

## PATENT ASSIGNMENT COVER SHEET

Electronic Version v1.1  
Stylesheet Version v1.2

EPAS ID: PAT6065782

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| <b>SUBMISSION TYPE:</b>   | NEW ASSIGNMENT                                       |
| <b>NATURE OF CONVEYANCE:</b>  | CHANGE OF NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE ASSIGNEE           |
| <b>CONVEYING PARTY DATA</b>   |  |
| <b>Name</b>   | <b>Execution Date</b>                                |
| MOXA TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.   | 04/16/2008   |
| <b>RECEIVING PARTY DATA</b>   |  |
| <b>Name:</b>  | Moxa Inc.  |
| <b>Street Address:</b>  | Fl. 4, No.135, Lane 235, Baoqiao Road, Xindian Dist. |
| <b>City:</b>  | New Taipei City                                      |
| <b>State/Country:</b>   | TAIWAN   |
| <b>PROPERTY NUMBERS Total: 1</b>  |  |
| <b>Property Type</b>  | <b>Number</b>  |
| <b>Application Number:</b>  | 11689513   |
| <b>CORRESPONDENCE DATA</b>  |  |
| <b>Fax Number:</b>  | (703)997-4517  |
| <i>Correspondence will be sent to the e-mail address first; if that is unsuccessful, it will be sent using a fax number, if provided; if that is unsuccessful, it will be sent via US Mail.</i> |  |
| <b>Phone:</b>   | 3027291562   |
| <b>Email:</b>   | Patent.admin.uspto.cr@naipo.com                      |
| <b>Correspondent Name:</b>  | WINSTON HSU  |
| <b>Address Line 1:</b>  | 5F., NO.389, FUHE RD., YONGHE DIST.,                 |
| <b>Address Line 4:</b>  | NEW TAIPEI CITY, TAIWAN                              |
| <b>ATTORNEY DOCKET NUMBER:</b>  | MXAR0016USA  |
| <b>NAME OF SUBMITTER:</b>   | KATE YEH   |
| <b>SIGNATURE:</b>   | /KATE YEH/   |
| <b>DATE SIGNED:</b>   | 04/16/2020   |
| <b>Total Attachments: 19</b>  |  |
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

First Inventor : Bo-Er Wei  
App. No. : 11/689,513  
5 Filing Date : 03/22/2007  
Docket No. : MXAR0016USA

Title: METHOD FOR CALCULATING MASTER/SLAVE RESPONSE  
TIME-OUT UNDER CONTINUOUS PACKET FORMAT  
10 COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL

To: Mail Stop Assignment Recordation Services,  
Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
P.O. Box 1450  
15 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Subject: Response to the Notice of Non-Recordation dated April 10, 2020

Dear Sir,  
20

Regarding the request for change of address, please be advised that there is no substantial change in Assignee's address, and the old and new addresses are the same location in Taiwan, R.O.C.

**Assignee changed and registered their new name in 2008, but the address**  
25 **remained the same.** The discrepancy between the old and new addresses was due to the reorganization of special municipality by the Government of Taiwan, R.O.C., which upgraded "Taipei Hsien (a.k.a. Taipei County)" to "New Taipei City" in 2010 (please refer to page 12 of the Attachment, "History-New Taipei City Government" from official website). The Bureau of Foreign Trade Ministry of Economic Affairs,  
30 Taiwan, R.O.C. therefore updated the information of Assignee's address on the

company registration website accordingly (please refer to the last page of the Original Submission).

