PATENT ASSIGNMENT

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SUBMISSION TYPE:	NEW ASSIGNMENT
NATURE OF CONVEYANCE:	ASSIGNMENT

CONVEYING PARTY DATA

Name	Execution Date
Invista Technologies S.A R.L.	02/16/2005
Invista North America S.A. R.L.	02/16/2005

RECEIVING PARTY DATA

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PROPERTY NUMBERS Total: 1

Property Type	Number
Application Number:	12749684

OP $40.00 12749684

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Total Attachments: 22
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ASSIGNMENT

This ASSIGNMENT, to be effective as of February 14, 2005, is made by **INVISTA TECHNOLOGIES S. Á R. L.**, a Luxembourg private limited company, having an office at 4123 East 37th Street North, INVISTA Building, Wichita, KS 67220 and **INVISTA NORTH AMERICA S. À R. L.**, a Luxembourg private limited company, having an office at 4123 East 37th Street North, INVISTA Building, Wichita, KS 67220, to **INVISTA S. Á R. L.**, a Luxembourg private limited company, having an office at 4123 East 37th Street North, INVISTA Building, Wichita, KS 67220.

A. **INVISTA TECHNOLOGIES S. Á R. L.**, does hereby declare:

1. **THAT INVISTA TECHNOLOGIES S. Á R. L.** is an owner of all rights outside the United States in:
   a. the pre-notices of invention, notices of invention and patent applications listed on Schedule 1 hereto and all provisional or non-provisional applications filed on any invention disclosed in such notices of invention and patent applications (the "Patent Applications");
   b. all inventions disclosed in said Patent Applications;
   c. all priority rights derived from said Patent Applications;
   d. all continuations, divisionals or other applications that claim priority from any Patent Application; and
   e. all patents issuing from any Patent Application or from any continuation, divisional or other applications that claim priority from any Patent Application, and all extensions, reexaminations and reissues of such patents in any country outside of the United States;

and by virtue of said ownership, it has a right to file and prosecute applications for patents in any country outside the United States for any invention disclosed in said Patent Applications, to have patents based thereon issued or granted in its name or in the name of the inventors, or both; to enforce said patents, to sue for and recover profits and damages for any and all infringements thereof, and to receive from the inventors assistance in obtaining and enforcing any patent rights; and

2. **THAT INVISTA TECHNOLOGIES S. Á R. L.** is an owner of all rights outside the United States in:

   a. all common law trademark, service mark, trade dress and trade name rights in and to the marks owned by Invista or any affiliate of Invista and listed on Schedule 2 hereto, and the goodwill associated therewith (the "Marks"); and

   b. all applications or intent to use statements filed for any Mark and any registration issuing therefrom, including any extension, modification or renewal of any such registration or application; and

3. **THAT** for valuable consideration, including one hundred seventy thousand United States Dollars ($US 170,000), the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged, **INVISTA TECHNOLOGIES S. Á R. L.** hereby sells, assigns and transfers unto **INVISTA S. À R. L.**, all of the rights, title and interest set forth above in paragraphs A.1. and A.2.

B. **INVISTA NORTH AMERICA S. Á R. L.**, does hereby declare:

1. **THAT INVISTA NORTH AMERICA S. Á R. L.** is an owner of all rights within the United States in:

   a. the pre-notices of invention, notices of invention and patent applications listed on Schedule 1 hereto and all provisional or non-provisional applications filed

on any invention disclosed in such notices of invention and patent applications (the "Patent Applications");

b. all inventions disclosed in said Patent Applications;

c. all priority rights derived from said Patent Applications;

d. all continuations, divisionals or other applications that claim priority from any Patent Application; and

e. all patents issuing from any Patent Application or from any continuation, divisional or other applications that claim priority from any Patent Application, and all extensions, reexaminations and reissues of such patents in the United States;

and by virtue of said ownership, it has a right to file and prosecute applications for patents in the United States for any invention disclosed in said Patent Applications, to have patents based thereon issued or granted in its name or in the name of the inventors, or both; to enforce said patents, to sue for and recover profits and damages for any and all infringements thereof, and to receive from the inventors assistance in obtaining and enforcing any patent rights; and

