spec. ¶ 14). We find that the specification at paragraph 2 sets forth certain definitions, but not for the terms in dispute. Upon review of the entire disclosure, we conclude that the “Home Network Server” described embodiment does not convey a limiting definition for the term “server,” nor that the invention is to be limited to the disclosed embodiment.

Moreover, the specification teaches (¶ 22) that the invention may be practiced without the specific details that are disclosed.

With respect to the examiner’s proffered definition of “server,” appellant notes that the examiner relied on the second listed definition, rather than the first. Appellant submits, without citation to any authority, that dictionaries list the definitions of words in the order in which they are most commonly used. The first listed definition for “server” is, according to appellant (Reply Brief at 5): “1. On a local area network (LAN), a computer running administrative software that controls access to the network and its resources, such as printers and disk drives, and provides resources to computers functioning as workstations on the network.”