

Lulu coin and project-funded assets

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Lulu connects the Best Friend Says pet entertainment experience with a project coin and a fixed founder collection. The coin launches first. The founder NFTs then connect ownership to included collars, continuing premium hardware eligibility and assets funded by the project.

Best Friend Says gives your own dog or cat an AI character for conversation, voices, stories, games, activities and music. Its native phone experience is separate from the blockchain: ordinary software membership does not require a founder NFT, crypto wallet or token deposit. The character is entertainment, not animal translation.

1. Three connected products

The app supplies the pet experience. Its regular software membership is \$4.20/month. Hardware and founder rights have their own offers and terms.

The coin is the existing ERC-20 asset selected for Lulu's launch. Its contract defines token supply and transfer behavior. The coin is distinct from the 489 founder identities and from each configured payment or reward asset.

The founder collection contains 420 standard and 69 premium NFTs. Each primary package includes a corresponding initial collar. Premium eligibility continues for life and supports one claim per premium NFT per released premium hardware generation.

Holding the coin alone does not create a collar claim, premium hardware entitlement or NFT reward weight. Those rights attach to the documented founder NFT. Neither coin activation nor NFT ownership automatically creates company shares, voting rights or copyright ownership.

2. Coin launch and supply

The collection records the launched coin's contract address and a nonzero launch reference before minting can open. Activation occurs once and requires deployed contract code and a positive ERC-20 total supply. The record identifies the coin and attests to its prior launch; it does not certify exchange listing, market liquidity or trading volume.

The NFT contracts do not issue the coin, impose its supply cap or calculate its distribution. Supply is read from the selected coin contract; its issuance rules and any allocation schedule belong to that coin's published terms. **489 is the NFT collection cap, not a coin supply figure.** Likewise, the NFT reward weights do not imply a coin allocation percentage.

The payment asset, exact tier prices and proceeds recipient are fixed when the NFT contract is deployed. A buyer accepts the exact mint quote. Reference dollar prices are \$100 standard and \$500 premium; the mint contract does not convert them using a live dollar exchange rate.

3. Project allocations and recurring funding

The project can supply an initial allocation from its reserves and later fund rewards from project fees actually received. The two sources have separate accounting counters. Reward credit is created only when actual tokens arrive through an authorized funding path.

Only the configured project allocation funder can supply initial allocations. The reward vault accepts fee funding from its configured project source or authorized project allocation funder. NFT ownership grants withdrawal rights, not funding authority. Customers do not deposit their own tokens into this reward product. Unsolicited transfers are uncredited surplus and are not relabeled commercial fees or customer positions.

Each vault holds one configured reward asset. Coin reserves, fee receipts and any converted output must be identified and accounted for in their own units. A vault balance is an actual funded balance, not a claim that a stock portfolio or company treasury backs every circulating coin.

4. Received-fee allocation

Recipient	Share of received project fees
Company	60%
Founder	10%
Founder NFT reward funding	30%

A receipt of 1,000 fee units allocates 600 company units, 100 founder units and 300 NFT-funding units. Cumulative integer accounting preserves the split across small receipts. Company and founder payments go to fixed recipients and cannot be redirected by the caller triggering withdrawal.

The split applies to fees actually received, not total trading volume or all company revenue. It does not automatically apply to app subscription receipts or primary NFT-sale proceeds. Initial reserve allocations are separately funded. No receipts means no fee-funded rewards.

5. Conversion into the reward asset

When the fee asset already matches the reward asset, authorized funding reaches the vault directly. When assets differ, only the NFT-funded portion enters the configured conversion queue; company and founder amounts remain in the received asset.

The conversion route fixes its input asset, output asset, target vault, adapter and operator. The operator supplies a nonzero minimum output and deadline. Conversion measures the input spent and output actually received, and credits only received output. A reverted transaction preserves queued balances. The operator cannot supply arbitrary execution instructions or redirect output to a different recipient.

The available inventory adapter exchanges against a provider's held and approved output inventory using an immutable raw-unit ratio: output equals input multiplied by numerator and divided by denominator, rounded down. This adapter is a concrete inventory exchange, not a live-price oracle or proof of an external trading venue. The configured raw-unit ratio, minimum output, deadline and

available approved inventory determine whether the conversion can execute.

