

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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MICROSOFT CORPORATION AND MICROSOFT MOBILE, INC.,  
Petitioner,

v.

GLOBAL TOUCH SOLUTIONS, LLC,  
Patent Owner.

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Case IPR2015-01151  
Patent 8,288,952 B2

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Before JUSTIN BUSCH, LYNNE E. PETTIGREW, and BETH Z. SHAW,  
*Administrative Patent Judges.*

BUSCH, *Administrative Patent Judge.*

DECISION  
Institution of *Inter Partes* Review  
*37 C.F.R. § 42.108*

I. INTRODUCTION

Microsoft Corp. and Microsoft Mobile, Inc. (collectively,  
“Petitioner”) filed a Petition for *inter partes* review of claims 1–4, 14, 16,

IPR2015-01151  
Patent 8,288,952 B2

17, 19, 22–24, 26, 27, and 38–40 (“the challenged claims”) of U.S. Patent No. 8,288,952 B2 (Ex. 1001, “the ’952 patent”). Paper 2 (“Pet.”). Global Touch Solutions, LLC (“Patent Owner”) did not file a Preliminary Response. Institution of an *inter partes* review is authorized by statute when “the information presented in the petition . . . and any response . . . shows that there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition.” 35 U.S.C. § 314(a); *see* 37 C.F.R. § 42.108. Upon consideration of the Petition, we conclude the information presented shows there is a reasonable likelihood that Petitioner would prevail in establishing the unpatentability of the challenged claims.

#### A. *Related Matters*

The parties identify the following district court proceedings as related matters: *Global Touch Solutions, LLC v. Microsoft Corp.*, Case No. 3:15-cv-2750 (N.D. Cal.); *Global Touch Solutions, LLC v. Toshiba Corp.*, Case No. 3:15-cv-2746 (N.D. Cal.); *Global Touch Solutions, LLC v. VIZIO Inc.*, Case No. 3:15-cv-2747 (N.D. Cal.); *Global Touch Solutions, LLC v. Apple Inc.*, Case No. 3:15-cv-2748 (N.D. Cal.); and *Global Touch Solutions, LLC v. Motorola Mobility, LLC*, Case No. 3:15-cv-2749 (N.D. Cal.). Pet. 3–4; Paper 4, 2; Paper 7, 3. Petitioner also indicates it has filed petitions for *inter partes* review of seven related patents: U.S. Patent Nos. 8,035,623 (IPR2015-01023), 7,772,781 (IPR2015-01024), 7,265,494 (IPR2015-01025), 7,994,726 (IPR2015-01147), 7,498,749 (IPR2015-01148), 7,329,970 (IPR2015-01149), and 7,781,980 (IPR2015-01150). Pet. 4. The parties also identify IPR2015-01175, which is a petition for *inter partes* review of the ’952 patent filed by a different petitioner. *Id.* at 4; Paper 4, 2.

*B. The '952 Patent*

The '952 patent is directed to portable electronic devices operating on exhaustible power sources, such as batteries. Ex. 1001, Abstract. The '952 patent describes using a microchip-controlled switch that manages both current-conducting and user-interface functions in an electronic device, such as a flashlight, without the switch itself conducting current to the load. *Id.* at 3:61–66. A visible indicator, such as a light emitting diode (LED), can be used to indicate the condition of the battery and/or help a user find the device in the dark. *Id.* at 9:46–54, 9:58–63, Fig. 11.

*C. Illustrative Claim*

Among the challenged claims, claims 1 and 26 are independent.

Claim 1 is illustrative and reproduced below:

1. A method for implementing a user interface of a product, the product comprising a power source, or a connection for a power source and at least one energy consuming load, said method including the step of using an electronic module comprising an electronic circuit including a microchip and a touch sensor forming part of the user interface, said microchip at least partially implementing the touch sensor functions and said method including the step of activating a visible indication in response to an activation signal received from the user interface, wherein the visible indication provides information to a user on at least one item from the following group:

- a state or condition of the product,
- location of the user interface,
- a battery power level indication.

*Id.* at 12:27–41.

*D. Asserted Grounds of Unpatentability*

Petitioner contends that the challenged claims are unpatentable as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Jahagirdar<sup>1</sup> and Schultz.<sup>2</sup> Pet. 24–60. In its analysis, Petitioner relies on the declaration testimony of Mr. Mark N. Horenstein, Ph.D. *See* Ex. 1014.

