

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

MEDTRONIC, INC., AND MEDTRONIC VASCULAR, INC.,

Petitioner,

v.

TELEFLEX INNOVATIONS S.À.R.L.,

Patent Owner.

Case IPR2020-00136

Patent RE45,776

**PETITIONER'S REQUEST FOR DIRECTOR REHEARING
PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 42.71(d) AND *UNITED STATES V. ARTHREX***

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. LEGAL STANDARD	2
III. BACKGROUND	2
A. State of the Art.....	2
B. Challenged Patent.....	3
C. Prior Art.....	4
D. Procedural Background.....	6
IV. DIRECTOR REVIEW IS NECESSARY TO CORRECT THE BOARD’S ERRONEOUS SECONDARY CONSIDERATIONS ANALYSIS.....	7
A. The Board Erred in Finding a Nexus Between the Asserted Secondary Considerations and the Claimed Invention.	7
B. The Board Erroneously Found Evidence of Copying Patent Owner’s GuideLiner Product.	10
V. CONCLUSION.....	11

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	Page(s)
Cases	
<i>In re Kao</i> , 639 F.3d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 2011)	8, 9
<i>Liqwd, Inc. v. L'Oreal USA, Inc.</i> , 941 F.3d 1133 (Fed. Cir. 2019)	10
<i>Ormco Corp. v. Align Tech., Inc.</i> , 463 F.3d 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2006).....	10
<i>Pasteur & Universite Pierre Et Marie Curie v. Focarino</i> , 738 F.3d 1337 (Fed. Cir. 2013)	11
<i>Sightsound Techs., LLC v. Apple Inc.</i> , 809 F.3d 1307, 1319 (Fed. Cir. 2015)	10
Other Authorities	
PTO Guidance, Arthrex Q&As USPTO	2

I. INTRODUCTION

The Board's Final Written Decision ("FWD," Paper 104) upholding the patentability of all challenged claims, including claims 25, 52, and 53, merits Director review for two independent reasons. *First*, the Board erroneously found that Petitioner failed to rebut the showing of nexus between the recited secondary considerations and Patent Owner's GuideLiner device. More particularly, the Board erred by failing to credit Petitioner's showing that all claim elements were independently described in two separate prior art references: Itou (Ex-1407) and Ressemann (Ex-1408). Because the alleged nexus results from features known in the prior art, Patent Owner's showing of secondary indicia must fail. The Board's finding cannot stand and is incongruous with fundamental tenets of patent law.

Second, the Board misapplied the law by finding that the evidence established copying of the alleged invention. Specifically, the Board erred by analyzing only whether the GuideLiner and the allegedly copied devices were similar—the Board failed to perform a limitation-by-limitation analysis and this was error. Importantly, the Board focused on the similarities between the products as a whole, and determined that identifying such facial similarities is sufficient for the copying analysis. Under the Board's view, copying can be found simply where a product is similar to the claimed invention. Had the Board done the required analysis, it would have found that the claimed limitations are found in the prior art

(and, indeed, in most catheters). Without Director review, the Board will continue to misapply the copying analysis with respect to those elements already known in the prior art.

II. LEGAL STANDARD

The Supreme Court has determined that final written decisions are reviewable by the Director of the PTO. *United States v. Arthrex, Inc.*, 141 S. Ct. 1970, 1988 (2021). The PTO clarified that the “Director’s review may address *any* issue, including issues of fact and issues of law, and will be *de novo*.” PTO Guidance, Arthrex Q&As | USPTO (emphases added). Accordingly, the standard of review of the FWD by the Director is *de novo*.

III. BACKGROUND

A. State of the Art

Coronary artery disease occurs when plaque buildup (a “stenosis”) narrows the arterial lumen that restricts blood flow and increases the risk of heart attack or stroke. Petition (“Pet.,” Paper 3) at 8-9 (citing Ex-1405 ¶¶ 28-32, 34-40). Over forty years ago, physicians developed percutaneous coronary interventional (“PCI”) procedures that insert catheters through the femoral or radial artery to treat a stenosis. *Id.* The basic components of catheters used during PCI have remained largely unchanged during this time. *Id.* A physician uses a hollow needle to access the patient’s vasculature, introduces a guidewire into the needle, then introduces and advances a guide catheter along the vasculature until its distal end is placed in

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.