

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
WACO DIVISION**

CPC PATENT TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD.,

Plaintiff,

v.

APPLE INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 6:21-cv-00165-ADA

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

APPLE'S OPENING CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. APPLICABLE LEGAL PRINCIPALS 3

III. AGREED CONSTRUCTIONS 5

IV. DISPUTED CONSTRUCTIONS 6

A. The '039 Patent 6

1. “biometric card pointer system” / “biometric card enrolment system” '039 Patent Cls. 1, 13,19, 6

2. “means for defining, dependent upon the received card information, a memory location in a local memory external to the card” '039 Patent, Cl. 13..... 11

3. “means for determining if the defined memory location is unoccupied” '039 Patent Cl. 13 14

4. “means for storing, if the memory location is unoccupied, the biometric signature at the defined memory location” '039 Patent, Cl. 13 15

B. The '208 and '705 Patents 16

1. “being characterized according to/determining/determine at least one of the number of said entries and a duration of each said entry” '208 Patent Cls. 1, 9, 10; '705 Patent Cls. 1, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 17

2. “biometric signal” '208 Patent, Cls. 1, 2, 9, 10; '705 Patent, Cls. 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17..... 21

3. “biometric signature” '208 Patent, Cls. 1, 9, 11; '705 Patent, Cls. 1, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17..... 23

4. “accessibility attribute” '208 Patent, Cls. 1, 9, 10; '705 Patent, Cls. 1, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17..... 26

5. “collocated” '705 Patent, Cl. 9 29

6. Terms Lacking Corresponding Structure..... 30

7. Remaining Means-Plus-Function Terms of the '208 Patent..... 33

V. CONCLUSION..... 34

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	Page(s)
Cases	
<i>3M Innovative Properties Co. v. Avery Dennison Corp.</i> , 350 F.3d 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2003).....	28
<i>Advanced Ground Info. Sys., Inc. v. Life360, Inc.</i> , 830 F.3d 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2016).....	12, 31
<i>Aristocrat Techs. Aus. Pty Ltd. v. Int’l Game Tech.</i> , 521 F.3d 1328 (Fed. Cir. 2008).....	4, 5
<i>B. Braun Med. Inc. v. Abbott Labs.</i> , 124 F.3d 1419 (Fed. Cir. 1997).....	4
<i>Bell Commc’ns Rsch., Inc. v. Vitalink Commc’ns Corp.</i> , 55 F.3d 615 (Fed. Cir. 1995).....	7
<i>Blackboard, Inc. v. Desire2Learn, Inc.</i> , 574 F.3d 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2009).....	12
<i>Brookhill-Wilk 1, LLC v. Intuitive Surgical, Inc.</i> , 334 F.3d 1294 (Fed. Cir. 2003).....	17
<i>Cardiac Pacemakers, Inc. v. St. Jude Med., Inc.</i> , 296 F.3d 1106 (Fed. Cir. 2002).....	4
<i>Default Proof Credit Card Sys., Inc. v. Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.</i> , 412 F.3d 1291 (Fed. Cir. 2005).....	4
<i>Ecolab, Inc. v. Paraclipse, Inc.</i> , 285 F.3d 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2002).....	21
<i>General Elec. Co. v. U.S.</i> , 572 F.2d 745 (1978).....	29
<i>Hockerson-Halbertsadt, Inc. v. Converse Inc.</i> , 183 F.3d 1369 (Fed. Cir. 1999).....	7
<i>Honeywell Int’l, Inc. v. Universal Avionics Sys. Corp.</i> , 493 F.3d 1358 (Fed. Cir. 2007).....	21
<i>Lucent Techs., Inc. v. Gateway, Inc.</i> , 525 F.3d 1200 (Fed. Cir. 2008).....	21
<i>Martek Biosciences Corp. v. Nutrinova, Inc.</i> , 579 F.3d 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2009).....	27

Medical Instrumentation and Diagnostic Corp. v. Elekta AB,
334 F.3d 1205 (Fed. Cir. 2003).....13

Micro Chem., Inc. v. Great Plains Chem. Co., Inc.,
194 F.3d 1250 (Fed. Cir. 1999).....4

MyMail, Ltd. v. Am. Online, Inc.,
476 F.3d 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2007).....8

Nestle USA, Inc. v. Steuben Foods, Inc.,
686 Fed. Appx. 917 (Fed. Cir. 2017).....27

Omega Eng’g, Inc. v. Raytek Corp.,
334, F.3d 1314, 1321 (Fed. Cir. 2003).....4

Phillips v. AWH Corp.,
415 F.3d 1303 (Fed.Cir.2005) (en banc).....26, 28

Rain Computing, Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Am., Inc.,
989 F.3d 1002 (Fed. Cir. 2021).....33

SciMed Life Sys., Inc. v. Advanced Cardiovascular Sys., Inc.,
242 F.3d 1337 (Fed. Cir. 2001).....21

Sinorgchem Co., Shangdong v. Int’l Trade Com’n,
511 F.3d 1332 (Fed. Cir. 2007).....8

SuperGuide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc.,
358 F.3d 870 (Fed. Cir. 2004).....18, 21

Vitronics Corp. v. Conceptronic, Inc.,
90 F.3d 1576 (Fed. Cir. 1996).....8

Williamson v. Citrix Online, LLC,
792 F.3d 1339 (Fed. Cir. 2015).....4, 31

Statutes

35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.....4

Pub. L. No. 112-29, sec.4(e), 125 Stat. 284, 297 (2011)4

Apple Inc. (“Apple”) submits this opening claim construction brief pursuant to the Court’s Scheduling Order to construe terms of the Asserted Patents, U.S. Patent Nos. 8,620,039 (the “’039 Patent”), 9,269,208 (the “’208 Patent”), and 9,665,705 (the “’705 Patent”). *See* Dkt. No. 37 (Scheduling Order), at 3.

I. INTRODUCTION

CPC Patent Technologies Pty Ltd. (“CPC”) asserts three patents in this case related to biometric security. These patents grew out of the work of inventor Christopher Burke in the early 2000s at his company Microlatch. Microlatch apparently sold and developed stand-alone biosecurity systems that could be used for building access. Microlatch ultimately failed commercially, and Mr. Burke’s patents were ostensibly acquired by Plaintiff CPC.¹ The patents are directed to specific biometric security systems that Apple’s accused Touch ID and Face ID technology does not use.

By 2003, the earliest priority date for the CPC patents, biometric security was a mature technology that had been heavily investigated for years by universities, companies, law enforcement, and the US government.

Fingerprints are one of the most mature biometric technologies and are considered legitimate proofs of evidence in courts of law all over the world. . . . More recently, an increasing number of civilian and commercial applications are either using or actively considering to use fingerprint-based identification because of a better understanding of fingerprints as well as demonstrated matching performance than any other existing biometric technology.

¹ Apple addressed this issue in its separately filed Motion To Dismiss Complaint For Lack Of Standing (Dkt. 45), in which it showed that legal title did not pass to CPC because of a problem in CPC’s assignment history.

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