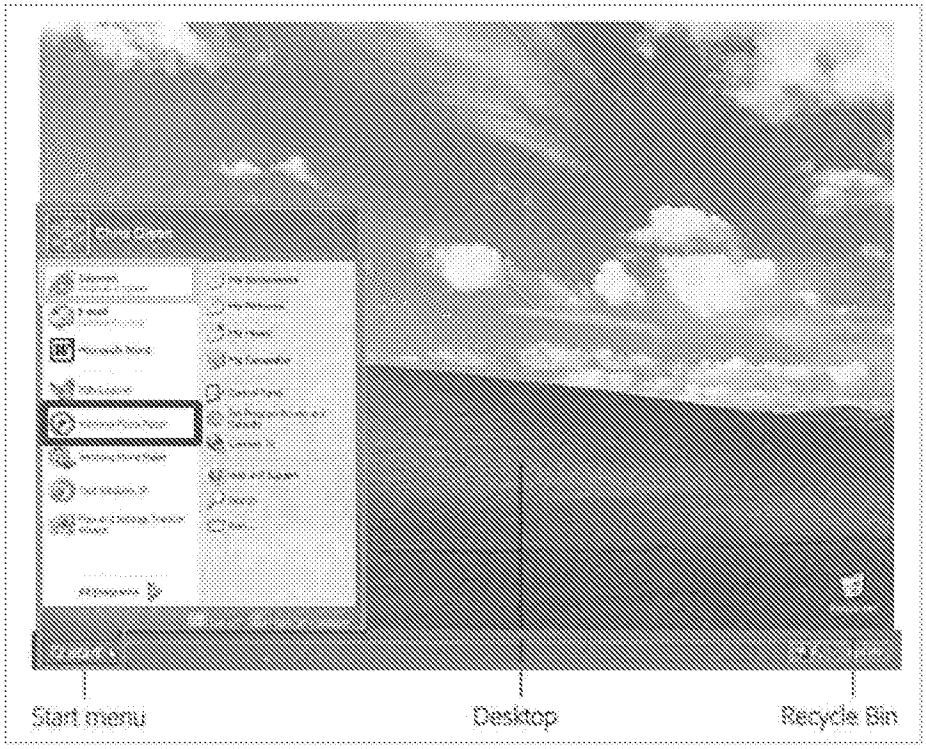
The '715 Patent discloses "a 'desktop' and icon configuration" as an example home view configured to organize a plurality of content modes. EX-1001, 21:14-15, 22:10-21; VI.A. Figure 2-2 of Pogue (below) discloses the Windows XP desktop, including the taskbar (outlined in red), icons (Recycle Bin icon, circled in blue), and Start Menu (outlined in green). EX-1006, 23, 88.



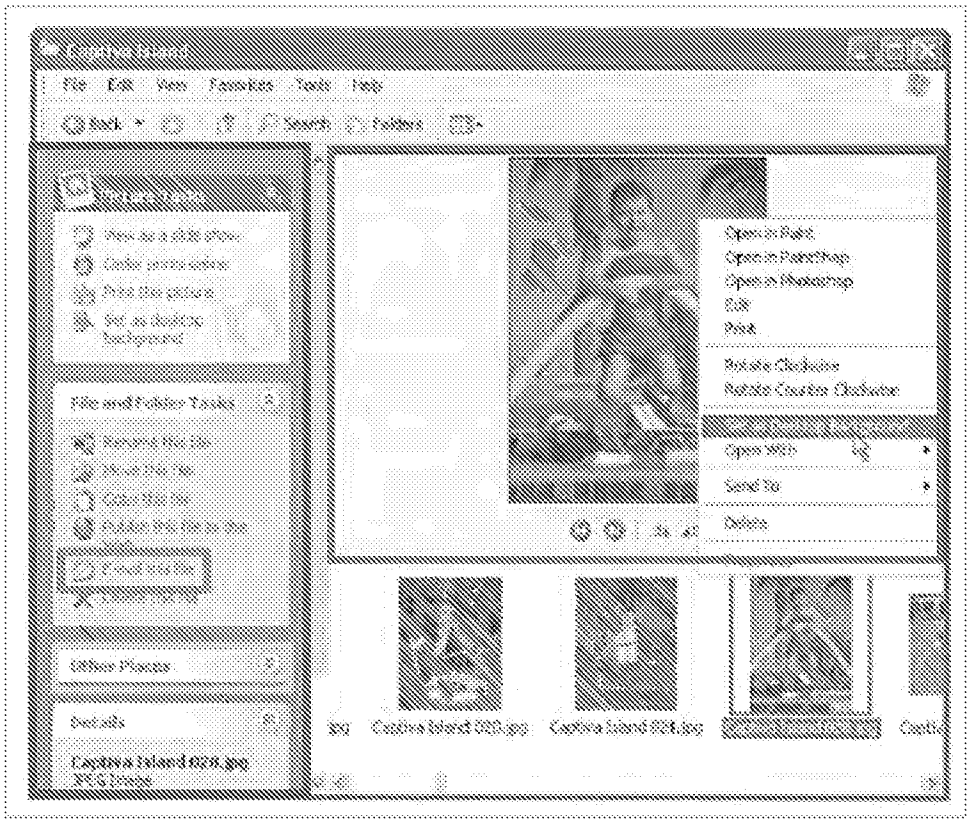
The "content modes" limitation is construed in VII.B. The '715 Patent discloses "media mode" that "provide[s] access to a media[] player" and "web mode" that "provide[s] access to internet browsing" as example content modes. EX-1001, 21:20-35. Pogue discloses that the Start menu includes elements that, when selected, "open programs" such as "Windows Media Player" (outlined in purple) and "Internet Explorer" (outlined in orange). EX-1006, 23-24; EX-1007,

¶223. Windows Media Player plays media content. EX-1006, 216. Internet Explorer provides access to internet content through its internet browsing capabilities. *See* VIII.C.12. Further, shortcut icons for each of these that provide the same access can be placed on the desktop. EX-1006, 125-126. Thus, Pogue discloses the "media" and "web" content mode examples disclosed in the '715 Patent.

Accordingly, Pogue discloses a home view (desktop) configured to organize a plurality of content modes (selectable Windows Media Player and Internet Explorer icons). EX-1007, ¶¶221-224.

b. "channel view"

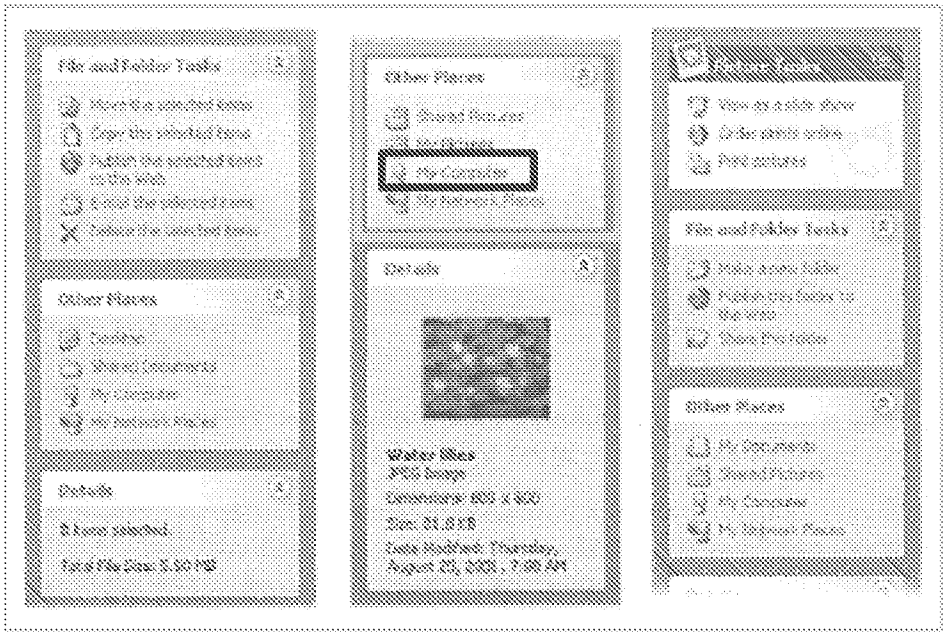
The '715 Patent discloses "a 'photo frame' channel" as an example channel view configured to organize at least one of a single content mode and two content modes. EX-1001, 21:48-51, 54:20-25; VI.A; EX-1007, ¶225. Pogue discloses that "[y]ou can view files and folders in a desktop window in any of several ways." EX-1006, 74. "Filmstrip view … turns the folder window into a slide show machine." EX-1006, 74, 591. E.g., when viewing a folder with picture files in Filmstrip view, the "enlarged image" or "slide show" portion (red below in Figure 7-2) "shows the currently selected photo." EX-1006, 209; EX-1007, ¶225.



Thus, Pogue's filmstrip view (of a folder with image files) discloses an example channel view as recited in the '715 Patent. EX-1007, ¶¶225-226.

As another example of content modes, the '715 Patent discloses a "connect mode" that "provide[s] access to features such as" email and an "application mode" that provides access to "computer applications or programs." EX-1001, 21:20-38. Pogue discloses a task pane on the left of the folder (outlined in blue) that provides selectable elements (one-click links) to locations, functions, or tasks. EX-1006, 67-69; EX-1007, ¶227. E.g., when selected, the "E-mail this file" (outlined in green above) link "automatically launches your email program" (i.e., connect mode) and the "My Computer" (outlined in purple below) link in the "Other

Places" portion (outlined in orange above and below) opens that location, which is "the doorway to every single shred of software on your machine" (i.e., application mode), each of which allows the user to access the content therein. EX-1006, 51, 67-69, 213; EX-1007, ¶227.



Thus, Pogue's "E-mail this file" and "My Computer" links in the task pane of a filmstrip folder view disclose the example connect and application content modes that are organized in a channel view as recited in the '715 Patent. EX-1007, ¶¶227-228

Accordingly, Pogue discloses the additional limitation of Claim 2 and the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination renders it obvious. *See* VIII.A.1, VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶¶225-229.

