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Relay Token Litepaper.

Stake for priority. Land first. Tip cheaper.

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A token for the people who use AllenHark's relay. Economic parameters marked "provisional" are subject to finalization before launch. Early-access terms are in §5a. See the disclaimers at the end.

1. Summary — the edge

On Solana, the transactions that land first win. Snipers get the fill, searchers capture the MEV, bots beat the crowd — and landing is a matter of priority.

The Relay Token (\$RELAY) is how you buy that priority. Stake \$RELAY and your transactions route through AllenHark's relay with **landing priority over unstaked users** — you land faster, more often. The more you stake, the bigger your edge. And when you tip in \$RELAY instead of SOL, you **pay less** — a built-in discount for using the token.

Two things every staker gets:

- **Speed** — staked users win landing priority. Your transactions get ahead of everyone who didn't stake.
- **Savings** — tip in \$RELAY at a discount to the SOL price, and pay less to use the relay as your stake grows.

Staking is **not spending**. Your \$RELAY is locked while it works for you and returned in full when you unstake — it is a standing priority pass, not a fee. The token is deflationary by design: every \$RELAY tip is burned, so real usage permanently shrinks supply.

This document explains the edge, the tiers, the burn, and — for those participating early — the early-access terms in §5a.

2. Why priority is the whole game

On Solana, latency is money. Winning the first block on a token launch, landing a transaction in slot zero, and reading chain state in the same slot are measured in milliseconds — and the users who hold that edge win. But priority is scarce: it depends on **staked SOL**, and staked SOL is capital-intensive to run. Most users can't stake at the scale needed to win landing on their own.

AllenHark's relay pools that priority and **shares it with stakers**. By staking \$RELAY, you tap into AllenHark's staked-SOL landing priority without running validators or locking up SOL yourself — your \$RELAY stake is your claim on that edge, scaled to how much you hold. Unstaked users still get served; **stakers get served first**.

Today the demand is already here — AllenHark's relay sees very large transaction-tip flow every month, growing fast — and staking is how users convert that infrastructure into a personal edge. The token's value comes from this real, recurring utility: people stake because landing first is worth it.

AllenHark provides the full validator-adjacent stack behind this, billed through one account:

- **AllenHark Relay** — dedicated, multi-region transaction relay with priority landing.
- **Slipstream** — sender-agnostic transaction relay with 0-slot landing, token-metered per transaction.
- **Staked RPC / Yellowstone gRPC** — dedicated, priority endpoints with same-slot data.
- **ShredStream** — raw shred access over shared gRPC or direct UDP for HFT and MEV workloads.
- **Soltrace** — non-custodial Solana copy-trading.
- **Solmask** — zero-knowledge privacy for transfers.
- **Flare** and commercial trading bots — strategy tooling built on the same infrastructure.

The business is real: hundreds of users, active paid subscriptions, every customer prepaid in crypto with no receivables.

2a. Own the base, extend with partners

AllenHark's landing priority is built in two layers that stack.

The base: AllenHark's own staked SOL. The more SOL AllenHark stakes, the stronger its landing priority — this is the foundation, and it is what the raise funds. A deep, AllenHark-controlled staked position is the anchor of the whole system: it delivers priority directly, and it is what makes AllenHark a credible hub that validators want to route through. This is why capital matters: **more staked SOL means more landing power, directly.**

The extension: a partner validator network. On top of that base, AllenHark builds a network of partner validators — large and small — that route relay transactions through their existing stake in exchange for a share of relay activity. This *multiplies* the priority AllenHark can offer beyond its own balance sheet, and gives validators a new revenue stream on blockspace they already produce.

The two reinforce each other: AllenHark's own stake anchors the network and proves the model; the partner network extends reach far beyond what any single treasury could. **Both grow with**

capital and usage — the raise deepens AllenHark's base stake, and that base is what attracts and anchors partners.