5 In summary, the new address of Assignee is an updated information on official website, not a substantial change. Please accept the request and record the new name and address of assignee. Thank you for your assistance.

| Comparison of Old and New Addresses                 |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Old Address   | New Address  | Reason for Discrepancy  |
| 4F, No. 135, Lane 235, Pao-Chiao <sup>[1]</sup> RD. | Fl. 4, No.135, Lane 235, Baoqiao <sup>[1]</sup> Road | <sup>[1]</sup> Transliteration Difference   |
| Shing Tien <sup>[2]</sup> City <sup>[3]</sup>       | Xindian <sup>[2]</sup> Dist. <sup>[3]</sup>          | <sup>[2]</sup> Transliteration Difference<br><sup>[3]</sup> Reorganization of Town-ship level |
| Taipei Hsien <sup>[4]</sup>                         | New Taipei City <sup>[4]</sup>                       | <sup>[4]</sup> Reorganization of special municipality   |

10 Sincerely yours,

/Winston Hsu/

04/16/2020

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Winston Hsu, Patent Agent No. 41,526

5F., No.389, Fuhe Rd., Yonghe Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan

15 Voice Mail: 302-729-1562

Facsimile: 806-498-6673

e-mail : winstonhsu@naipo.com

Note: Please leave a message in my voice mail if you need to talk to me. (The time in  
20 D.C. is 12 hours behind the Taiwan time, i.e. 9 AM in D.C. = 9 PM in Taiwan)

## Attachment

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(index.jsp)

::: Home (index.jsp) > Governance (home.jsp?id=36678cac09f774f3) > History and City Symbols (home.jsp?id=9a82909484ee3b60) > History and City Symbols (home.jsp?id=9a82909484ee3b60)

## History

S M L (print.jsp)

(https://www.facebook.com/sharer.php?u=https://foreigner.ntpc.gov.tw/home.jsp?id=9a82909484ee3b60)

(https://line.naver.jp/R/msg/text/?https%3A%2F%2Fforeigner.ntpc.gov.tw%2Fhome.jsp%3Fid%3D9a82909484ee3b60&title=History)

(https://www.plurk.com/?qualifier=shares&status=https%3A%2F%2Fforeigner.ntpc.gov.tw%2Fhome.jsp%3Fid%3D9a82909484ee3b60 (History))

(https://twiththat.com/go?url=https%3A%2F%2Fforeigner.ntpc.gov.tw%2Fhome.jsp%3Fid%3D9a82909484ee3b60&title=History)

Originally, the Taipei region was administered as a part of Keelung (雞籠) or Tamsui (淡水). It was not until the first year of the Guangxu reign period (1875 A.D.) that the name "Taipei" came into being, when Shen Baozhen called for the establishment of a Taipeh Prefecture (台北府), with Taipeh meaning northern Taiwan. Taipei County (台北縣) was first established during the Japanese occupation, in an attempt to emulate the administrative system of the Qing Dynasty. It was later renamed Taipei Prefecture (台北廳) as the administrative zones in Taiwan underwent further restructuring. In 1920, the name was changed once more, this time to Taihoku Prefecture (台北州). After the end of the Japanese colonial period, Taihoku Prefecture was renamed Taipei County. The capital of Taihoku Prefecture became Taipei City, and was thereafter considered a separate administrative division. Taipei County's county seat was relocated to present-day Banqiao City.

The 15th Year of the Nan Ming Period  
(1661 A.D.)

After Koxinga defeated the Dutch in Taiwan, one prefecture and two counties were established on the island. The present-day New Taipei City area was under the jurisdiction of what was then known as Tian Xing County.

The 23rd Year of the Kangxi Reign Period  
(1684 A.D.)

Today's New Taipei City was placed under the jurisdiction of Zhuluo County, Taiwan Prefecture.

The 1st Year of the Yongzheng Reign Period  
(1723 A.D.)

The region north of the Dajia River was placed under the jurisdiction of Tamsui Subprefecture.

The 1st Year of the Guangxu Reign Period  
(1875 A.D.)

Shen Baozhen called for the establishment of Taipeh Prefecture.

The 4th Year of the Guangxu Reign Period  
(1878 A.D.)

Taipeh Prefecture came into existence, with today's Hsinchu, Tamsui, and Yilan Counties under its jurisdiction. The capital of Taipeh Prefecture was situated in the area between Mengjia and Dadaocheng. Tamsui Subprefecture was also established.

