

[Straight Path IP Group, Inc. v. Bandwidth.com, Inc.](#)

United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria Division

February 25, 2014, Decided; February 25, 2014, Filed

Civil Action No. 1:13-cv-932 (AJT/IDD)

**Reporter**

2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 25394

STRAIGHT PATH IP GROUP, INC., Plaintiff, v.  
BANDWIDTH.COM, INC., et al., Defendants.

**Subsequent History:** Related proceeding at [Straight Path IP Group, Inc. v. Blackberry Ltd., 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 92787 \(N.D. Cal., July 8, 2014\)](#)

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**Judges:** Anthony J. Trenga, United States District Judge.

**Opinion by:** Anthony J. Trenga

**Opinion**

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER  
CONSTRUING CLAIMS

On January 16, 2014, the Court held a claim construction hearing with respect to certain claim language of U.S. Patent Numbers 6,513,066 ("the '066 patent") [\*2] and 6,701,365 ("the '365 patent"). Upon consideration of the parties' briefs setting forth their proposed constructions and their presentations at the claim construction hearing, the Court rules as follows with respect to the disputed terms of the '066 and '365 patents.

**I. INTRODUCTION**

On January 28, 2003, the Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") issued the '066 patent, entitled "Establishing a Point-to-Point Internet Communication." On March 2, 2004, the PTO issued the '365 patent, entitled "Point-to-Point Internet Protocol." The patented invention purports to provide a solution to a problem associated with internet communication between devices, specifically, that such communication generally requires knowledge of the devices' respective "addresses," typically internet protocol ("IP") addresses, but those addresses may not be fixed. *See* '066 patent at 1:32-2:3; '365 patent at 1:28-63. During prosecution of the '365 patent, the patentee compared this problem to that of "trying to call someone whose telephone number changes after each call." Straight Path IP Group's *Markman* Brief, Ex. 7 at 4.

The invention comprises two alternative protocols for establishing point-to-point communications. [\*3] The first uses a "connection server" to provide one "processing unit" with the IP address of a second processing unit, while the second exchanges the IP addresses via email, without the use of a connection server. *See* '066 patent at 2:7-37; '365 patent at 1:66-2:28. This case exclusively involves the first protocol that utilizes a "connection server," one of the primary terms to be construed.

As disclosed in claim 1 of the '066 patent, the first protocol consists of: 1) "storing in a database a respective Internet Protocol (IP) address of a set of processing units that have an on-line status with respect to the Internet"; 2) transmitting a query from the first processing unit to a connection server to determine the on-line status of a second processing unit"; and 3) "retrieving the IP address of the second unit from the database using the connection server, in response to the determination of a positive on-line status of the second processing unit, for establishing a point-to-point communication link between the first and second processing units through the Internet." The '365 patent has an identical specification but its claims cover a "computer program product," "computer data signal" [\*4] and "computer system" for performing steps similar to those set out in the '066 patent.<sup>1</sup>

At this stage in the proceedings, the construction of four terms remains in dispute:<sup>2</sup>

- (a) "processing unit,"
- (b) "process,"
- (c) "point-to-point"/"point-to-point communication,"<sup>3</sup> and
- (c) "connection server."

## II. STANDARD

The construction or interpretation of a claim is a question of law. *Markman v. Westview Instruments, Inc.*, 52 F.3d 967, 979 (Fed. Cir. 1995), *aff'd*, 517 U.S. 370, 116 S. Ct. 1384, 134 L. Ed. 2d 577 (1996). The words of the claim "are generally given their ordinary and customary meaning," that is, the meaning they would have "to a person of ordinary skill in the art in question at the time of the invention." *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1312-13 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (citation omitted). "Importantly, the person of ordinary

skill in the art is deemed to read the claim term not only in the context of the particular claim in which the disputed term appears, but in the context of the entire patent, including the specification." *Id.* at 1313. Thus, [\*6] in interpreting claim terms, "the court should look first to the intrinsic evidence of record, *i.e.*, the patent itself, including the claims, the specification, and, if in evidence, the prosecution history." *Vitronics Corp. v. Conceptronic, Inc.*, 90 F.3d 1576, 1582 (Fed. Cir. 1996). However, the court may also consider extrinsic evidence, including, for example, treatises, dictionaries, and expert testimony. *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1317-18.