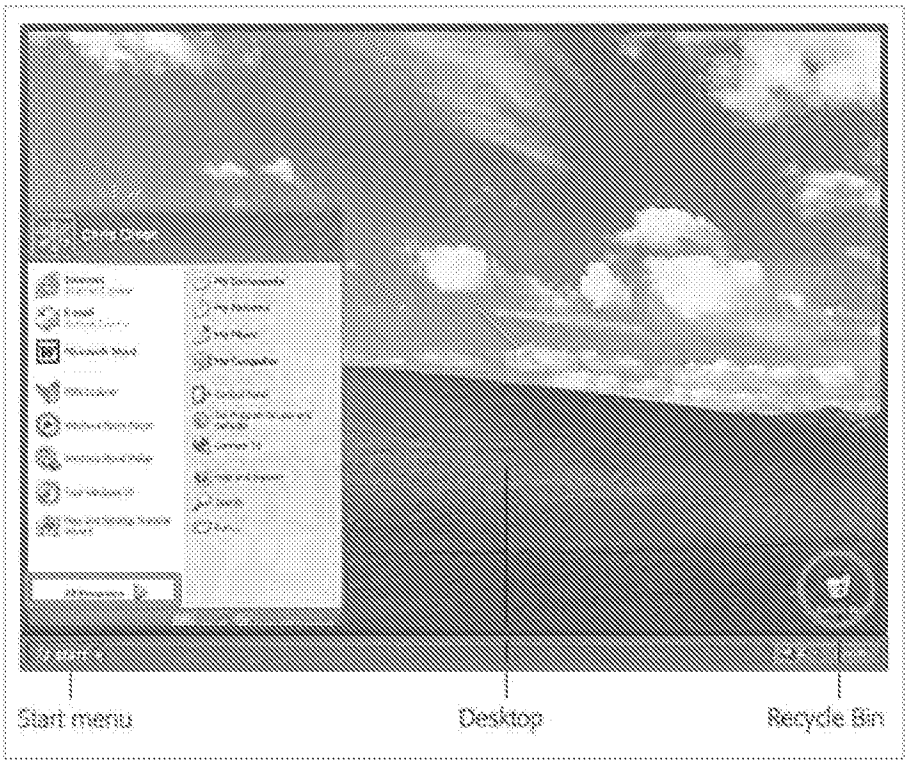
3. Claim 3

The '715 Patent discloses a "photo frame" channel in the channel content mode that can "display a pre-selected image or set of images." EX-1001, 21:41-57. Pogue discloses a screen saver view that can be composed of photographs (the photo frame channel is the content organized in the selected channel content mode) that turn into an automatic slide show (passive viewing) whenever your computer is not in use. EX-1006, 214, 263; EX-1007, ¶230; VIII.A.3.

Therefore, Pogue discloses the additional limitation of Claim 3 and the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination renders it obvious. *See* VIII.A.1-VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶¶230-231.

4. Claim 4

Pogue discloses a home view that includes a "taskbar," "[t]he permanent blue stripe across the bottom of your screen" (red box below in Figure 2-2). EX-1006, 88; VIII.C.2. A POSITA would understand this to correspond to the claimed "header display [that] comprises a lateral frame extending from the left of the display component to the right of the display component."

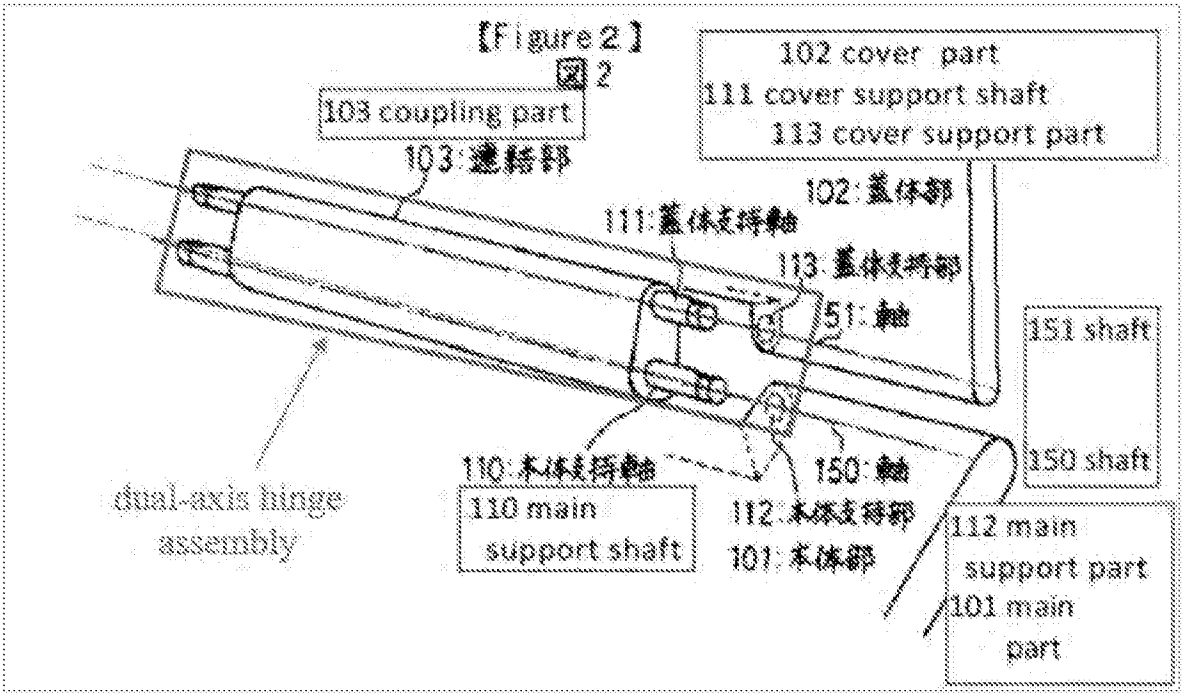


Further, while not shown in Figure 2-2, the taskbar can be moved to the top of the display screen, i.e., above the portion outlined in blue. *Id.*, 92-93. A POSITA would have understood this to correspond to the claimed "body display [being] rendered below the header display in the display component of the computer system." Additionally, this home view is capable of "organizing a plurality of visual representations of digital content" as claimed, including the "icons" (like the "Recycle Bin") or the items and menus in the "Start menu (like the "All Programs" menu). EX-1006, 23, 30, Figure 2-2 (green outlines); EX-1007, ¶233.

Therefore, Pogue discloses the additional limitation of Claim 4 and the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination renders it obvious. *See* VIII.A.1-VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶¶232-234.

5. Claim 5

The Shimura-Tsuji Computer can be used in various configurations based on the physical position of the display component rotated around a base component that includes a keyboard about a longitudinal axis, such as Shimura's two axes (red dashed lines) of the dual-axis hinge assembly (blue box) in Figure 2 below or Tsuji's single axis (red dashed line) of a single-axis hinge assembly (blue box) in FIG. 1 below. EX-1007, ¶235-236; VIII.B.1.



