

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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APPLE INC.  
Petitioner

v.

VOIP-PAL.COM, INC.  
Patent Owner

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Case No. TBD  
U.S. Patent No. 9,179,005

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**PETITION FOR *INTER PARTES* REVIEW  
OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,179,005**

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Petition for *Inter Partes* Review of U.S. Patent No. 9,179,005

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner Apple Inc. (“Petitioner”) requests an *Inter Partes* Review (“IPR”) of claims 8, 12, 13, 33, 37, 38, 41, 57, 61, 62, 81-82, 86, 90, and 91 (collectively, the “Challenged Claims”) of U.S. Patent No. 9,179,005 (“the ’005 Patent”) issued on November 3, 2015 to Clay Perreault, et al. (“Applicants”). **Ex. 1001**, ’005 *Patent*. As demonstrated by Petitioner below, the purportedly distinguishing feature of the ’005 Patent of using attributes about a caller to determine whether a call is routed to a private or public network was present in the prior art.

Petitioner notes that certain claims of the ’005 Patent not challenged in the present Petition are the subject of IPR2016-01198. In particular, in IPR2016-01198 Petitioner challenged claims 1, 24-26, 49-50, 73-79, 83-84, 88-89, 92, 94-96, and 98-99 of the ’005 Patent, and the Board instituted the IPR on the challenged claims. IPR2016-01198, Paper 6 at 31 (P.T.A.B. Nov. 21, 2016). The present Petition challenges a different set of claims of the ’005 Patent than challenged in IPR2016-01198. Petitioner notes that because the present Challenged Claims depend from independent or dependent claims otherwise challenged in IPR2016-01198 (e.g., claim 1), Petitioner provides a mapping in Section IV for such independent or intervening dependent claims but does not otherwise challenge such claims in the present Petition.

## II. SUMMARY OF THE '005 PATENT

### A. Description of the Alleged Invention of the '005 Patent

The '005 Patent generally describes a telephony system in which calls are classified as either public network calls or private network calls and routing messages are generated to route calls accordingly. *See Ex. 1001* at Abstract. A call routing controller receives a request to establish a call from a calling party, which includes an identifier of the called party. *Id.* at 1:59-61. Call routing controller then compares the called party identifier with attributes of the calling party identifier, and may reformat the called party identifier depending on the result of this comparison. *Id.* at 2:13-31. Based on the comparison of attributes of the calling party and the called party identifier, the call routing controller next determines whether the called party is a subscriber to a private network. *Id.* at 2:51-53, 3:4-8. If so, a routing message is generated so that the call can be directed to the private network node serving the called party. *Id.* at 1:64-67. If the called party is not on the private network, the call is classified as a public network call and a routing message is generated so that the call can be directed through a gateway to a public network. *Id.* at 1:67-2:2.

More specifically, the '005 Patent describes a calling party utilizing a Voice over Internet Protocol (“VoIP”) telephone who is able to call (1) other VoIP subscribers on a private packet-based network or (2) standard public switched

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