

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. 8,542,815

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**PETITION FOR *INTER PARTES* REVIEW  
OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,542,815**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner Apple Inc. (“Petitioner”) requests an *Inter Partes* Review (“IPR”) of claims 1, 7, 27-28, 34, 54, 72-74, 92-93, and 111 (collectively, the “Challenged Claims”) of U.S. Patent No. 8,542,815 (“the ’815 Patent”) issued on September 24, 2013 to Clay Perreault, et al. (“Applicants”). **Exhibit 1001**, *’815 Patent*. As demonstrated by Petitioner below, the purportedly distinguishing feature of the ’815 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.

## II. SUMMARY OF THE ’815 PATENT

### A. Description of the Alleged Invention of the ’815 Patent

The ’815 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 1:54-56. 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 2:8-25. 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 2:45-47, 2:65-3:2. 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 1:59-62. 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 1:62-64.

More specifically, the '815 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 telephone network ("PSTN") customers on the public telephone network. *Id.* at 1:15-64. To identify a single destination the calling party is attempting to reach, the '815 Patent teaches that modifications to the dialed digits may be necessary. Fig. 8B illustrates a variety of modifications, which include, as an example, prepending the calling party's country code and area code to the dialed digits when the called party dials a local number. *Id.* at Fig. 8B. With the formatted number, a direct-inward-dial bank ("DID") table is referenced to determine if the called party is a subscriber to the private packet network. *Id.* If not, the call is directed to a PSTN gateway and the formatted number is used to connect the call over the public PSTN to the called party. *Id.*

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