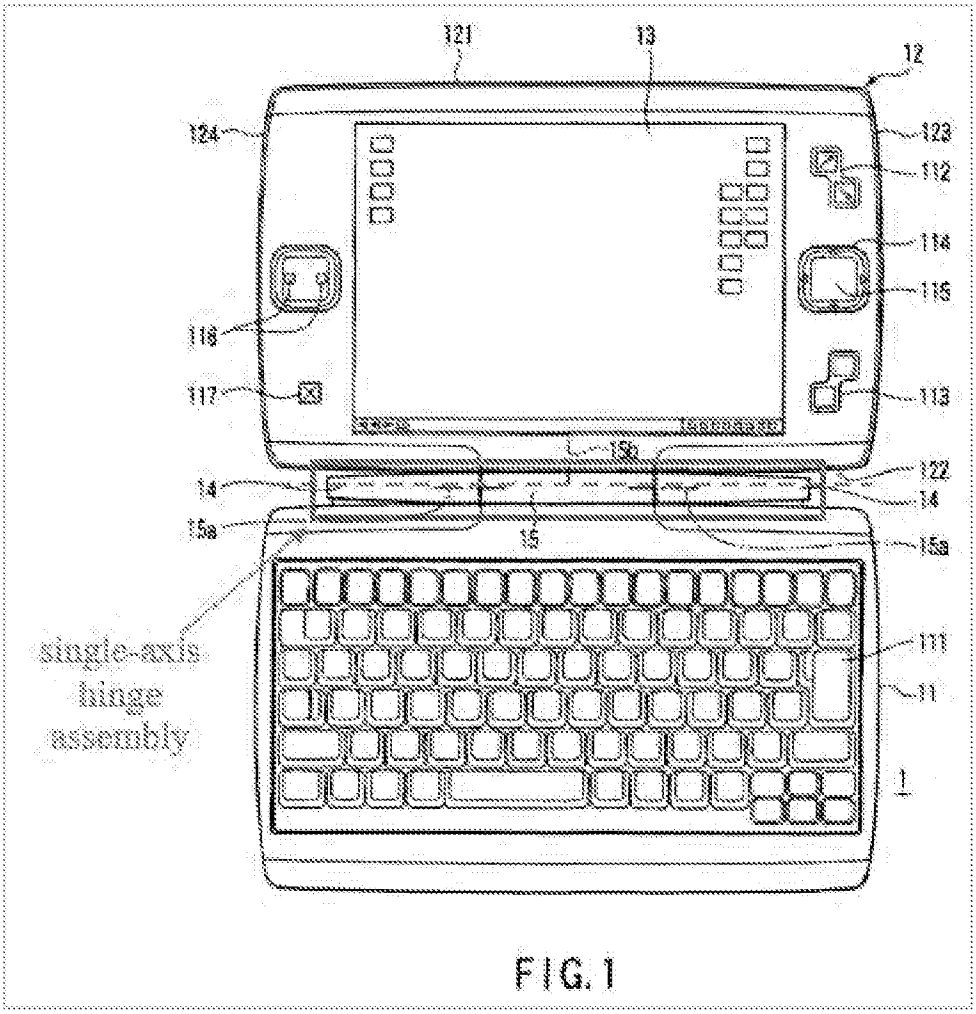


FIG. 1

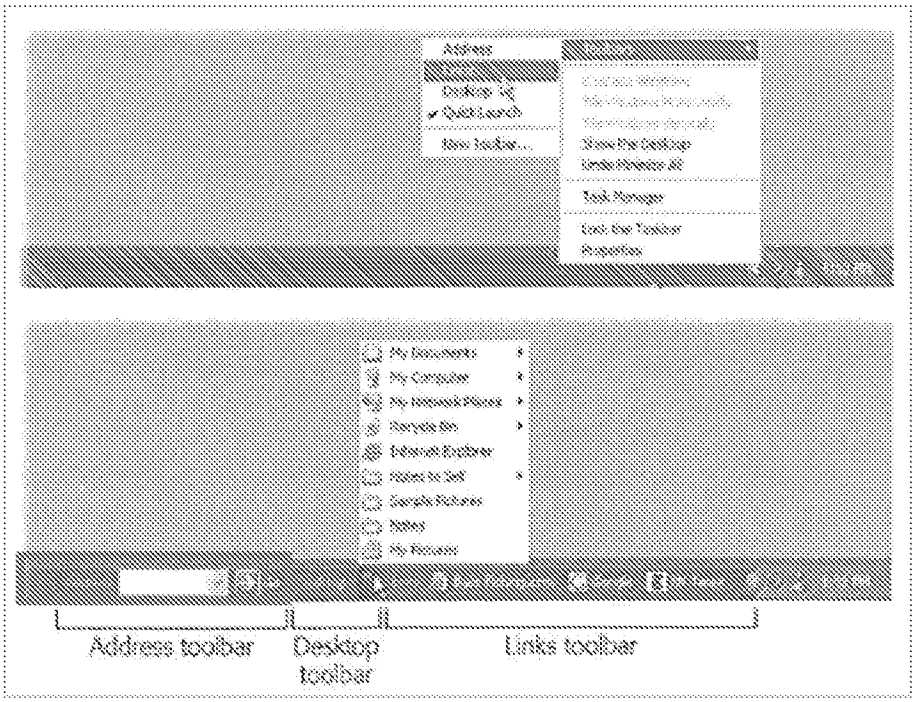
Both of these hinge assemblies were well-known in the art at the Critical Date. EX-1007, ¶¶235-237.

Therefore, Shimura-Tsuji combination discloses the additional limitation of Claim 5 and the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination renders it obvious. *See* VIII.A.1-VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶¶235-238.

6. <u>Claim 6</u>

a. Limitation [6a]

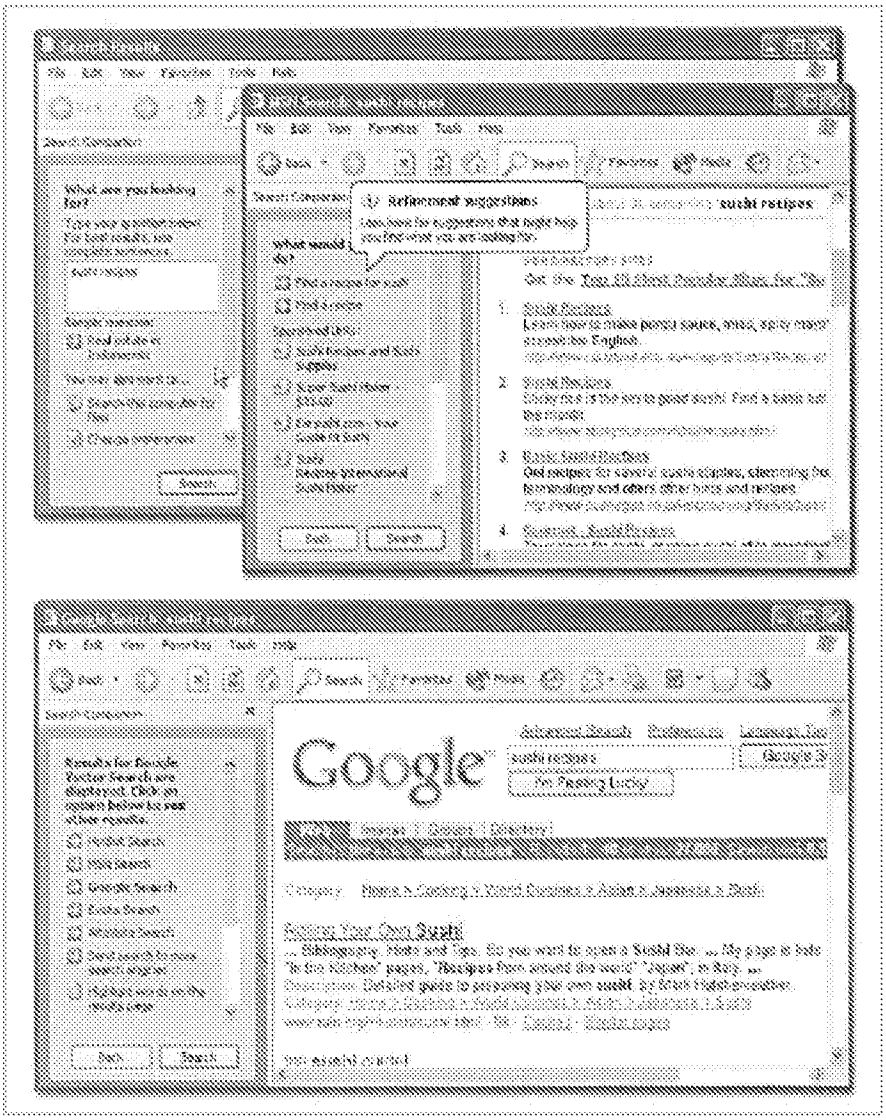
As explained in Claim 4, Pogue's taskbar discloses the "header display." Further, Pogue's address bar (in the taskbar) discloses the claimed "search tool displayed in the header display" that is "configured to accept search terms entered by a user. EX-1006, 86-87, 96. Pogue explains that certain taskbar toolbars, including the address bar, operate the same as the window toolbars "except that they appear in the taskbar at all times." EX-1006, 96. The address bar (outlined in red in Figure 2-15 below) is where you can type all kinds of search commands, such as a web address, a search phrase, a folder name, or a program or path name. EX-1006, 86-87, 95.



Therefore, Pogue discloses [6a]. EX-1007, ¶¶239-240.

b. Limitation [6b]

Pogue discloses that when a "search phrase" is typed into the address bar, "Windows assumes that you're telling it, 'Go online and search for this phrase.' From here, it works exactly as though you've used the Internet search feature." EX-1006, 86. As illustrated in Figure 2-16 of Pogue below, once you enter your search phrase and hit the search button, the computer system "goes online and submits that request to" the selected search page, such as MSN Search, Google, or Yahoo. EX-1006, 46-47. Then the selected search page "shows you the results of its search: a list of Web pages containing the text you typed." *Id.*



Thus, Pogue discloses that entering the claimed "search terms" (Pogue's search phrase) into the search tool (Pogue's "address bar") "causes the computer system to navigate to a view of a first visual representation of digital content, wherein the digital content includes a search engine" (i.e., the search page in Pogue's "Internet search feature"). EX-1006, 46-47, 86; EX-1007, ¶241.

Therefore, Pogue discloses the additional limitations of Claim 6 and the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination renders it obvious. *See* VIII.A.1-VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶¶239-242.

7. Claim 7

The '715 Patent discloses that when a "navigation element" is executed, the computer system "transitions the … display to a previous view," which can include: (1) the "home view" if the "present view" is not the "home view"; or (2) the "previous view" if the "present view is the home view." EX-1001, 8:10-15, 46:12-20. As discussed in Claim 2, Pogue's desktop discloses a "home view," which can act as "a placemat." EX-1006, 258; EX-1007, ¶¶221-224, 243. A POSITA would have understood this to mean that if items are placed on the desktop in a certain location, that specific arrangement (i.e., view) is retained such that when a user returns to the desktop, that specific arrangement (i.e., view) is displayed. EX-1007, ¶243. Additionally, as explained in VIII.C.8, Pogue discloses that a display of windows discloses a "previous view." Therefore, Pogue's desktop and display of windows discloses at least two examples of a "retain[ed] previous view state." *Id.*

Further, the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses a "storage component" (i.e., hard disc drive or RAM) configured to retain the "previous view

state" because it would have at least long term (hard drive) and short term storage (RAM) to store the "previous view state." EX-1007, ¶244.

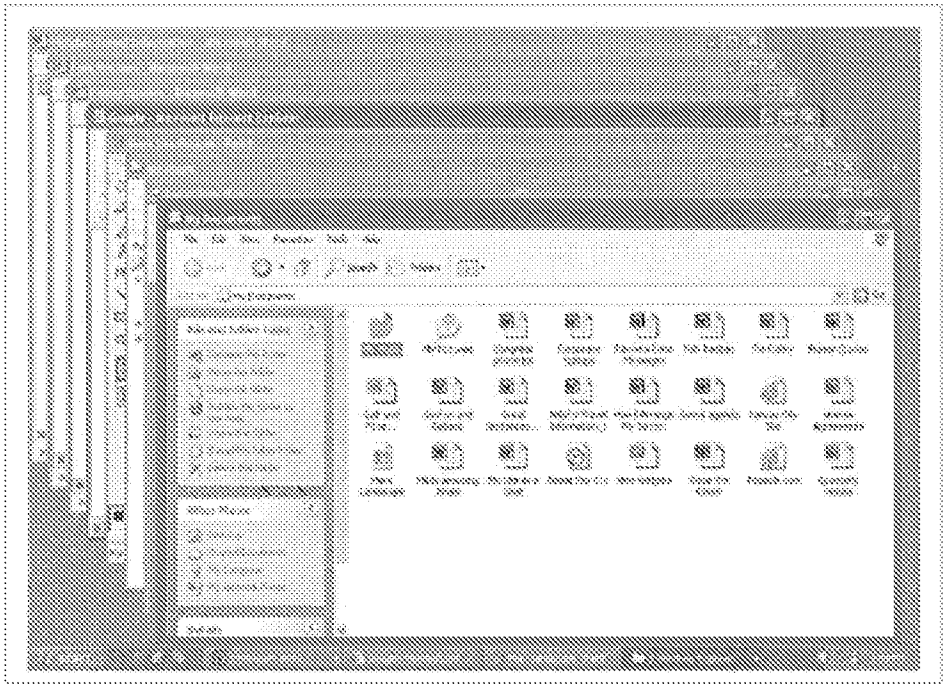
Therefore, the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses the additional limitation of Claim 7 and renders it obvious. *See* VIII.A.1, VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶243-245.