2. **THAT INVISTA NORTH AMERICA S. Á R. L.** is an owner of all rights within the United States in:

a. all common law trademark, service mark, trade dress and trade name rights in and to the marks owned by Invista or any affiliate of Invista and listed on Schedule 2 hereto, and the goodwill associated therewith (the "Marks"); and

b. all applications or intent to use statements filed for any Mark and any registration issuing therefrom, including any extension, modification or renewal of any such registration or application; and

3. **THAT** for valuable consideration, including eight hundred thirty thousand United States Dollars ($US 830,000), the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby

acknowledged, **INVISTA NORTH AMERICA S. Á R. L.** hereby sells, assigns and transfers unto **INVISTA S. À R. L.**, all of the rights, title and interest set forth above in paragraphs B.1. and B.2.

C. **INVISTA TECHNOLOGIES S. Á R. L.** and **INVISTA NORTH AMERICA S. Á R. L.** hereby agree, whenever requested, to communicate to **INVISTA S. À R. L.**, it successors, assigns and legal representatives any facts known to it respecting any invention disclosed in said patent applications and in connection therewith to provide applications, papers or instruments necessary or required by **INVISTA S. À R. L.**, its successors, assigns and legal representatives to carry into effect any of the provisions possible to aid, its successors, assigns and legal representatives to obtain and enforce protection for any aforesaid invention in any and all countries.

[Remainder intentionally left blank]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, INVISTA TECHNOLOGIES S. Á R. L. has caused this Assignment to be executed by its duly authorized representative on the 16th day of February 2005, to be effective February 14, 2005.

INVISTA TECHNOLOGIES S. Á R. L.

By: Craig Munson

Name: CRAIG MUNSON

Title: Manager

STATE OF Kansas)
) SS
COUNTY OF Sedgwick)

On this 16th day of February, 2005, before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Craig Munson, to me known and known to me to be the person of that name who signed the foregoing instrument, and s/he acknowledged the same to be her/his free act and deed.

KARRI TIMMONS
Notary Public - State of Kansas
My Appt. Expires 10/19/08

Notary Public Karri Timmons

(SEAL)
My Commission Expires:
10/19/08

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, INVISTA NORTH AMERICA S. Á R. L. has caused this Assignment to be executed by its duly authorized representative on the 16th day of February 2005, to be effective February 14, 2005.

INVISTA NORTH AMERICA S. Á R. L.

By: Craig Munson

Name: CRAIG MUNSON

Title: Manager

STATE OF Kansas)
) SS
COUNTY OF Sedgwick)

On this 16th day of February, 2005, before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Craig Munson, to me known and known to me to be the person of that name who signed the foregoing instrument, and s/he acknowledged the same to be her/his free act and deed.

KARRI TIMMONS
Notary Public - State of Kansas
My Appt. Expires 10/19/08

Notary Public Karri Timmons

(SEAL)
My Commission Expires:
10/19/08

This Assignment is accepted as of this 16th day of February 2005, to be effective as of February 14, 2005.

INVISTA S. À R. L.

By: _____

Name: STEVE KROMER

Title: Sr VP Textile Restructuring
Licensing & Technology

STATE OF Kansas)
) SS
COUNTY OF Sedgwick)

On this 16th day of February, 2005, before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Stephen Kromer, to me known and known to me to be the person of that name who signed the foregoing instrument, and s/he acknowledged the same to be her/his free act and deed.

KARRI TIMMONS
Notary Public - State of Kansas
My Appt. Expires 10/19/08

Notary Public Karri Timmons

(SEAL)
My Commission Expires:
10/19/08

DTMDOCS 1079533v2

SCHEDULE 1

Inventions Not Yet Disclosed in a Notice of Invention ("Pre-Notices of Invention")

