

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

GOOGLE LLC,

Petitioner

v.

WAG ACQUISITION, LLC

Patent Owner

U.S. Pat. No. 9,762,636

Inter Partes Review Case No. IPR2022-01413

**PATENT OWNER'S BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF RELEVANCE OF DECISION
ON APPEAL IN *EX PARTE WAG ACQUISITION*, APPEAL 2023-003319
(WAG '141 Patent)**

LIST OF PATENT OWNER'S EXHIBITS

| Exhibit | Description |
|----------------|--|
| 2001 | <i>WAG Acquisition, LLC v. WebPower, Inc.</i> , 781 F. App'x 1007 (Fed. Cir. 2019) |
| 2002 | Declaration of W. Leo Hoarty |
| 2003 | Declaration of Henry Houh (Ex. 1002 of IPR2022-01228) |
| 2004 | May 23, 2023, Deposition of Dr. Kevin Jeffay |
| 2005 | IETF RFC 2068 |
| 2006 | May 25, 2023, Deposition of Dr. Nathaniel Polish |
| 2007 | Declaration of Dr. Nathaniel Polish, <i>Emblaze Ltd. v. Apple Inc.</i> , case no. 11-CV-01079 (N.D. Ca. Feb. 14, 2014) |
| 2008 | <i>In re Certain Fitness Devices, Streaming Components Thereof, and System Containing Same</i> , Inv. No. 337-TA-1265, Initial Determination (ITC, Sept. 9, 2022) (CALJ Clark S. Cheney) |
| 2009 | <i>In re Certain Fitness Devices, Streaming Components Thereof, and System Containing Same</i> , Inv. No. 337-TA-1265, Evidentiary Hearing – Volume III (ITC, March 14, 2022) |
| 2010 | Final Written Decision, <i>WebPower v. WAG Acquisition, LLC</i> , IPR2016-01238, Paper No. 22 (Dec. 26, 2017) |
| 2011 | Final Written Decision on Remand, <i>WebPower v. WAG Acquisition, LLC</i> , IPR2016-01238, Paper No. 28 (July 16, 2020) |
| 2012 | Microsoft Computer Dictionary, Fifth ed. (excerpts) |
| 2013 | Redline comparison of claims of '824 and '636 patents |
| 2014 | Claim term concordance table |
| 2015 | IETF RFC 1945 |

| | |
|-------|---|
| 2016 | October 4, 2023, Deposition of Dr. Nathaniel Polish |
| 2017* | <i>Ex parte WAG Acquisition, LLC</i> , Appeal 2023-003319, Reexam 90/014,834, Decision on Appeal (PTAB November 17, 2023) (U.S. Patent No. 8,122,141) |

* Addressed herein.

EX2017 is a PTAB appeals decision in a related case, the outcome of which, though it concerned different claim language, turned on the panel's reading of the same prior art, Carmel (EX1003), with respect to the feature of repeated streaming element requests, which the Petition asserts corresponds to the claims herein and is taught by Carmel. The appeals panel read Carmel *not* to disclose that feature, which reading aligns with Patent Owner's arguments herein, and is inconsistent with Petitioner's.

The Petition relies on Carmel relative to limitations that require repeated requests made by the client and received by the server, for successive individually identified data elements comprising the desired media stream. *See generally* Petition at 25-43. The appeals panel rejected the assertion that Carmel disclosed such repeated client requests by serial ID. This Panel should take the other panel's analysis into account:

[W]e are persuaded by Patent Owner's arguments as follows:

Carmel actually discloses one circumstance-and one circumstance only-in which its player makes a request to its server to send an element, specifying to the server the serial ID of that element, and that is with regard to the first element of a requested stream. There is no evidence that there are any requests for any element after the first, separately or otherwise, let alone by serial ID. The only scenario disclosed in Carmel that would even concern an element requested by serial ID is the first element in a requested stream. (Appeal Br. 13.)

Thus, we do not sustain the rejection of independent claim 1 under 35U.S.C. § 102(e).

EX2017 at 9.

EX2017 confirms Patent Owner's expert, Mr. Hoarty, that Carmel (EX1003) does not teach repeated client requests for successive individually identified elements. *See* EX2002 ¶¶ 53-69, 71-75, 84-94. Mr. Hoarty, referencing analysis by others, as well as himself, came to the same conclusion. As there is no disclosure anywhere in Carmel that supports a contrary interpretation, the record is exceedingly strong that Carmel does not disclose streaming via successive elements requests and is instead tailored throughout to a client-server system that will perform continuous push streaming from the server.

Dated: December 14, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/Ronald Abramson/

Ronald Abramson
(Attorney for Patent Owner)
Reg. No. 34,762
212-257-1630

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.