Filed on behalf of ABB, Inc.

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

ABB, INC. Petitioner

v.

ROY-G-BIV CORPORATION Patent Owner

Trial No. IPR2013-00062 (joined with IPR2013-00282) Patent 6,516,236 B1

ABB'S OPPOSITION TO PATENT OWNER'S MOTION TO EXCLUDE EVIDENCE

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I. INTRODUCTION

ABB timely submits this Opposition to Patent Owner's Motion to Exclude Evidence (Paper #59). RGB moved to exclude: "(1) arguments raised for the first time in ABB's reply ("Reply"); (2) new alleged grounds of un-patentability outside of the scope of the initial Petition and Institution Decision ("I.D."); and (3) the expert testimony of Dr. Papanikolopoulos ("Dr. P.") and portions of Dr. Voyles' declaration..." For at least the reasons set forth below, RGB's motion should be denied in its entirety.

II. **DISCUSSION**

RGB's motion to exclude makes clear that it either misunderstands the technology, misunderstood ABB's reply, or is seeking to obfuscate the issues.

A. <u>RGB's Motion Is Improper</u>

As they Board has stated, a motion to exclude should be directed at the admissibility of evidence, not the sufficiency of evidence, credibility of witnesses, or whether new arguments may have been raised in a reply. *Avaya, Inc. v. Network-1 Security Solutions, Inc.*, IPR2013-00071, Paper 75, Dec. 2, 2013 ("a motion to strike or motion to exclude is not the proper mechanism for raising the issue of whether a reply or reply evidence is beyond the proper scope permitted

under the rules" -- citing Rules of Practice, 77 Fed. Reg. at 48633 and Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. 48756, 48767 (Aug. 14, 2012)).

Thus, RGB's Motion is improper on its face, and should be denied.

B. <u>ABB's Reply Responded To The Issues Raised By RGB</u>

ABB has not raised new arguments or new grounds of unpatentability; it responded to the assertions made in RGB's papers.

RGB did not provide persuasive evidence supporting its interpretation of the claims in its preliminary, primary, or supplemental responses. Rather, RGB appears to have been reduced to the two pronged argument that: 1) the claimed functions and component code include only "executable" functions/code, and 2) the prior art does not teach executable functions associated with one another by executable code. Accordingly, ABB's reply pointed out that, with respect to the first prong of RGB's argument:

However, "computer code" encompasses more than executable machine language, rather it includes any form of control flow, including visual programming constructs. (Ex. 1130, ¶¶ 21-22, 39; Ex. 1132, ¶ 55-56; 236 Patent, Fig. 1A, "Visual Basic").

. . .

However, the term "function" encompasses more than executable machine language instructions. Rather, "function" broadly encompasses "in-line" functions, constructs in scripting languages, interpreted languages, and also

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