**Specification**

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the inventionto which the claims are directed. Suggested title “a manipulator used to drive a surgical device that treats a body tissue ”.

**Drawing**

The drawings are objected to because Fig. 2-14 are not showing the labels and/legends in the picture clearly and the pictures are hazy and vague.Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application.Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as “amended.” If a drawing figure is to be canceled,the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes,made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumberingof the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either “Replacement Sheet” or “New Sheet” pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

**Claim rejection under 35 USC 112**

**The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112(a):**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilledin the art to which it pertains,or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode contemplatedby the inventor or joint inventor of carrying out the invention.

**The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112(b):**

(b) CONCLUSION.—The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctlyclaiming the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor regards as the invention.  
The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph:The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(b) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA),second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor, or for pre-AIA the applicant regards as the invention.

**Claim rejection under 35 USC 102**

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –(a)(1) the claimed invention was patented, described in a printed publication, orin public use, on sale or otherwise available to the public before the effectivefiling date of the claimed invention.

**Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a)(1) as being anticipated by XXXXX et al (US )**

Claim rejection under 35 USC 103

**The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:**

A patent for a claimed invention may not be obtained, notwithstanding that the claimed invention is not identically disclosed as set forth in section 102 of this titleif the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious before the effective filing date of the claimedinvention to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the claimed invention pertains.Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over XXXXXXX (US 20160142003) in view of XXXXXXX. (US ).

**Regarding claim 1**. A method of automatically adapting to an input power for a transport refrigeration system (TRS), the method comprising:  
detecting an input AC power provided by an AC power source external to the TRS; determining a power voltage level of the input AC power; and changing, via a relay control circuit, a configuration of a compressor motor system based on the power voltage level of the input AC power.   
   
**Regarding claim 2**. The method of claim 1, wherein changing the configuration comprises changing a winding configuration for providing power for a compressor motor.   
   
**Regarding claim 3**. The method of claim 1, wherein the detecting the input AC power comprises stepping down, via a voltage step down circuit, a voltage level of the input AC power to generate an AC signal, and sending the AC signal to a signal processing circuit.   
   
**Regarding claim 4**. The method of claim 1, further comprising analyzing, via the signal processing circuit, the AC signal to determine a quality of the input AC power supply and generate a power quality signal.   
   
**Regarding claim 5**. The method of claim 4, further comprising sending the power quality signal to a TRS controller based on the quality of the input AC power.   
   
**Regarding claim 6**. The method of claim 2, wherein the changing the winding configuration includes changing the winding configuration to a Delta winding configuration when the power voltage level of the input AC power is determined to be a lower level.   
   
**Regarding claim 7**. The method of claim 2, wherein the changing the winding configuration includes changing the winding configuration to a Star winding configuration when the power voltage level of the input AC power is determined to be a higher level.   
   
**Regarding claim 8**. A method of automatically adapting to an input power for a transport refrigeration system (TRS), the method comprising:  
detecting an input AC power provided by an AC power source; stepping down a voltage level of the input AC power to generate an AC signal; analyzing the AC signal and determining a quality of the input AC power based on the AC signal, including determining whether the input AC power is under a fault condition; when the input AC power is under the fault condition, generating and sending a control signal to stop operation of a compressor motor system; when the input AC power is not under the fault condition, determining the voltage level of the input AC power based on the AC signal; when the voltage level is at a higher voltage level, adjusting a winding configuration of the compressor motor system into a Star winding configuration; and when the voltage level is at a lower voltage level, adjusting a winding configuration of the compressor motor system into a Delta winding configuration.   
   
**Regarding claim 9**. An automatic voltage-adapting system for automatically adapting to a voltage level of an input AC power supplied by an input AC power source to a transport refrigeration system (TRS), the system comprising:  
a power sensing circuit, configured to monitor a voltage and a configuration of the input AC power, and generate a power sensing signal based on the voltage and the configuration of the input AC power; a relay control circuit, configured to receive the power sensing signal from the power sensing circuit and generate a control signal based on the power sensing signal; and a relay control unit being connected to the input AC power source to provide power to a compressor motor, the relay control configured to receive the control signal from the relay control circuit and change a configuration of a compressor motor system based on the control signal.   
   
**Regarding claim 10**. The automatic voltage-adapting system of claim 9, wherein the configuration of the compressor motor system includes a winding configuration for providing power to a compressor motor, the winding configuration is switchable between a Delta winding configuration and a Star winding configuration.   
   
**Regarding claim 11**. The automatic voltage-adapting system of claim 10, wherein when the power sensing circuit determines a voltage level of the input AC power to be at a higher voltage level, the relay control circuit adjusts the winding configuration into the Star winding configuration, and  
when the power sensing circuit determines a voltage level of the input AC power to be at a lower voltage level, the relay control circuit adjusts the winding configuration into the Delta winding configuration.   
   
**Regarding claim 12**. The automatic voltage-adapting system of claim 9, wherein the power sensing circuit including:  
a voltage step down circuit, configured to step down a voltage level of the input AC power to generate an AC signal; and a signal processing circuit, configured to receive the AC signal and analyze the AC signal to determine the voltage level and the quality of the input AC power.   
   
**Regarding claim 13**. The automatic voltage-adapting system of claim 9, wherein the relay control circuit includes a digital output control circuit configured to receive the power sensing signal from the signal processing circuit, amplify the power sensing signal to generate the control signal, and output the control signal to the relay control unit.   
   
**Regarding claim 14**. The automatic voltage-adapting system of claim 10, wherein the relay control circuit includes first and second relays, the relay control unit includes first and second sets of contactors, and the first and second relays are configured to drive coils of the first and second sets of contactors, respectively, to switch the winding configuration between the Delta winding configuration and the Star winding configuration.   
   
**Regarding claim 15**. The automatic voltage-adapting system of claim 9, wherein the power sensing circuit and the relay control circuit are integrated in a single printed circuit board (PCB).