8. Claim 8

Pogue discloses at least two examples of the function recited in Claim 8. *See* VII.A.3.

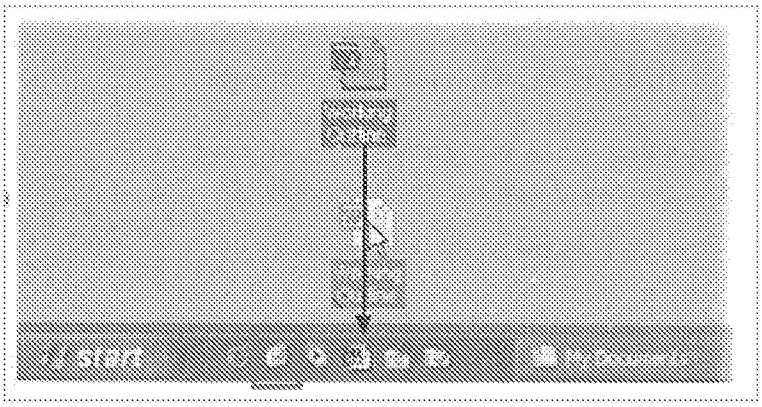
a. First Example Disclosure

Pogue discloses a "present view" (a view of windows), shown in Figure 2-14 of Pogue below (one example window outlined in red), that is not the "home view" (the desktop). EX-1006, 65; EX-1007, ¶247.



EX-1006, 91. Pogue also discloses transitioning from this "present view" to a "previous view," which is the "home view" (desktop). E.g., Pogue discloses that "[t]o minimize all the windows in one fell swoop, right-click a blank spot on the taskbar and choose Show the Desktop [outlined in red] from the shortcut menu." EX-1006, 92 & Figure 2-15 (below).

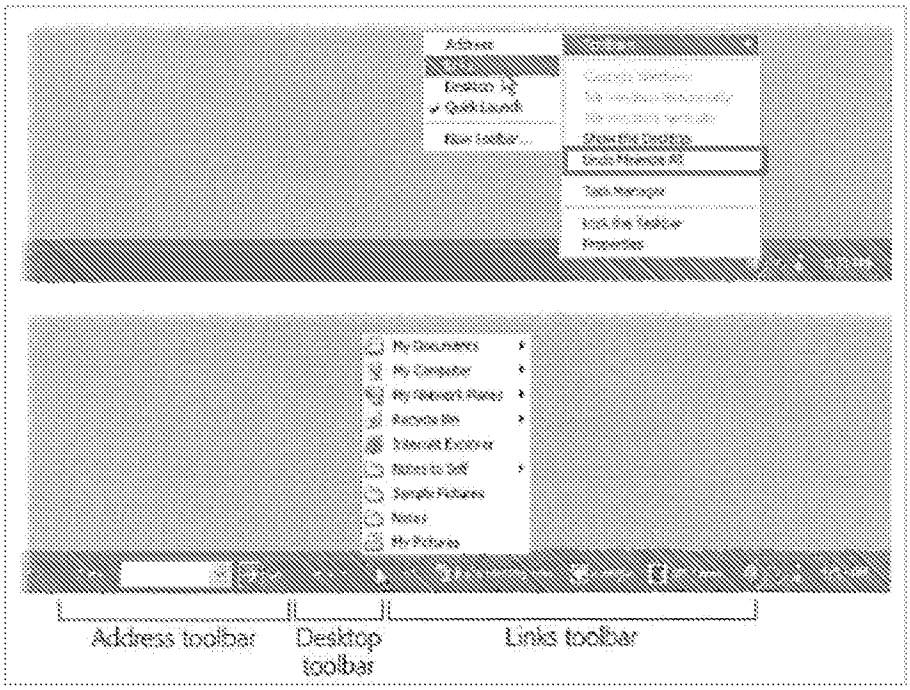
Additionally, Pogue discloses that a "Show Desktop" button (outlined in red) with the same functionality can be added to the "Quick Launch Toolbar" in the Taskbar. EX-1006, 94-96 & Figure 2-16 (below); EX-1007, ¶¶248-249.



Therefore, "Show the Desktop" and "Show Desktop" are each "navigation element[s]" that transition from a "present view" (display of windows) to a "previous view" that is the "home view" (desktop) upon execution. EX-1007, ¶¶247-250.

b. Second Example Disclosure

When the display transitions from the display of windows to the desktop, the display of windows becomes the "previous view." EX-1007, ¶251. Pogue discloses that at that point, "the taskbar shortcut menu always includes an Undo command for the last taskbar command you invoked … 'Undo Minimize All,' [outlined in red] for example." EX-1006, 92 & Figure 2-15 (below).



If "Undo Minimize All" is selected, the display will transition to the display of windows that was previously displayed. EX-1007, ¶¶251-252. Accordingly, Pogue discloses a "navigation element" (Undo Minimize All) that transitions from a "present view" that is the "home view" (desktop) to a "previous view" that is not the "home view" (display of windows) upon execution. *Id.*

Second, the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses the corresponding structure for Claim 8, including (i) an I/O controller 214 (outlined in red) operating on a processor that communicates with devices connected thereto, such as an EC/KBC 118 (outlined in blue) connected to various input devices (outlined in green) or a BIOS-ROM 217 (outlined in orange) running a BIOS program 301 (outlined in purple), as depicted in FIGs. 13-14 of Tsuji. EX-1005, ¶¶63-70.

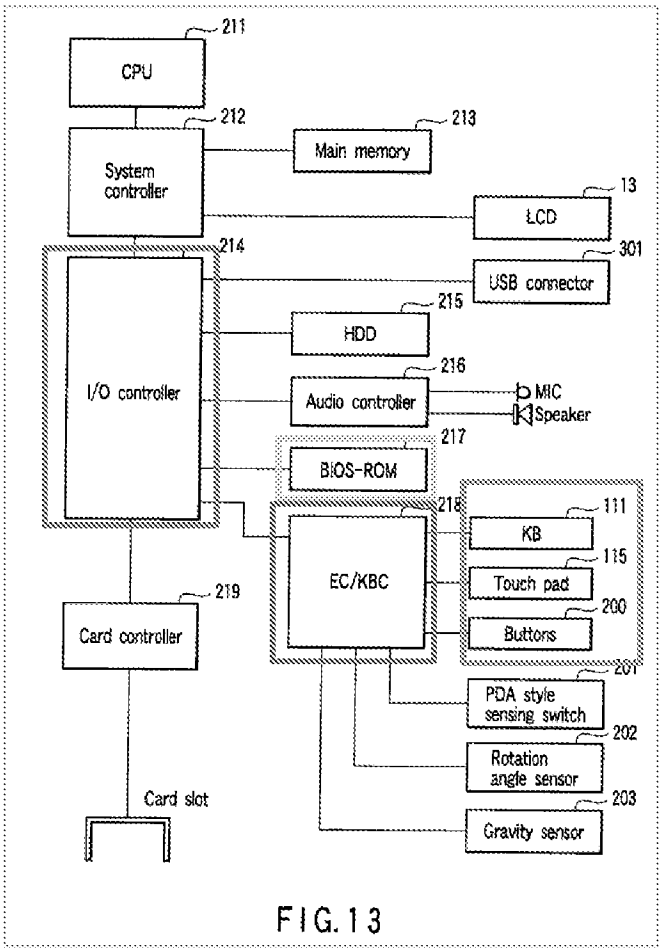

CPU
211
System controller
212
Main memory
213
LCD
13
USB connector
301
HDD
215
I/O controller
214
Audio controller
216
MIC
Speaker
BIOS-ROM
217
EC/KBC
218
KB
111
Touch pad
115
Buttons
200
Card controller
219
PDA style sensing switch
201
Rotation angle sensor
202
Card slot
Gravity sensor
203

FIG. 13

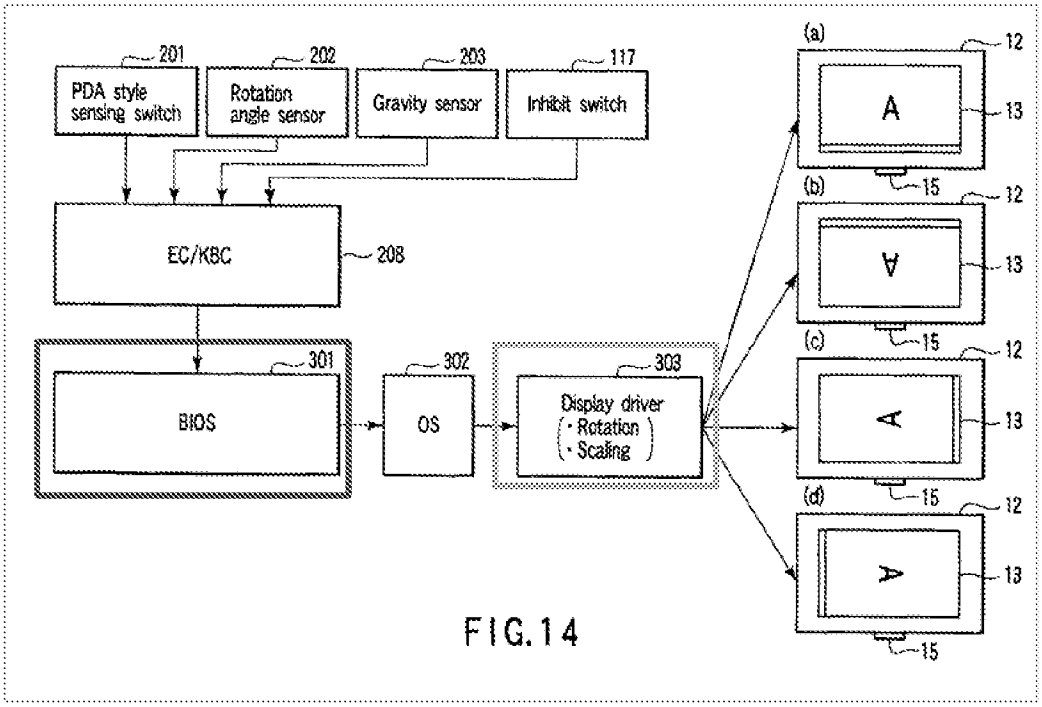

201
PDA style sensing switch
202
Rotation angle sensor
203
Gravity sensor
117
Inhibit switch
EC/KBC
208
301
BIOS
302
OS
303
Display driver
(·Rotation
·Scaling)
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
12
13
15
A

FIG. 14

A POSITA would have understood that the I/O controller of Tsuji contains program(s) sufficient to (ii) determine whether input received from the input devices indicates that a navigation element (of Pogue) was executed and (iii) transition the display accordingly (i.e., to Pogue's home view or previous view) through the BIOS program and display driver 303 (outlined in light blue), similar to the display inversion discussed in VIII.B.2.g. EX-1007, ¶253.