Title	Inventors	Description
ETG1 Films	Karayianni, Coulston, Micka	Yarns containing slit film elements that are multilayer structures and that impart various functionalities to the yarns, fabrics, or devices made therefrom: a) Conductive film, dielectric film, insulating film, piezoelectric, ferroelectric, magnetic, etc. b) a patterned film, where the pattern is formed using conductive, semiconductive, magnetic, optically active, etc. materials, e.g. to create "printed" electronic circuits (could be lithographic) 1. E.g. a bus created by parallel conductive pathways c) multilayer structures (including patterned multilayered structures) for: a) Capacitance b) Thermoelectric effects c) gated electronic structures d) diodes e) photoactive (light emitting, PV) f) Sensing, e.g. Film containing "receptors" g) shape memory h) electrical transformers Claim related to the structure of the yarn itself, and how the companion fibers are combined with the slit films. Both rigid and elastic yarns included.
ETG1 with electric/optical/ magnetic elastic (or rigid) core	Karayianni	Functional multicomponent or multiconstituent yarn structures with electrical/optical or magnetic properties via ETG1 process technology. Yarns containing an elastic member with electro/optical/magnetic properties where the functional covering filaments (including slit films) have electro/optical/magnetic properties. The functional properties of the elastic member may (I) be constant over the useful elongation range (e.g. a spandex fiber with high load of conductive particles, higher than the percolation threshold) or (ii) vary over the useful elongation range (e.g. a spandex fiber based on ETG2 technology). The elastic member can also have a limited elasticity to the extent that is rigid.

Title	Inventors	Description
		Yarn structures developed under this technology will impart various functionalities to the yarns, fabrics, or devices made therefrom for: a) Magnetic, piezoelectric, ferroelectric, etc. Capacitance b) Thermoelectric effects c) Gated electronic structures d) Semiconductor devices (diodes, transistors) e) Photoactive (light emmitting, PV) f) Sensing g) Electroresponsive h) Electrical transformers i) Transducers Claims related to the construction of the yarn itself, and how the companion fibers are combined.
Textile Electrodes Based on Non-Conductive Signal	Karayianni, Micka	The state-of-the-art in textile electrode developments disclose the textile electrode to comprise of a conductive region that is integrated within a normal garment. An idea to go over the existing patents is to claim a textile electrode that comprises an inductive (or capacitive or magnetic) region integrated within a normal garment. The signal pick up from this electrode to heart rate translation would then be based not on a resistance monitoring but on an inductance or complex impedance monitoring. This could also be directed to solving the current issue with textile electrodes in general, which is sorting due to sweating. The sorting is due to accumulation of salts from sweat in between the textile electrodes that generate a conductive signal. By picking up an inductance signal for example we could go around this issue. In general magnetoresistance (MR) effects like the "extraordinary magnetoresistance (EMR) effect" used in computer disc drives seems plausible here. Maybe two routes exist. The first is to use the MR or EMR

Title	Inventors	Description
		effects directly to sense small field changes, i.e. MR material is built into the garment with connection to external electronics. The other is to establish a small steady magnetic field in the garment and near the heart. The subtle motion of the chest wall changes the magnetic field and these changes are sensed in MR material.
RIP Band via ETG2 Technology	Karayianni	Wearable Medical Devices including biophysical monitoring are an important growing area of textile electronics. There are several important advances that have been made in this area, several of which have led to commercial products (such as VIVOMETRICS Life Shirt, POLAR chest strap). One of the key technologies that are the basis of most current developments is Inductive Plethysmography in that inductance change during motion allows for recording of physiological functions. Elastic fabrics having conductive wiring affixed to the fabric for use in garments intended for monitoring of physiological functions in the body are disclosed in United States Patent 6,341,504 (Istook). This patent discloses an elongated band of elastic material stretchable in the longitudinal direction and having at least one conductive wire incorporated into or onto the elastic fabric band. The conductive wiring in the elastic fabric band is formed in a prescribed curved configuration, e. g., a sinusoidal configuration. The elastic conductive band of this patent is able to stretch and alter the curvature of the conduction wire. As a result the electrical inductance of the wire is changed. This property change is used to determine changes in physiological functions of the wearer of a garment including such a conductive elastic band. While elastic conductive fabrics with stretch and recovery properties dominated by the spandex component of the composite fabric band are disclosed, these conductive fabric bands are intended to be discrete elements of a fabric construction or garment used for prescribed physiological function monitoring. Although such elastic conductive bands may have advanced the art in physiological function monitoring