The 13th Year of the Guangxu Reign Period  
(1887 A.D.)

Taiwan Province was established, with three prefectures. Present-day New Taipei City was under the jurisdiction of Taipeh Prefecture.

June,

The 21st Year of the Guangxu Reign Period  
(The 28th Year of the Meiji Period)  
(1895 A.D.)

Taipei County was established under Japanese rule. Keelung Subprefecture, Yilan Subprefecture, and Hsinchu Subprefecture were included within Taipei County's administrative area. In August, Tamsui Subprefecture was re-established.

The 23rd Year of the Guangxu Reign Period  
(The 30th Year of the Meiji Period)  
(1897 A.D.)

Hsinchu County and Yilan Prefecture were separated from Taipei County. Subprefectures were abolished. Taipei County had 13 administrative offices, in Taipei, Shihlin, Xinzhuang, Huwei, Jingwei, Taoziyuan, Sanjiaoyong, Shulinkou, Chungli, Keelung, Jinbaoli, Dingshuangxi, and Shuifanjiao.

The 27th Year of the Guangxu Reign Period  
(The 34th Year of the Meiji Period)  
(1901 A.D.)

Counties were replaced by Prefectures and local administrative offices were abolished. Taipei County was divided into five prefectures: Taipei, Keelung, Shenkeng, Taoyuan, and Hsinchu.

The 1st Year of the Xuantong Reign Period  
(The 42nd Year of the Meiji Period)  
(1909 A.D.)

Local prefectures were restructured. The entirety of Keelung Prefecture and most of Shenkeng Prefecture were integrated into Taipei Prefecture. Thirteen subprefectures were established under Taipei Prefecture.

The 9th Year of the Republic  
(The 9th Year of the Taishō Period)  
(1920 A.D.)

The reform of the local administrative system saw the Japanese name for prefectures change from "Cho" to "Shu"; both terms are translated as prefecture. Present-day New Taipei City was attached to Taipei Prefecture.

October 25th,

The 34th Year of the Republic  
(The 20th Year of the Shōwa period)  
(1945 A.D.)

After the retrocession of Taiwan, Taipei City and Keelung City, originally under the jurisdiction of Taipei Prefecture, were upgraded to provincial municipalities. The rest of Taipei Prefecture was designated Taipei County; this included Yilan City and districts of Tamshui, Wenshan, Xinzhuang, Luodong, Keelung, Yilan, Chising, Suao, and Haishan.

December,

The 34th Year of the Republic  
(1945 A.D.)

The regulations governing the structure of county governments were announced. Each county government was to be headed by a magistrate aided by a Secretariat's Office, General Affairs Division, Civil Affairs Department, Finance Division, Education Division, Construction Department, and Police Department to facilitate county administration.

November,

The 37th Year of the Republic  
(1948 A.D.)

The provincial government amended the regulations governing the structure of county governments. In addition to the magistrate, a secretary general was assigned. Under these were the Secretariat's Office, Civil Affairs Department, Finance Division, Education Division, Construction Department, Land Administration Division, Military Service Division, Cooperation Office, Police Department, Accounting Office, and Personnel Office.

September,

The 38th Year of the Republic  
(1949 A.D.)

Shihlin Town and Peitou Town were removed from Tamsui District and placed under the jurisdiction of the Tsaoshan Administrative Bureau, which was later renamed the Yangmingshan Administrative

Bureau.

August,

The 39th Year of the Republic

(1950 A.D.)

Taiwan's administrative areas were restructured. Luodong and Yilan as well as eight townships and three other towns originally under Taipei County's jurisdiction were restructured as Yilan County.

County governments replaced district offices in directing and administering townships and towns.

January,

The 40th Year of the Republic

(1951 A.D.)

The Revenue Service Office was established to collect taxes for the national government

July,

The 57th Year of the Republic

(1968 A.D.)

