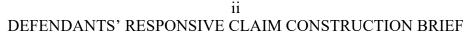


1	TABLE OF CONTENTS
2	
	I. U.S. Patent No. 6,013,007 (the '007 Patent)
3	a. Means for Computing Athletic Performance Feedback Data from the Series of Time-Stamped Waypoint, Claims 1, 21, limitation (b)
5	b. Means For Presenting the Athletic Performance Feedback Data, Claims 1, 21, limitation 1, 21(c)
6	c. Means For Suspending and Resuming Operation, Claim (7)
	d. Means For Exchanging GPS Route Waypoints, Claim 259
7	II. U.S. Patent No. 7,088,233 (the '233 Patent)
8	a. First Personal Device, Claims 1, 10, 14, 24, limitation (a)9
9	b. Governing Information Transmitted Between the First Personal Device and Second Device, Claim 1(c)
10	c. Wireless Communication, Claims 1, 13, 15, 16 12
11	d. Body or Physiological Parameters, Claims 8-9 13
	e. Location Determination Module, Claim 24 13
12	f. Powered Down State, Claim 26
13	g. Means for Signaling, Claim 2614
14	III. U.S. Patent No. 9,314,19214
	a. Any One of a Plurality of Positions, Claims 1, 2014
15	b. Analyzing the Measured Value, Claims 1, 20
16	c. Derive a Subject Related Value, Claims 1, 20
17	IV. U.S. Patent No. 8,277,377: The Claims Should Be Construed In View Of The Applicant's Disclaimers of Claim Scope
18	a. "web-enabled wireless phone"
19	b. "method for interactive exercising monitoring" and "sending the exercise-related information to an internet server ('377)
20	c. "calculation performed by the server based on the exercise-related information ('377)
21	d. "physiologic status ('377)
22	V. U.S. Patent No. 6,976,958: The Claims Should Be Construed To Clarify That They Are Directed To Disease Management, Not Exercise
23	VI. U.S. Patent No. 9,801,542: The Asserted Claims – Which Claim
24	VI. U.S. Patent No. 9,801,542: The Asserted Claims – Which Claim Monitoring, Analyzing, and Warning Of "User" Specific "Undesirable" Conditions – are Indefinite
25	
26	
27	
28	
	:
	DEFENDANTS' RESPONSIVE CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF







I. U.S. Patent No. 6,013,007 (the '007 Patent)

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

27

28

a. Means for Computing Athletic Performance Feedback Data from the Series of Time-Stamped Waypoint, Claims 1, 21, limitation (b)

There is no dispute that the "means for computing" limitation is a means-plusfunction limitation that must be construed under 35 U.S.C. 112(6) (now 35 U.S.C. 112(f)). The Parties further agree that the function of limitation (b) is "computing athletic performance feedback data from the series of time-stamped waypoints." See Dkt. 77 at 5. When a patentee claims a computer-implemented invention and invokes means-plus-function limitations, the Federal Circuit has "consistently required that the structure disclosed in the specification be more than simply a general purpose computer or microprocessor." Aristocrat Techs. Austrl. Pty Ltd. v. Int'l Game Tech, 521 F.3d 1328, 1333 (Fed. Cir. 2008). This requirement seeks to avoid "pure functional claiming" and mandates that the patent must disclose sufficient algorithmic structure. Id. Where no structure appears in the specification, the question is "whether an algorithm was disclosed at all." Id. at 1337. Here, there is none. The testimony of Philips' expert, Dr. Martin, confirms that an off-the-shelf processor (Philips' proposed structure1) would not even be able to calculate waypoints, and certainly could not perform the claimed "computing athletic performance feedback data" based on the waypoints, but would require special programming. Declaration of Rachael Lamkin ("Lamkin Dec.") Ex. C (Martin Tr.) 48:6-50:14 ("Q: But the key is that someone would need to program those off-theshelf processors; correct? A. That is correct."). And as Philips readily conceded in

DEFENDANTS' RESPONSIVE CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Philips' proposed structure, while a moving target, is insufficient. Neither a "processor and equivalents" (Lamkin Dec. Ex. B at 1; Dkt. 73-2) nor "a processor (CPU) that also utilizes memory and is connected to a GPS receiver module that provides geographical position information signals to the memory for storage" (Dkt. 77 at 7) discloses the algorithmic structure required. *See Ergo Licensing, LLC v. CareFusion 303, Inc.*, 673 F.3d 1361, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2012).

briefing filed yesterday in co-pending litigation, the specification discloses no such special programming:

Here, the formulas for calculating distance, speed, and pace from a series of points—all of which involves high school level math—are not expressly disclosed in the specification, but are aspects of the algorithm that a POSITA would nevertheless be well aware of. See Alfred E.

Lamkin Dec. Ex. F at p. 6. The claims are indefinite.

Philips' arguments cannot save the claims. By way of background, the claimed function references "time-stamped waypoints." Waypoints are exact points of latitude and longitude. Dkt. 45-1 ('007 Patent), FIG 12, 2:33-35; Lamkin Dec. Ex. A (GPS Land Navigation) at 28. Time-stamped waypoints are said latitude and longitude points that have date and time information associated with those points by the "built-in processing unit." Dkt. 45-1, 7:35-44. According to the claimed function, "athletic performance feedback data" is computed "from the series of time-stamped waypoints obtained by said GPS receiver."

Philips cherry picks the types of data the '007 patent declares to be "performance data." But, the '007 is clearly sets forth the types of data that is calculated from time-stamped way points:

During the exercise session, the GPS receiver module 604 continuously determines the athlete's geographical position and stores it in the memory 608 along with other information such as the date and time that each position was acquired. From these positions and times, performance data such as elapsed distance, current and average speeds and paces, calories burned, miles remaining, and time remaining are calculated.

Dkt. 45-1 at 7:40-48.<sup>2</sup>

"[T]he specification 'is always highly relevant to the claim construction analysis. <u>Usually, it is dispositive</u>; it is the single best guide to the meaning of a

DEFENDANTS' RESPONSIVE CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> All underlined text is "emphasis added" unless otherwise noted.

# DOCKET

# 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.