Accordingly, the Shimura-Tsuji combination renders Claim 8 obvious. *See* VIII.A.1-VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶¶251-254.

9. Claim 9

The "Show Desktop" icon in the "Quick Launch Toolbar" of the taskbar is a "navigation element." EX-1006, 94-96; VIII.C.8. Further, Pogue discloses a "header display" in the form of the taskbar. VIII.C.4. Therefore, a POSITA would have understood that the Show Desktop icon ("navigation element") is in the taskbar that is part of the "header display." EX-1007, ¶255.

Therefore, Pogue discloses the additional limitation of Claim 9 and the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination renders it obvious. *See* VIII.A.1-VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶¶255-256.

10. Claim 10

a. Limitation [10a]

Pogue discloses a "body display" that can "organiz[e] the plurality of visual representations" of computer content, such as items in the Start Menu.[7] VIII.C.4.

b. Limitation [10b]

The '715 Patent discloses that "[t]he maximal display threshold governs the number of GUI elements displayed per home view page.... The device generates a new page display" when the maximal display threshold is exceeded." EX-1001, 33:36-44. That is, a "display page" is a new display of content created when the current display cannot display any more GUI elements. EX-1007, ¶¶257-258.

Pogue discloses two examples of these "display pages."

a. First Example Disclosure

Figure 2-6 of Pogue (below) discloses how the "All Programs menu" appears (outlined below in red). EX-1006, 29-30.

[7] Petitioner assumes, for purposes of this Petition only, that "the plurality of visual representation of computer content" limitation in claim 10 is intended to refer to "a plurality of visual representations of digital content" in claim 4 as its antecedent basis.

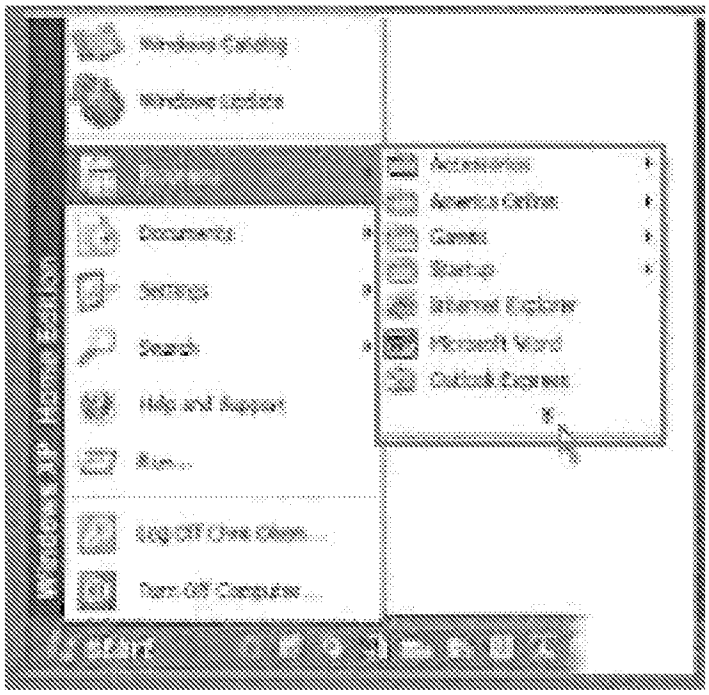
Although not shown, when "there are too many programs listed to fit on the screen … a second All Programs menu appears to the right of the first one, continuing the list." EX-1006, 58. Because this second All Programs menu appears when too many programs are listed to fit on the screen (i.e., "display threshold establishing a maximal number of visual representations"), the first All Programs menu and the second All Programs menu (not shown) are two separate display pages. EX-1007, ¶259. (The menu displayed to the right of the "All Programs menu" is a Microsoft Office Tools submenu, not the "second All Programs menu.")

b. Second Example Disclosure

Pogue discloses that "scroll bar[s] signal[] to you that the window isn't big enough to reveal all of its contents … [p]ress the Page Up or Page Down keys to scroll the window by one 'windowful.'" EX-1006, 67. Each windowful in the scrolled content constitutes a "display page" because these scrollable pages are created when the "display threshold establishing a maximal number of visual representations displayed per page" is reached. EX-1007, ¶260. These scrollable pages appear in the All Programs menu as an alternative to the "second All Programs menu" from the first example. EX-1006, 58. E.g., when "there are too many programs listed to fit on the screen," the user can turn on the "Scroll Programs" option and then "all your programs appear [] on one massive, scrolling programs list" (outlined in red) indicated by a "tiny black triangle arrow (at the top or bottom of the menu)," as shown on page 58 (below). EX-1006, 30, 58.[8]

---

[8] The picture on page 58 of Pogue is a depiction of the "Classic (single-column) Start menu" that a user can change to from the default (depicted in Figure 2-6 above). EX-1006, 55, 58. Pogue discloses that the "Scroll Programs" feature of the default Start menu, which includes the "tiny black triangle arrow (at the top or bottom of the menu)" is based on the "programs menu of Windows gone by." EX-1006, 30. Therefore, a POSITA would have understood that the "Classic" programs menu and black triangle arrows depicted on page 58 of Pogue is similar



Therefore, Pogue discloses the additional limitation of Claim 10 and the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination renders obvious the claim. *See* VIII.A.1-VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶¶257-261.

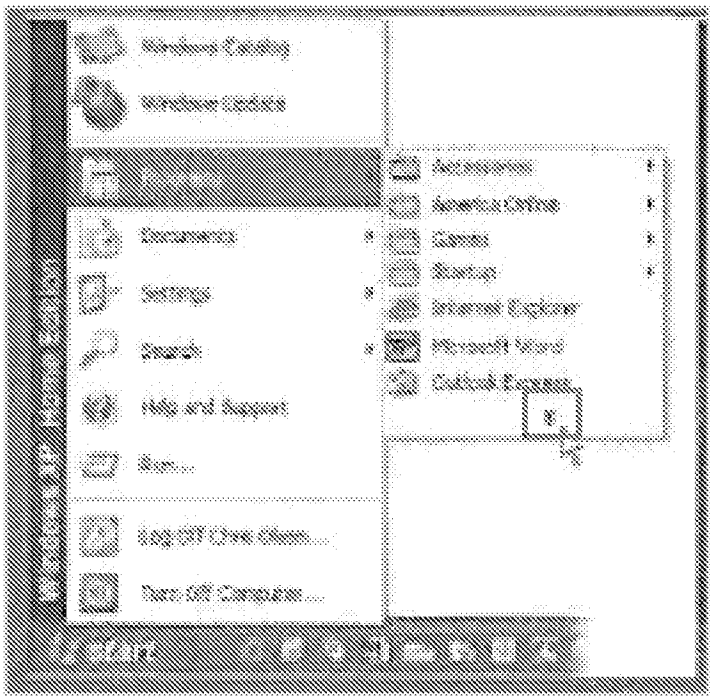
11. Claim 11

The All Programs menu can be separated into multiple, scrollable display pages when there are too many programs to list. *See* VIII.C.10. When this "Scroll Programs" feature is turned on, "you can scroll the list by pointing to the tiny black

---

to how the default Windows XP All Programs menu would look with the "Scroll Programs" feature turned on. EX-1007, ¶260.

triangle arrow." EX-1006, 30. Page 58 of Pogue depicts an example of how this "tiny black triangle arrow" (outlined in red) may look:



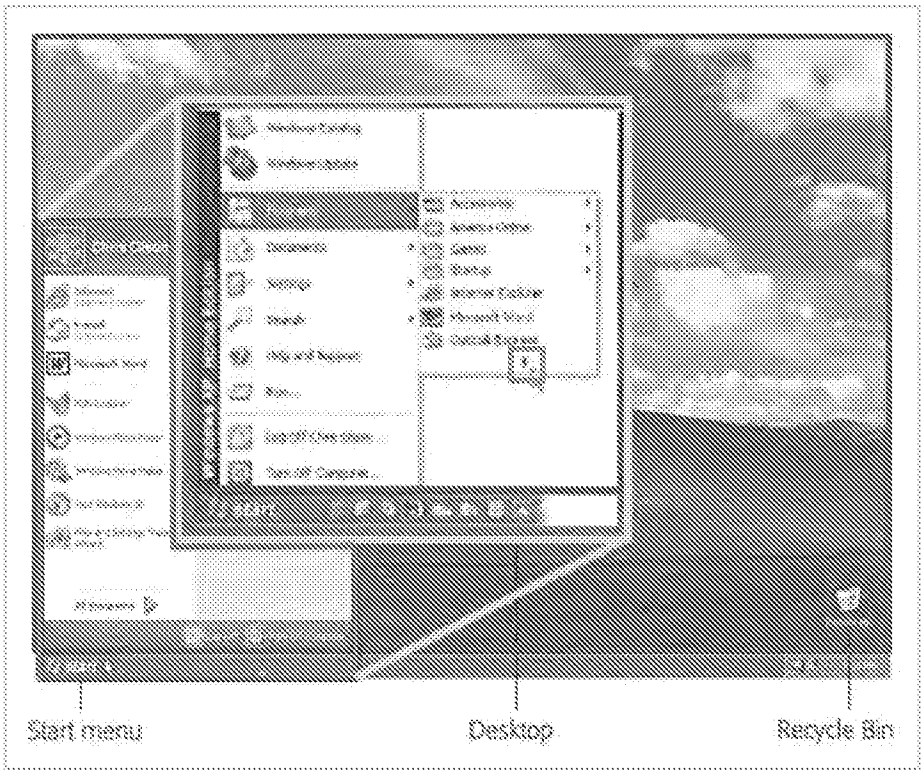
EX-1006, 58.[9] A POSITA would have understood that the "tiny black triangle arrow" is an "indication of visual representations displayed on adjacent display pages of the home view." EX-1007, ¶262.