Taipei County's Jingmei Town, Nangang Town, Muzha Township, Neihu Township and Tsaoshan Administrative Bureau's Shihlin Town and Peitou Town were integrated into Taipei City's administrative jurisdiction.

May,

The 71st Year of the Republic

(1982 A.D.)

To make better use of the human resources within each county and city government, the Taiwan Provincial Government amended the regulations and guidelines governing the structure of county and city governments once again. A total of 14 departments, divisions, and offices were established, including a Civil Affairs Department, Finance Department, Construction Department, Education Department, Public Works Department, Agriculture Department, Public Housing Department, Social Welfare Department, Military Service Division, Land Administration Division, Secretariat's Office, Planning Office, Personnel Office, and Accounting and Statistics Office.

The 84th Year of the Republic

(1995 A.D.)

More restructuring saw the establishment of a total of 17 departments and offices under each county government, including a Civil Affairs Department, Finance Department, Construction Department, Education Department, Public Works Department, Agriculture Department, Public Housing Department, Social Welfare Department, Labor Affairs Department, Military Service Department, Land Administration Department, Secretariat's Office, Press Office, Legal Affairs Office, Planning Office, Personnel Office, and Accounting and Statistics Office.

The 88th Year of the Republic

(1999 A.D.)



The self-government ordinances of the Taipei County Government were implemented in accordance with the Local Systems Act. With a population of more than 1.5 million people, Taipei County was entitled to two deputy magistrates. Other adjustments included upgrading the fire brigade under the Police Department into the new Fire Department and the County Cultural Center into the new Department of Cultural Affairs. The Public Housing Department and the urban planning section under the Public Works Department were integrated into the Public Housing and Urban and Rural Development Department to better cater to local needs. Meanwhile, the Transportation Department and Indigenous Affairs Department (later renamed the Indigenous Peoples Department) were also established. The operation of these newly-established level-one departments kicked off on October 12th, 1999. The Indigenous Affairs Department began delivery of services on July 1st, 2000.

October 1st,

The 96th Year of the Republic

(2007 A.D.)

After Taipei County was granted quasi-municipality status, senior management positions were replaced with administrative officers. Taipei County was given the power to make public announcements and issue documents as an independent organization. With greater decision-making power over personnel, the county government went through another organizational restructuring and established a Tourism and Travel Department and a Hakka Affairs Department. The Construction Department, Water Resources and Sewer Department, Public Housing and Urban and Rural Development Department, and Indigenous Affairs Department were subsequently renamed the Economic Development Department, Water Resources Department, Urban and Rural Development Department, and Indigenous Peoples Department, respectively.

December 25th,

The 99th Year of the Republic

(2010 A.D.)

New Taipei City was established. With its status as a municipality, the city government was entitled to one mayor, three deputy mayors, and one secretary general. The city government included 27 level-one organizations, including the Secretariat, Civil Affairs Department, Finance Department, Education Department, Economic Development Department, Public Works Department, Agriculture Department, Urban and Rural Development Department, Social Welfare Department, Land Administration Department, Labor Affairs Department, Transportation Department, Tourism and Travel Department, Legal Affairs Department, Police Department, Health Department, Environmental Protection Department, Fire Department, Cultural Affairs Department, Indigenous Peoples Department, Press Office, Personnel Department, Budget, Accounting, and Statistics Department, Civil Service Ethics Office, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, and Hakka Affairs Department

January 1st,

The 105th Year of the Republic

(2016 A.D.)

With the approval of the city council, the level-one Rapid Transit System Department was upgraded from its original level-two status to better facilitate future construction of the city's rapid transit system.

