

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

MICROSOFT CORP. and APPLE INC.,
Petitioner

v.

VIRNETX, INC.,
Patent Owner

Case IPR2014-00404
Patent 7,987,274

Before MICHAEL P. TIERNEY, KARL D. EASTHOM, and STEPHEN C. SIU,
Administrative Patent Judges.

Petitioner's Reply

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The Board correctly found claims 1-4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 17 anticipated by Kiuchi (Ex. 1004) and obvious based on Kiuchi in view of Bhatti (Ex. 1010). The Board also correctly found Kiuchi in view of Lindblad (Ex. 1009) with or without Bhatti, would have rendered claim 5 obvious. Decision, Paper No. 13 (“Dec.”) at 12-19. The Board’s determinations that the challenged claims are unpatentable are supported by more than substantial evidence and should be maintained.

I. Claim Construction

A. The Broadest Reasonable Interpretation Applies

Patent Owner challenges the Board’s determinations as being based on an improper use of the broadest reasonable interpretation standard (BRI), because its ability to amend the claims was “severely restricted.” Patent Owner Response, Paper No. 26 (Resp.) at 2-3. But Patent Owner never sought to amend its claims, and the Federal Circuit has recently rejected that precise theory as a reason for the Board to not employ BRI in IPR proceedings. *In re Cuozzo Speed Techs., LLC*, 2015 WL 44866, *7 (Fed. Cir. Feb. 4, 2015). Patent Owner also contends the Board erred by not employing constructions adopted by a district court in related litigation, but those constructions rest on a different claim construction standard and are not binding on nor are entitled to deference by the Board. *See In re Swanson*, 540 F.3d 1368, 1377-78 (“considering an issue at the district court is not equivalent to the PTO having had the opportunity to consider it”). Patent Owner’s

attack on the Board's use of the BRI standard is a transparent attempt to import *unclaimed* limitations into its claims, and must be rejected.

B. The Reexamination Prosecution Histories and Specification Do Not Contain the Alleged Disclaimers of Claim Scope

Patent Owner contends it has made prosecution disclaimers that limit the scope of its claims. Resp. at 10-12, 16-18. What these arguments reveal is that the claims, based on their *actual* language, squarely encompass what is disclosed in or rendered obvious by the prior art. Moreover, even if they were relevant under the BRI (which they are not), Patent Owner's actions plainly do not satisfy the requirements for an effective disclaimer.

First, the putative disclaimers are all based on statements made during reexamination proceedings—some of which are still pending—and none was accompanied by a claim amendment. Under *Tempo Lighting Inc. v. Tivoli, LLC*, 742 F.3d 973 (Fed. Cir. 2014), which Patent Owner cites, this means these putative prosecution disclaimers have no legal effect. In *Tempo*, the Federal Circuit confirmed “the PTO is under *no obligation* to accept a claim construction proffered as a prosecution history disclaimer.” *Id.* at 978. It then affirmed the Board's finding of a disclaimer, but only because the disclaimer was based on statements made at the examiner's request and in *conjunction with claim amendments* during the *original examination* of the patent. *Id.* at 977. *Tempo* thus confirms the Board has no obligation to recognize a putative prosecution

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