"If the claim language is clear on its face, then [the Court's] consideration of the rest of the intrinsic evidence is restricted to determining if a deviation from the clear language of the claims is specified." *Interactive Gift Express, Inc. v. CompuServe Inc.*, 256 F.3d 1323, 1331 (Fed. Cir. 2001). "If, however, the claim language is not clear on its face, then [the Court's] consideration of the rest of the intrinsic evidence is directed to resolving, if possible, the lack of clarity." *Id.* "In some cases, the ordinary meaning of claim language as understood by a person of skill in the art may be readily apparent even to lay judges, and claim construction in such cases involves little more than the application of the widely accepted meaning of commonly [\*7] understood words." *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1314.

A claim term should be interpreted more narrowly than its ordinary and customary meaning under only two circumstances: "1) when a patentee sets out a definition and acts as his own lexicographer, or 2) when the patentee disavows the full scope of a claim term either in the specification or during prosecution." *Thorne v. Sony Computer Entm't Am. LLC*, 669 F.3d 1362, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2012). "To act as its own lexicographer, a patentee must clearly set forth a definition of the disputed claim term other than its plain and ordinary meaning. It is not enough for a patentee to simply disclose a single embodiment or use a

<sup>1</sup> The '365 patent also uses somewhat different terminology than the '066 patent. Relevant for this case is that the '365 patent uses the term "process" instead of "processing unit" and the term "network protocol address" instead of "IP address." Defendants represented at the *Markman* hearing that an IP address is a type of network protocol address.

<sup>2</sup> The parties initially disputed the meaning of ten terms found in claims 1 through 3 and 6 through 8 of the '066 patent and claims 1 and 3 of the '365 patent. However, only Defendant Bandwidth.com, Inc., which has been dismissed from the case, disputed the meaning of two of the terms, "using the connection server" and "database." Thus, those terms no longer need to be construed. At the *Markman* hearing, the remaining defendants conceded that four other terms, "Internet," "point-to-point Internet communication," "point-to-point communications over the Internet," [\*5] and "point-to-point communication link between the first and second processing units through the Internet," do not need to be construed.

<sup>3</sup> The term "point-to-point," as used in the '066 and '365 patents, was construed in an earlier case filed in the Norfolk Division of this District. See *Innovative Commc'ns Tech., Inc. ("ICTT") v. Vivox, Inc.*, Nos. 2:12-cv-7 & 2:12-cv-9, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 154311, 2012 WL 5331573 (E.D. Va. Oct. 26, 2012). That case settled before a final adjudication on the merits.

word in the same manner in all embodiments, the patentee must clearly express an intent to redefine the term." *Id.* (internal citation and quotation marks omitted). "The standard for disavowal of claim scope is similarly exacting." *Id. at 1366*. "The patentee may demonstrate intent to deviate from the ordinary and accustomed meaning of a claim term by including in the specification expressions of manifest exclusion or restriction, representing a clear disavowal of claim scope." *Teleflex, Inc. v. Ficosa N. Am. Corp.*, 299 F.3d 1313, 1325 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

Title [\*8] 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2 requires that every patent's specification "conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the inventor . . . regards as the invention." A claim that fails to satisfy this particularity requirement is invalid for indefiniteness. "The primary purpose of the definiteness requirement is to ensure that the claims are written in such a way that they give notice to the public of the extent of the legal protection afforded by the patent, so that interested members of the public, e.g., competitors of the patent owner, can determine whether or not they infringe." *All Dental Prodx, LLC v. Advantage Dental Prods., Inc.*, 309 F.3d 774, 779-80 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

