

**Hearing for  
*Inter Partes* Review**

**Apple Inc., Google Inc., and Motorola Mobility LLC  
(Petitioner)**

**v.**

**ARENDI S.A.R.L.  
(Patent Owner)**

**Case No. IPR2014-00208  
(Patent 7,917,843)**

**February 4, 2015**

# U.S. Patent No. 7,917,843



US007917843B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Hedloy**

(10) **Patent No.:** US 7,917,843 B2  
(45) **Date of Patent:** \*Mar. 29, 2011

(54) **METHOD, SYSTEM AND COMPUTER READABLE MEDIUM FOR ADDRESSING HANDLING FROM A COMPUTER PROGRAM**

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS  
EP 0 693 250 A2 9:1983  
(Continued)

(75) Inventor: **Atle Hedloy**, Madrid (ES)

(73) Assignee: **Arendi S.A.R.L.**, Luxembourg (LU)

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 394 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS  
Person et al., "Special Edition Using Microsoft Word 97" by Que Publisher Pub. date Dec. 16, 1996, pp. 475-514 \*  
(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Doug Hutton  
Assistant Examiner — Quoc A Tran  
(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Sunstein Kann Murphy & Timbers LLP

(21) Appl. No.: **12/162,948**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 29, 2008**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**  
US 2008/0313159 A1 Dec. 18, 2008

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/923,134, filed on Aug. 6, 2001, now Pat. No. 7,496,854, which is a continuation of application No. 09/189,626, filed on Nov. 10, 1998, now Pat. No. 6,323,853.

**Foreign Application Priority Data**

Sep. 3, 1998 (NO) ..... 984066

(51) **Int. CL**  
**G06F 17/00** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. CL** ..... **715/230; 715/234; 715/711; 715/752; 715/825; 715/853**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... **715/230**  
See application file for complete search history.

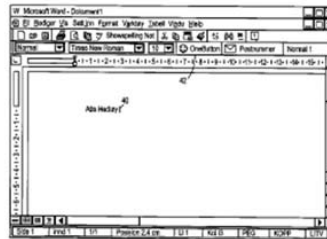
**References Cited**

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**  
3,350,695 A 10/1967 Kaufman et al. .... 340/172.5  
(Continued)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method, system and computer readable medium for providing a function item, such as a key, button, icon, or menu, tied to a user operation in a computer, whereby a single click on the function item in a window or program on a computer screen, or one single selection in a menu in a program, initiates retrieval of name and addresses and/or other person or company related information, while the user works simultaneously in another program, e.g., a word processor. The click on the function item initiates a program connected to the button to search a database or file available on or through the computer, containing the person, company or address related data, in order to look up data corresponding to what the user types, or partly typed, e.g., name and/or address in the word processor, the correct data from the database, data related to the typed data, e.g., the name of the person, company, or the traditional or electronic address, or other person, or company, or address related data, and alternatively the persons, companies, or addresses, are displayed and possibly entered into the word processor, if such related data exists.

**44 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets**



# Ground of Institution – IPR2014-00208

## Institution Decision

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computerized search for duplicate entries would be a search “in order to find the second information, of a specific type or types,” as claimed, in the same sense that the ’843 patent’s search is in order to find the second information. As shown, for example, in Figure 1 of the ’843 patent, a name (first information) can be searched for in a database (12), and more than one possible contact or address (containing second information) may be found to match with the first information (18). The first and the second information are displayed to the user for user action (20). Searching a database for a telephone number in Pandit’s system, and displaying results, would be no different in substance from searching a database for a name, and displaying results, in the disclosed example in the ’843 patent. “What matters is the objective reach of the claim. If the claim extends to what is obvious, it is invalid under § 103.” *KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398 (2007).

We have reviewed Petitioner’s evidence re claims as well and, based on this record, are persuaded that the claims shown a reasonable likelihood that it would prevail over the patent over Pandit.

### III. CONCLUSION

The Petition demonstrates a reasonable likelihood of prevailing on the obviousness ground of unpatentability based on Pandit.

The Board has not made a final determination on the patentability of any challenged claim.

III. CONCLUSION  
The Petition demonstrates a reasonable likelihood of prevailing on the obviousness ground of unpatentability based on Pandit.

(IPR2014-00208, Paper 8, p. 18)