When the taskbar is at the top of the display screen, the body display extends to the bottom of the display screen. EX-1006, 30, Figure 2-2 below; EX-1007, ¶263; Claim 4. As such, the tiny black triangle arrow will be "displayed within the

[9] *See* note 8.

body of the home view" as claimed. E.g., below is an Annotated Figure 2-2 of Pogue that shows the "Scroll Programs" version of the All Programs menu (outlined in orange) superimposed over the All Programs menu originally depicted (outlined in red). The body of the home view is outlined in blue and, although not shown in Annotated Figure 2-2, the taskbar can be moved to the top of the display screen, i.e., above the portion outlined in blue. EX-1006, 92-93; Claim 4.[10] In Annotated Figure 2-2, the tiny black arrow (outlined below in green) which discloses the "indication of visual representations displayed on adjacent display pages" is displayed within the body (outlined in blue) of the home view.

[10] The solid blue outlines in the superimposed Scroll Programs menu (outlined in orange) depict the bounds of the "body of the home view" were the original All Programs menu in Figure 2-2 replaced with the Scroll Programs menu.



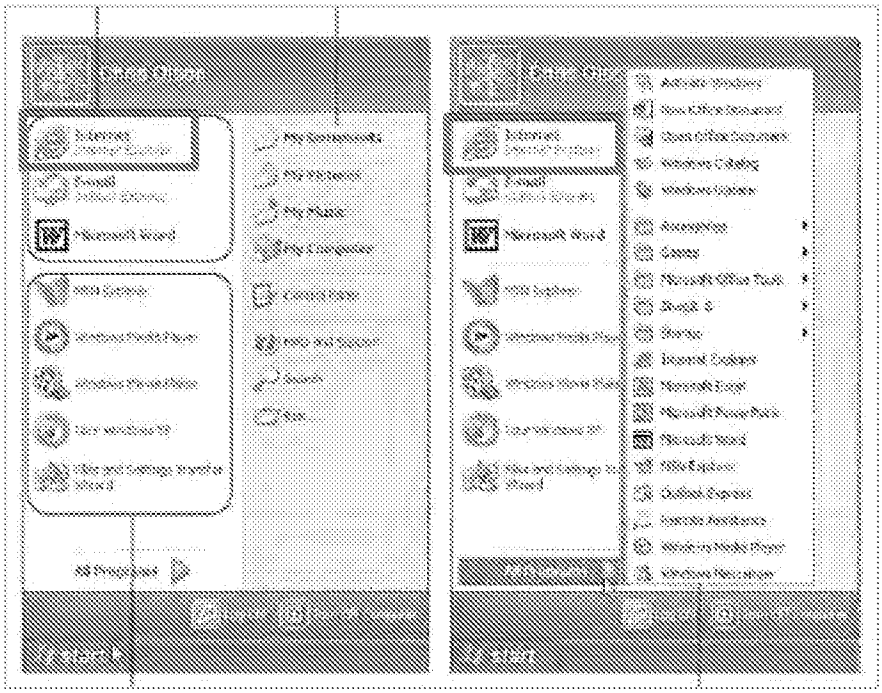
Therefore, Pogue discloses the additional limitations of Claim 11 and the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination renders obvious the claim. *See* VIII.A.1-VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶¶262-264

12. <u>Claim 12</u>

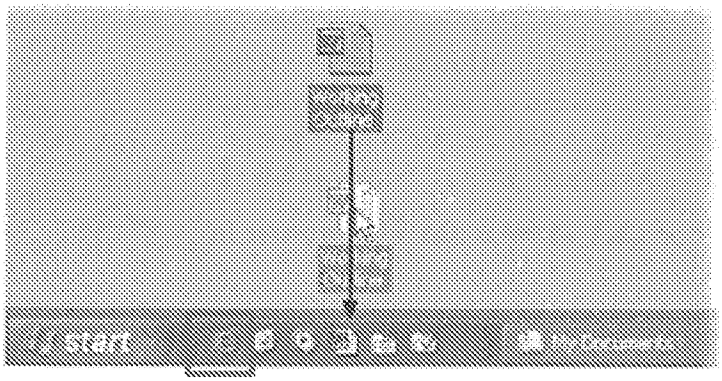
a. Limitation [12a]

The '715 Patent discloses "system cards [that] provide and display computer system functionality that maybe [sic] frequently accessed during ordinary computer use[]," which "include nascent cards" such as "'Browse the Web' card." EX-1001, 35:19-21; 38:62-64. A POSITA would have understood that the "nascent card" recited in Claim 12 includes a system functionality that allows a user to "browse the web." EX-1007, ¶265.

Pogue discloses that "Internet Explorer," "the most famous Web browser" is "built right into the operating system." EX-1006, 337. A POSITA would have understood that "Internet Explorer" is system functionality that allows a user to browse the web. EX-1007, ¶266. Pogue further discloses that a user can access Internet Explorer by "[c]hoosing its name from the Start menu," shown below in Figure 2-3 (outlined in red). EX-1006, 338, 24.



Pogue also discloses that users can access Internet Explorer by "[c]licking its shortcut on the Quick Launch toolbar," as shown below in Figure 2-16 (outlined below in blue). EX-1006, 338, 96.



The "Start menu" and Quick Launch toolbar are part of the desktop which is a "home view." *See* VIII.C.2, VIII.C.6.

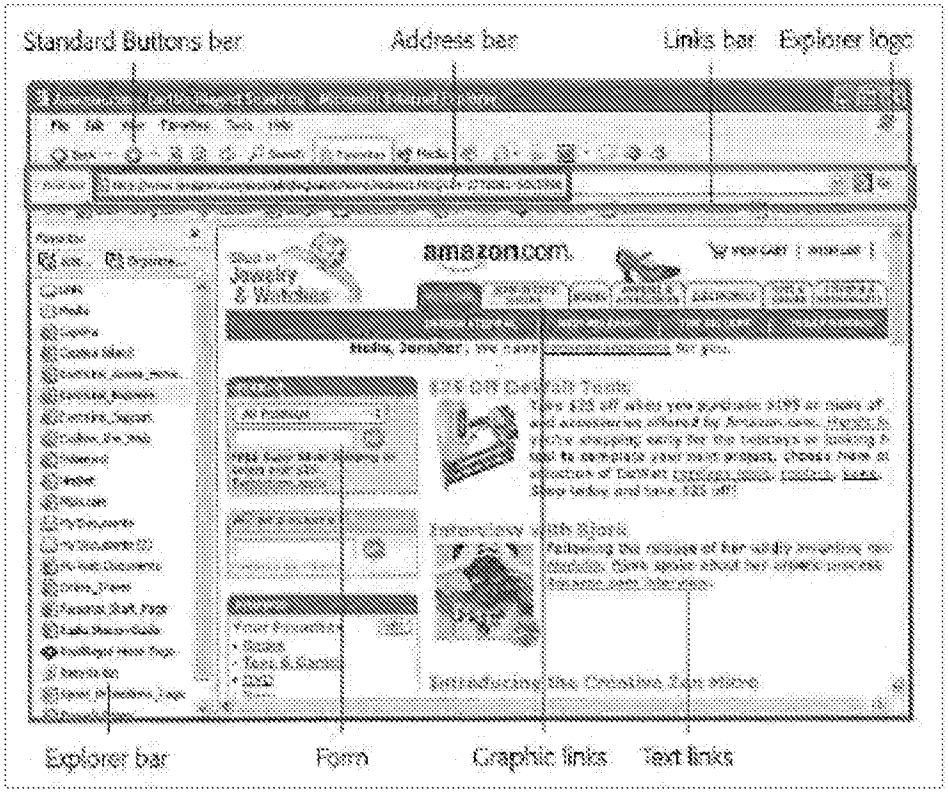
Therefore, a POSITA would have understood that these options for accessing Internet Explorer disclose [12a]. EX-1007, ¶¶265-268.

b. Limitation [12b]

The '715 Patent discloses that in "one alternative, new visual representation may be generated" by "a hyperlink directing a computer system to display [a] linked web page in a new window." EX-1001, 41:4-8. A POSITA would have understood that a "web page" is an example of a "visual representation of digital content." EX-1007, ¶269.

Internet Explorer icons on the desktop disclose the nascent card. *See* VIII.C.12.a. Pogue further discloses that once Internet Explorer is accessed, "the Internet Explorer window is filled with tools that are designed to facilitate a smooth trip around the World Wide Web." EX-1006, 338. An example is disclosed in Figure 11-1 (below) where "the Address bar [red below], [] displays

the address (URL) of the Web page [blue below] you're currently seeing." EX-1006, 338.



A POSITA would have understood this to disclose a "nascent card" (Internet Explorer icon) "configured to permit generation of additional visual representations of digital content" (ability to browse web pages on Internet Explorer). EX-1007, ¶¶269-271.

Therefore, Pogue discloses the additional limitations of Claim 12 and the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination renders obvious the claim. EX-1007, ¶¶265-272.

