

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

GOOGLE INC., MOTOROLA MOBILITY LLC, HUAWEI DEVICE CO.,
LTD., HUAWEI DEVICE USA, INC., HUAWEI INVESTMENT & HOLDING
CO., LTD., HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD., AND HUAWEI DEVICE
(DONGGUAN) CO., LTD.

Petitioners

v.

UNILOC LUXEMBOURG, S.A.

Patent Owner

IPR2017-02067
PATENT 8,995,433

**PATENT OWNER PRELIMINARY RESPONSE TO PETITION
PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. §42.107(a)**

Table of Contents

I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	THE PETITION SHOULD BE DENIED AS IMPERMISSIBLY REDUNDANT WITH PRIOR INTER PARTES REVIEW PETITIONS	2
A.	The Board Has Recently Confirmed Denial is Appropriate Under These Facts	2
B.	Petitioners Provide No Rational Justification for the Redundancy	5
C.	The Cases Petitioners Cite Confirm Denial Is Appropriate Here	6
D.	The Board’s Precedential Factors Support Denial	7
III.	PETITIONERS FAIL TO NAME ALL REAL PARTIES-IN-INTEREST	9
A.	Evidence of a Coordinated Multi-Petition Strategy	12
B.	Additional Evidence of Failure to Name Real Parties-In-Interest	15
IV.	OVERVIEW OF THE ’433 Patent	16
A.	Effective Filing Date of the ’433 Patent	16
B.	The ’433 Patent Describes and Claims Instant Voice Messaging over a Packet-Switched Network	16
V.	THERE IS NO REASONABLE LIKELIHOOD THAT ANY OF THE CHALLENGED CLAIMS ARE UNPATENTABLE	18
A.	Claim Construction	19
B.	Independent Claim 9 is Not Anticipated by <i>Zydney</i>	19
C.	Dependent Claims 10-27 Are Patentable by Virtue of Their Dependence on Claim 9	23
D.	Independent Claims 1 and 6 are not Rendered Obvious Over <i>Zydney</i> and <i>Stern</i>	23
E.	Dependent Claims 2-5, 7-8, Are Patentable by Virtue of Their Dependence on Claim 1	25

VI. THE SUPREME COURT IS CURRENTLY REVIEWING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF <i>INTER PARTES</i> REVIEW	26
VII. CONCLUSION	26

List of Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
2001	Declaration of Dr. Val DiEliius from IPR2017-01428
2002	Invalidity Contentions Submitted on March 28, 2017 in the underlying consolidated case of <i>Uniloc USA, Inc. v. Samsung Electronic America's, Inc.</i> , Case No. 2:16-cv-642
2003	Invalidity Contentions Submitted on December 16, 2016 in the underlying consolidated case of <i>Uniloc USA, Inc. v. Samsung Electronic America's, Inc.</i> , Case No. 2:16-cv-642

I. INTRODUCTION

Uniloc Luxembourg S.A. (the “Patent Owner”) submits this Preliminary Response to Petition IPR2017-2084 for *Inter Partes* Review (“Pet.” or “Petition”) of United States Patent No. 8,995,433, System and Method for Instant VoIP Messaging, (“the ’433 Patent” or “EX1001”) filed by Google Inc., Motorola Mobility LLC, Huawei Device Co., Ltd., Huawei Device USA, Inc., Huawei Investment & Holding Co., Ltd., Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., and Huawei Device (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. (“Petitioners”). The instant Petition is procedurally and substantive defective for at least the reasons set forth herein.

The Board should exercise its discretion under 35 U.S.C. § 325(d) and deny the Petition because it relies on the same art and substantially the same (if not identical) arguments that are already before the Board in no less than *eight* IPR proceedings filed collectively by the same group of joint defendants. More specifically, Petitioners’ co-defendants already previously asserted *Zydney* as a primary reference (in combination with other references) in *eight* IPR proceedings also challenging the ’433 Patent. Presumably, the instant Petitioners strategically delayed the instant filing to benefit from Patent Owner’s Preliminary Responses and the Board’s decisions in those prior proceedings.

As another fatal procedural defect supporting outright denial, there is sufficient evidence to conclude, based on public filings, that Petitioners failed to identify all real parties-in-interest. Under 35 U.S.C. § 312(a)(4), “[a] petition filed under section 311 may be considered *only if* ... the petition provides such other information as the Director may require by regulation.”

II. THE PETITION SHOULD BE DENIED AS IMPERMISSIBLY REDUNDANT WITH PRIOR INTER PARTES REVIEW PETITIONS

The Board should exercise its discretion under 35 U.S.C. § 325(d) and deny the Petition because it relies on the same art and substantially the same (if not identical) arguments that is already before the Board in no less than *eight* IPR proceedings filed collectively by the same group of joint defendants. *See, e.g.*, IPR2017-0225, IPR2017-01427, IPR2017-01428, IPR2017-01611, IPR2017-01634, IPR2017-01801, IPR2017-02087, and IPR2017-02088.

A. The Board Has Recently Confirmed Denial is Appropriate Under These Facts

In IPR2017-01780, the Board recently held that:

“On its face, § 325(d) does not contain any recitation regarding the identity of the party that previously presented the prior art; instead, the language of § 325(d) focuses solely on whether or not a petition relies on “the same or substantially the same prior art or argument previously . . . presented to the Office.” 35 U.S.C. § 325(d). This stands in contrast to the estoppel provisions, for example, which only apply when the same petitioner brings a second petition for *inter partes* review.”

IPR2017-01780, Paper 8 at 8. There, the Board found “§ 325(d) is not limited to instances where the petitioner is the party who previously brought the prior art to the Office’s attention.” *Id.* Accordingly, the Board found it was appropriate to dismiss the petition under § 325(d), where: the asserted art was identical to that presented in previous petitions, and it was the third petition challenging the patentability of the

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