Title	Inventors	Description
		they have not shown to be satisfactory for use in a way other than as discrete elements of a garment or fabric construction. ETG2 technology discloses a variable resistance conductive elastomer based on proprietary dispersion of conductive nanoparticles into spandex polymer matrix. We have found that under defined conditions of variables of ETG2 technology, the ETG2 polymer demonstrates also a variable inductance behavior as a function of stretch. Typical ETG2 films were observed to display a significant inductance value in the relaxed state in the order of 0.1 to 10 H. Upon stretch of the material by 100% elongation a continuous and significant change in inductance was observed which reached up to 3 orders of magnitude change. Here we therefore propose the construction of a novel RIP band based on ETG2 technology and the observed variable inductance behavior. Three methods of forming the RIP band are disclosed: (I) Forming a dispersion of ETG2; Coating the desired portion of the garment with the dispersion coating of ETG2 formulation after the garment is formed and let it dry; (ii) Forming a film of ETG2; Laminate (e.g. via Transfer coating) the desired part of the fabric/garment with the ETG2 film; (iii) Forming a fiber based on ETG2 dispersion; Make a knitted or woven textile by incorporating ETG2 fibers during the knitting or weaving process based on technologies known for Lycra® elastic fibers in the whole garment or only a desired portion of the garment. We believe that this technology could serve as an alternative to the current state-of-the-art RIP bands (e.g. as alternative technology to LifeShirt by Vivometrics) to provide highly elastic fabrics compatible with current textile processes that are able to detect inductance variance with high accuracy and signal-to-noise ratio. Also they could be used as sensors, switches, or applications relying on variable inductance behavior.
RIP Band via ETG1 Technology	Karayianni	Background similar to the disclosed in section (5) above. ETG1 technology via appropriate processing

Title	Inventors	Description
		technology and parameter control can be led into the development of yarns where the conductive wires are wrapped around an elastic member in such a way that are formed in a prescribed curved configuration, e. g., a sinusoidal configuration. By stretching this yarn the curvature of the conductive wire is changing, and as a result the electrical inductance of the wire is changed. The measured inductance levels of developed ETG1 yarns are in the level of several H which represent similar levels to published textile biomonitoring developments based on the principle of inductive plethysmography. This technology can be an optimum alternative to the current LifeShirt technology. By knitting or weaving ETG1 yarn directly into the fabric provides for a more efficient, comfortable and integrated garment compared to current state-of-the-art.
HR Monitoring improved garment/electrode design	Hassonjee	Significant improvements to the biomonitoring wearable system based on fabric electrodes that provides a more comfortable product that has more consistent signal pick-up & transmission over time. List of Improvements made since March-April 2004 by Textronics team: 1) Sizing and placement of electrodes (to improve signal pick-up) 2) Design and construction of electrode interconnect between layers (to improve signal transmission from electrode to snap) 3) Fabric design & construction of the electrode region (to improve signal pick-up) 4) Design of hydrophilic regions in and around the electrodes (to improve moisture retention for signal pick-up) 5) Design of hydrophobic regions between electrodes (to insulate and avoid shorting) 6) Improved snaps and reinforcements (to avoid fabric

Title	Inventors	Description
		tear and improve signal transmission) 7) Design of transmitter holding place and placement of transmitter (to avoid shorting, physical movement, improve signal pick-up) 8) Selective coating of conductive rubber or Lycra® solution on and/or around the fabric electrode (to promote sweating & enhanced contact with skin)
Fabric Designs for Shielding and Antenna Applications	Karayianni, Burr, Micka	Antennas are a key common component of any electronic development that requires signal transmission. Current antennas are "hard" and any textile development that will require connection to antenna will thus be impossible without the development of flexible antennas. There are many research efforts focusing in this area, from both electronic and textile companies, particularly due to the large area advantage offered by textiles, however the target of creating a high efficiency antenna based on a textile structure is not a trivial problem and even the fundamental variables are still not well understood. Textronics™ has an agreement and provided certain funds to Purdue University for the course of a PhD thesis having as objective the development of a high efficiency electrotextile antenna and body network for high frequencies. We have taken a novel approach compared to the state-of-the art where we designed fabrics with controlled parameters that will lead us to optimization of fabric designs for shielding and antenna applications. The design include parameters, such as conductive fibers, non-conductive fibers, textile structure as well as combination of electroconductive/ dielectric textiles for higher efficiency antennas. The recent results from this study indicate that we may have novel findings as follows: - textile structures that have different faces where one face has higher metallic concentration (e.g. satin vs. plain weave) may lead to an antenna with an efficiency as high as 90%, equivalent to that of a standard antenna based on pure copper plate.