13. Claim 13

a. Function

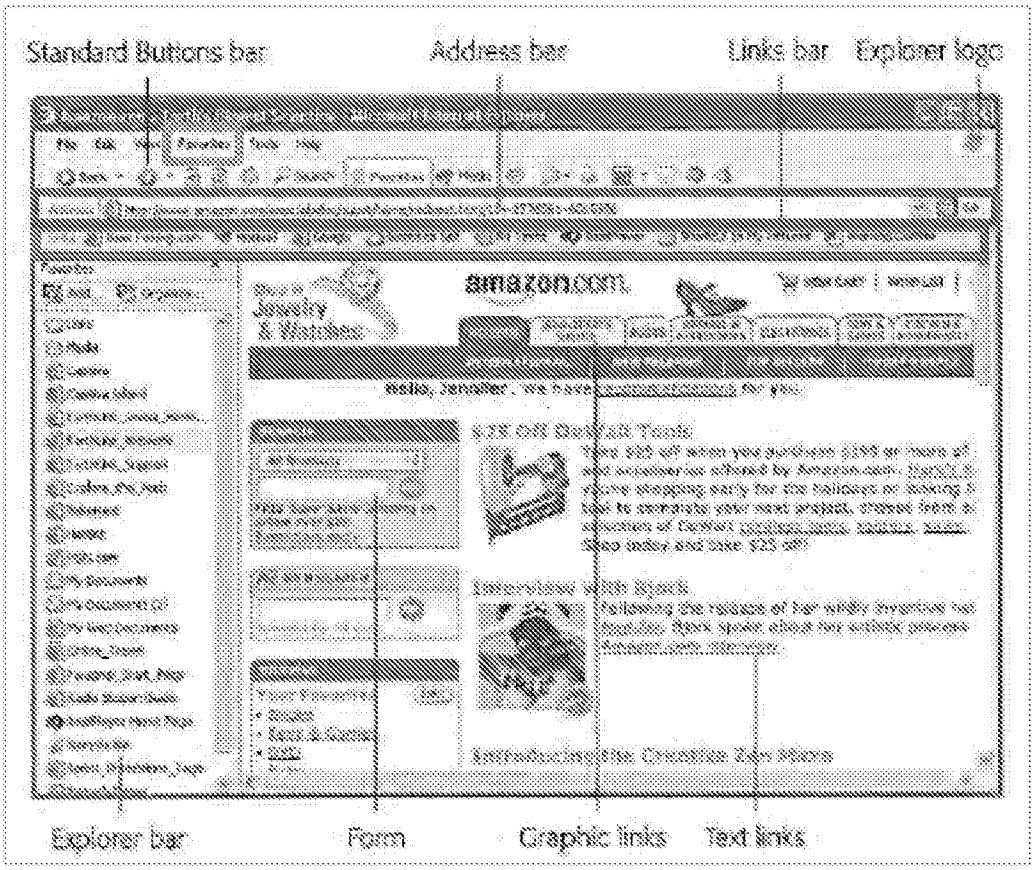
The Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses the function of Claim 13 identified in VII.A.4.

(1) Limitation [13a]

Pogue discloses a process for creating a "visual representation" (a web page that allows a user to access web content) "in response to execution of the nascent card" (an Internet Explorer icon on the desktop). EX-1006, 337-338; EX-1007, ¶¶265-274; VIII.C.12.

(2) Limitation [13b]

Pogue discloses that the Internet Explorer window (a quick access view), depicted below in Figure 11-1, includes the "links bar" (outlined below in red), the Address bar (outlined below in blue), and the favorites menu (outlined below in green). EX-1006, 338.



The "links toolbar" is "one way to maintain a list of Web sites you visit frequently." EX-1006, 342. The "address bar" discloses that "[w]hen you type a new Web page address (URL) into this strip and press Enter, the corresponding Web site appears." EX-1006, 340. The favorites menu "shows the list of Web pages you've 'bookmarked' when using Internet Explorer." EX-1006, 582. Accordingly, a POSITA would have understood that the links toolbar corresponds to "frequently accessed web content," the address bar to a section that "permit[s] entry of a uniform resource locator," and the favorites menu to a "display of

bookmarked locations," all of which are disclosed by the '715 Patent as being part of the "quick access view." EX-1001, 40:55-65; EX-1007, ¶¶275-277.

A POSITA would have understood that the Internet Explorer window in Pogue discloses a quick access view.

(3) Limitation [13c]

Pogue discloses numerous ways in which a user can request to display a web page from the Internet Explorer window. This includes the Address bar as well as the "Links toolbar," both of which "let[] you summon … Web pages with only *one* click." EX-1006, 340-342; VIII.C.13.a(2). A POSITA would have understood that such summoning of a web page with a click generates a mapping to online digital content that, when executed, displays a first view of the mapped digital content (i.e., the summoned web page).

Therefore, the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses the function of Claim 13. EX-1007, ¶¶273-279.

b. Structure

Second, the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses the corresponding structure for Claim 13. The Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue Computer includes (i) an I/O controller operating on a processor that communicates with devices connected thereto, including receiving input from various input devices and a BIOS program that operates a display driver. *See* VIII.C.8. A POSITA would have further

understood that the in order to communicate with the input devices, I/O controller would contain program(s) sufficient to (ii) determine whether input received from the input devices indicates that a nascent card (an Internet Explorer icon) on the display was selected, and, through the BIOS program and display driver (iii) transition the display to the quick access view (the Internet Explorer window) and (iv) map to, and display a first view of, online digital content (a web page) requested in the quick access view. EX-1007, ¶¶280-281.

Accordingly, the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses Claim 13 and renders it obvious. *See* VIII.A.1-VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶¶273-281.

14. Claim 14

Pogue discloses a "quick access view" (the Internet Explorer window) that is "configured to permit a user generation of a mapping between digital content" (the Address bar or Links toolbar) and a "visual representation" (a web page). VIII.C.13.

Therefore, Pogue discloses the additional limitations of Claim 14 and the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination renders obvious the claim. *See* VIII.A.1-VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; Claim 13; EX-1007, ¶¶282-283.

15. Claim 15

The '715 Patent discloses that "[t]he channel selector is a selectable display" that, e.g., can be "configured to display a rolodex of available channel[s]."

EX-1001, 32:22-23. "In response to selection from the channel selector view, the system displays a channel page view." EX-1001, 54:20-21. Example channel selector logic is depicted in FIG. 25B:

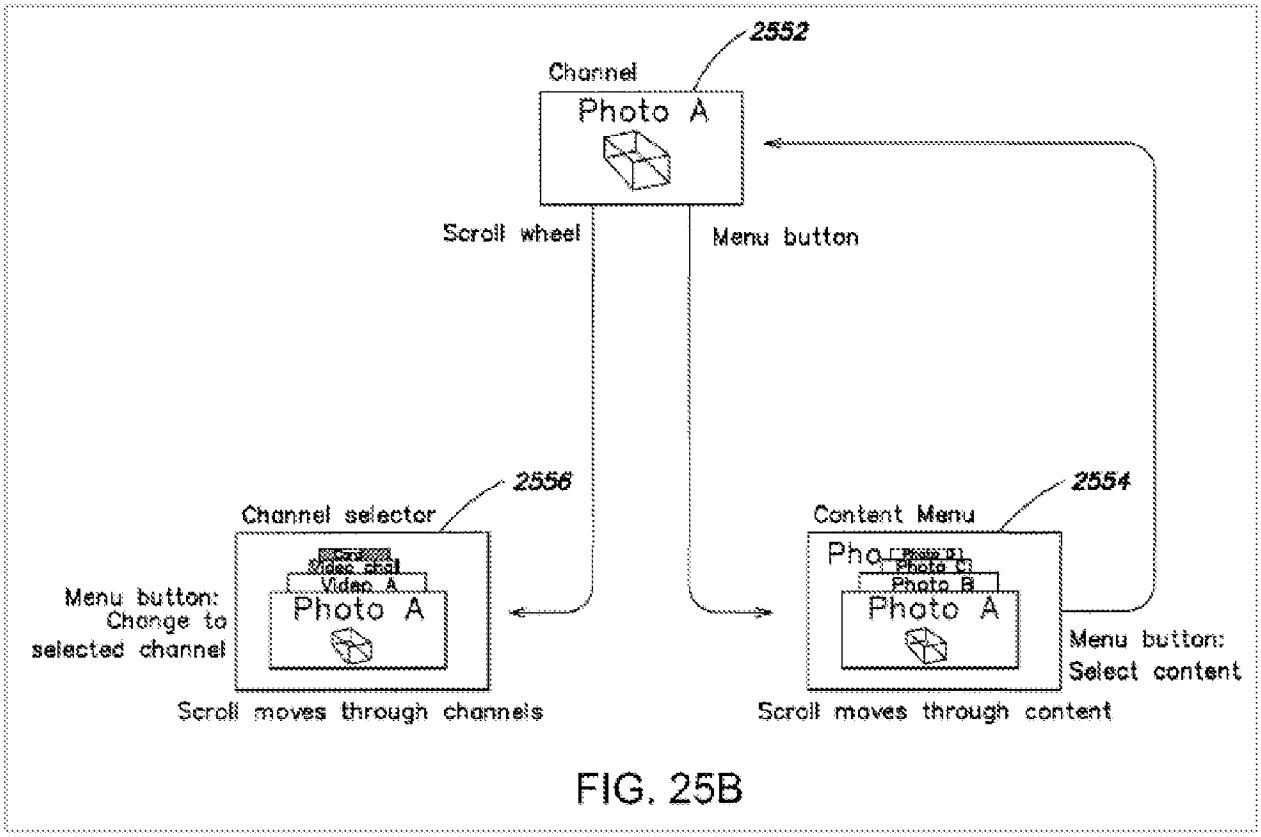
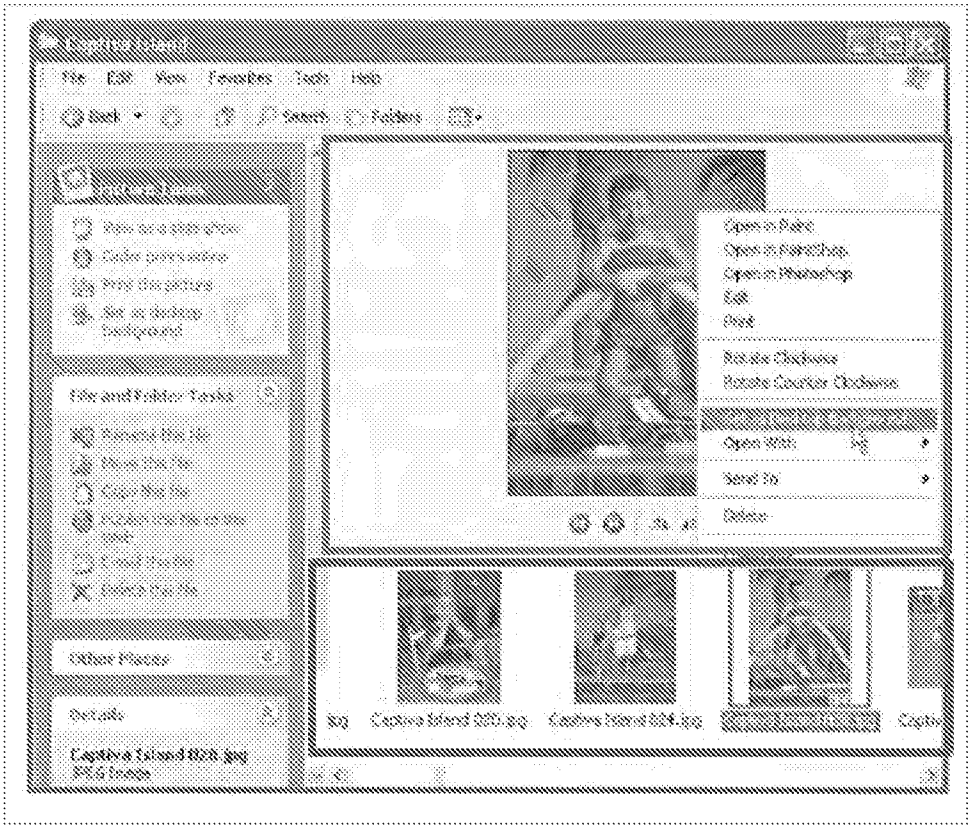


FIG. 25B

EX-1001, 54:38-41; FIG. 25B. An "example of a channel [view] may include a 'photo frame' channel." EX-1001, 21:48-51, 54:20-25; VI.A.

