UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

UBISOFT, INC. and SQUARE ENIX, INC., Petitioner,

v.

UNILOC USA, INC. and UNILOC LUXEMBOURG S.A., Patent Owner.

Case IPR2017-01291 Patent 6,728,766 B2

Before SALLY C. MEDLEY, MIRIAM L. QUINN, and JESSICA C. KAISER, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

QUINN, Administrative Patent Judge.

DOCKET

DECISION Petitioner's Request for Rehearing 37 C.F.R. § 42.71(d)

Ubisoft, Inc. and Square Enix, Inc. ("Petitioner") filed a Petition to institute *inter partes* review of claims 1, 3, 7, 9, 13, and 15 of U.S. Patent No. 6,728,766 B2 ("the '766 patent") pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 311–319. Paper 1 ("Pet."). Uniloc USA, Inc. and Uniloc Luxembourg S.A. ("Patent Owner" or "Uniloc") timely filed a Preliminary Response. Paper 7 ("Prelim. Resp."). On November 1, 2017, we issued a Decision on Institution in which we instituted *inter partes* review for claims 1 and 3, but denied institution as to claims 7, 9, 13, and 15. Paper 9 ("Decision" or "Dec.").

Petitioner filed a Request for Rehearing on November 15, 2017, urging that the panel reconsider our Decision and institute *inter partes* review of the denied claims. Paper 11 ("Request" or "Req. Reh'g"). For the reasons that follow Petitioner's Request for Rehearing is *denied*.

The party requesting rehearing has the burden of showing that the decision should be modified, and "[t]he request must specifically identify all matters the party believes the Board misapprehended or overlooked, and the place where each matter was previously addressed in a motion, an opposition, or a reply." 37 C.F.R. § 42.71(d). In our Decision, we disagreed with Petitioner's proposed construction of "means for maintaining" as encompassing the structure of "a database and equivalents thereof." Dec. 6. We determined that Petitioner's argument and evidence did not show that the database was clearly linked to the recited function. *Id.* Instead, we were persuaded by Patent Owner's showing that the Specification of the '433 patent linked the function of "maintaining license management policy information for a plurality of application programs at a license management server" to algorithms for maintaining license management policy information. *Id.* at 7–8.

Petitioner's Request does not show a matter that we misapprehended or overlooked. For instance, Petitioner argues that "the Board's construction appears to have overlooked or misapprehended the disclosure of the '766 patent, as the specification does not disclose—and the Board's construction does not identify—any algorithmic structure." Req. Reh'g 3. Further, Petitioner argues that the "database and equivalents thereof" is the only structure that is clearly linked to the function and that does not render the claims indefinite. Req. Reh'g. 4. These arguments amount to expressing mere dissatisfaction with the Board's decision, not identifying a matter that we overlooked or misapprehended. As we noted in the Decision, Petitioner did not proffer any argument as to how "a database and equivalents thereof" is linked to the function of "maintaining" the license management policy at the server. Dec. 6. The argument presented in Rehearing does not point out any argument or evidence included in the Petition that we did not consider or that we misapprehended. The Rehearing merely restates what we already found lacking: that the "database" is the linked structure.

We are also not persuaded by Petitioner's contention that the "database" is the *only* structure that is clearly linked such that the claims are not indefinite. Req. Reh'g 12. Our reviewing court has made clear that we are not permitted to adopt an insufficient corresponding structure. *See IPCom GmbH & Co. v. HTC Corp.*, 861 F.3d 1362, 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2017), as corrected (Aug. 21, 2017). It stands to reason, therefore, that if the "database" has not been shown to be sufficient structure, we are not permitted to adopt that structure merely because to not do so would render the claims indefinite.

Now we turn to Petitioner's argument against our construction of the term "means for maintaining." This argument centers on the contention that the Specification of the '766 patent does not disclose an "algorithm." Req. Reh'g 3–11. This argument is not persuasive for two reasons. First, the Petition did not proffer any contentions, argument, or evidence regarding whether the '766 patent disclosed a sufficient (or any) algorithm, and, therefore, we could not have misapprehended or overlooked the matter. It is Petitioner's burden to show that the matter was presented previously, and that we overlooked or misapprehended the matter. Absent such a showing, the Rehearing Request presents new arguments akin to an unauthorized reply to the preliminary response, which is not the role of a Request for Rehearing under our rules.

Second, even if we were to agree with Petitioner's Rehearing argument, the claim term "means for maintaining" allegedly would lack proper disclosure in the '733 patent Specification, rendering us powerless to review the denied claims. Petitioner's argument is that "the '766 Patent provides no disclosure of an algorithm, instructions, or steps for setting license management policy information[,which] renders the Board's construction of the 'means for maintaining' limitation indefinite." Req. Reh'g 9–10. In the end, given that we have not been persuaded by Petitioner's showing that the "database" is the linked structure, a finding of no "algorithm" would result in denial of *inter partes* review of claim 7, 9, 13, and 15 based on our inability to construe the claim.

In summary, Petitioner has not persuaded us that we misapprehended or overlooked arguments or evidence that a "database and equivalents thereof" is clearly linked to the function recited in the "means for

maintaining" limitation. Further, Petitioner has not persuaded us that we misapprehended or overlooked any contention that the '766 patent does not disclose an "algorithm" for the "means for maintaining," as such contention was not presented. Consequently, Petitioner's Request for Rehearing is *denied*.

DOCKET A L A R M



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.