Originally, the Taipei region was administered as a part of Keelung (雞籠) or Tamsui (淡水). It was not until the first year of the Guangxu reign period (1875 A.D.) that the name "Taipei" came into being, when Shen Baozhen called for the establishment of a Taipeh Prefecture (台北府), with Taipeh meaning northern Taiwan. Taipei County (台北縣) was first established during the Japanese occupation, in an attempt to emulate the administrative system of the Qing Dynasty. It was later renamed Taipei Prefecture (台北廳) as the administrative zones in Taiwan underwent further restructuring. In 1920, the name was changed once more, this time to Taihoku Prefecture (台北州). After the end of the Japanese colonial period, Taihoku Prefecture was renamed Taipei County. The capital of Taihoku Prefecture became Taipei City, and was thereafter considered a separate administrative division. Taipei County's county seat was relocated to present-day Banqiao City.

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| The 15 <sup>th</sup> Year of the Nan Ming Period<br>(1661 A.D.)       | After Koxinga defeated the Dutch in Taiwan, one prefecture and two counties were established on the island. The present-day New Taipei City area was under the jurisdiction of what was then known as Tian Xing County.                              |
| The 23 <sup>rd</sup> Year of the Kangxi Reign Period<br>(1684 A.D.)   | Today's New Taipei City was placed under the jurisdiction of Zhuluo County, Taiwan Prefecture.   |
| The 1 <sup>st</sup> Year of the Yongzheng Reign Period<br>(1723 A.D.) | The region north of the Dajia River was placed under the jurisdiction of Tamsui Subprefecture.   |
| The 1 <sup>st</sup> Year of the Guangxu Reign Period<br>(1875 A.D.)   | Shen Baozhen called for the establishment of Taipeh Prefecture.  |
| The 4 <sup>th</sup> Year of the Guangxu Reign Period<br>(1878 A.D.)   | Taipeh Prefecture came into existence, with today's Hsinchu, Tamsui, and Yilan Counties under its jurisdiction. The capital of Taipeh Prefecture was situated in the area between Mengjia and Dadaocheng. Tamsui Subprefecture was also established. |
| The 13 <sup>th</sup> Year of the Guangxu Reign Period<br>(1887 A.D.)  | Taiwan Province was established, with three prefectures. Present-day New Taipei City was under the jurisdiction of Taipeh Prefecture.  |

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| <p>June,<br/>The 21<sup>st</sup> Year of the Guangxu Reign Period<br/>(The 28<sup>th</sup> Year of the Meiji Period)<br/>(1895 A.D.)</p>        | <p>Taipei County was established under Japanese rule. Keelung Subprefecture, Yilan Subprefecture, and Hsinchu Subprefecture were included within Taipei County's administrative area. In August, Tamsui Subprefecture was re-established.</p>  |
| <p>The 23<sup>rd</sup> Year of the Guangxu Reign Period<br/>(The 30<sup>th</sup> Year of the Meiji Period)<br/>(1897 A.D.)</p>                  | <p>Hsinchu County and Yilan Prefecture were separated from Taipei County. Subprefectures were abolished. Taipei County had 13 administrative offices, in Taipei, Shihlin, Xinzhuang, Huwei, Jingwei, Taoziyuan, Sanjiaoyong, Shulinkou, Chungli, Keelung, Jinbaoli, Dingshuangxi, and Shuifanjiao.</p>   |
| <p>The 27<sup>th</sup> Year of the Guangxu Reign Period<br/>(The 34<sup>th</sup> Year of the Meiji Period)<br/>(1901 A.D.)</p>                  | <p>Counties were replaced by Prefectures and local administrative offices were abolished. Taipei County was divided into five prefectures: Taipei, Keelung, Shenkeng, Taoyuan, and Hsinchu.</p>  |
| <p>The 1<sup>st</sup> Year of the Xuantong Reign Period<br/>(The 42<sup>nd</sup> Year of the Meiji Period)<br/>(1909 A.D.)</p>                  | <p>Local prefectures were restructured. The entirety of Keelung Prefecture and most of Shenkeng Prefecture were integrated into Taipei Prefecture. Thirteen subprefectures were established under Taipei Prefecture.</p>   |
| <p>The 9<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(The 9<sup>th</sup> Year of the Taishō Period)<br/>(1920 A.D.)</p>                               | <p>The reform of the local administrative system saw the Japanese name for prefectures change from "Cho" to "Shu"; both terms are translated as prefecture. Present-day New Taipei City was attached to Taipei Prefecture.</p>   |
| <p>October 25<sup>th</sup>,<br/>The 34<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(The 20<sup>th</sup> Year of the Shōwa period)<br/>(1945 A.D.)</p> | <p>After the retrocession of Taiwan, Taipei City and Keelung City, originally under the jurisdiction of Taipei Prefecture, were upgraded to provincial municipalities. The rest of Taipei Prefecture was designated Taipei County; this included Yilan City and districts of Tamshui, Wenshan, Xinzhuang, Luodong, Keelung, Yilan, Chising, Suao, and Haishan.</p> |