"In the face of an allegation of indefiniteness, general principles of claim construction apply." *Datamize, LLC v. Plumtree Software, Inc.*, 417 F.3d 1342, 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2005). "Only claims not amenable to construction or insolubly ambiguous are indefinite." *Source Search Techs., LLC v. LendingTree, LLC*, 588 F.3d 1063, 1076 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks omitted). Patents are presumed valid, and an alleged infringer asserting that a claim term is [\*9] indefinite must prove "by clear and convincing evidence that a skilled artisan could not discern the boundaries of the claim based on the claim language, the specification, and the prosecution history, as well as her knowledge of the relevant art area." *Halliburton Energy Servs., Inc. v. M-I LLC*, 514 F.3d 1244, 1249-50 (Fed. Cir. 2008).

### III. CLAIMS

<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., '066 patent at 5:67-6:4 ("The first user operating the first processing unit 12 is thus established in the database 34 as an active on-line party available for communication using the disclosed point-to-point Internet protocol.").

<sup>5</sup> In their briefs and at the *Markman* hearing, the defendants argued that construction is necessary because the '066 patent requires that the processing units be "positioned at either ends of point-to-point communications." Defendants Bandwidth.com, Inc.'s and Vocalocity, Inc.'s Joint Opening Claim Construction Brief at 23. But the defendants have failed to explain how the specification or prosecution history supports this proposed limitation in any way that is not already apparent from the claims themselves, or how the term "user" connotes "endpoint."

<sup>6</sup> Defendants originally seemed to argue that the term "process" is indefinite, and to propose the above construction only as an alternative in the event the Court decided to construe the term. At the *Markman* hearing, however, the defendants clarified that their position is not that the term cannot be construed, but that Straight Path's construction of "process" renders the term indefinite.

#### A. "processing unit"

The term "processing unit" is found in claims 1 through 3 and 6 through 8 of the '066 patent. Straight Path contends that no construction is necessary as the term has a plain and ordinary meaning. The defendants contend that the term should be construed to mean "a user device."

The defendants do not seem to dispute that the term "processing unit" has an ordinary and customary meaning that is readily apparent even to a layperson. See *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1314. They nonetheless contend that the term must be construed, although it is unclear to the Court how their proposed construction differs from that ordinary and customary meaning. To the extent the defendants' proposed construction would limit the scope of the term "processing unit," that limitation is unsupported. While the specification frequently employs the term "user" [\*10] in connection with the term "processing unit,"<sup>4</sup> the patentee did not clearly disavow the ordinary and customary meaning of the term.<sup>5</sup> See *Teleflex, Inc.*, 299 F.3d at 1325. The Court will therefore construe the term "processing unit" according to its ordinary and customary meaning, without further restrictions.

#### B. "process"

The term "process" is found in claims 1 and 3 of the '365 patent. Straight Path [\*11] would construe the term as "a running instance of a computer program or application." The defendants propose as the appropriate construction "an addressable program running on a user device."<sup>6</sup>

The term "process" does not appear in the specification. However, in their respective claims, the '365 patent uses the term "process" in essentially the same manner in which the '066 patent uses the term "processing unit." Compare, e.g., '066 patent claim 1, with '365 patent claim 3. Further, the parties seem to agree that a "process" is the running of a program on a processing unit, essentially the plaintiff's proposed construction, and the Court finds that that construction reflects the ordinary and customary meaning of

the term, when read in light of the claims. *See* '365 patent claim 1 (claiming a "computer [\*12] program product" for performing the relevant steps); *id.* claim 3 (claiming, in a "computer system," a method for performing the relevant steps). The issue, then, is whether that ordinary and customary meaning should be restricted as defendants propose.

