

# Exhibit B

**U.S. Patent No. 6,836,654**

The asserted claims of the '654 patent are anticipated and/or obvious in view of Japanese Patent Application Publication No. JP H6-216841 (“Matsukida”), either alone or combination with the knowledge of a person of ordinary skill in the art (“POSA”), or in combination with one or more other references disclosed in Samsung’s Invalidation Contentions, including the other charted references, U.S. Patent Publication No. US2002/0147028 (“Alos”), U.S. Patent No. 4,868,846 (“Kempfi”), U.S. Patent No. 5,864,757 (“Parker”), and/or U.S. Patent No. 5,913,175 (“Pinault”).

Matsukida was filed on January 20, 1993, and was published on August 5, 1994, and is therefore prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Alos was filed on December 11, 1998, and was published on October 10, 2002. Alos therefore qualifies as prior art under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). Kempfi issued on September 19, 1989, and therefore qualifies as prior art under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(b). Parker issued on January 26, 1999, from an application filed on December 12, 1995. Parker therefore qualifies as prior art under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) and (e). Pinault was filed on December 20, 1996, and issued on June 15, 1999. Pinault therefore qualifies as prior art under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

Claim Language	Matsukida
<p>1(pre) A mobile radiotelephony device, comprising:</p>	<p>To the extent the preamble is determined to be limiting, Matsukida describes a mobile device for making phone calls, i.e., a mobile radiotelephony device.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The present invention has as an object to provide an automatic dial lock type <i>mobile device</i> which can prevent unauthorized use by a third party in cases where the <i>mobile device</i> is left by a subscriber without configuring the dial lock settings.</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at Abstract.<sup>1</sup></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">[Industrial Field of Use] The present invention relates to automatic dial lock type <i>mobile devices</i>.</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at ¶ 1.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Emphasis added unless otherwise specified.

Claim Language	Matsukida
	<p>The <i>mobile device</i> in which the secret code has been registered enters a dial lock state when, for example, the “#” button is pressed for a predetermined amount of time after pressing “F,” <b>rendering outgoing calls impossible</b>. If the secret code is pressed after turning on the power and then a communication start button is pressed, the dial lock is disengaged and <b>outgoing calls become possible</b>.</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at ¶ 3.</p> <p>See FIGS. 1 and 2 (displaying a “mobile device”).</p>
<p>1(a) blocking means for preventing a normal operation of the mobile radiotelephony device, wherein the normal operation includes a processing of outgoing calls;</p>	<p>Matsukida discloses this limitation. Matsukida describes a blocking means for preventing a normal operation of the mobile radiotelephony device wherein the normal operation includes a processing of outgoing calls.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>Matsukida describes a “dial lock automatic setting unit 13” that renders outgoing calls impossible after a predetermined elapsed time:</p> <p>[Object] The present invention has as an object to provide <b><i>an automatic dial lock type mobile device which can prevent unauthorized use by a third party</i></b> in cases where the mobile device is left by a subscriber without configuring the dial lock settings.</p> <p>[Configuration] Calculation of elapsed time by a first totaling means 7 is initiated after a dial lock is released by inputting a secret code via an input means 4. <b><i>An automatic setting means 13 puts the mobile device in dial lock state when a first comparison means 11 detects that the calculated time has exceeded a set time t1 in a third storage means 9.</i></b> When a monitoring means 6 detects that a call is complete, a second calculation means 8 initiates calculation of elapsed time from completion of the call. A second comparison means 12 compares the calculation time sent by a means 8 with a set time t2 stored in a</p>

Claim Language	Matsukida
	<p>fourth storage means 10. A means 13 stores first information in a means 2 if the calculated time has exceeded the time t2.</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at Abstract.</p> <p>The present invention was devised in light of this problem, and has as an object to provide an <b>automatic dial lock type mobile device which can prevent unauthorized use by a third-party</b> even if the mobile device is left by the subscriber without setting the dial lock.</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at ¶ 6.</p> <p>13 is an automatic setting means for storing information indicating <b>a dial lock state</b> in the first storage means 2 <b>either when time excess is detected by the first comparison means 11 or when time excess is detected by the second comparison means 12.</b></p> <p><i>Id.</i> at ¶ 14.</p> <p>[Effects of the Invention] As described above, with the present invention, the effect is provided of being able to <b>prevent unauthorized use by third-party because a dial lock is turned on automatically after a predetermined amount of time</b> even if the mobile unit is left without the subscriber setting the dial lock.</p> <p><i>Id.</i> at ¶ 55.</p>

Claim Language	Matsukida
	<p style="text-align: center;"> <b>FIG. 2</b>            Block diagram describing an embodiment         </p> <p> <i>Id.</i> at Fig. 2 (showing a “dial lock automatic setting unit” and a “dial lock set” after a first elapsed time).  <i>See also</i> FIG. 3.         </p>
<p>1(b) timing means for activating the blocking means in response to the mobile radiotelephony device being</p>	<p>Matsukida discloses this limitation. Matsukida describes a timing means for activating the blocking means in response to the mobile radiotelephony device being inactive during the normal operation of the mobile radiotelephony device for a defined period of time subsequent to a mounting of a linked user identification module inside the mobile radiotelephony device.</p>

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