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| <p>December,<br/>The 34<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(1945 A.D.)</p>  | <p>The regulations governing the structure of county governments were announced. Each county government was to be headed by a magistrate aided by a Secretariat's Office, General Affairs Division, Civil Affairs Department, Finance Division, Education Division, Construction Department, and Police Department to facilitate county administration.</p>   |
| <p>November,<br/>The 37<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(1948 A.D.)</p>  | <p>The provincial government amended the regulations governing the structure of county governments. In addition to the magistrate, a secretary general was assigned. Under these were the Secretariat's Office, Civil Affairs Department, Finance Division, Education Division, Construction Department, Land Administration Division, Military Service Division, Cooperation Office, Police Department, Accounting Office, and Personnel Office.</p> |
| <p>September,<br/>The 38<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(1949 A.D.)</p> | <p>Shihlin Town and Peitou Town were removed from Tamsui District and placed under the jurisdiction of the Tsaoshan Administrative Bureau, which was later renamed the Yangmingshan Administrative Bureau.</p>  |
| <p>August,<br/>The 39<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(1950 A.D.)</p>    | <p>Taiwan's administrative areas were restructured. Luodong and Yilan as well as eight townships and three other towns originally under Taipei County's jurisdiction were restructured as Yilan County. County governments replaced district offices in directing and administering townships and towns.</p>  |
| <p>January,<br/>The 40<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(1951 A.D.)</p>   | <p>The Revenue Service Office was established to collect taxes for the national government</p>  |
| <p>July,<br/>The 57<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(1968 A.D.)</p>      | <p>Taipei County's Jingmei Town, Nangang Town, Muzha Township, Neihu Township and Tsaoshan Administrative Bureau's Shihlin Town and Peitou Town were integrated into Taipei City's administrative jurisdiction.</p>   |

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| <p>May,<br/>The 71<sup>st</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(1982 A.D.)</p> | <p>To make better use of the human resources within each county and city government, the Taiwan Provincial Government amended the regulations and guidelines governing the structure of county and city governments once again. A total of 14 departments, divisions, and offices were established, including a Civil Affairs Department, Finance Department, Construction Department, Education Department, Public Works Department, Agriculture Department, Public Housing Department, Social Welfare Department, Military Service Division, Land Administration Division, Secretariat's Office, Planning Office, Personnel Office, and Accounting and Statistics Office.</p> |
| <p>The 84<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(1995 A.D.)</p>          | <p>More restructuring saw the establishment of a total of 17 departments and offices under each county government, including a Civil Affairs Department, Finance Department, Construction Department, Education Department, Public Works Department, Agriculture Department, Public Housing Department, Social Welfare Department, Labor Affairs Department, Military Service Department, Land Administration Department, Secretariat's Office, Press Office, Legal Affairs Office, Planning Office, Personnel Office, and Accounting and Statistics Office.</p>  |

