

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

APPLE INC.
Petitioner

v.

GESTURE TECHNOLOGY PARTNERS LLC
Patent Owner

Case No. IPR2021-00923
U.S. Patent No. 8,194,924

PETITIONER'S REPLY TO PATENT OWNER'S RESPONSE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. ARGUMENT	4
A. MANN IN VIEW OF NUMAZAKI RENDERS OBVIOUS CLAIM [1(E)]	4
B. A POSITA WOULD HAVE BEEN MOTIVATED TO COMBINE MANN AND NUMAZAKI	5
1. <i>No-touch gestures improve Mann’s covert nature</i>	5
2. <i>Dr. Bederson alone has extensive experience relevant to the proposed combination</i>	7
3. <i>Numazaki’s lighting unit is not visible to humans</i>	9
4. <i>Patent Owner concedes that physically touching Mann’s watch face obstructs its display</i>	9
5. <i>Patent Owner conflates materially different types of gestures</i>	10
6. <i>Mann’s touch-based gestures would result in a user’s finger touching the camera, decreases its fidelity</i>	11
7. <i>Patent Owner fails to substantiate its suggestion that Numazaki’s imaging hardware is unsuitable for capturing the user during a recording and ignores that Numazaki’s approach actually improves image quality</i>	14
8. <i>No-touch gestures would be simpler and less conspicuous than touch-based gestures</i>	17
9. <i>Patent Owner mischaracterizes the petition’s motivation to combine</i>	18
10. <i>A POSITA would not have found it difficult to incorporate Numazaki’s hardware in Mann’s wristwatch</i>	18
11. <i>Petitioner’s products are irrelevant</i>	19
C. CLAIM 2: MANN’S DEVICES ARE MOBILE PHONES	19
1. <i>Patent Owner advances an unsupported definition of a mobile phone</i> ...	19

2. *Mann’s explicit disclosure characterizes its wristwatch as a mobile telephone* 20

D. A POSITA WOULD HAVE BEEN MOTIVATED TO COMBINE MANN AND NUMAZAKI WITH AMIR..... 21

1. *No technical barriers prevent incorporating Amir’s hardware in Mann’s device* 21

