UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

SL CORPORATION, Petitioner,

v.

ADAPTIVE HEADLAMP TECHNOLOGIES, INC., Patent Owner.

> Case IPR2016-00193 Patent 7,241,034 C1

Before MICHAEL P. TIERNEY, RAMA G. ELLURU, and SCOTT C. MOORE, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

MOORE, Administrative Patent Judge.

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

I. INTRODUCTION

SL Corporation ("Petitioner") filed a Petition (Paper 2; "Pet.") to institute an *inter partes* review of claims 3–39 of U.S. Patent No. 7,241,034 C1 (Ex. 1001; "the '034 Patent"). Adaptive Headlamp Technologies, Inc. ("Patent Owner") filed a Preliminary Response (Paper 9; "Prelim. Resp."). We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 314(a), which provides that an *inter partes* review may not be instituted "unless . . . there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition."

On this record and for the reasons discussed below, we institute an *inter partes* review with respect to claims 7–10, 12–21, 23, 24, and 28–39 of the '034 Patent, but not with respect to claims 3–6, 11, 22, or 25–27. We have not made a final determination under 35 U.S.C. § 318(a) as to the patentability of any claim.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Related Proceedings

The '034 Patent was previously the subject of an *inter partes* reexamination (*see* Pet. 7–9) that resulted in the issuance of an *inter partes* reexamination certificate (Ex. 1001). The '034 Patent is also the subject of another pending *inter partes* review proceeding: *Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd. v. Adaptive Headlamp Technologies, Inc.,* IPR2016-00079. Pet. 4. In addition, the'034 Patent is asserted by Patent Owner in several pending litigations in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. Pet. 3–4; Paper 5, 2–3. Petitioner is not a party to any of these pending litigations. *See id.*

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B. The '034 Patent

The '034 Patent discloses a structure and method for operating a directional control system for vehicle headlights. Ex. 1001, Abstract. Figure 1 of the '034 Patent is reproduced below.

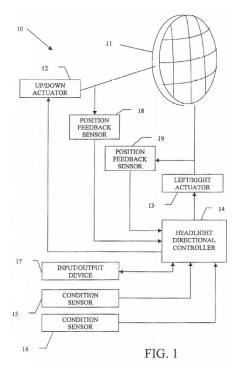


Figure 1 is a block diagram of automatic directional control system 10 for a vehicle headlight. *Id.* at 2:28–30, 63–65. Headlight 11 is mounted on a vehicle in a manner that permits the direction of projected light to be adjusted by actuators 12 and 13. *Id.* at 3:10–13, 26–28. Condition sensors 15 and 16 sense operating conditions of the vehicle, and generate electrical signals that are responsive to the sensed operating conditions. *Id.* at 3:61–64. Headlight directional controller 14 receives the electrical signals generated by condition sensors 15 and 16, and responds by selectively operating actuators 12 and 13 to adjust the position of headlight 11. *Id.* at 3:49–58. The disclosed automatic directional control system also includes

feedback sensors 18 and 19, which generate signals representative of the actual up/down and left/right position of headlight 11, and supply these signals to controller 14. *Id.* at 4:8–24. These signals can be used to calibrate the disclosed system. *Id.* at 6:10–17.

C. Illustrative Claim

Challenged claims 3 and 7 are independent claims, and the remaining challenged claims depend from either claim 3 or claim 7. Claim 7 is illustrative of the challenged claims, and is reproduced below.

7. An automatic directional control system for a vehicle headlight, comprising:

- two or more sensors that are each adapted to generate a signal that is representative of at least one of a plurality of sensed conditions of a vehicle such that two or more sensor signals are generated, said sensed conditions including at least a steering angle and a pitch of the vehicle;
- a controller that is responsive to said two or more sensor signals for generating at least one output signal only when at least one of said two or more sensor signals changes by more than a predetermined minimum threshold amount to prevent at least one of two or more actuators from being operated continuously or unduly frequently in response to relatively small variations in at least one of the sensed conditions; and
- said two or more actuators each being adapted to be connected to the vehicle headlight to effect movement thereof in accordance with said at least one output signal;
- wherein said two or more sensors include a first sensor and a second sensor; and
- wherein said first sensor is adapted to generate a signal that is representative of a condition including the steering

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angle of the vehicle and said second sensor is adapted to generate a signal that is representative of a condition including the pitch of the vehicle.

D. References and Materials Relied Upon

Petitioner relies on the following references and materials in support of the asserted grounds of unpatentability:

References and Materials	Exhibit No.
UK Published Patent Application GB 2 309 774 A (pub. Aug. 6, 1997) ("Takahashi")	1019
Japan Patent Application Publication H10-324191 (pub. Dec. 8, 1998) ("Kato")	1024
Japan Patent Application Publication 2000-185593 (pub. July 4, 20000) ("Fukuwa")	1025
US Patent 6,229,263 B1 (iss. May 8, 2001) ("Izawa")	1026
US Patent 6,293,686 B1 (iss. Sept. 25, 2001) ("Hayami")	1027
Purported admissions by the Patent Owner in the '034 Patent Specification ("Patent Owner Admissions")	1001
Declaration of Harvey Weinberg ("Weinberg Decl.")	1002

E. Asserted Grounds of Unpatentability

Asserted Ground ¹	Challenged Claim(s)	Statutory Basis	References
1	7–9, 13–18, 21–24, and 28–33	35 U.S.C. § 102	Kato

¹ We refer to the asserted grounds by these numbers in our analysis.

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