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|---|---|
| <p>The 88<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(1999 A.D.)</p> | <p>The self-government ordinances of the Taipei County Government were implemented in accordance with the Local Systems Act. With a population of more than 1.5 million people, Taipei County was entitled to two deputy magistrates. Other adjustments included upgrading the fire brigade under the Police Department into the new Fire Department and the County Cultural Center into the new Department of Cultural Affairs. The Public Housing Department and the urban planning section under the Public Works Department were integrated into the Public Housing and Urban and Rural Development Department to better cater to local needs. Meanwhile, the Transportation Department and Indigenous Affairs Department (later renamed the Indigenous Peoples Department) were also established. The operation of these newly-established level-one departments kicked off on October 12<sup>th</sup>, 1999. The Indigenous Affairs Department began delivery of services on July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2000.</p> |
|---|---|

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>October 1<sup>st</sup>,<br/>The 96<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(2007 A.D.)</p> | <p>After Taipei County was granted quasi-municipality status, senior management positions were replaced with administrative officers. Taipei County was given the power to make public announcements and issue documents as an independent organization. With greater decision-making power over personnel, the county government went through another organizational restructuring and established a Tourism and Travel Department and a Hakka Affairs Department. The Construction Department, Water Resources and Sewer Department, Public Housing and Urban and Rural Development Department, and Indigenous Affairs Department were subsequently renamed the Economic Development Department, Water Resources Department, Urban and Rural Development Department, and Indigenous Peoples Department, respectively.</p> |
|---|---|

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|---|--|
| <p>December 25<sup>th</sup>,<br/>The 99<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(2010 A.D.)</p> | <p>New Taipei City was established. With its status as a municipality, the city government was entitled to one mayor, three deputy mayors, and one secretary general. The city government included 27 level-one organizations, including the Secretariat, Civil Affairs Department, Finance Department, Education Department, Economic Development Department, Public Works Department, Agriculture Department, Urban and Rural Development Department, Social Welfare Department, Land Administration Department, Labor Affairs Department, Transportation Department, Tourism and Travel Department, Legal Affairs Department, Police Department, Health Department, Environmental Protection Department, Fire Department, Cultural Affairs Department, Indigenous Peoples Department, Press Office, Personnel Department, Budget, Accounting, and Statistics Department, Civil Service Ethics Office, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, and Hakka Affairs Department</p> |
| <p>January 1<sup>st</sup>,<br/>The 105<sup>th</sup> Year of the Republic<br/>(2016 A.D.)</p>  | <p>With the approval of the city council, the level-one Rapid Transit System Department was upgraded from its original level-two status to better facilitate future construction of the city's rapid transit system.</p>   |

[PRIVACY POLICY \(HOME.JSP?ID=3BD1E5A549243B43\)](#) | 
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Tel : 886-2-2960-3456

No. 161, Sec. 1, Zhongshan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei City 22001, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Best viewed with IE 10 or higher at 1024 x 768 resolution





(<https://www.handicap-free.nat.gov.tw/Applications/Detail?>

category=20190812133452)



(<https://www.taiwan.gov.tw/>)

Original Submission

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

5 First Inventor : Bo-Er Wei  
App. No. : 11/689,513  
Filing Date : 2007/3/22  
Docket No. : MXAR0016USA

10

Title: METHOD FOR CALCULATING MASTER/SLAVE RESPONSE  
TIME-OUT UNDER CONTINUOUS PACKET FORMAT  
COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL

15 To: Mail Stop Assignment Recordation Services,  
Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

20 Subject: Request to Record the New Name and Address of the Assignee

Dear Sir:

25 The name of the assignee had been changed to "Moxa Inc.", and the address had  
been changed to "Fl. 4, No.135, Lane 235, Baoqiao Road, Xindian Dist., New Taipei  
City 231, Taiwan, R.O.C." The information from the Bureau of Foreign Trade  
Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. can support this fact. Please record the  
mentioned new name and address of the assignee.