Title	Inventors	Description
		- Spacing between conductive fibers. - Min diameter (about 40um) and metal coating. In this regards the tested X-Static fibers showed a much lower efficiency compared to metal wires and ETG1 yarns, although they may be equivalent in DC and lower frequencies, providing us with a lead in the conductive fiber design in this area. - Selection criteria of non-conductive with respect to dielectric loss indicate preference for polyester, fiberglass vs. cotton or nylon. - Stretch electroconductive textiles: We have found 2 unique approaches to novel materials: (I) textiles that have weft fibers conductive and warp fibers elastic non-conductive are unique in that the spacing between the conductive fibers can change the frequency response of the electrotextiles; also, after stretch the fabric is contracted which reveals a method of increasing the spacing and thus the tightness of the conductive fibers and thus the efficiency of the electrotextiles; (ii) textiles that have elastic conductive fibers have not been disclosed in the state-of-the-art, practically because of the inexistence of such materials; our ETG1 technology will allow for stretch in the direction of the conductive fibers, bistretch fabrics adding to the performance of these applications beyond comfort. - An antenna based on electrotextile can absorb at multimode frequencies allowing for use in frequencies beyond those of their design. - Electrotextile for use in Terahertz waves applications – between microwave and infrared light - (medical, security imaging) based on recent finding that the best material to carry such waves is stainless steel fibers.

Title	Inventors	Description
ETG3 open windows and fold over closures	Burr	NOI LP5711 - ETG3 laminate extension includes several contemplated variations on the LP5710 conductive laminate provisions already filed. It has been demonstrated that a useful way to easily locate and gain access to conductive/functional fibers running through out the laminate is to create access windows spaces periodically in the laminate top or bottom sheet. Various square opening as well as drilled circular openings were scored into the laminate unwind roll so that the windows fell over the conductive wires. It was demonstrated that the more stiff wires literally popped out of the structure when the laminate relaxed exit the nip rolls. Less stiff conductors like E-static did not pop/loop out of the laminate but were none the less easily accessed in a much more consistent manner that trying to find them at the end of the cut laminate ribbon by peeling apart the top and bottom sheet or dissolving the non-woven. In another improvement it was noted that more bare or insulated wires do not actually glue or adhere to the produced laminate structure, but "float" in channels created between the intimately bonded/glued areas of laminate-to-laminate. The consequence being that when a length of laminate is being used in an applications, very low forces are required to pull out the wires. Low removal force is desired when trying to eliminate a wire or pull another materials through but generally the weak bond holding the wires in the structure is a liability and a potential failure point. It has been demonstrated that a simple technique of folding the end of the laminate on itself one or two times and then secured either via hot melt glue, snaps, rivets, stitching etc significantly increases the force required to destroy the structure. In fact the failure point shifts from the wire pulling from the laminate to the actual laminate materials tearing as the failure mechanism.

Title	Inventors	Description
ETG-HT: Humidity-Temperature Sensors		This invention relates to the use of a property of some polymers whereby their electrical properties are sensitive to temperature and humidity. The system comprises an electrical circuit incorporating a length of the polymer in question. When put under tension to give differing amounts of stretch the conductivity of the polymer changes monotonically with the humidity and temperature of the immediate environment of the polymer. Thus can the polymer be used to measure that environmental condition and in a suitable electrical or electronic circuit the polymer sensor can form part of an electrically driven control system.
Textile "Muscle" based on ETG1/Shape Memory Technology	Karayianni	This relates to an Electro-active yarn that changes length based on electrical stimulation. There are currently fine fibers based on shape memory alloys or polymers with diameters as small as 20□m. These fibers demonstrate an interesting change of their dimension (length) upon applying an electrical signal. However they have very low elongation to break and can also be fragile which makes their application in textile processing very difficult. We have been able to develop ETG1 yarns based on such fibers. We have discovered that depending on the geometrical arrangement of the shape memory fiber vis a vis the elastic member the change of the composite yarn dimensions occur in a different rate and direction compared to a straight shape memory fiber. These parameters are considered critical in electroactuating materials and this disclosure creates a novel actuation response system.

