

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

LG ELECTRONICS, INC.,
Petitioner,

v.

UNILOC 2017 LLC,
Patent Owner.

Case IPR2018-01577
Patent 7,653,508 B1

Before SALLY C. MEDLEY, JOHN F. HORVATH, and
SEAN P. O'HANLON, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

O'HANLON, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION
Institution of *Inter Partes* Review
35 U.S.C. § 314(a)

Petitioner's Motion for Joinder
37 C.F.R. § 42.122(b)

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

LG Electronics, Inc. (“Petitioner” or “LG”) filed a Petition for *inter partes* review of claims 1–4, 6–8, 11–16, and 19 of U.S. Patent No. 7,653,508 B1 (Ex. 1001, “the ’508 patent”). Paper 1 (“Pet.”), 1. Concurrently with its petition, LG filed a Motion for Joinder with *Apple Inc. v. Uniloc 2017 LLC*, Case IPR2018-00387 (“the Apple IPR”). Paper 3 (“Motion” or “Mot.”). LG represents that the petitioner in the Apple IPR—Apple Inc.—does not oppose the Motion for Joinder. Mot. 1. Uniloc 2017 LLC (“Patent Owner”) filed a Preliminary Response. Paper 7 (“Prelim. Resp.”). Patent Owner acknowledged the joinder request, but did not state that it opposes or does not oppose joinder. *Id.* at 1 n.1.

For the reasons explained below, we institute an *inter partes* review of claims 1–4, 6–8, 11–16, and 19 of the ’508 patent and grant Petitioner’s Motion for Joinder.

B. Real Parties-in-Interest

The statute governing *inter partes* review proceedings sets forth certain requirements for a petition for *inter partes* review, including that “the petition identif[y] all real parties in interest.” 35 U.S.C. § 312(a)(2); *see also* 37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(1) (requiring identification of real parties-in-interest in mandatory notices). The Petition identifies LG Electronics, Inc., LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc., and LG Electronics MobileComm USA, Inc. as the real parties-in-interest. Pet. 2. Patent Owner states that its real parties-in-interest are Uniloc 2017 LLC, Uniloc USA, Inc., and Uniloc Licensing USA LLC. Paper 5, 2.

C. Related Matters

The parties indicate that the '508 patent is involved in *Uniloc USA, Inc. v. LG Elecs. USA, Inc.*, Case No. 4-17-cv-00832 (N.D. Tex.), *Uniloc USA, Inc. v. LG Elecs. USA, Inc.*, Case No. 4:18-cv-02918 (N.D. Cal.), and other proceedings. Pet. 2; Prelim. Resp. 2–3.

In the Apple IPR, we instituted an *inter partes* review of claims 1–4, 6–8, 11–16, and 19 of the '508 patent on the following grounds:

Reference(s)	Basis ¹	Challenged Claims
Pasolini ²	35 U.S.C. § 103(a)	1, 2, 11, and 12
Fabio ³	35 U.S.C. § 103(a)	6–8, 15, 16, and 19
Pasolini and Fabio	35 U.S.C. § 103(a)	3, 4, 13, and 14

Apple Inc. v. Uniloc 2017 LLC, Case IPR2018-00387, slip. op. at 6, 27 (PTAB July 23, 2018) (Paper 8) (“Apple Decision” or “Apple Dec.”).

II. INSTITUTION OF *INTER PARTES* REVIEW

The Petition in this proceeding asserts the same grounds of unpatentability as the ones on which we instituted review in the Apple IPR. *Compare* Pet. 25–73, *with* Apple Dec. 6, 27. Indeed, Petitioner contends that the Petition asserts only the grounds that the Board instituted in the Apple IPR, there are no new arguments for the Board to consider, and the

¹ The '508 patent was filed on December 22, 2006, prior to the date when the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (“AIA”) took effect.

² US 7,463,997 B2 (filed Oct. 2, 2006, issued Dec. 9, 2008) (Ex. 1005, “Pasolini”).

³ US 7,698,097 B2 (filed Oct. 2, 2006, issued Apr. 13, 2010) (Ex. 1006, “Fabio”).

IPR2018-01577
Patent 7,653,508 B1

Petitioner relies on the same exhibits and expert declaration as in the Apple IPR. Mot. 6–9.

We acknowledge Patent Owner’s arguments and evidence supporting its position that the claims would not have been obvious. Prelim. Resp. 11–30. Certain of Patent Owner’s arguments against the merits of the Petition have been previously addressed in the Apple Decision, and we need not address them here again. Certain other arguments against the merits of the Petition closely mirror arguments made in the Patent Owner Response filed in the Apple IPR (*compare* Prelim. Resp. 11–30, *with* Apple IPR PO Resp. (IPR2018-00387, Paper 11), 11–30). Those common arguments will be fully considered in the Apple IPR after Apple has replied and with the benefit of a complete record. In sum, based on the current record, Patent Owner’s arguments made in its Preliminary Response in this case do not persuade us that Petitioner has not demonstrated a reasonable likelihood of success in prevailing on the same grounds as instituted in IPR2018–00387.

Additionally, Patent Owner notes that an argument made in an appeal pending at the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit asserts that “the Board’s appointments of administrative patent judges violate the Appointments Clause of Article II” of the U.S. Constitution. Prelim. Resp. 30. “Patent Owner . . . adopts this constitutional challenge . . . to ensure the issue is preserved pending the appeal.” *Id.*

The Board has previously “declin[ed] to consider [the] constitutional challenge as, generally, ‘administrative agencies do not have jurisdiction to decide the constitutionality of congressional enactments.’” *Square, Inc. Unwired Planet LLC*, IPR2014-01165, Paper 32, 25 (PTAB Oct. 30, 2015) (quoting *Riggin v. Office of Senate Fair Employment Practices*, 61 F.3d

1563, 1569 (Fed. Cir. 1995)). We, likewise, decline to consider Patent Owner's constitutionality argument.

III. MOTION FOR JOINDER

The Petition and Motion for Joinder in this proceeding were accorded a filing date of August 23, 2018. *See* Paper 4. Thus, Petitioner's Motion for Joinder is timely because joinder was requested no later than one month after the institution date of the Apple IPR, i.e., July 23, 2018. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 42.122(b).

The statutory provision governing joinder in *inter partes* review proceedings is 35 U.S.C. § 315(c), which states:

If the Director institutes an inter partes review, the Director, in his or her discretion, may join as a party to that inter partes review any person who properly files a petition under section 311 that the Director, after receiving a preliminary response under section 313 or the expiration of the time for filing such a response, determines warrants the institution of an inter partes review under section 314.

A motion for joinder should (1) set forth reasons why joinder is appropriate; (2) identify any new grounds of unpatentability asserted in the petition; (3) explain what impact (if any) joinder would have on the trial schedule for the existing review; and (4) address specifically how briefing and discovery may be simplified. *See Kyocera Corp. v. Softview LLC*, Case IPR2013-00004, slip op. at 4 (PTAB Apr. 24, 2013) (Paper 15).

As noted, the Petition in this case asserts the same unpatentability grounds on which we instituted review in the Apple IPR. *See* Mot. 6. LG also relies on the same prior art analysis and expert testimony submitted by the Apple Petitioner. *See id.* Indeed, the Petition is nearly identical to the

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.