As discussed above, the Court rejects the defendants' attempt to construe "processing unit" as "a user device," and for the same reasons the Court rejects their attempt to insert the term "user" into the definition of "process." The remaining question, then, is whether, as the defendants contend, "process" must be limited to an "addressable program." The defendants explain that, based on the claims, a process "needs to be addressable by a network protocol address." Defendants Bandwidth.com, Inc.'s and Vocalocity, Inc.'s Joint Opening Claim Construction Brief at 13. Based on this explanation, however, the limitation would seem to be redundant with the claims themselves. Moreover, to the extent the limitation would narrow the term, the defendants have not pointed to any clear disclaimer of the full scope of the claim language. Finally, the Court rejects the defendants' argument that Straight Path's construction, which simply reflects the [\*13] ordinary and customary meaning of the term, is "insolubly ambiguous." *See Source Search Techs., LLC, 588 F.3d at 1076.*<sup>7</sup>

Accordingly, the Court will construe the term "process," as used in claims 1 and 3 of the '365 patent, as "a running instance of a computer program or application."

### C. "point-to-point" and "point-to-point communication"<sup>8</sup>

The term "point-to-point . . . communication" is found in claims 1 through 3 and 6 through 8 of the '066 patent and

claims 1 and 3 of the '365 patent. Straight Path proposes the construction of "point-to-point" adopted in *ICTI*, *viz.*, "communications between two processes over a computer network that are not intermediated by a connection server." *See ICTI, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 154311, 2012 WL 5331573, at \*10.* The defendants propose [\*14] the construction "communication between two user processes, established by one of the processes using the network protocol address of the other process, that is not intermediated by a connection server."<sup>9</sup> Thus, the parties agree that "point-to-point communication" should be construed as communication between two "processes" that is not intermediated by a "connection server," a construction the Court finds consistent with the claims and the specification. *See generally ICTI, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 154311, 2012 WL 5331573, at \*7-8.* The issue, then, is whether the term should be further limited, as defendants propose, by inserting the word "user" before "processes" and indicating that communication is "established by one of the processes using the network protocol address of the other process." Embedded in this issue is whether the Court should defer to, and on that basis adopt, the Court's construction in *ICTI*.

Straight Path contends that, unless the defendants can show that the Court's construction in *ICTI* is incorrect as a matter of law, this Court is bound to follow that claim construction, which, according to Straight Path, effectively rejected Defendants' proposed limitations here.<sup>10</sup> *See* Straight Path IP Group's *Markman* Brief at 9 (citing *DE Techs., Inc. v. ISHOPUSA, Inc., 826 F. Supp. 2d 937, 941 (W.D. Va. 2011)* ("[A]bsent a showing by DE that the court's original construction of a disputed term was incorrect as a matter of law, the court will apply its prior *Markman* rulings in the instant action.")). But in *DE Technologies*, on which

<sup>7</sup> Further, even if the term were ambiguous, the Court fails to see how Defendants' proposed limitations would remedy any ambiguity.

<sup>8</sup> In the patents, the term "point-to-point" always appears in connection with the term "communication," sometimes with the term "Internet" in between. The Court will therefore refer to the terms "point-to-point" and "point to point communication" collectively as "point-to-point . . . communication" or "point-to-point communication."

<sup>9</sup> Defendant Vocalocity originally proposed this construction, while Telesphere proposed an identical construction except that it used the term "client" instead of the term "user." *See* Defendant Telesphere Networks Ltd.'s Opening Claim Construction Brief at 4. Telesphere subsequently indicated that it supports [\*15] Vocalocity's proposed construction. *See* Joint Claim Construction Statement Ex. A. The Court's analysis would apply equally to Telesphere's original proposed construction.

<sup>10</sup> The defendants in *ICTI* did not propose to limit the construction of the term "point-to-point" in the same way Defendants propose here, but the *ICTI* court did entertain similar arguments when construing the terms "establishing a point-to-point communication" and "to allow the establishment of a packet-based point-to-point communication." The *ICTI* defendants proposed the construction "using the network protocol address retrieved by the server from its database to create a direct communication, initiated solely by one of the processes, and not intermediated by a connection server, gateway, or similar device." *See ICTI, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 154311, 2012 WL 5331573, at \*10.* The court rejected that proposed construction, ruling that, "[h]aving already construed the term 'point-to-point,' . . . the ordinary and customary meaning of the claim terms "establishing a point-to-point communication" and "to allow the establishment of a packet-based point-to-point communication," as understood by a person of skill in the art when read in the context of the entire patent, is readily apparent even to a layperson." *2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 154311, [WL] at \*9.*