30 Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

/Winston Hsu/

03/29/2020

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Winston Hsu, Patent Agent No. 41,526

5 5F., No.389, Fuhe Rd., Yonghe Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan

Voice Mail: 302-729-1562

Facsimile: 806-498-6673

e-mail : winstonhsu@naipo.com

10 Note: Please leave a message in my voice mail if you need to talk to me. (The time in D.C. is 12 hours behind the Taiwan time, i.e. 9 AM in D.C. = 9 PM in Taiwan.)

經濟部國際貿易局

BUREAU OF FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY OF  
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
NO.1,HU-KOU STREET,TAIPEI,  
TAIWAN,REPUBLIC OF CHINA

TEL:(02)23510271  
FAX:(02)23217241

REFERENCE NO. 558

Apr 16, 2008

To Whom it May Concern :

This is to certify that the following company data are registered with this Bureau.

Name of Firm(in Chinese): 四零四科技股份有限公司  
(in English): MOXA INC.

Original Name of Firm :

MOXA TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.  
From June 15, 1993

Changes in the Name of Firm :

MOXA INC.  
From Dec 10, 2007

Location of Business: 4FL., NO. 135, LANE 235, PAO-CHIAO RD.,  
SHING-TIEN CITY, TAIPEI HSIEN, TAIWAN,  
R.O.C.

Business Account Number: 22717605

Sincerely,

Section Chief

M.J.Hwang

M.J.Hwang

Section Chief

Export/Import Administration Division



PATENT

REEL: 052430 FRAME: 0629

貿易局首頁 BOFT Home / 首頁 Home / 查詢廠商基本資料(含貫續級距) Search for Exporter/Importer Basic Registration Data

| 廠商基本資料 <span style="float: right;">×</span>   |  |
|---|--|
| Exporter/Importer Basic Registration Data   |  |
| 統一編號 Business Account No.   | 22717605   |
| 核發日期 Date of Last Change  | 097/09/16  |
| 原始登記日期 Original Registration Date   | 078/01/19  |
| 廠商中文名稱 Company Name in Chinese  | 四零四科技股份有限公司  |
| 廠商英文名稱 Company Name in English  | MOXA INC.  |
| 中文營業地址 Business Address in Chinese  | 新北市新店區寶橋路 2 3 5 巷 1 3 5 號 4 樓  |
| 英文營業地址 Business Address in English  | FL.4, NO.135, LANE 235, BAOQIAO RD. XINDIAN DIST., NEW TAIPEI CITY, TAIWAN, R.O.C. |
| 代表人 Representative  | 徐正義  |
| 電話號碼 1 Telephone (1)  | 02-89191230  |
| 電話號碼 2 Telephone (2)  |  |
| 傳真號碼 Fax  | 02-89191231  |
| 廠商原中文名稱 Former Name in Chinese  |  |
| 廠商原英文名稱 Former Name in English  | MOXA TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.  |
| 廠商網址 Website Address  |  |
| 電子信箱 E-Mail   |  |
| 產品項目進口 Items for Import   |  |
| 產品項目出口 Items for Export   |  |
| 進口資格 Import Qualification   | 有 YES  |
| 出口資格 Export Qualification   | 有 YES  |
| 備註:   |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 廠商網址、E-Mail及進、出口產品等4項資料，係由廠商自行登錄，如未顯示資料，即表示其未登錄。</li> <li>2. 網站公開之依據：出進口廠商登記辦法第7條之1。</li> <li>3. 資料來源：經濟部國際貿易局。</li> </ol>  |  |
| Remarks:  |  |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Company websites, emails, and exported/imported products must be registered by the exporters/importers. If the information is not displayed, this means it has not been registered.</li> <li>2. Basis for making the website public: Article 7-1 of the Regulations Governing Registration of Exporters and Importers.</li> <li>3. Source of Data: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Economic Affairs</li> </ol> |  |
| 關閉視窗 Close the Tab  | 列印廠商基本資料 Print the Basic Data of the Exporter/Importer                             |