

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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AMAZON.COM, INC.,  
Petitioner,

v.

LEXOS MEDIA IP, LLC,  
Patent Owner.

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IPR2023-01000  
Patent 5,995,102

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Mailed: June 14, 2023

Before RAISA K. CORTES, *Trial Paralegal*

NOTICE OF FILING DATE ACCORDED TO PETITION  
AND  
TIME FOR FILING PATENT OWNER PRELIMINARY RESPONSE

The petition for *inter partes* review filed in the above proceeding has been accorded the filing date of June 5, 2023.

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A review of the petition identified the following defect(s):

Petitioner failed to label the exhibits with petitioner's name (e.g., "Amazon.com, Inc. Exhibit 1001"). 37 C.F.R. § 42.63(d)(1)(i). Petitioner must correct the exhibits and send a request to [Trials@uspto.gov](mailto:Trials@uspto.gov) to expunge the incorrectly labeled exhibits, specifically identifying the exhibits to be expunged.

Petitioner must correct the defect(s) within **FIVE BUSINESS DAYS** from this notice. Failure to correct the defect(s) may result in an order to show cause as to why the Board should institute the trial. No substantive changes (e.g., new grounds) may be made to the petition.

Patent Owner may file a preliminary response to the petition no later than three months from the date of this notice. The preliminary response is limited to setting forth the reasons why the requested review should not be instituted. Patent Owner may also file an election to waive the preliminary response to expedite the proceeding. For more information, please consult the Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. 48756 (Aug. 14, 2012), which is available on the Board Web site at <http://www.uspto.gov/PTAB>.

Patent Owner is advised of the requirement to submit mandatory notice information under 37 C.F.R. § 42.8(a)(2) within 21 days of service of the petition. Mandatory notices include identifying any other judicial or administrative matter that would affect, or be affected by, a decision in the proceeding. 37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(2). Such administrative matters include requests for certificates of correction.

The parties are encouraged to use the heading on the first page of this Notice for all future filings in the proceeding.

The parties are advised that under 37 C.F.R. § 42.10(c), recognition of counsel *pro hac vice* requires a showing of good cause. The parties are authorized to file motions for *pro hac vice* admission under 37 C.F.R. § 42.10(c). Such motions shall be filed in accordance with the “Order -- Authorizing Motion *for Pro Hac Vice* Admission” in Case IPR2013-00639, Paper 7, a copy of which is available on the Board Web site under “Representative Orders, Decisions, and Notices.”

The parties are reminded that unless otherwise permitted by 37 C.F.R. § 42.6(b)(2), all filings in this proceeding must be made electronically in the Patent Trial Appeal Case Tracking System (P-TACTS), accessible from the Board Web site at <http://www.uspto.gov/PTAB>.

To file documents, users must first obtain a user ID by registering with MyUSPTO. Information regarding how to register with MyUSPTO and use P-TACTS is available at the Board Web site at <https://www.uspto.gov/patents/ptab/patent-trial-and-appeal-case-tracking-system-p-tacts>.

The parties are directed to contact the Board within a month of this Order if there is a need to discuss proposed changes to this Scheduling Order or proposed motions that have not been authorized in this Order or other prior Order or Notice. *See* Consolidated Trial Practice Guide (“Trial Practice Guide”)<sup>[1]</sup> at 9–10, 65 (guidance in preparing for a conference call); *see also* 84 Fed. Reg. 64,280 (Nov. 21, 2019). A request for an initial conference call shall include a list of proposed motions, if any.

The parties may request additional conference calls as needed. Any email requesting a conference call with the Board should: (a) copy all

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<sup>[1]</sup> Available at <https://www.uspto.gov/TrialPracticeGuideConsolidated>.

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parties, (b) indicate generally the relief being requested or the subject matter of the conference call, (c) include multiple times when all parties are available, (d) state whether the opposing party opposes any relief requested, and (e) if opposed, either certify that the parties have met and conferred telephonically or in person in an attempt to reach agreement, or explain why such meet and confer did not occur. The email may not contain substantive argument and, unless otherwise authorized, may not include attachments. *See* Trial Practice Guide at 9–10. If practicable, in order to ensure emails are consistent with the above, the panel recommends that the parties send a single, joint email that includes items (a)–(e).

If there are any questions pertaining to this notice, please contact the Patent Trial and Appeal Board at 571-272-7822.

For PETITIONER:

Daniel T. Shvodian  
Jon R. Carter  
PERKINS COIE LLP  
DShvodian@perkinscoie.com  
JCarter@perkinscoie.com

For PATENT OWNER:

WEINGARTEN SCHURGIN GAGNEBIN & HAYES LLP  
TEN POST OFFICE SQUARE  
BOSTON, MA 02109

**NOTICE CONCERNING ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION  
(ADR)**

The Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) strongly encourages parties who are considering settlement to consider alternative dispute resolution as a means of settling the issues that may be raised in an AIA trial proceeding. Many AIA trials are settled prior to a Final Written Decision. Those considering settlement may wish to consider alternative dispute resolution techniques early in a proceeding to produce a quicker, mutually agreeable resolution of a dispute or to at least narrow the scope of matters in dispute. Alternative dispute resolution has the potential to save parties time and money.

Many non-profit organizations, both inside and outside the intellectual property field, offer alternative dispute resolution services. Listed below are the names and addresses of several such organizations. The listings are provided for the convenience of parties involved in cases before the PTAB; the PTAB does not sponsor or endorse any particular organization's alternative dispute resolution services. In addition, consideration may be given to utilizing independent alternative dispute resolution firms. Such firms may be located through a standard keyword Internet search.

<b>CPR INSTITUTE FOR DISPUTE RESOLUTION</b>	<b>AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW ASSOCIATION (AIPLA)</b>	<b>AMERICAN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION (AAA)</b>	<b>WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (WIPO)</b>	<b>AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)</b>
Telephone: (212) 949-6490	Telephone: (703) 415-0780	Telephone: (212) 484-3266	Telephone: 41 22 338 9111	Telephone : (202) 662-1000
Fax: (212) 949-8859	Fax: (703) 415-0786	Fax: (212) 307-4387	Fax: 41 22 733 5428	N/A
575 Lexington Ave New York, NY 10022	241 18th Street, South, Suite 700 Arlington, VA 22202	140 West 51st Street New York, NY 10020	34, chemin des Colombettes CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland	1050 Connecticut Ave, NW Washington D.C. 20036
<a href="http://www.cpradr.org">www.cpradr.org</a>	<a href="http://www.aipla.org">www.aipla.org</a>	<a href="http://www.adr.org">www.adr.org</a>	<a href="http://www.wipo.int">www.wipo.int</a>	<a href="http://www.americanbar.org">www.americanbar.org</a>

If parties to an AIA trial proceeding consider using alternative dispute resolution, the PTAB would like to know whether the parties ultimately decided to engage in alternative dispute resolution and the reasons why or why not. If the parties actually engage in alternative dispute resolution, the PTAB would be interested to learn what mechanism (e.g., arbitration, mediation, etc.) was used and the general result. Such a statement from the

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