

**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

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**BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

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LG ELECTRONICS, INC.  
Petitioner

v.

UNILOC LUXEMBOURG, S.A.,  
Patent Owner

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*INTER PARTES* REVIEW OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,995,433  
Case IPR No.: *IPR2017-02087*

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MOTION FOR JOINDER TO *INTER PARTES* REVIEW  
(35 U.S.C. § 315(c) AND 37 C.F.R. § 42.122(b))

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## I. STATEMENT OF THE PRECISE RELIEF REQUESTED

Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 315(c) and 37 C.F.R. § 42.122(b), Petitioner LG Electronics, Inc. moves for joinder with the *Inter Partes* Review of U.S. Patent No. 8,995,433, *Facebook, Inc., WhatsApp Inc. v. Uniloc USA, Inc. Uniloc Luxembourg, S.A.*, IPR2017-01427 (“the Facebook IPR”), for which an institution decision is pending. This motion is timely because it is filed prior to institution of the Facebook IPR. 37 C.F.R. § 42.122(b). Petitioners understand that the petitioners in the Facebook IPR do not oppose Petitioners' request for joinder

Petitioner requests institution of its concurrently filed Petition for *Inter Partes* Review. The Petition is a carbon copy of the original Facebook IPR petition in all material respects. The only changes are in the introduction to identify the correct Petitioner and the mandatory notices under 37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b). The concurrently filed Petition and the Facebook IPR petition challenge the same claims of the '433 patent on the same grounds relying on the same prior art and evidence, including a declaration identical in substance from the same expert.<sup>1</sup>

Petitioner requests that the institution of its Petition be limited solely to the grounds that will be instituted in the Facebook IPR. Petitioner agrees to proceed

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<sup>1</sup> The declaration has been updated only to reflect retention by Petitioner and is otherwise identical to the declaration submitted in the Facebook IPR.

solely on the grounds, evidence, and arguments advanced, or that will be advanced, in the Facebook IPR as instituted. Thus, the Petition warrants institution under 35 U.S.C. § 314, and 35 U.S.C. § 315(c) permits Petitioner's joinder to the Facebook IPR.

Further, if joined, Petitioner agrees to adhere to all applicable deadlines in the Facebook IPR and coordinate all filings with the Petitioner in the Facebook IPR ("the Facebook Petitioner"). The Facebook Petitioner will maintain the lead role in the proceedings so long as it is a party to the proceedings. Petitioner agrees to consolidated filings for all substantive papers in the proceeding. The Facebook Petitioner and Petitioner will be jointly responsible for the consolidated filings. Petitioner will not advance any arguments separate from those advanced by the Facebook Petitioner in the consolidated filings. These limitations will avoid lengthy and duplicative briefing. Also, Petitioner will not seek additional depositions or deposition time, and will coordinate deposition questioning and hearing presentations with the Facebook Petitioner. Petitioner agrees to the foregoing conditions even in the event that other IPRs filed by other, third-party petitioners are joined with the Facebook IPR.

Joinder will help efficiently resolve the disputes among the parties. By joinder, a single Board decision may dispose of the issues raised in the Facebook IPR for all interested parties. Further, the Patent Owner has asserted the '433

patent in district court against LG Electronics, Inc., and LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc. (“LGE”). Joinder will estop LGE from asserting in district court those issues resolved in a final written decision in the Facebook IPR, thus narrowing the issues in the district court actions. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 315(e)(2). Finally, joinder would not complicate or delay the Facebook IPR, and would not adversely affect any schedule set in that proceeding. In sum, joinder would promote efficient adjudication in multiple forums. On the other hand, if instituted, maintaining the Petitioner’s IPR proceeding separate from that of the Facebook IPR would entail needless duplication of effort.

Joinder will not unduly prejudice any party. Because joinder will not add any new substantive issues, delay the schedule, burden deponents, or increase needless filings, any additional costs on the Patent Owner would be minimal. On the other hand, denial of joinder would prejudice LGE. Their interests may not be adequately protected in the Facebook IPR proceedings, particularly if the Facebook Petitioner settles with the Patent Owner. Petitioner should be allowed to join in a proceeding affecting a patent asserted against it.

## **II. BACKGROUND AND RELATED PROCEEDINGS**

Uniloc Luxembourg, S.A. (the “Patent Owner”) is the owner of the ’433 Patent. The Patent Owner asserted the ’433 Patent against LGE in *Uniloc USA, Inc. et al. v. LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc.*, Case No. 2:16-cv-00991-JRG (E.D. Tex.

Filed Sept. 6, 2016), which has been consolidated for pretrial purposes with *Uniloc USA, Inc. et al. v. Motorola Mobility LLC*, Case No. 2:16-cv-00992-JRG (E.D. Tex.) (lead case). In addition, the Patent Owner asserted the '433 Patent against Facebook, Inc. ("Facebook") and WhatsApp Inc. ("WhatsApp"), among others, in *Uniloc USA, Inc. et al. v. Samsung Electronics America, Inc.*, Case No. 2:16-cv-00642-JRG (E.D. Tex.). On May 11, 2017, Facebook and WhatsApp filed their IPR petition, IPR2017-01427, against the '433 patent. The Board has not yet decided whether to institute the Facebook IPR. Petitioner here moves for joinder with the Facebook IPR.

### **III. STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR THE REQUESTED RELIEF**

#### **A. Legal Standards and Applicable Rules**

The time limitation set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 315(b) does not apply to a request for joinder. 35 U.S.C. § 315(b). The Board has discretion to join a properly filed IPR petition to an IPR proceeding. 35 U.S.C. § 315(c); 37 C.F.R. § 42.122(b); *see also Dell Inc. v. Network-1 Sec. Solutions, Inc.*, IPR2013-00385, Paper 19, at 4-6; *Sony Corp. v. Yissum Res. & Dev. Co. of the Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem*, IPR2013- 00326, Paper 15, at 3-4; *Microsoft Corp. v. Proxyconn, Inc.*, IPR2013-00109, Paper 15, at 3-4. "The Board will determine whether to grant joinder on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the particular facts of each case, substantive and procedural issues, and other considerations." *Dell*, IPR2013-

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