Defendant's Invalidity Contentions
Exhibit H2

Invalidity of U.S. Patent No. 10,212,586
by
U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0041746 to Kirkup, *et al.* ("Kirkup '746")

The excerpts cited herein are exemplary. For any claim limitation, Defendant may rely on excerpts cited for any other limitation and/or additional excerpts not set forth fully herein to the extent necessary to provide a more comprehensive explanation for a reference's disclosure of a limitation. Where an excerpt refers to or discusses a figure or figure items, that figure and any additional descriptions of that figure should be understood to be incorporated by reference as if set forth fully therein.

Except where specifically noted otherwise, this chart applies the apparent constructions of claim terms as used by Plaintiff in its infringement contentions; such use, however, does not imply that Defendant adopts or agrees with Plaintiff's constructions in any way.

U.S. Patent No. 10,212,586 ("the '586 Patent") claims priority to Japanese Application No. 2012-117105, filed May 23, 2012. For purposes of these invaldity contentions, Defendant applies the May 23, 2012, priority date for the '586 Patent. However, Defendant reserves the right to contest Plaintiff's reliance on the May 23, 2012, priority date, should the priority date become an issue in this proceeding.

Kirkup '746 was filed on August 17, 2004 and published on Feb 23, 2006. As such, Kirkup '746 qualifies as prior art with regard to the '586 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), 102(b), and 102(e) (pre-AIA). Alternatively, should the claims of the '586 Patent be found to not be entitled to priority to the foreign filing date, Kirkup '746 qualifies as prior art under §§ 102(a)(1) and 102(a)(2) (post-AIA). Using Plaintiff's interpretation of the claims, Kirkup '746 anticipates claims 1-2, 6-7, 9-10, 13-14, and 16-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a), (b) and (e).

Alternatively, Kirkup '746 renders obvious claims 1-2, 6-7, 9-10, 13-14, and 16-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Alternatively, Kirkup '746 in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,941,534 to de la Huerga ("de la Huerga '534") renders obvious claims 1-2, 6-7, 9-10, 13-14, and 16-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). de la Huerga '534 was filed on June 26, 2004 and was published on April 28, 2005. As such, de la Huerga '534 qualifies as prior art with regard to the '586 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a), 102(b) and 102(e).

Alternatively, Kirkup '746 in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,871,063 to Schiffer ("Schiffer '063") renders obvious claims 1-2, 6-7, 9-10, 13-14, and 16-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Schiffer '063 was filed on Jun 20, 2000 and issued on March 22, 2005. As such, Schiffer '063 qualifies as prior art with regard to the '586 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a), 102(b) and 102(e).

Alternatively, Kirkup '746 in view of U.S. Patent No. 8,149,089 to Lin ("Lin '089") renders obvious claims 1-2, 6-7, 9-10, 13-14, and 16-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Lin '089 was filed on November 21, 2008 and issued on April 3, 2012. As such, Lin '089 qualifies as prior art with regard to the '586 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) and 102(e).

U.S. Patent No. 10,212,586	**Kirkup '746**
Claim 1	
[1(pre)]A mobile terminal configured to switch between an unlocked state and a locked state in which a predetermined operation is limited, comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, Kirkup '746 teaches a mobile terminal that can be locked and unlocked: *The handheld electronic device 120 requires the user to authenticate himself/herself by providing a password or PIN code to unlock the user interface of the handheld electronic device 120 and enable use thereof.* Kirkup '746 at ¶ [0045]
[1(a)] a transceiver which performs short-range wireless communications;	Kirkup '746 teaches a transceiver which performs short-range communications: *Short-range communications subsystem 340 provides for communication between handheld electronic device 120 and different systems or devices, such as PC 110. […] Examples of short range communication include standards developed by the Infrared Data Association (IrDA), Bluetooth, and the 802.11 family of standards developed by IEEE.* Kirkup '746 at ¶ [0093]; see also FIG. 3 (depicting "short-range communications subsystem 340"):