Why this makes the token stronger. AllenHark becomes a **two-sided network**: staked priority (AllenHark's own plus partners') on one side, traders demanding landing on the other, with the relay in the middle. More staked SOL and more validators → better landing → more traders → more usage → a stronger network still. And because a portion of every confirmed transaction's tip is burned, **network growth directly drives token scarcity**.

Why staking gives you a real edge. Landing a transaction on Solana in time depends on **priority**, and priority is a function of **staked SOL**. AllenHark stakes SOL at scale so its relay can win landing — and staking \$RELAY is how you claim a share of that priority. Stakers land ahead of unstaked users; the more you stake, the stronger your position. As the network grows and stakes more SOL, the landing edge for stakers grows with it. This is the core utility: you stake to land first, and you keep your tokens the whole time.

3. Why a token, and why this token

A token only deserves to exist if it does something a database column could not. The \$RELAY token earns its place because AllenHark's services are **metered, recurring, and varied in how they charge** — and a staking system can sit cleanly on top of that to do three things at once:

1. **Align access with usage.** The people who stake to use the network are the people who hold the strongest landing priority. Usage determines priority, not ownership: the heaviest users hold the largest stake and the highest position in the queue.
2. **Remove supply from circulation.** Staking locks tokens for as long as a user wants access, reducing circulating supply for the duration of that access rather than leaving it to one-off speculation.
3. **Contract supply through use.** There are no emissions and no inflation. Instead, relay usage burns tips and relay revenue funds an ongoing **buyback-and-burn**, so supply only ever contracts over time.

Critically, **staking does not replace AllenHark's cash revenue — it sits alongside it**. Co-location and hardware remain cash-billed. Casual users continue to pay as they go. Staking is the path for committed users who want the best terms and sustained priority on the network.

4. Token overview

PARAMETER	VALUE	NOTES
Token	\$RELAY (provisional ticker)	SPL token on Solana
Total supply	1,000,000,000 (fixed)	No mint authority post-launch; only ever shrinks
Early-access price	0.00065 SOL	35% discount, before public launch
Launch price	0.001 SOL	SOL-denominated
Launch reference	0.001 SOL per \$RELAY across the fixed 1,000,000,000 supply	SOL-denominated
Chain	Solana (SPL)	Native to AllenHark’s stack

Supply is fixed at one billion tokens. The token is an SPL token on Solana, the same chain AllenHark’s infrastructure serves.

5. Allocation

The one billion supply is allocated to weight the network toward the people who use it and the long-term health of the protocol, rather than toward short-term financial holders.

ALLOCATION	SHARE	TOKENS	VESTING (PROVISIONAL)
Treasury	30%	300,000,000	6-month cliff, 36-month linear; governs staked-SOL growth & ecosystem
Early backers	25%	250,000,000	3-month cliff, then linear to month 12
Team	20%	200,000,000	12-month cliff, 48-month linear

ALLOCATION	SHARE	TOKENS	VESTING (PROVISIONAL)
Community / ecosystem	15%	150,000,000	Partial unlock at launch, remainder over 24 months
Liquidity	10%	100,000,000	Unlocked at launch to seed DEX liquidity
Total	100%	1,000,000,000	

Notes: **team and treasury vest over multiple years with cliffs**, and **backers vest over 12 months** (3-month cliff, linear to month 12), so no group can exit at the community's expense at launch. There is **no emissions or staking-rewards allocation** — the token is non-inflationary and reward comes through the burn (§7), not printing. The **treasury (30%)** is the engine that grows staked-SOL landing priority over time (§5a); it is governed and vested, not a discretionary wallet. Community and early participants are weighted toward the people who use and build the network.

5a. For early participants — the market and early access

The sections above describe how users stake for an edge. This section is for those who wish to participate early, before public launch.

The market

Solana's transaction-landing and MEV infrastructure is one of the highest-usage categories in the ecosystem. Relays, stake-weighted landing services, and validator-tip networks process large, recurring transaction flow, and the leading networks have grown substantial.

