UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

In the Matter of)	
in the Matter of)	
ZEN MAGNETS, LLC,)	CPSC DOCKET NO. 12-2
)	
RESPONDENT)	
)	
)	
	/	
·		E IN RESPONSE TO COMMISSION'S
ORDER REGARDIN	G THE RE	CCORD AND EXHIBITS
Respondent, through counsel, here	eby respond	ls to the Commission's September 19, 2016
Order Regarding the Record and Exhibits	s as follows:	
1. Respondent previously identif	fied and inc	eluded in an electronic filing and mailing on
September 30, 2016 the digital exhibits w	vith working	g links sought by the Commission.
Photocopies of Exhibit R-1C ar	e attached.	These are the mailer and armor and new
warnings inser. Unfortunately, Counse	el for Respo	ondent was only able to provide them today
electronically and apologizes for the de-	elay. As s	tated in Respondent's September 30, 2016
filing, they are being mailed today.		
2. Regarding the completeness	of the Rec	ord, Respondent incorporates its statement
made in its September 30, 2016 filing.		
DATED THIS 5 th day of October, 2016		
Respectfully submitted,		

LEVIN JACOBSON JAPHA P.C.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 5th day of October, 2016, I served copies of **RESPONDENT'S SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE IN RESPONSE TO COMMISSION'S ORDER REGARDING THE RECORD AND EXHIBITS** by the service method indicated:

Original and five copies by U.S. mail, and one copy by electronic mail, to the Secretary of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission:
Todd A. Stevenson, Secretary
U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
4330 East West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814
tstevenson@cpsc.gov

One copy by electronic mail (by agreement) and one mailed copy to Complaint Counsel:

Mary B. Murphy, Complaint Counsel and Assistant General Counsel

mmurphy@cpsc.gov

and

Daniel Vice, Trial Attorney

dvice@cpsc.gov

Division of Compliance

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

4330 East West Highway Bethesda, MD 20814

David C. Japha





Polarity Compatibility

It is very important to understand that magnet spheres do not simply attract in arbitrary directions of your will. Each sphere has a north and a south. Therefore rings and sheets also have polarities. Two chains with common polarity direction will repel each other at a distance, and link tightly when closed. Coupled chains will always attract, and also line up adjacently since polarities are opposing.



This is by no means a complete guide to the world of magnet spheres. This is a map to light the flame of inspiration. It is meant to tour and highlight a few interesting aveunues of exploration. Experience has no substitute. If you are new, follow arrows.



Each of these can be called subunits because they can be easily coupled and uncoupled from other subunits. The use of subunits is a common step before epic. Rings can be stacked to form columns and cylinders. Sheets can be stacked with similar strength gains. Linked sheets have a common circular polarity and couple well with other linked sheets. Cylinders can be transformed into coils with a surgical slice of a card.



The chain is often the first step in most geometric adventures. A 9-Ring is three pinches away from a 9-Triangle. Coils are good chain storage.

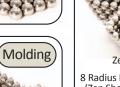


Inevitably, this is where we all start. If you're just looking for tactile satisfaction, deviation unnecessary

Curvature Control

Linked polygon sheets make great subunits, as curvature depends on inner ring. The second ring must be double the count of the inner. Shown to the right is the flat 3R Hex Sheet, as well as the 3 Radius: TetraPoly (base4), PentaPoly (base5), HeptaPoly (base7) and EnneaPóly (base9) sheets. Base5 and below are cones. Base7 and above are saddles. Base3 to base 18 are possible. Usually stackable. Flip to switch compatibility.

Molding is certainly a valid form of construction. But mushing a glob of polarized magnets will be harder than forming soft clay. Try kneading a glob as flat as possible and joining edges for a 3d milkdrop.



8 Radius Hexagonal Sheets,

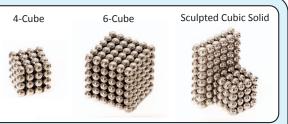
Folding

(Zen Sheets) are great for magnet oragami. The nature of folding comes with added benefit of easy unfolding. Rip for more prospects.

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Solid Lattice Classes

Cubic) Cubic solids are made by folding sheets of coupled chains. If you can make a 6-Cube from a chain in less than 30 seconds, you pwn. Cubic solids are incompressible, but relatively weak to torsion, shear and bending in all directions. Use cards and the ends of chains for removal when sculpting. Keep track of polarity when joining cubic solids. Can be difficult to integrate with other subunits. Bending and shifting possible, but often messy.



Bicoupled

Bicoupled solids are cubic sheets that are linked on top of each other. Generally versitile in subunits. This lattice is also made when linked sheets are coupled into prisms and tetrahedrons. Bicoupled sticks are weak to torsion and shear, but rigid along linked axis. Solids can be made by linking cubic sheets on top of each other; difficult to sculpt. Bends are easy to introduce from ends.



Linked (Crystal)

Linked solids are the strongest and most dense. Each chain is linked to adjacent chains, and all polarities are facing the same direction. Incompressible, strong in all directions, weaker in torsion than bending. Ends often unstable. Keep away from hard drives and credit cards. Does not play well with most other subunits. Sculpting and repairs are possible, but difficult. An inert adaptation of the linked lattice is the crystal lattice, which can be made by linking hex sheets on top of each other. Bending and shifting workable.



Polyhedron Families



9-Triangle-Tetrahedron

Tetra

2Radius-Hex-Tetra

The Tetrahedron is a 4 sided polyhedron, made of 4 subunits that couple on triangular edges. Collapsed core may increase structural integrity. Tetrahedrons themselves make versitile subunits because of their multifaceted coupling surfaces, high compressive strength, and easy deconstruction.

Octa and Cubocta



(4-Ring-Cubocta)

3-Ring-Octahedron



Octahedrons are 8 sided polyhedrons with triangular subunit contact. Closely elated. Cuboctahedrons are 6 sided with square subunit coupling. For example, the 8-Ring Cuboctahedron can also be seen as an Octohedron composed of 6-Rings. All polyhedrons can be turned inside out to switch compatibility.

8-Ring-Cubocta

Icosa and Dodeca

5-Ring-Dodeca (3-Tri-Icosa)

10-Ring-Dodeca

9-Tri-Icosa

Irregular Icosahedron

Icosahedrons are 20 sided with triangle subunits. Related, Dodecahedrons are 12 sided with pentagon couplings. Although many icosahedrons can also be viewed as dodecahedrons, all construction strategies are not equal. The C60, or 5-Ring-Dodeca is impossible to make with twenty triangles.