# The '843 Patent

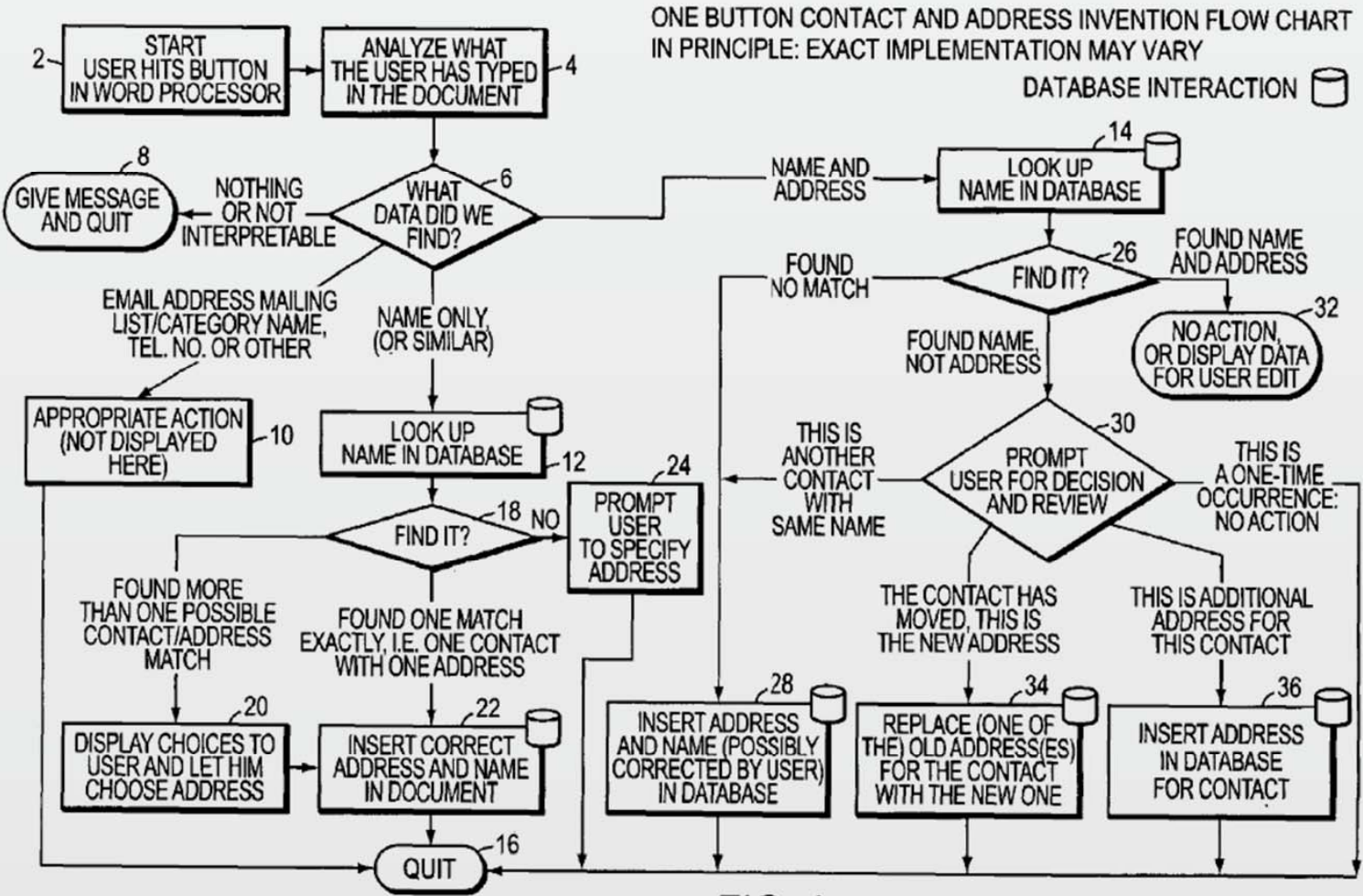


FIG. 1

('843 Patent, FIG. 1)

# The Claims are Obvious In View of Pandit

United States Patent [19] [11] Patent Number: 5,859,636  
Pandit [45] Date of Patent: Jan. 12, 1999

[54] RECOGNITION OF AND OPERATION ON TEXT DATA

[75] Inventor: Milind S. Pandit, Beaverton, Oreg.

[73] Assignee: Intel Corporation, Santa Clara, Calif.

[21] Appl. No.: 579,568

[22] Filed: Dec. 27, 1995

[51] Int. Cl. G06F 3/00

[52] U.S. Cl. 345/335; 707/501

[58] Field of Search 345/339, 349, 345/352, 353, 335; 707/501

[56] References Cited  
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"TAPI—The Biggest Roundup Ever Published," Computer Technology, May 1995, p. 55.  
"Apple Introduces Internet Address Detectors," Newsbytes, 29 Sep. 1997.  
"E-Mail 'Net Differences- . . ." CommunicationWeek, 6 Jan. 1997 p. 12.

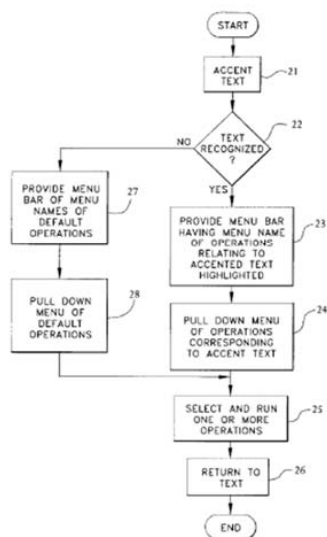
"Internet Update," Newsbytes, 10 Sep. 1997.  
"McWorld-Apple, Partners Launch Live Objects," Newsbytes, 8 Aug. 1996.

Primary Examiner—A. Kathab

[57] ABSTRACT

Text of a predetermined class is recognized in a body of text. After recognition, operations relevant to the recognized text may be performed. For example, text such as telephone numbers, telefax numbers, and dates can be recognized in a body of text. Options are provided for selecting and running operations and programs relevant to the recognized text, such as, telephone dialers, telefaxing programs, writable databases etc. Libraries of subroutines are provided for each class of text to be recognized. Each library typically includes a plurality of operations which may be run on the particular class of text. The libraries are recognized at run time of an application, so that additional libraries and operations may be added without a need for recompiling. A single class of text is recognizable in a number of formats without limits as to the origin of the body of text.

40 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



[57]

ABSTRACT

Text of a predetermined class is recognized in a body of text. After recognition, operations relevant to the recognized text may be performed. For example, text such as telephone numbers, telefax numbers, and dates can be recognized in a body of text. Options are provided for selecting and running operations and programs relevant to the recognized text, such as, telephone dialers, telefaxing programs, writable databases etc. Libraries of subroutines are provided for each class of text to be recognized. Each library typically includes a plurality of operations which may be run on the particular class of text. The libraries are recognized at run time of an application, so that additional libraries and operations may be added without a need for recompiling. A single class of text is recognizable in a number of formats without limits as to the origin of the body of text.

(IPR2014-00208, Exhibit 1009  
("Pandit"), Abstract)

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