

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

APPLE INC.
Petitioner

v.

VOIP-PAL.COM, INC.
Patent Owner

Case No. TBD
U.S. Patent No. 8,542,815

**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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