Title	Inventors	Description
Position Sensor (based on ETG2)	Karayianni	The concept is that suitably conjugated elastic material (such as ETG2) can be formed to make a variable electro-resistive sensor that will change conductivity with stretch (or recovery). Using this property to monitor the change in conductivity across the two dimensions of a fabric or film it is possible to determine the position and magnitude of a force impinging upon that structure. It is known and reported that ETG2 material displays a large response in conductivity (or electrical impedance) over a relative wide range of material elongation. From this it follows that small position changes may be readily monitored. By appropriate and possibly non-linear fabric design it is also possible to control the sensitive position in the physical range of interest. Furthermore by monitoring the fabric or film's extension as a function of time the application is suitable for dynamic position sensing. The ETG2 material may be applied as a film or coating on the surface of the fabric or can be woven directly into a textile structure together with the commonly used fibers, e.g. nylon or polyester.
Stretch and deformation sensing (based on ETG1plus)	Karayianni	This application is based on ETG1 plus technology incorporating fiber optics, which could be used in this application as "stress sensors" (principle: Fiber Optic bending due to applied pressure changes signal attenuation). Another proposal can be using the ETG2 material technology; one can monitor the deformation of an item - if this information is linked to a computer a means of remote deformation modeling could be obtained.

Notices of Invention

Serial No.	Filing Date	Docket No.	Title of Invention
Unassigned		LP5711	CONDUCTIVE ELASTIC TEXTILE STRUCTURES

Pending Patent Applications

Serial No.	Filing Date	Docket No.	Title of Invention
US 60/562,622	04/15/04	LP4980	ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE ELASTOMERS, METHODS FOR MAKING THE SAME AND ARTICLES INCORPORATING THE SAME
US 60/465,571 US 10/825,498 PCT/US04/11738	04/25/03 04/15/04 04/16/04	RD8400 RD8400 RD8400	ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE ELASTIC COMPOSITE YARN, METHODS FOR MAKING THE SAME, AND ARTICLES INCORPORATING THE SAME
US 60/581,048	06/18/04	LP5710	CONDUCTIVE ELASTIC TEXTILE STRUCTURES
US 60/502,760 US 10/937,120 PCT/US04/29388	09/12/03 09/09/04 09/10/04	LP5345 LP5345 LP5345	EXTENDED OPTICAL RANGE SYSTEM FOR MONITORING MOTION OF A MEMBER
US 60/502,760 US 10/937,119 PCT/US04/29792 US 60/526,429	09/12/03 09/09/04 09/10/04 12/02/03	LP5346 LP5346 LP5346 LP5621	EXTENDED OPTICAL RANGE REFLECTIVE SYSTEM FOR MONITORING MOTION OF A MEMBER EXTENDED OPTICAL RANGE REFLECTIVE SYSTEM FOR MONITORING MOTION OF A MEMBER
US 60/502,751 US 10/937,121 PCT/US04/029791 US 60/526,187	09/12/03 09/09/04 09/10/04 12/02/03	LP5347 LP5347 LP5347 LP5622	BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING SYSTEM AND METHOD HAVING AN EXTENDED OPTICAL RANGE BLOOD PRESSURE MONITORING SYSTEM AND METHOD HAVING AN EXTENDED OPTICAL RANGE
US 60/627,169	11/15/04	RD8585	FUNCTIONAL ELASTIC COMPOSITE YARN, METHODS FOR MAKING THE SAME, AND ARTICLES INCORPORATING THE SAME
US 60/627,168	11/15/04	RD8580	ELASTIC COMPOSITE YARN, METHODS FOR MAKING THE SAME, AND ARTICLES INCORPORATING THE SAME

Patents

*** None ***

[end of Schedule 1]

SCHEDULE 2

Serial No.	Filing Date	International Classification	Mark
CTM 4038121	9/21/04	02,10,17, 22, 24, 25, 27	TEXTRONICS
U.S. 78/467313	08/13/04	21	TEXTRONICS
U.S. 78/532237	12/28/04	02,10,17, 24, 25	TEXTRONICS

[end of Schedule 2]

Patents

*** None ***

[end of Schedule 1]

SCHEDULE 2

Serial No.	Filing Date	International Classification	Mark
CTM 4038121	9/21/04	02,10,17, 22, 24, 25, 27	TEXTRONICS
U.S. 78/467313	08/13/04	21	TEXTRONICS
U.S. 78/532237	12/28/04	02,10,17, 24, 25	TEXTRONICS

[end of Schedule 2]