

**Exhibit 1068**

**Proposed Substitute Claim 183 / Patent Owner’s Alleged §112 Support / Disclosure in U.S. Patent No. 6,333,931 (“LaPier”)**

Claim Element	Patent Owner’s Alleged §112 Support in ’113 Patent	Disclosure in LaPier
<p>A method performed by a web enabled processing system including one or more web servers coupled to a tandem access controller serving as an intelligent interconnection between at least one packet network and a second network coupled to a particular PSTN tandem switch of a PSTN telecommunications network, wherein the second network is a network of PSTN tandem switches,</p>	<p>Figs. 1, 2, and 5</p> <p>’119 App, 9:17-29, 11:6-8, 11:21-22</p> <p>“Rather, it redirects calls to subscribers. The TAC 10 provides intelligent interconnection between a calling party and a subscriber. The reader should keep in mind that although only one tandem switch 16 is shown in FIG. 1, the invention will apply equally well to a network of tandem switches, as shown in FIG. 2. FIG. 2 also illustrates how the subscriber can make calls using voice over IP via a conventional digital telephone 21.</p> <p>[0037] FIG. 1 illustrates the preferred method for an authorized subscriber to modify the 3rd-party control criteria by means of the world wide web 22 (and web server 23) using an internet browser.”</p> <p>“Fig. 5 is a flowchart of actions taken by the TAC 10 in response to an inbound call (using the subscriber's public phone number) to the subscriber.”</p>	<p>Figs 1A and 1B</p> <p>“A method and apparatus are disclosed for interconnecting a circuit-switched telephone network and a packet-switched data network for communication among them. A signaling trunk of a circuit-switched telephone network is coupled to a signaling access server that is also coupled to a signaling, management and control network. One or more voice trunks of the telephone network are coupled to one or more network access servers, which are also coupled to the control network to thereby receive instructions from the signaling access server. The network access servers are also coupled to a packet-switched data network, such as the global packet-switched network known as Internet. The signaling access server can receive call setup messages and other messages in standard telephone network protocol formats and convert them into call setup messages in a special protocol for communications between the signaling access server and the network access servers. The signaling access server can instruct the</p>

	<p>“Incoming call data is received by the TAC 10 from the tandem switch 16.”</p>	<p>network access servers to establish a call, containing voiceband information such as modem-based data calls, from the voice trunks to the data network. Accordingly, the public switched telephone network and the Internet may be interconnected and may inter-communicate without modifying the protocols of either one.” Abstract</p> <p>“[T]he present invention, which comprises, in one aspect a telecommunications apparatus that can interconnect a circuit-switched telephone network and a packet-switched data network to enable communication among the networks. The apparatus has a first server coupled to a signaling trunk of the telephone network to interchange call signaling messages therewith, and coupled to a control network. One or more second servers each are coupled to a voice trunk of the telephone network to communicate voice-band information thereon, and coupled to receive instructions from the first server through the control network, and coupled to the data network to communicate data thereon. First and second software components are executed by and controlling the first server and the second server, respectively, and interact cooperatively to establish a call originating in the telephone network and containing voiceband information and terminating in the data network, based on call signaling information received from the signaling trunk</p>
--	--	---

		<p>by the first server.” 2:28-45</p> <p>“A method and apparatus for interconnecting a circuit-switched telephony network and a packet-switched data network are described.” 4:45-48</p> <p>“The present disclosure will describe an invention which, in one embodiment, provides a distributed system for interconnecting one or more Network Access Servers, which are coupled to a data network such as the Internet, to a circuit switched Time Division Multiplexing telephone network that uses Signaling System 7 protocols for signaling. The interconnection is achieved, in part, using a protocol converter that is configured as a Signaling Access Server ("SAS") and that interworks with a Network Access Server ("NAS"). "Interworks" means, for example, that the Signaling Access Server commands and manages the Network Access Servers using a signaling and control network; it is also possible for the NAS to place outgoing calls through the SAS to an SS7 network. 4:5-5:4</p> <p>“FIG. 1A is a block diagram of the logical placement of a preferred embodiment of a call monitoring system 2 within a telephony network 4 and a data network. System 2 comprises one or more Network Access Servers 118, located at one or more service</p>
--	--	--

		<p>provider points of presence. Each Network Access Server 118 is coupled to and provides termination for a pre-determined number of voice network trunks 10. Each Network Access Server 118 has a first Internet Protocol network interface coupled to a data network backbone 14 and a second Internet Protocol network interface coupled to the service provider's management, signaling and control network 12. There may be more than two IP network interfaces so that the system supports redundant IP links for communication between the NAS and SAS.” 5:5-19</p> <p>“FIG. 1C is a block diagram of the logical placement of a preferred embodiment of the system 2 in a telephone network. Signaling Access Server 112 is coupled by an A-link to Signal Transfer Point (STP) 104, which may be associated with a Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC) home 60 gateway. The Network Access Servers 118 are coupled by voice links V to one or more switches such as local switch 116, tandem switch 114, and tandem/local switch 128. The STP 104 may be coupled by a B-link to another STP 106 that is associated with an Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (ILEC) gateway. The STP 106 may be coupled to the tandem switch 114 and if so, the tandem switch thereby provides ILEC access.” 6:55-67</p> <p>“The voice network trunks 10 may originate</p>
--	--	--

		<p>from any type of Time Division Multiplexing network infrastructure, and may be ISDN Primary Rate Interface trunks, T1 trunks, E1, T3, E3, etc. The voice network trunks 10 are matched with compatible digital interfaces at each Network Access Server 118.” 5:28-33</p> <p>“One or more Signaling Access Servers 112 are coupled to one or more SS7 signaling trunks 20. Each Signaling Access Server 112 terminates the SS7 signaling links and handles voice network maintenance messages, as well as call control messages. A particular Signaling Access Server 112 may be co-located with the Network Access Servers 118, or located near a circuit switch or Service Control Point of a telephone service provider. One Signaling Access Server 112 may provide signaling and call processing services for a large number of Network Access Servers 118. Each Signaling Access Server 112 may be replicated for redundancy.” 5:39-49</p> <p>“[T]he communications may involve delivering the SS7 signaling directly to the Network Access Server and having it operate as an SS7 signaling point itself.” 7:19-21</p> <p>“The Network Access Server 118 acts as the interworking gateway between the public switched telephone network and the data network. The Network Access Server comprises, in combination, the functionality of a router, TDM data bus, and a plurality or pool</p>
--	--	---

# 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.