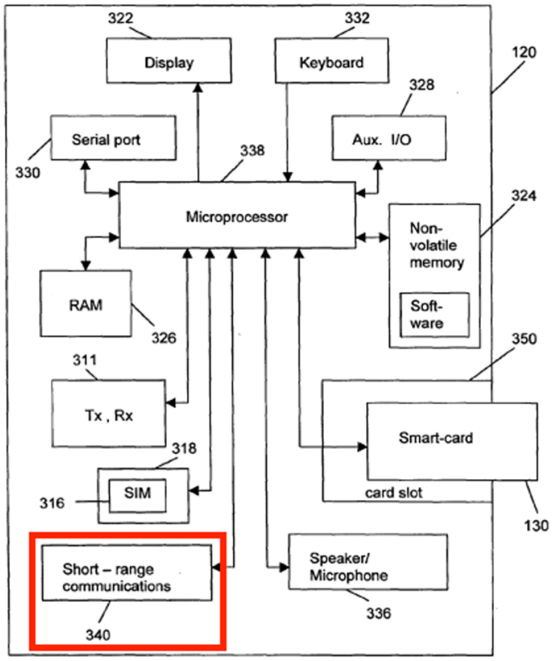
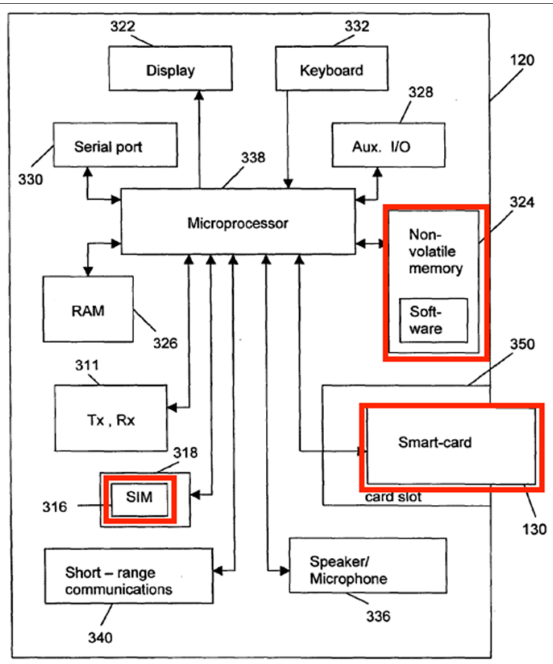


Figure 3

Short-range communications subsystem 340 establishes wireless communications link 145:

> *Wireless communication link 145 may, for example, be established by infrared communications or short-range radio frequency communications, such as those specified by the Bluetooth or 802.11 standards. […] Other short-range wireless communications media and/or protocols may be used to provide communication link 145.*
> *Wireless communication link 145 may be employed in place of communication link 115 in any of the embodiments of systems 100A, 100B, 100C, 100D and 100F (described hereinafter).*

	Id. at ¶¶ [0067]-[0068].
[1(b)] a memory which previously stores information about an another mobile terminal; and	Kirkup '746 teaches storing the user's authetication code for PC 110 (which "may be of any kind of computer, such as a normal desktop computer, laptop or other portable or fixed computer system," *see* ¶ [0047]) in a memory of the mobile device: *Advantageously, providing wireless communication link 145 enables a user to approach PC 110, activate the PC 110 and have it communicate automatically and wirelessly, for example using the Bluetooth short-range communication specification, with handheld electronic device 120 to access the user's authentication code (stored on the smart-card, SIM card or memory of the handheld electronic device) and authenticate the user.* Kirkup '746 at ¶ [0068]. This memory can be, in various disclosed embodiments, smartcard 130, SIM 316 or non-volatile memory 324:



Alternatively, de la Huerga '534 teaches this limitation. De la Huerga '534 teaches that security device 10 stores information about other computer devices it can unlock:

> *In some cases the electronic security device can include an address of one or more trusted computer systems or servers.*

de la Huerga '534 at 15:3-4.

These computer devices can include mobile devices (e.g., patient monitoring devices) to which the user may authenticate ("mobile terminals"):

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