

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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THE GILLETTE COMPANY, TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., TSMC NORTH AMERICA CORP.,  
FUJITSU SEMICONDUCTOR LIMITED, and FUJITSU SEMICONDUCTOR  
AMERICA, INC.,  
Petitioners,

v.

ZOND, LLC,  
Patent Owner.

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Cases IPR2014-00578 and IPR2014-00604<sup>1</sup>  
Patent 6,896,775 B2

Cases IPR2014-01479 and IPR2014-01481<sup>2</sup>  
Patent 6,896,773 B2

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Before KEVIN F. TURNER, JONI Y. CHANG, SUSAN L.C. MITCHELL, and  
JENNIFER M. MEYER, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

TURNER, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

ORDER  
Conduct of the Proceeding  
37 C.F.R. § 42.5

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<sup>1</sup> IPR2014-01494 has been joined with IPR2014-00578 and IPR2014-01482 has been joined with IPR2014-00604.

<sup>2</sup> IPR2014-01479 and IPR2014-01481 have been joined with IPR2014-00580 and IPR2104-00726, respectively.

IPR2014-00578, IPR2014-00604, IPR2014-01479, and IPR2014-01481  
Patents 6,896,775 B2 and 6,896,773 B2

IPR2014-00578, IPR2014-00604, IPR2014-01479, and IPR2014-01481  
Patents 6,896,775 B2 and 6,896,773 B2

We instituted an *inter partes* review in the following proceedings, challenging U.S. Patent No. 6,896,775 B2: IPR2014-00578 and IPR2014-00604. Papers 13, 9, respectively. The Petitioner in each proceeding is The Gillette Company (“Gillette”). For efficiency, we synchronized the Scheduling Orders that set forth the due dates for the parties to take action for both reviews, ensuring that the reviews will be completed within one year of institution. IPR2014-00578, Paper 14; IPR2014-00604, Paper 10. We also instituted an *inter partes* review, challenging the same patent, in both of the following: IPR2014-01494 and IPR2014-01482 (Papers 12, 12, respectively) and subsequently granted Motions for Joinder filed by Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, Ltd., TSMC North America Corp., Fujitsu Semiconductor Limited, and Fujitsu Semiconductor America (“TSMC/Fujitsu”). IPR2014-01494, Paper 13; IPR2014-01482, Paper 13.

In addition, we instituted an *inter partes* review in the following proceedings, challenging U.S. Patent No. 6,896,773 B2: IPR2014-01479 and IPR2014-01481. Papers 11, 11, respectively. We also granted Motions for Joinder filed by TSMC/Fujitsu, joining those proceedings with IPR2014-00580 and IPR2104-00726, respectively. Papers 12, 12. A list of these Joinder Cases is provided in the Appendix of the instant Order.

An initial conference call was held on November 13, 2014, between respective counsel for the parties for all four above-identified reviews and Judges Turner, Chang, Mitchell, and Meyer. Counsel for each of the Joinder Cases also attended the conference call. The purpose of the call was to discuss any proposed changes to the Scheduling Orders, as well as any motions that the parties intend to file, and to address questions that the parties might have.

### *Trial Schedule*

The parties indicated that they do not, at this time, foresee any problems with meeting their due dates. They also expressed that they may stipulate to different dates for Due Dates 1–5. If the parties decide to stipulate to different due dates, the parties should file a notice of stipulation that includes a copy of the due date appendix of the Scheduling Order, showing the new due dates next to the original due dates. The parties may request a single-combined oral hearing in their requests for oral hearing before or on Due Date 4, on a per patent basis. Thus, a single oral hearing may be requested for all proceedings directed to U.S. Patent No. 6,896,775 B2, and a single oral hearing may be requested for all proceedings directed to U.S. Patent No. 6,896,773 B2.

### *The Procedure for Consolidated Filings and Discovery*

As we noted during the conference call, the Decisions on the Motions for Joinder (“the Joinder Decisions”) did not change the grounds of unpatentability on which a trial was instituted or the Scheduling Order, in each of the original reviews. And the Joinder Decisions set forth a procedure for consolidated filings and discovery. The parties stated that they are in agreement with the procedure.

The parties indicated that they have been in discussions regarding the discovery schedule. Given the similarity in claimed subject matter and overlapping asserted prior art and that Petitioners submitted declarations from the same expert witness in each review, the parties further expressed the desire to coordinate and combine discovery between all of the reviews.

IPR2014-00578, IPR2014-00604, IPR2014-01479, and IPR2014-01481  
Patents 6,896,775 B2 and 6,896,773 B2

A question was raised about the usability of deposition transcripts in subsequent depositions. We indicated that prior transcripts can be utilized in subsequent questioning in another proceeding, but their use should be directed to the same issue in both or several cases and be relevant to the instituted grounds and claims in the particular proceeding for which the deposition is being taken. In addition, the deposition transcript from one patent can be cited in papers submitted about another patent as long as the particular, cited testimony is directed to the same issue in both. We acknowledged that although the patents at issue disclose and claim similar subject matter, there can be differences in the specifications of each patent that would inform the constructions of specific claim terms, for example. Any such process should not be burdensome on the declarant and any abuse of process should be brought to the panel's attention immediately.

*Motions for Pro Hac Vice Admission and Withdrawal of Counsel*

During the conference call, we indicated that the Petitioners did not appear to be in agreement as to whether they opposed the Motions for Pro Hac Vice Admission filed by Zond. Gillette had appeared to indicate no opposition to those motions, but counsel for TSMC/Fujitsu indicated that the petitioner would not oppose those motions if: (1) a district court protective order is made of record in the proceedings; (2) the Board orders that the Zond admitted counsel comply with the protective order, including the prosecution bar provisions of paragraph 22; and (3) that the admitted counsel confirm in writing their assent to such compliance.

During the call, we indicated that the district court's protective order is not before us and is not an order that the Board will enforce. The parties are free to

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