2. *Amir does not require a subject look directly at the camera* 22

3. *There are benefits to transmitting still images over video* 22

E. A POSITA WOULD HAVE BEEN MOTIVATED TO COMBINE MANN AND NUMAZAKI WITH AVIV 23

F. THE PETITION CLEARLY DEFINES THE FIELD OF ENDEAVOR..... 24

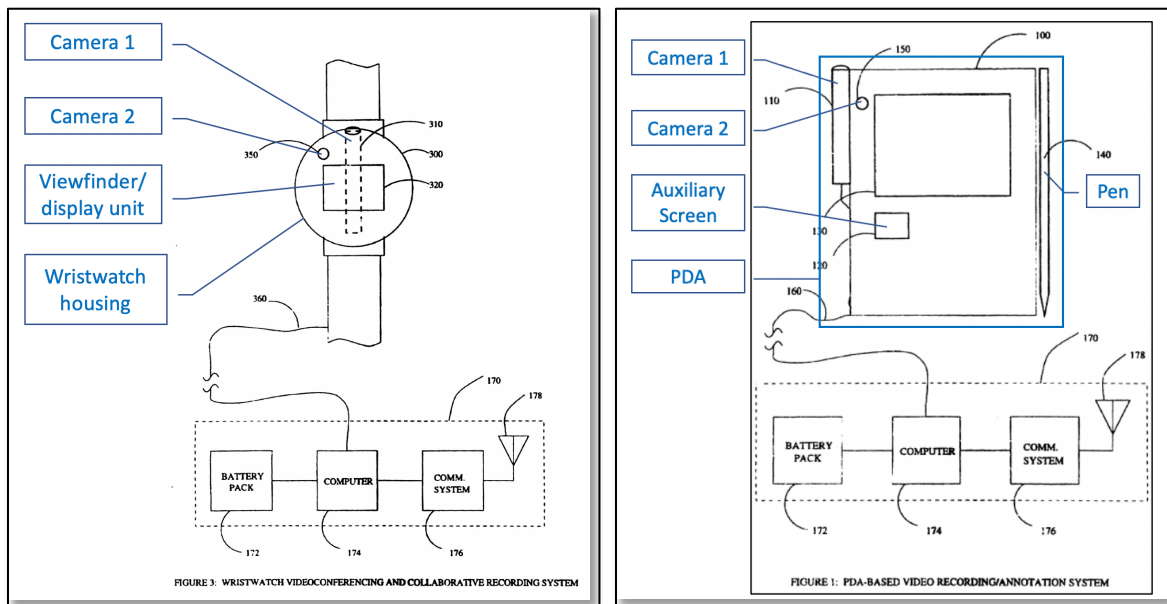
G. THE BOARD HAS JURISDICTION TO REVIEW EXPIRED PATENTS 25

III. CONCLUSION..... 26

I. INTRODUCTION

The Challenged Claims are directed to a handheld device with (1) a user-facing camera, (2) a subject/object-facing camera, and (3) the ability to perform a control function from the output of one camera.

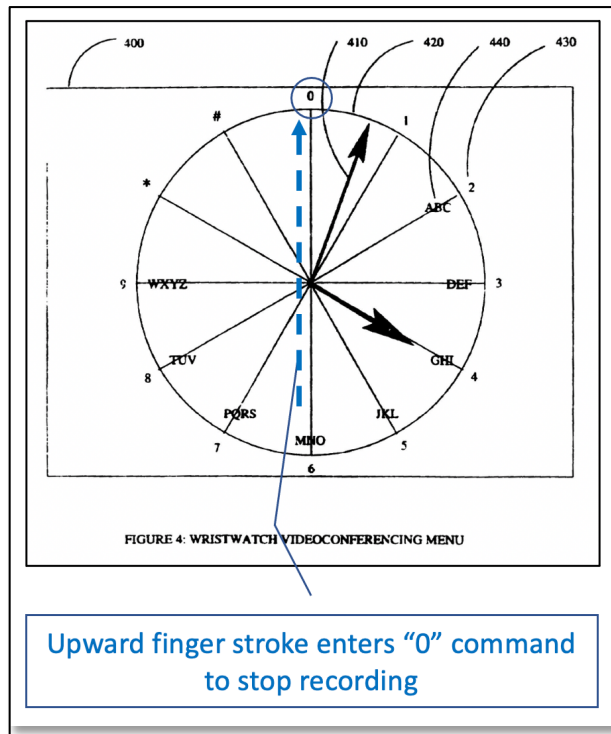
The Petition is based primarily on a combination of Mann (Ex. 1004) and Numazaki (Ex. 1005). Mann teaches wristwatch and PDA embodiments in which a first camera faces the user and a second camera faces a subject:



Ex. 1004, Figs. 3, 1 (annotated to indicate key components). Mann describes using these devices in covert applications such as investigative journalism in which the subject does not know whether the camera is recording. *Id.*, 2-3, 11-12. A first camera captures the subject and a second camera allows the user to be captured as well. *Id.* at 12-13. Important to these covert applications is appearing natural when

initiating a recording so the subject “cannot readily determine whether or not the apparatus is in use recording.” *Id.* at 1-3.

For device control, Mann teaches physical touch-based interactions such as the user physically swiping her finger across a portion of the watch face:



Id. at Fig. 4; *see also* Paper 1, 19-20. The PDA embodiment uses a traditional stylus to interact with and control the device. Paper 1, 20.

Physically interacting with the device risks drawing the subject’s attention. Namely, when a user physically interacts with the device, the subject recognizes this as conduct consistent with controlling a device—unwanted attention that runs contrary to Mann’s covert goals. As set forth in the petition, a POSITA would have recognized that replacing physical interactions with simple finger gestures over the

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