AllenHark's differentiators: an **integrated multi-service stack** (relay, RPC, gRPC, shreds, privacy, copy-trading) rather than a single service; a **staked-SOL base plus a validator partner network** (§2a) that together scale landing priority; and a **deflationary token** whose supply shrinks with every confirmed transaction.

Early access

Ahead of public launch, AllenHark makes \$RELAY available to early participants — the desks, traders, and validators who intend to use the network — at a discount to the launch price. These proceeds fund the staked SOL and validator partnerships that give the network its landing priority. Early-access participants acquire the token they will use to obtain priority and pay tips, before it is broadly available.

EARLY-ACCESS TERM	VALUE
Target	up to ~300,000–500,000 SOL of participation
Use of proceeds	Stake SOL for landing priority; grow the validator network; operations
Early-access price	0.00065 SOL per token
Discount to launch	35% below the 0.001 SOL launch price
Launch reference	0.001 SOL per \$RELAY across the fixed 1,000,000,000 supply
Lockup	3–month cliff, then linear to month 12 (12 months total)
Lockup start	Public launch (token generation event)

Utility, not a promise of profit. \$RELAY is a utility token: it is acquired and staked to obtain landing priority and to pay (discounted) tips across AllenHark’s services. It is not a share, a note, or a claim on AllenHark’s revenue or profits, and nothing here is an offer of, or solicitation for, a security or an investment. Its price may fall and it may lose all value. Early-access participants acquire the discount in exchange for a lockup and for committing before the network is broadly live.

Why the lockup exists. The lockup begins at public launch, not purchase, with a 3–month cliff and linear release through month 12 — tokens release gradually rather than in a single unlock. The same schedule applies to every early participant, which supports an orderly launch for everyone using the network.

What early access provides. Early, discounted access to the token that powers the network: staked for priority, spent (at a discount) on tips, and burned on use. As the validator network and relay usage grow, so does the landing priority and capacity that staking \$RELAY provides.

Note: participation, price, and terms are provisional and subject to finalization, including under the legal review noted in the roadmap. This section is descriptive, not an offer.

6. Staking — priority, scaled to your stake

The core of \$RELAY is staking for **landing priority**. A user locks \$RELAY and, based on the amount staked, their transactions route through AllenHark's relay with greater priority — landing ahead of unstaked users, and ahead of users who staked less. Tokens are **locked, not spent**: unstaking returns 100% of the staked amount, subject to a cooldown period (provisional: 7–14 days) that keeps priority meaningful and prevents gaming access for a single event.

The relationship is direct: **more stake → higher landing priority → your transactions land first, more often**. For the traders, searchers, and bots who use AllenHark, that priority is the product — landing first is the difference between winning a fill and missing it.

6.1 Priority, not payment

Staking is a standing position, not a per-use fee. While staked, your priority applies across your relay activity continuously — you don't spend the tokens, you hold them to hold the edge. Cooldown tokens (mid-unstake) do not count toward priority.

6.2 Tip discounts for stakers

Beyond priority, staking reduces what you pay to use the relay: stakers tip at a **discount**, and the discount scales with stake. Combined with paying tips in \$RELAY (itself discounted to the SOL tip), staking makes using the relay meaningfully cheaper for committed users. Exact discount curves and thresholds are finalized against real usage data before launch.

6.3 Broader access (secondary)

AllenHark runs a wider stack — RPC, gRPC, ShredStream, Slipstream, Soltrace, Solmask, Flare. Stakers may receive preferential terms across these services as the model matures, but **landing priority on the relay is the primary and defining utility of \$RELAY**. Co-location (VPS and bare-metal hosting) carries real hardware cost and remains separately billed.

7. The burn engine — pay in RELAY, usage burns supply

The Relay Token has no emissions and no inflation. Total supply is fixed at one billion and can only ever decrease. Two mechanisms shrink it, and they are designed to work together.

