

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

RESEARCH IN MOTION CORPORATION
Petitioner,

v.

MOBILEMEDIA IDEAS LLC
Patent Owner.

Case IPR2013-00016 (JYC)
Patent 6,441,828

Before SALLY C. MEDLEY, KEVIN F. TURNER, and JONI Y. CHANG,
Administrative Patent Judges.

CHANG, *Administrative Patent Judge*

DECISION
Institution of *Inter Partes* Review
37 C.F.R. § 42.108

I. INTRODUCTION

On October 12, 2012, Research In Motion Corporation and Research In Motion Limited (collectively, “RIM”) filed a petition, requesting an *inter partes* review of claims 6, 7, 15, 17, and 18 of U.S. Patent 6,441,828 (“the ’828 patent”). (Paper 1, “Pet.”) MobileMedia Ideas LLC (“MobileMedia”) waived the patent owner preliminary response. (Paper 15.) We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 314.

The standard for instituting an *inter partes* review is set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 314(a) which provides:

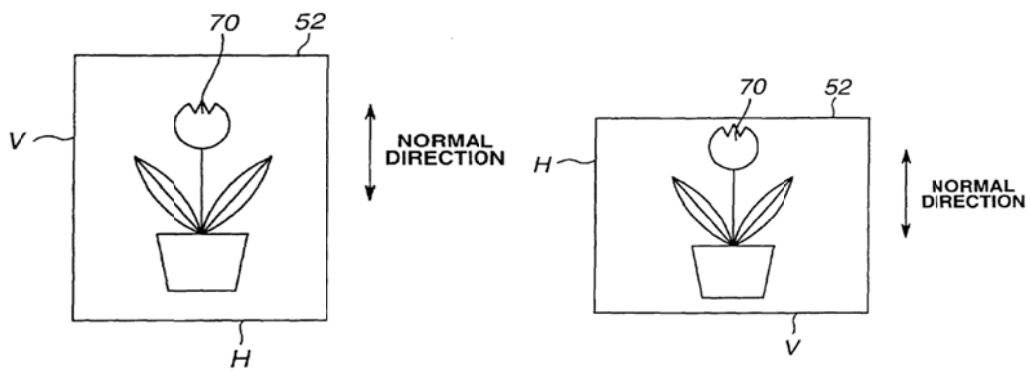
THRESHOLD -- The Director may not authorize an *inter partes* review to be instituted unless the Director determines that the information presented in the petition filed under section 311 and any response filed under section 313 shows that there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition.

We determine that the information presented in the petition demonstrates that there is a reasonable likelihood that RIM would prevail with respect to claims 6, 7, 15, 17, and 18. Accordingly, we authorize an *inter partes* review to be instituted for the ’828 patent.

RIM identifies the following matters as matters which would affect or be affected by a decision in this proceeding: *MobileMedia Ideas LLC v. Apple, Inc.*, 10-cv-00258 (D. Del.); *MobileMedia Ideas LLC v. Research In Motion Ltd. et al.*, 11-cv-02353 (N.D. Tex); and *Sandisk Corp. v. Mobile MediaIdeas LLC*, 11-cv-00597 (N.D. Cal.). (Pet. 1.)

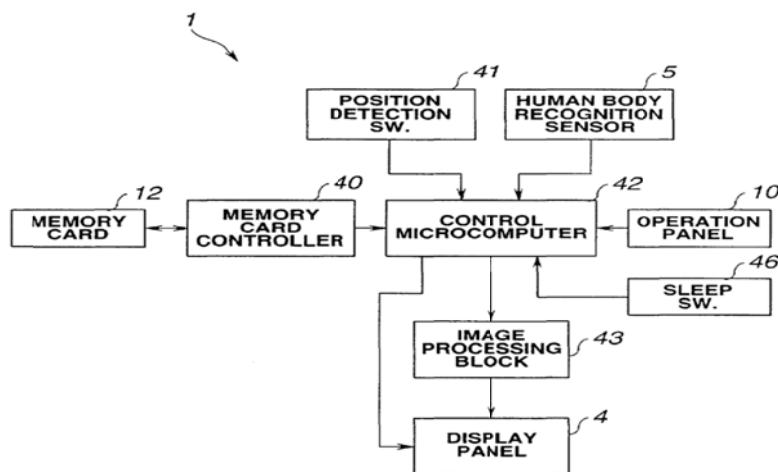
A. The '828 Patent

The '828 patent relates to an apparatus (*e.g.*, an electronic picture frame) for displaying a digital image in a normal direction regardless of whether the apparatus is placed with the shorter or longer side down. (Ex. 1001, 1:6-8, 1:65-67.) Figures 16A and 16B of the '828 patent are reproduced below:



Figures 16A and 16B show the direction of the displayed image.

Figure 6 of the '828 patent, reproduced below, depicts a schematic block diagram of an image display apparatus:



As shown in Figure 6 of the '828 patent, the image display apparatus 1

has a memory card 12, memory card controller 40, control microcomputer 42, image processing block 43, and a display panel 4 (*e.g.*, a liquid crystal display (LCD)). (Ex. 1001, 3:38-41; 5:48-59.) To display an image recorded in the memory card 12, the control microcomputer 42 reads the compressed image data from the memory card 12 via the memory card controller 40 and stores them into a built-in dynamic random-access memory (DRAM). (Ex. 1001, 5:51-59.) The compressed image data is decompressed in an image processing block 43 and then the decompressed image data is stored back into the DRAM. (*Id.*) The image data in the DRAM is processed by the image processing block 43 for display on the display panel 4. (*Id.*)

B. Representative Claim

Of the challenged claims, claim 6 is the only independent claim. Claims 7, 15, 17, and 18 depend from claim 6, which is reproduced as follows:

6. An image displaying apparatus for displaying image data read from a recording medium, comprising:

image signal generating means for generating an image signal for display based on image information read from the recording medium;

image displaying means for displaying the image signal produced by the image signal generating means; and

means for determining a direction in which an image of the image signal is to be displayed on the image displaying means according to a posture in which the apparatus is placed and information on a direction in which an image of the image signal is to be displayed read from the recording medium.

C. Prior Art Relied Upon

RIM relies upon the following prior art references:

Helms	U.S. Patent 5,760,670	June 2, 1998	(Ex. 1003)
Kagle	U.S. Patent 6,148,149	Nov. 14, 2000	(Ex. 1005)
Anderson	U.S. Patent 6,262,769	Jul. 17, 2001	(Ex. 1002)
Jacklin	U.S. Patent 6,396,472	May 28, 2002	(Ex. 1006)
Nagasaki	EP 0587 161 A2	Mar. 16, 1994	(Ex. 1004)

D. The Asserted Grounds

RIM challenges the patentability of claims 6, 7, 15, 17, and 18 of the '828 patent based on the following grounds (Pet. 3):

1. Claims 6, 7, 17, and 18 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as anticipated by Anderson;
2. Claims 6 and 7 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Nagasaki and Kagle;
3. Claims 17 and 18 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Nagasaki, Kagle and Jacklin; and
4. Claim 15 is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Anderson in view of Helms and, alternatively, over Nagasaki, Kagle, and Helms.

II. ANALYSIS

A. Claim Construction

In an *inter partes* review, claim terms in an unexpired patent are given their broadest reasonable construction in light of the specification of the patent in which they appear. 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b). Under the broadest reasonable construction standard, claims are to be given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification, reading claim

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