UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

PNY Technologies, Inc. Petitioner

v.

Phison Electronics Corp. Patent Owner

Case IPR2013-00472 Patent 7,518,879

PATENT OWNER PHISON ELECTRONICS CORP.'S REQUEST FOR REHEARING UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 42.71(c)

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	Page(s)
Cases	
Stevens v. Tamai, 366 F.3d 1325, 1329 (Fed. Cir. 2004)	1
<i>Eli Lilly & Co. v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of Wash.,</i> 334 F.3d 1264, 1266-67 (Fed. Cir. 2003))	1
Agilent Tech., Inc. v. Affymetrix, Inc., 567 F.3d 1366, 1383 (Fed.Cir. 2009)	3
In re Oelrich, 666 F.2d 578, 581 (CCPA 1981)	3
In re Robertson, 169 F.3d 743, 745 (Fed.Cir. 1999)	3
Hitzeman v. Rutter, 243 F.3d 1345, 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2001)	3
Rules and Regulations	
37 C.F.R. § 42.71(c)	1
37 C.F.R. § 42.71(d)	1

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 42.71(c), the patent owner, Phison Electronics Corp. ("Patent Owner"), hereby submits the following Request for Rehearing in response to the Decision, Institution of *Inter Partes* Review of U.S. Patent No. 7,518,879 ("the Decision") (Paper 10).

I. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF RELIEF REQUESTED

The Decision ordered review on two grounds of unpatentability: claims 1-4, 8-12 and 16 as anticipated by Minneman (US 7,074,052); and claims 1-4, 8-12 and 16 as unpatentable over Minneman in view of Takahashi (US 2004/0027809). Patent Owner requests that the Board reconsider its decision to institute on both grounds, in light of the governing law regarding inherency, and in light of the proper reading of "concave." Therefore, Patent Owner further requests that no trial be instituted on the '879 patent.

II. LEGAL STANDARDS

A request for rehearing "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 reply." 37 C.F.R. § 42.71 (d). "When rehearing a decision on petition, the panel will review the decision for an abuse of discretion." 37 C.F.R. § 42.7 1 (c). "An abuse of discretion occurs where the decision (1) is clearly unreasonable, arbitrary, or fanciful; (2) is based on an erroneous conclusion of law; (3) rests on clearly erroneous fact findings; or (4) involves a record that contains no evidence on which the Board could rationally base its decision." *Stevens v. Tamai*, 366 F.3d 1325, 1329 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (quoting *Eli Lilly & Co. v. Bd. of Regents of the Univ. of Wash.*, 334 F.3d 1264, 1266-67 (Fed. Cir. 2003)).

III. BASIS FOR RELIEF REQUESTED

A. The Decision Overlooked, and Thus Failed to Apply, the Law Governing Inherency.

Patent Owner requests reconsideration of the decision to institute on claims 1-4, 8-12 and 16 as anticipated by Minneman, because the Decision overlooked, and thus failed to adhere to, the legal standards for inherency.

Claims 1-4, 8-12 and 16 all require a "concave prop." The phrase "concave prop" is construed in the Decision to require at least "a structure curving inwards from a housing providing support." (Decision, pg. 8). The decision to institute on anticipation by Minneman is based on a finding that Minneman's captivating indentations are curved, and thus meet the claim feature of a "concave prop." It is undisputed that Minneman's captivating indentations are not shown in the figures and are not described to be curving. The finding that the captivating indentations are curved relies entirely on inherency stemming from an assumption in the Decision that the pressing described by Minneman to form the captivating indentations would form curved shapes.

The assumption on which the Decision relies, however, is not sufficient to meet the legal requirements for inherency specified in Federal Circuit caselaw. It is well established that to show inherency of a property requires that the "reference unavoidably teaches the property in question." *Agilent Tech., Inc. v. Affymetrix, Inc.,* 567 F.3d 1366, 1383 (Fed.Cir. 2009), citing *In re Oelrich*, 666 F.2d 578, 581 (CCPA 1981); *In re Robertson*, 169 F.3d 743, 745 (Fed.Cir. 1999). "Inherency, however, may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient." *Hitzeman v. Rutter*, 243 F.3d 1345, 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

Here, as stated in the Patent Owner's Preliminary Response, "curved shapes do not necessarily follow from these processes. . . Rather, the shape

DOCKET A L A R M



Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.