7.1 Pay tips in SOL or RELAY

Relay charges a tip per transaction, payable in **SOL or \$RELAY** (RELAY at a discount, priced by value via a TWAP so it stays fair as the market price moves). **A portion of every confirmed tip is burned** — permanently removing \$RELAY from supply.

Usage burns supply. Because a share of every confirmed transaction's tip is burned, real relay activity continuously shrinks \$RELAY supply — an EIP-1559-style usage burn tied directly to on-chain usage. Paying a tip in \$RELAY requires holding \$RELAY to pay it with, and a portion of each tip is burned. The more the relay is used, the more \$RELAY is burned.

The RELAY tip is priced by **value, not a fixed token count** — targeting a set SOL-value at tip time via a time-averaged (TWAP) RELAY/SOL price — so it stays fair at any market price. The mechanism works in both directions: if the market price rises, a given tip burns fewer tokens; if it falls, a given tip burns more. (Consequence, stated plainly: when tips burn fewer tokens, the revenue buyback below carries more of the deflation over time.)

7.2 Revenue buyback — the top-up

Separately, AllenHark uses a share of **relay revenue** and **staked-SOL treasury yield** to buy \$RELAY on the open market and burn it. This buyback is **governed against a monthly deflation target and scales inversely to the usage burn**:

Monthly burn target T . Usage burn from tips = B . Buyback burns the remainder: $\max(0, T - B)$.

When usage burn is high, the buyback spends less; when low, it tops up to the target. The protocol never overspends revenue on scarcity it already gets from usage. (T and the funding shares are provisional and tunable.)

7.3 A public burn counter

Because every burn — usage and buyback — is an on-chain event, AllenHark will surface a **live public burn dashboard**: total \$RELAY burned, supply reduction over time, and burn rate tied to relay usage. The deflation is not a claim; it is verifiable on-chain in real time.

7.4 The design, stated plainly

The design aligns everyone: validators earn for supplying landing priority, usage burns supply so the token only ever contracts, and AllenHark earns revenue that also funds the buyback. Staking's reward is **access and priority**, not yield — people stake because landing first is worth it, and supply shrinks with usage.

7a. Design rationale — what AllenHark borrows, and where it differs

AllenHark's token sits in a specific lineage: **infrastructure tokens**, where demand comes from real usage of a working network rather than speculation. It is worth being explicit about what that means, and how AllenHark compares to the reference points in this category.

The shared DNA with infrastructure tokens (Filecoin, Meteora, Orca). Each of these ties token usage to a service people actually use. In Filecoin, storage providers lock FIL as collateral to participate — using the network requires holding the token, which removes supply from circulation. Meteora and Orca, as Solana liquidity protocols, route real trading-fee revenue to stakers rather than relying on inflation. AllenHark shares the broader family trait — usage anchored to a working service — but differs in a key respect: **\$RELAY does not route AllenHark's revenue to stakers.** Staking \$RELAY buys landing priority and cheaper tips, not a share of revenue; the token is anchored to genuine, recurring usage of infrastructure AllenHark's customers already pay for — not to sentiment, and not to a revenue distribution.

Where AllenHark deliberately differs — access, not slashing. Filecoin's locked collateral is a *bond*: providers who fail their obligations are *slashed* and lose tokens. That works because Filecoin's stakers are providers making a promise to the network. AllenHark's stakers are **customers**, not providers — they lock tokens to access services, and their principal is never at risk. There is no slashing, because there is no obligation to fail. Staking is locking, not wagering: unstake and you receive 100% of your tokens back. This is the right model for an access token, and it is a deliberate divergence from the collateral-bond design.

