

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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LENOVO HOLDING COMPANY, INC., LENOVO  
(UNITED STATES) INC., and MOTOROLA MOBILITY LLC,  
Petitioner,

v.

DODOTS LICENSING SOLUTIONS LLC,  
Patent Owner.

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IPR2019-00988  
Patent 9,369,545 B2

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Before GRACE KARAFFA OBERMANN, JAMES A. WORTH, and  
PAUL J. KORNICZKY, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

KORNICZKY, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

JUDGMENT  
Final Written Decision  
Determining No Challenged Claims Unpatentable  
*35 U.S.C. § 318(a)*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Lenovo Holding Company, Inc., Lenovo (United States) Inc., and Motorola Mobility LLC (“Petitioner”) filed a Petition for an *inter partes* review of claims 1–10 and 12–15 of U.S. Patent No. 9,369,545 B2 (Ex. 1001, “the ’545 patent”). Paper 1 (“Pet.”). We issued a decision to institute an *inter partes* review of these claims. Paper 7 (“Inst. Dec.”). After institution, Patent Owner filed a Patent Owner Response (Paper 15, “PO Resp.”), Petitioner filed a Reply (Paper 24, “Reply”), and Patent Owner filed a Redacted Sur-Reply to Petitioner’s Reply<sup>1</sup> (Paper 35, “Sur-reply”).

Oral argument was held on June 10, 2020, and the transcript of the hearing has been entered as Paper 36 (“Tr.”).

We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6. This Final Written Decision is issued pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 318(a) and 37 C.F.R. § 42.73.

Petitioner bears the burden of proving unpatentability of the challenged claims, and the burden of persuasion never shifts to Patent Owner. *Dynamic Drinkware, LLC v. Nat’l Graphics, Inc.*, 800 F.3d 1375, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2015). To prevail, Petitioner must prove unpatentability by a preponderance of the evidence. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 316(e) (2016); 37 C.F.R. § 42.1(d). For the reasons that follow, we determine that Petitioner has not shown by a preponderance of the evidence that claims 1–10 and 12–15 of the ’545 patent are unpatentable. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 316(e).

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<sup>1</sup> In our Order dated June 9, 2020 (Paper 34), we granted Petitioner’s motion to strike (Paper 29) certain portions of Patent Owner’s Sur-Reply (Paper 26). In response to our Order, Patent Owner filed its Redacted Sur-Reply.

## II. BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

### A. *Real Parties in Interest*

According to Petitioner, Lenovo Holding Company, Inc., Lenovo (United States) Inc., and Motorola Mobility LLC are the real parties-in-interest. Pet. 64. According to Patent Owner, DoDots Licensing Solutions LLC is the real party-in-interest. Paper 4, 2.

### B. *Related Matters*

According to Petitioner, the '545 patent as well as U.S. Patent Nos. 8,020,083 and 8,510,407 are at issue in *DoDots Licensing Solutions LLC v. Lenovo Holding Company, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 18-098-MN (D. Del.). Pet. 64; *see also* Paper 4, 2 (Patent Owner identifies the district court action).

### C. *The '545 Patent (Ex. 1001)*

The title of the '545 patent is “Accessing and Displaying Network Content.” Ex. 1001, code (54). The '545 patent discloses, among other things, a method for accessing and displaying network content in a graphic user interface (“GUI”). *Id.* at code (57).

According to the '545 patent, conventional web browsers are limited in the “aggregation” and “presentation” of content. *Id.* at 1:48–51. As to the aggregation of content, the '545 patent states that a user may use conventional web pages to view content sources in a single web page, such as stock, weather and sports information (*id.* at 1:27–38), and because the user is not in a position to separately aggregate the content at a client computer, the user is constrained to view the content that has been delivered

in the manner provided by the server computer hosting the web page (*id.* at 1:45–48). As to the presentation of content, the '545 patent states that conventional content was divided into regions on a single web page. *Id.* at 1:27–38. The '545 patent identified a purported problem, noting that when disparate content was aggregated, it was “reassembled into a full web page and [] served through a full-screen browser.” *Id.*

In contrast to conventional web pages, the '545 patent discloses a method for accessing and displaying network content in a GUI. *Id.* at code (57). It is capable of processing distributable computer readable media. *Id.* at 4:29–30. Distributable computer readable media includes, but is not limited to, standard web content, such as HTML, dHTML, images, imbedded ActiveX and Java applications, JavaScript, CSS, Pen scripts, Streaming Media, and/or Flash. *Id.* at 4:31–34.

According to the '545 patent, a user logs into a server by providing a login identifier, which is used to obtain the user's profile. *Id.* at 4:44–47. The user profile includes references to networked information monitors (NIMs). *Id.* at 4:54–56. In the '545 patent, the term “networked information monitor” refers to a fully configurable frame with one or more controls, which stands in contrast to conventional web browsers, which have limited means to alter the browser controls. *Id.* at 4:56–63. A “NIM template” defines the characteristics of a specific NIM, including fully configurable frame characteristics, viewer and control characteristics, and NIM content references. *Id.* at 6:34–37; *see id.* at 2:30–32 (referred “a definition of a Networked Information Monitor (NIM)” which defines a “NIM frame”). After the user accesses the user profile and the NIM template defines the

characteristics of the NIM frame, the content is placed in the NIM viewer defined by the frame. *Id.* at 2:30–34.

*D. Illustrative Claim*

As mentioned above, the challenged claims are claims 1–10 and 12–15. Claim 1 is the only independent claim among the challenged claims, and is reproduced below:<sup>2</sup>

1. [1.preamble] A computer-implemented method of obtaining content over a network and displaying the content to a user, the method being implemented in a client computing device in operative communication with a server over a network, the client computing device including electronic storage, a display, and one or more processors configured to execute one or more computer program modules, the method comprising:

[1.A] transmitting a request to the server over the network, the request requesting network information monitor template;

[1.B]: receiving the requested networked information monitor template from the server over the internet, the requested networked information monitor template having been transmitted from the server over the network responsive to the transmitted request, the networked information monitor template comprising:

[1.C]: a definition of a viewer graphical user interface within which content in a web browser-readable language may be presented on the display of the client computing device; and

[1.D]: a definition of a first content element for the networked information monitor template, the definition of the first content element referencing a first network location from which the first content element for the networked information monitor template is served over the network;

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<sup>2</sup> For ease of reference, claim 1 includes Petitioner’s bracketed limitation designations. *See* Pet. 17–19.

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