II. DISCUSSION

*A. Claim Construction*

In an *inter partes* review, we construe claim terms in an unexpired patent according to their broadest reasonable construction in light of the specification of the patent in which they appear. 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b); *In re Cuozzo Speed Techs., LLC*, 793 F.3d 1268, 1275–79 (Fed. Cir. 2015). Consistent with the broadest reasonable construction, claim terms are presumed to have their ordinary and customary meaning as understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art in the context of the entire patent disclosure. *In re Translogic Tech., Inc.*, 504 F.3d 1249, 1257 (Fed. Cir. 2007). An inventor may provide a meaning for a term that is different from its ordinary meaning by defining the term in the specification with reasonable clarity, deliberateness, and precision. *In re Paulsen*, 30 F.3d 1475, 1480 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Petitioner proposes a construction for “touch sensor functions” and “touch sensing functions.” Pet. 11–13. Petitioner also argues certain terms have ambiguous antecedent basis. We do not find it necessary to explicitly construe any terms for purposes of this decision.

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Patent 6,125,286, issued Sept. 26, 2000 (Ex. 1004, “Jahagirdar”).

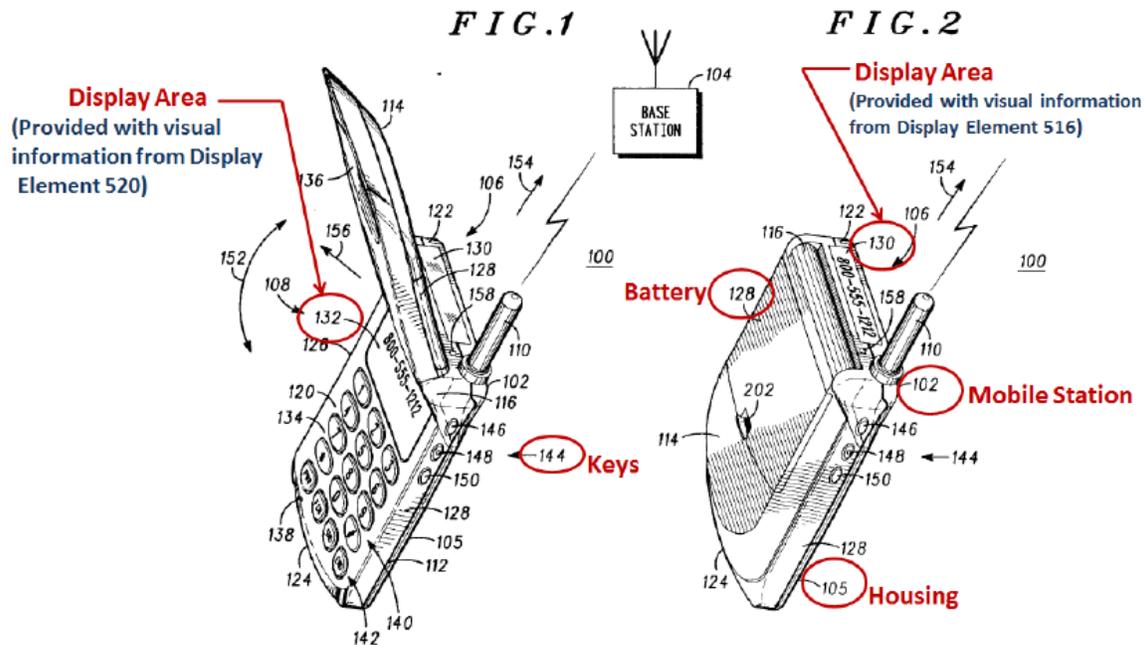
<sup>2</sup> U.S. Patent 4,053,789, issued Oct. 11, 1977 (Ex. 1005, “Schultz”).

*B. Asserted Obviousness Challenge*

Petitioner contends the challenged claims are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious in view of Jahagirdar and Schultz. Pet. 24–60. Relying on the testimony of Mr. Horenstein, Petitioner explains how Jahagirdar and Schultz allegedly teach all the claim limitations, and argues a person of ordinary skill in the art would have combined Jahagirdar with Schultz. *Id.* (citing Ex. 1014).

*1. Jahagirdar*

Jahagirdar describes a mobile phone that has a microchip-controlled user interface and mechanical push-button switches. Ex. 1004, 3:59–67; Ex. 1014 ¶ 33. Figures 1 and 2 of Jahagirdar (with Petitioner’s annotations) are reproduced below:



Pet. 25. Figures 1 and 2 are illustrations of a mobile station having a first display area and a second display area. Ex. 1004, 1:38–40, 3:33, 4:28–29.

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