Where AllenHark follows the best practice — utility from usage, not inflation. Like Meteora and Orca, AllenHark rests the token's utility on real activity rather than token printing. There are **no emissions and no inflation** — supply is fixed and only shrinks through buyback-and-burn funded by relay revenue. AllenHark begins from a position most token projects cannot claim: **a live business with real revenue.** That revenue is the foundation the token is built on.

Strengthening the lock — voluntary commitment. Because AllenHark's lock is an access deposit rather than a mandatory bond, the protocol strengthens it through *incentive*, not penalty. Stakers may stake flexibly (with a standard cooldown) or **opt into a fixed-term commitment** (e.g. 3, 6, or 12 months) in exchange for enhanced benefits — a deeper fee discount or a fixed-term priority multiplier. Longer commitment earns better terms; nothing is ever confiscated. This carrot-based design (in the spirit of vote-escrow models) rewards conviction, deepens locked supply, and supports an orderly market — without ever putting a customer's principal at risk. (Final commitment terms are provisional and tunable.)

8. How landing priority scales

AllenHark's landing priority grows from two sources working together:

- **AllenHark's own staked SOL** — the presale funds a large staked-SOL position directly; staking yield and a share of revenue compound it further over time. This is the base layer of priority AllenHark controls, and the direct reason capital is needed.
- **The validator network (§2a)** — partner validators add their existing stake on top of AllenHark's base, extending priority further. AllenHark's own stake is what anchors this network and makes partners want to join.

The result is a flywheel: more staked SOL and more validators → stronger landing priority → more usage flows to the relay → more tips → a portion of every tip burned (scarcer token), validators earning (more join), and revenue that funds the buyback and more stake. Each turn strengthens the next.

The thesis: AllenHark has proven traders will pay for landing, and the validator network lets that priority scale far beyond what any single treasury could fund.

9. Roadmap (indicative)

Phase 1 — Early access (now). Make \$RELAY available to early participants at 0.00065 SOL (35% below the 0.001 SOL launch reference), targeting up to ~300,000–500,000 SOL of proceeds to stake for landing priority and grow the validator network; finalize tokenomics parameters and staking thresholds against usage data; complete legal review and entity structuring; commission a security audit of the staking and burn contracts.

Phase 2 — Build (next ~6 months). Deploy presale proceeds into infrastructure capacity and engineering; expand co-located bare-metal and regions; harden redundancy ahead of launch.

Phase 3 — Launch. Token generation event; early-participant lockups begin; seed DEX liquidity; open staking for access; begin relay-funded buyback-and-burn; integrate staking benefits across Slipstream, RPC, gRPC, ShredStream and Relay.

Phase 4 — Expansion. Extend the fee-slider integration to Soltrace and Solmask; onboard the demand currently capacity-constrained; broaden the staking system.

Phase 5 — Maturity. Compound staked SOL toward the 300,000 SOL target from yield and revenue; scale buyback-and-burn as relay usage grows; pursue governance over protocol parameters such as fee floors, buyback rates, tip targets, and tier thresholds.

Timelines are indicative and depend on legal review, audit completion, and market conditions.

10. Risks and disclaimers

- **No guarantee of value.** \$RELAY is a utility token for accessing AllenHark services. It is not an investment, a security, or a claim on profits, equity, or revenue. Its price may fall, and it may become worthless.
- **No financial advice.** Nothing in this document is financial, legal, or tax advice. Acquiring or staking tokens carries substantial risk, including total loss.
- **Regulatory uncertainty.** The regulatory treatment of tokens varies by jurisdiction and is evolving. The token may not be available to residents of certain jurisdictions. Eligibility, sale structure, and marketing are subject to legal review and restriction.
- **Provisional parameters.** Supply allocation, pricing, vesting, staking thresholds, fee curves, the fee floor, and buyback rates described here are provisional and subject to change before

launch.

- **Smart-contract risk.** Staking and token contracts carry technical risk. Audits reduce but do not eliminate this risk.
- **Forward-looking statements.** Roadmap and projections are aspirational and not commitments.



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