

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

FACEBOOK, INC.,
Petitioner

v.

B. E. TECHNOLOGY LLC
Patent Owner

Case No. IPR2014-00052
Patent No. 6,628,314

PETITIONER'S REPLY TO PATENT OWNER'S RESPONSE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. SHAW DISCLOSES EVERY LIMITATION OF CLAIM 11.....	2
A. Claim 11 Does Not Require that the Unique Identifier be Provided “By The Server”	3
B. Claim 11 Does Not Require that the Unique Identifier Identify the Computer	5
C. The Unique Identifier in Shaw “Uniquely Identifies Information” Sent Over the Network to the Server	6
D. The PTO Already Rejected the Patent Owner’s Arguments About the Lack of a “Unique Identifier” in Shaw.....	7
III. ALL CHALLENGED CLAIMS ARE OBVIOUS OVER SHAW IN VIEW OF W3C	9
IV. THE PATENT OWNER’S “BROADEST REASONABLE INTERPRETATION” ARGUMENTS ARE NOT RELEVANT TO THIS PETITION.....	13
V. CONCLUSION	14

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	Page(s)
Cases	
<i>Intamin Ltd. v. Magnetar Techs., Corp.</i> , 483 F.3d 1328 (Fed. Cir. 2007)	6
<i>K-2 Corp. v. Salomon S.A.</i> , 191 F.3d 1356 (Fed. Cir. 1999)	4
<i>On-Line Techs., Inc. v. Bodenseewerk Perkin-Elmer GmbH</i> , 386 F.3d 1133 (Fed. Cir. 2004)	5, 6
<i>Phillips v. AWH Corp.</i> , 415 F.3d 1303 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc)	14
<i>SAP America, Inc. v. Versata Develop. Group, Inc.</i> , CBM2012-00001, Paper 70, 19 (June 11, 2013)	13
<i>Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enters., Inc.</i> , 358 F.3d 870 (Fed. Cir. 2004)	4
<i>Taurus IP, LLC v. DaimlerChrysler Corp.</i> , 726 F.3d 1306 (Fed. Cir. 2013)	4
<i>In re Trans Texas Holdings Corp.</i> , 498 F.3d 1290 (Fed. Cir. 2007)	4
Statutes	
35 U.S.C. § 103(a)	1
Other Authorities	
37 C.F.R. § 42.65(a)	10

I. INTRODUCTION

The Board instituted *inter partes* review of claims 11-13, 15, 18 and 20 based on obviousness over Shaw [Ex. 1103] in view of W3C [Ex. 1105]. The patent owner's response ("Response") does not dispute key elements of the Petition. The patent owner does not dispute that Shaw and W3C qualify as prior art to the '314 patent and does not challenge the Board's claim constructions in the Decision instituting *inter partes* review. The patent owner also does not dispute that Shaw and W3C disclose every limitation of claims 11-13, 15, 18 and 20.

The patent owner instead rests its entire response on two meritless arguments. First, the patent owner contends that Shaw does not disclose the step of "providing a unique identifier to the computer," as recited in independent claim 11. But in making this argument, the patent owner seeks to improperly import limitations that do not appear in the claim language. Shaw plainly discloses this limitation.

Second, although the patent owner does not dispute that W3C discloses the unique identifier allegedly missing from Shaw, the patent owner asserts that Shaw and W3C cannot properly be combined under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). The patent owner offers no evidence or meaningful analysis to support this undeveloped argument. Because the patent owner has offered no serious

rebuttal to the obviousness of claims 11-13, 15, 18 and 20 over Shaw in view of W3C, the Board should find them unpatentable.

II. SHAW DISCLOSES EVERY LIMITATION OF CLAIM 11.

The patent owner identifies only one limitation allegedly missing from Shaw – the step of “providing a unique identifier to the computer, wherein said identifier uniquely identifies information sent over said computer network from the computer to said server,” as recited in claim 11f. (Response at 5.)¹

As explained in the Petition, and not disputed by the patent owner, Shaw discloses an identifier in the form of an e-mail address (also referred to as a user name) that is unique to each member. (Petition at 16 (citing Shaw, Ex. 1103, Col. 1:47-48, 12:6-13).) The system in Shaw uses this e-mail address to authenticate the user with the server and to uniquely identify information sent by the user’s computer to the server. (*Id.* (citing Shaw, Ex. 1103, Col. 18:39-56).)

¹ As noted in the text, the patent owner does not dispute that this limitation is disclosed in the W3C Submission, and does not dispute that the combination of Shaw and the W3C Submission discloses all limitations of claims 11-13, 15, 18 and 20. Accordingly, even if the Board were to conclude that this limitation was missing from Shaw, the challenged claims should still be found unpatentable.

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.