Defendants rely, the defendants sought to preclude the *plaintiff* from relitigating terms the court had construed in a previous suit the plaintiff initiated. Here, by contrast, Straight Path attempts to give preclusive effect to terms construed in its favor in a case in which none of the defendants participated. Thus, the Court finds it appropriate to independently assess the parties' claim [\*16] construction arguments.<sup>11</sup>

Consistent with their other proposed constructions, Defendants first contend that, based on the specification and prosecution history, the processes between which communication takes place must be "user processes." The Court rejects this argument for the reasons discussed above.

The defendants also contend that "point-to-point" communication must be "established by one of the processes using the network protocol address of the other process." Straight Path opposes such a construction on several grounds. First, Straight Path contends that, while a network protocol address is used in some embodiments of the invention to establish "point-to-point communication," [\*18] the construction of that term should not be so limited because the patentee did not act as its own lexicographer with respect to the term or clearly disavow its scope. The Court cannot conclude, however, that "point-to-point communication" has a plain and ordinary meaning that is apparent on the face of the claims. The Court must therefore consider the claims in the context of the specification to determine how the patents use the term. *See Interactive Gift Express, Inc.*, 256 F.3d at 1331 ("If the claim language is clear on its face, then [the Court's] consideration of the rest of the intrinsic evidence is restricted to determining if a deviation from the clear language of the claims is specified . . . . If, however, the claim language is not clear on its face, then [the Court's] consideration of the rest of the intrinsic evidence is directed to resolving, if possible, the lack of clarity.").

The "Background of the Invention" section of the specification explains that, "[g]enerally, devices interfacing to the Internet and other online services may communicate with each other upon establishing respective device addresses," and notes that "[p]ermanent IP addresses of users and devices [\*19] accessing the Internet readily support point-to-point communications of voice and video

signals over the Internet." '066 patent at 1:32-35, 61-63. By contrast, "[d]ue to the dynamic nature of temporary IP addresses of some devices accessing the Internet, point-to-point communications in realtime of voice and video have been generally difficult to attain." *Id.* at 1:67-2:3. Thus, the problem the patents seek to remedy is that of establishing the device address of another user or device when that address is not fixed. The "Summary of the Invention" section of the specification then goes on to explain that the "first point-to-point Internet protocol" includes the steps of:

- (a) storing in a database a respective IP address of a set of processing units that have an on-line status with respect to the Internet;
- (b) transmitting a query from a first processing unit to a connection server to determine the on-line status of a second processing unit; and
- (c) retrieving the IP address of the second unit from the database using the connection server, in response to the determination of a positive on-line status of the second processing unit, for establishing a point-to-point communication link between [\*20] the first and second processing units through the Internet.

'066 patent at 2:6-25. The crux of the invention, then, is furnishing the IP address of one processing unit to another processing unit to allow the processing units to communicate directly with one another. Based on the specification, a person of ordinary skill in the art would therefore understand "point-to-point communication" to be communication established by one processing unit using the IP address of another processing unit.

Straight Path contends, however, that requiring the use of a network protocol or IP address to establish point-to-point communication is inconsistent with certain of the patent claims, referencing in particular claim 6 of the '066 patent. Claim 6 applies to "[a] system for point-to-point communications over the Internet comprising":

- a database for storing a set of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses of at least one processing unit that has on-line status with respect to the Internet;

<sup>11</sup> In any event, this Court's construction of the term "point-to-point communication," [\*17] which is set forth below, is essentially consistent with that in *ICTI*, differing only in that it adds clarification on a point that is disputed between the parties in this case. *See generally O2 Micro Int'l Ltd. v. Beyond Innovation Tech. Co.*, 521 F.3d 1351, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2008) ("A determination that a claim term 'needs no construction' or has the 'plain and ordinary meaning' may be inadequate when a term has more than one 'ordinary' meaning or when reliance on a term's 'ordinary' meaning does not resolve the parties' dispute.").

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