

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC., and
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.,
Petitioner

and

APPLE INC.,
Petitioner,

v.

SMARTFLASH LLC,
Patent Owner.

Case CBM2014-00192¹
Patent 8,033,458 B2

Before JENNIFER S. BISK, RAMA G. ELLURU,
JEREMY M. PLENZLER, and MATTHEW R. CLEMENTS,
Administrative Patent Judges.

PLENZLER, *Administrative Patent Judge.*

DECISION
Denying Patent Owner's Request for Rehearing
37 C.F.R. § 42.71

¹ CBM2015-00119 (Patent 8,033,458 B2) has been consolidated with this proceeding.

INTRODUCTION

Samsung Electronics America, Inc., Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., and Samsung Telecommunications America, LLC (“Samsung”)² filed a Petition to institute covered business method patent review of claim 11 (the “challenged claim”) of U.S. Patent No. 8,033,458 B2 (Ex. 1001, “the ’458 patent”) pursuant to § 18 of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (“AIA”).³ Paper 2 (“Pet.”). On April 2, 2015, we instituted a transitional covered business method patent review (Paper 7, “Institution Decision” or “Inst. Dec.”) based upon Petitioner’s assertion that claim 11 is directed to patent ineligible subject matter under 35 U.S.C. § 101. Inst. Dec. 18.

On April 30, 2015, Apple Inc. (“Apple”) filed a Petition to institute covered business method patent review of claim 11 of the ’458 patent based on the same ground. CBM2015-00119 (Paper 2, “Apple Pet.”). Apple simultaneously filed a “Motion for Joinder” of their newly filed case with Samsung’s previously instituted case. CBM2015-00119 (Paper 3, “Apple Mot.”). On August 6, 2015, we granted Apple’s Petition and consolidated the two proceedings.⁴ Paper 29; CBM2015-00119, Paper 11.

Subsequent to institution, Smartflash LLC (“Patent Owner”) filed a Patent Owner Response (Paper 21, “PO Resp.”)⁵ and Samsung and Apple

² Samsung Telecommunications America, LLC, a petitioner at the time of filing, merged with and into Samsung Electronics America, Inc. as of January 1, 2015. Paper 6.

³ Pub. L. No. 112-29, 125 Stat. 284, 296–07 (2011).

⁴ For purposes of this decision, we will cite only to Samsung’s Petition.

⁵ Paper 21 is the redacted version of the Patent Owner Response. Paper 20 is the unredacted version of that Response.

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(collectively, “Petitioner”) filed a Reply (Paper 28, “Pet. Reply”) to Patent Owner’s Response.

In our Final Decision, we determined that Petitioner had established, by a preponderance of the evidence, that claim 11 of the ’458 patent is unpatentable. Paper 45 (“Final Dec.”), 27. Patent Owner requests rehearing of the Final Decision. Paper 46 (“Request” or “Req. Reh’g”). Having considered Patent Owner’s Request, we decline to modify our Final Decision.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

In covered business method review, the petitioner has the burden of showing unpatentability by a preponderance of the evidence. 35 U.S.C. § 326(e). The standard of review for rehearing requests is set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 42.71(d), which states:

The burden of showing a decision should be modified lies with the party challenging the decision. The request must specifically identify all matters the party believes the Board misapprehended or overlooked, and the place where each matter was previously addressed in a motion, an opposition, or a reply.

ANALYSIS

Patent Owner’s Request is based on a disagreement with our determination that claim 11 (“the challenged claim”) is directed to patent-ineligible subject matter. Req. Reh’g 2. In its Request, Patent Owner presents arguments directed to alleged similarities between the challenged claim and those at issue in *DDR Holdings, LLC v. Hotels.com, L.P.*, 773 F.3d 1245 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (Req. Reh’g 5–10) and alleged differences

between the challenged claim and those at issue in *Alice Corp. Pty. Ltd. v. CLS Bank Int'l.*, 134 S. Ct. 2347 (2014) (*id.* at 10–15).

As noted above, our rules require that the requesting party “*specifically* identify all matters the party believes the Board misapprehended or overlooked, and the place where each matter was previously addressed in a motion, an opposition, or a reply.” 37 C.F.R. 42.71(d) (emphasis added). In its Request, however, Patent Owner does not identify any specific matter that we misapprehended or overlooked. Rather, the only citation to Patent Owner’s previous arguments are general citations, without explanation as to how we misapprehended or overlooked any particular matter in the record. For example, with respect to Patent Owner’s arguments regarding *DDR Holdings*, Patent Owner simply notes that “[t]he issue of whether claim 11 was similar to the *DDR Holdings* claims was previously addressed. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 42.71(d); PO Resp. 11-12.” Request 7 n.4. Similarly, in Patent Owner’s arguments regarding *Alice*, Patent Owner simply notes that “[t]he issue of whether claim 11 is directed to an abstract idea was previously addressed. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 42.71(d); PO Resp. 10-27; *see also* Tr. 46:21-47:11.” (*id.* at 11 n.6) and “[t]he issue of whether claim 11 contains ‘additional features’ beyond an abstract idea was previously addressed. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 42.71(d); PO Resp. 11-12, 18-19” (*id.* at 12 n.8). These generic citations to large portions of the record do not identify, with any particularity, specific arguments that we may have misapprehended or overlooked.

Rather than providing a proper request for rehearing, addressing particular matters that we previously misapprehended or overlooked, Patent Owner’s Request provides new briefing by expounding on argument already

made. Patent Owner cannot simply allege that an “issue” (e.g., whether the claims are directed to an abstract idea) was previously addressed, generally, and proceed to present new argument on that issue in a request for rehearing. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 42.71.

Patent Owner’s arguments are either new or were addressed in our Final Decision. For example, Patent Owner’s argument that the challenged claims are not directed to an abstract idea (Req. Reh’g 10–12) is new, and therefore, improper in a request for rehearing, because Patent Owner did not argue the first step of the analysis articulated in *Mayo* and *Alice* in its Patent Owner Response (*see* Paper 21 (PO Resp.) *passim* (arguing only the second step of the *Mayo* and *Alice* test)). To the extent portions of the Request are supported by Patent Owner’s argument in the general citations to the record, we considered those arguments in our Final Decision, as even Patent Owner acknowledges. *See, e.g.*, Req. Reh’g 7 (citing Fin. Dec. 16) (“The Board rejected Patent Owner’s reliance on *DDR Holdings* (at 16), holding that claim 11 was not ‘rooted in computer technology in order to overcome a problem specifically arising in the realm of computer networks.’”). For example, Patent Owner’s arguments about inventive concept (Req. Reh’g 5–7, 12–15) were addressed at pages 9–14 of our Final Decision, Patent Owner’s arguments about preemption (Req. Reh’g. 6–7) were addressed at pages 18–20 of our final Decision, and Patent Owner’s arguments about *DDR Holdings* (Req. Reh’g. 5–10) were addressed at pages 14–18 of our Final Decision. Mere disagreement with our Final Decision also is not a proper basis for rehearing.

Accordingly, Patent Owner’s Request does not apprise us of sufficient reason to modify our Final Decision.

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