

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

---

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

---

APPLE, INC.,  
Petitioner,

v.

VIRNETX INC.,  
Patent Owner.

---

Case IPR2016-00062  
Patent 6,502,135 B2

---

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

SIU, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

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

I. INTRODUCTION

Apple, Inc. (“Petitioner”) filed a Petition (“Pet.”) on October 26, 2015 (Paper 1) requesting *inter partes* review of claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,502,135 (“the ’135 Patent,” Ex. 1001). Along with the

Petition, Petitioner filed a Motion for Joinder (Paper 2, “Mot.”) with IPR2015-01046, *The Mangrove Partners Master Fund, Ltd. v. VirnetX Inc.*, a pending *inter partes* review involving the ’135 patent.

VirnetX Inc. (“Patent Owner”) filed a Preliminary Response (Paper 10, “Prelim. Resp.”) and an Opposition to the Motion for Joinder (Paper 9, “Opp.”) on January 8, 2016. Petitioner filed a Reply to Patent Owner’s Opposition to the Motion for Joinder on January 15, 2016 (Paper 12, “Reply”). For the reasons described below, we institute an *inter partes* review of all the challenged claims and grant Petitioner’s Motion for Joinder.

## II. INSTITUTION OF *INTER PARTES* REVIEW

The Petition in this proceeding asserts the same grounds as those on which we instituted review in the IPR2015-01046. On October 7, 2015, we instituted a trial in the IPR2015-01046 matter on the following grounds:

Reference(s)	Basis	Claims challenged
Kiuchi <sup>1</sup>	§ 102	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, and 12
Kiuchi and RFC 1034 <sup>2</sup>	§ 103	8

*The Mangrove Partners Master Fund, Ltd. v. VirnetX Inc.*, Case IPR2015-01046, slip. op. at 12 (PTAB October 7, 2015) (Paper 11) (’1046 Decision).

---

<sup>1</sup> Takahiro Kiuchi and Shigekoto Kaihara, *C-HTTP – The Development of a Secure, Closed HTTP-Based Network on the Internet*, PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYMPOSIUM ON NETWORK AND DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM SECURITY, IEEE 64–75 (1996) (Ex. 1002, “Kiuchi”).

<sup>2</sup> P. Mockapetris, *Domain Names – Concepts and Facilities*, Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 1034 (1987) (Ex. 1005, “RFC1034”).

In view of the identity of the challenge in the instant Petition and in the petition in IPR2015-01046, we institute an *inter partes* review in this proceeding on the same grounds as those on which we instituted *inter partes* review in IPR2015-01046.

### III. GRANT OF MOTION FOR JOINDER

An *inter partes* review may be joined with another *inter partes* review, subject to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 315(c), which governs joinder of *inter partes* review proceedings:

(c) JOINDER. – If the Director institutes an *inter partes* review, the Director, in his or her discretion, may join as a party to that *inter partes* review any person who properly files a petition under section 311 that the Director, after receiving a preliminary response under 313 or the expiration of the time for filing such a response, determines warrants the institution of an *inter partes* review under section 314.

As the moving party, Petitioner bears the burden of proving that it is entitled to the requested relief. 37 C.F.R. § 42.20(c). A motion for joinder should: (1) set forth the reasons joinder is appropriate; (2) identify any new grounds of unpatentability asserted in the petition; and (3) explain what impact (if any) joinder would have on the trial schedule for the existing review.

The Petition in this proceeding has been accorded a filing date of October 26, 2015 (Paper 4), which satisfies the joinder requirement of being filed within one month of our instituting a trial in IPR2015-01046 (i.e., within one month of October 7, 2015). 37 C.F.R. § 42.122.

Patent Owner argues that Petitioner’s Motion for Joinder “is barred by 35 U.S.C. § 315(b) . . . [b]ecause [Petitioner’s] untimeliness precludes

institution under § 315(b) [and so] it also precludes joinder under § 315(c).” Opp. 4. However, 35 U.S.C. § 315(b) states that “[t]he time limit . . . shall not apply to a request for joinder.” 35 U.S.C. § 315(b). Hence, if a party filing a time-barred petition requests joinder, the one-year time bar “shall not apply.” This is confirmed by the Board’s rules, which provide that a petition requesting *inter partes* review may not be “filed more than one year after the date on which the petitioner, the petitioner’s real party-in-interest, or a privy of the petitioner is served with a complaint alleging infringement of the patent,” but the one-year time limit “shall not apply when the petition is accompanied by a request for joinder.” 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.101(b), 42.122(b); *see also* IPR2013-00109, Paper 15 and IPR2013-00256, Paper 10 (permitting joinder of a party beyond the one-year window). The Board’s rules do not conflict with the language of the statute as Patent Owner suggests.

We have considered Patent Owner’s arguments regarding an alternate interpretation of the statute. *See, e.g.*, Opp. 3–8. However, we do not find these arguments persuasive for at least the reasons set forth by Petitioner. *See, e.g.*, Reply 2–3.

Patent Owner also argues that “joining . . . will have an impact on the ’046 proceeding.” Opp. 8. In particular, Patent Owner argues that the “petition raises additional issues and evidence.” Opp. 8 (citing Pet 39–42; Mot. 6). Patent Owner does not provide details about any specific “additional issue” that is allegedly raised. However, referring to the cited portions of the Petition and Motion, Petitioner states that Petitioner “is also filing . . . additional evidence confirming that RFC 1034 is a printed publication that was publicly available before the earliest effective filing

date of the challenged claims” (Pet. 39; Mot. 6). Hence, Patent Owner appears to argue that the Petition in this matter raises the “additional issue” of whether RFC 1034 is a printed publication that was publicly available before the earliest effective filing date of the challenged claims.

We note that Patent Owner previously argued that “the burden is on Petitioner to establish that RFC 1034 . . . was ‘sufficiently accessible to the public interested in the art’” but that Petitioner allegedly failed to do so. IPR2015-01046, Prelim. Resp. 20–21 (Paper 9). In other words, the issue of whether RFC 1034 is a printed publication that was publicly available before the earliest effective filing date of the challenged claims was previously raised by Patent Owner. Thus, this issue cannot be an “additional issue” raised subsequently by Petitioner. In any event, even assuming that this issue is an “additional issue” raised by Petitioner, Patent Owner does not explain sufficiently how this “additional issue” would impact this proceeding adversely or how an impact, if any, would preclude joinder.

Patent Owner requests that in the event that Petitioner’s Motion for Joinder is granted, the Scheduling Order in IPR2015-01046 should be adopted, that Mangrove “will be responsible for the preparation and filing of any papers,” that “Mangrove will conduct the deposition of any VirnetX witness,” that “Mangrove will be responsible for any redirect of its expert,” and that “Mangrove will conduct all oral arguments.” Opp. 10.

As a Petitioner in IPR2016-01046, Apple, Inc. shall adhere to the existing schedule of IPR2015-01046. All filings by Apple, Inc. in IPR2015-01046 shall be consolidated with the filings of the other petitioner, unless the filing involves an issue unique to Apple, Inc. or states a point of disagreement related to the consolidated filing. In such circumstances,

# Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

## Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

## Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

## Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

## API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

## LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

## FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

## E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.