6. Allocation and maturity

The founder pool has **765 units: 420 x 1 + 69 x 5**. Each standard identity receives 1/765 and each premium identity 5/765 of funded contributions. A contribution of exactly 765 reward tokens allocates one to each standard identity and five to each premium identity, subject to the asset's integer units.

All 489 identities participate, including unminted identities. Their allocations remain reserved and become accessible to the owner after minting and maturity. The vault has no founder sweep function; an identity never minted can retain an inaccessible allocation.

Every contribution matures **90 days after reaching the reward vault**. Later contributions do not reset earlier locks. For conversion, the clock begins when converted output reaches the vault. Conversion inventory, execution and operator availability can affect that start date.

The current NFT owner withdraws matured, unclaimed assets without burning the NFT. Previously paid amounts remain recorded and cannot be claimed again after resale. Remaining locked and unclaimed assets follow ownership. Asset funding and maturity do not guarantee market value or a buyer.

7. Stock-linked assets

Lulu's documented design includes eligible stock-token assets in trading and NFT-asset funding. The integration uses each asset's actual contract, units, transfer conditions and issuer rights. An NFT receives stock-linked value only when the relevant supported asset is actually funded.

Robinhood's current documentation describes its Stock Tokens as ERC-20 tokenized debt securities issued by Robinhood Assets (Jersey) Limited. They provide economic exposure to specified equities or ETFs, without ownership rights in the underlying issuers. They use 18 decimals; a corporate-action multiplier can change the displayed exposure while raw token balances remain unchanged. Applications must account for the multiplier and the asset's trading capabilities. [Robinhood Stock Tokens](#)

Direct issuance is reserved to authorized participants after onboarding; application developers compose with existing tokens. Robinhood prohibits offers, sales or delivery to U.S. persons and identifies restrictions in other jurisdictions. Asset selection and distribution must follow those issuer conditions. This is a boundary of that particular asset integration, not a restriction on ordinary Best Friend Says app use. [Robinhood issuer and eligibility documentation](#)

Lulu's reward withdrawal delivers funded vault assets. It does not create an unstated right to redeem every coin for a portfolio of underlying stocks. A separate portfolio-token product must describe its own custody, accounting, settlement and stock-bundle redemption rights.

8. Transfer and protected purchases

An unclaimed initial collar follows the NFT. Once requested, the recorded claimant keeps the pending shipment even after resale; fulfilled claims remain consumed. Premium eligibility follows the current owner, with independent claim records for each released generation. A delivered collar transfers only by a separate agreement.

The protected Seaport purchase route binds one configured reward vault and the fulfillment contract. It checks the already-paid counter, minimum remaining and matured rewards, vault solvency and the physical-claim state before and after transfer. Reward withdrawal or consumption of quoted collar rights can invalidate a stale sale. Additional project funding and newly released premium generations do not themselves invalidate the quote.

The protection covers the quoted configured vault and claim state. Ordinary unrestricted listings do not receive these checks automatically; additional vaults are not silently included. The checks do not guarantee market price or delivery.

9. Roles and accounting

The NFT administrator records coin activation and controls mint availability. The allocation funder supplies actual project reserves and seals the authorized fee route. The fulfillment administrator and operator handle generations and claim fulfillment. The conversion operator executes the configured exchange. The reward vault has no administrator withdrawal or upgrade function.

Accounting distinguishes primary mint proceeds, subscription revenue, received project fees, company/founder payables, conversion inventory and restricted NFT assets. Reserved holder assets are not operating cash. A full founder sellout at reference prices would produce **\$76,500 gross**, while creating up to 489 initial collar obligations and continuing premium commitments.

Sources and document relationship

The original founder agreements govern the collection's rights. The operating record identifies the applicable asset contracts and authorized roles.

- Preserved combined white paper and purchase terms.
- Contract interfaces, product configuration, coin activation source and inventory exchange source.
- Financial model and founder software access.
- Robinhood primary documentation checked October 8, 2026. Publication and transaction asset bindings are recorded separately in the launch operating record.