As discussed in Claim 2, Pogue's filmstrip view of a folder with multiple image files discloses the "channel view." In this view the user can select a different image to be "enlarged" for the "slide show" portion (outlined below in red) "by clicking another image icon (bottom row)" from the sequence of image

icons in that bottom row (outlined below in blue). EX-1006, 209; EX-1007, ¶¶284-285.



The POSITA would have understood this "channel view" (filmstrip folder view) to include a "channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations," (the sequence of image icons at the bottom outlined in blue) that, when selected, causes a different image to be displayed in the slide show portion (outlined in red). EX-1007, ¶286.

Therefore, the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination renders obvious Claim 15. *See* VIII.A.1-VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶¶284-287.

16. Claim 16

The Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses the function of Claim 16. Pogue discloses the channel view (a filmstrip view of a folder with multiple image files). *See* VIII.C.15. Pogue also discloses that you can access "every disk, folder, and file on your computer" from the "My Computer window." EX-1006, 102. To open My Computer, "choose Start→My Computer, or double-click its icon on the desktop." *Id.* "From there, you double-click one folder after another, burrowing ever deeper into the folders-within-folders." EX-1006, 107. A POSITA would have understood that a user could use this method to reach the folder with multiple image files. EX-1007, ¶288.

Pogue also discloses that "[t]o change the view of a particular open window" to Filmstrip view, choose that "command[] from its View menu." EX-1006, 74. A POSITA would have understood that a user could use this method to obtain Filmstrip view if necessary. EX-1007, ¶289.

A POSITA would have understood that the above process, which requires "double-click[s]" (EX-1006, 102), could be accomplished with a mouse connected to the computer system (an "input device integral to or operatively connected"). EX-1007, ¶290. Shimura discloses a mouse connected to a computer and the Shimura-Tsuji computer discloses a touchscreen display. EX-1004, ¶17, Figure 5; VIII.B.1; EX-1007, ¶290. Therefore, a POSITA would have understood that the

Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination could use the mouse or touchscreen display to access the Filmstrip view. EX-1007, ¶290.

Second, the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses the corresponding structure for Claim 16. The Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue Computer includes (i) an I/O controller operating on a processor that communicates with devices connected thereto, including various input devices and a BIOS program. *See* VIII.C.8. A POSITA would have further understood that the I/O controller contains program(s) sufficient to (ii) receive input from input devices (a mouse or touchscreen display), and (iii) transition the display to the channel view (the Filmstrip view of a folder with multiple image files) in response to the user navigating there using the input device. EX-1007, ¶291.

Accordingly, the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses Claim 16 and renders it obvious. *See* VIII.A.1-VIII.A.2, VIII.C.1; EX-1007, ¶¶288-292.

17. Claim 17

a. Limitation [17pre]

Shimura discloses [17pre]. *See* VIII.B.2.a. [17pre] and [1pre] are verbatim identical.

b. Limitation [17a]

Shimura discloses [17a]. *See* VIII.B.2.b.[11]

c. Limitation [17b]

Shimura discloses [17b]. *See* VIII.B.2.c-VIII.B.2.d. [17b] is a subset of [1b] and [1c]. The table below shows the differences in strikethrough between [17b] and [1b]/[1c] (with return carriages added into [17b] for visual comparison).

[17b]	[1b] & [1c]
a graphical user interface, executing on at least one processor, configured to	a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to ~~display the computer content on the display component of the computer system, the graphical user interface configured to:~~
display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of the computer content;	display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content~~, wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content~~;

d. Limitation [17c]

Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue discloses [17c]. *See* VIII.B.2.e. [17c] and [1d] are verbatim identical.

---

[11] For purposes of this Petition only, Petitioner is treating "operatively connected" [1a] the same as "operatively coupled" [17a].

e. Limitation [17d]

The Shimura-Tsuji combination discloses [17d] and renders it obvious, including the recited function and corresponding structure. *See* VIII.B.2.f; EX-1007, ¶297. The function of [17d], which includes "identify[ing] … [whether] the keyboard is operable to receive input … based on sensor input indicating a position of the display component," will be substantially similar to that of [1e], which includes "detect[ing] … [whether] the keyboard is operable to receive input." *See* VII.A.1. Further, the corresponding structures are the same.

f. Limitation [17e]

The Shimura-Tsuji combination discloses [17e] and renders it obvious, including the recited function and corresponding structure. *See* VIII.B.2.g.

g. Limitation [17f]+[17g]

The Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses and renders obvious [17f]+[17g], including the recited function and corresponding structure. *See* VIII.C.15-VIII.C.16.

The Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination automatically transitions to the channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations (filmstrip view of a folder with multiple image files) in response to receiving user input from the input device (e.g., a mouse). EX-1007, ¶299-300; VIII.C.15-VIII.C.16.

Accordingly, the Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination renders obvious Claim 17, including the corresponding structure for the means-plus-function limitation. EX-1007, ¶¶293-301.

18. Claim 18

The Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses the limitation of Claim 18, rendering it obvious. *See* VIII.C.16; EX-1005, FIG. 13 ("touch pad 115"); EX-1007, ¶302.

19. Claim 19

The Shimura-Tsuji-Pogue combination discloses the limitation of Claim 19, rendering it obvious. *See* VIII.B.2.f; EX-1007, ¶303.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 4, 2021

/Martin R. Bader/

Martin R. Bader (Reg. 54,736)
SHEPPARD MULLIN RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP
12275 El Camino Real
San Diego, CA 92130
Tel.: (858) 720-8900
Fax: (858) 509-3691

Counsel for Petitioner

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 42.24(D)

I certify that the foregoing complies with the type-volume limitation of 37 C.F.R. § 42.24 and contains 13,976 words based on the word count indicated by the word-processing system used to prepare the paper, and excluding those portions exempted by § 42.24(a).

Date: May 4, 2021 /Martin R. Bader/
Martin R. Bader
Registration No.: 54,736

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§42.6(e) and 42.105(a), the undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing **PETITION FOR INTER PARTES REVIEW UNDER 35 U.S.C. §311 ET SEQ. AND 37 C.F.R. §42.100 ET SEQ. (CLAIMS 1-20 OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,880,715)**, including all exhibits and supporting evidence, was served in its entirety on May 4, 2021, by electronic mail pursuant to written agreement, upon counsel for the Patent Owner, the WOLF GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C. firm, to the following individuals and email addresses:

Michael Albert, Michael.Albert@WolfGreenfield.com
Gerald Hrycyszyn, Gerald.Hrycyszyn@WolfGreenfield.com
Marie A. McKiernan, Marie.McKiernan@wolfgreenfield.com
Eric Rutt, Eric.Rutt@WolfGreenfield.com
WGS-Litlv.Lenovo@WolfGreenfield.com
WOLF GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON MA 02210-2206

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 4, 2021

/Martin R. Bader/
Martin R. Bader (Reg. No. 54,736)
SHEPPARD MULLIN RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP
12275 El Camino Real, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92130
Tel.: (858) 720-8900
Fax: (858) 509-3691

Counsel for Petitioner

Exhibit 1013

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(71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: LANE, Jeffrey, P. [US/US]; 395 Otter Creek Court, Atlanta, GA 30328 (US).

(74) Agents: PRATT, John, S. et al.; Kilpatrick & Cody, Suite 2800, 1100 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, GA 30309-4530 (US).

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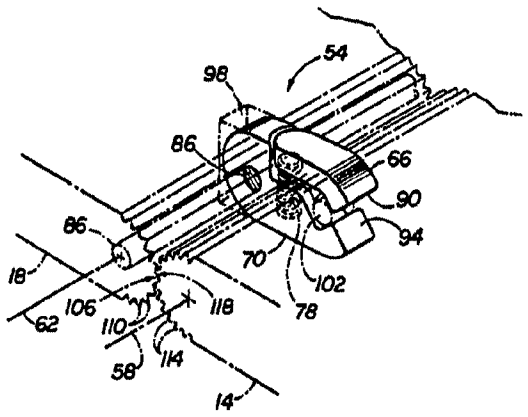

(57) Abstract

A modular, reconfigurable system designed to permit coupling and decoupling of devices or components (14, 18) of varying types, including portable computers or other electrical devices, is disclosed. The system also is adapted to rotate about two adjacent, parallel axes (58, 62) permitting components to be positioned throughout approximately 0-360 degrees. The components (14, 18) are coupled by a connector (54).

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MODULAR, RECONFIGURABLE DEVICES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to modular devices and more particularly to reconfigurable portable computers and other electronic or similar apparatus.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technological advances in the computing, electronics, and telecommunications industries have created devices useful to an ever-expanding number of users in a wider variety of operating situations. Increased memory capacities, processing speeds, and telecommunications capabilities of "portable" computers, for example, have combined with decreased size and weight to contribute to greater use of these devices. The advent of multi-media apparatus and component commonality has also augmented the usefulness of many electronic devices, as has rapid improvement in quality and capability of individual components. These rapid improvements to components of an overall device have contributed to consumers desiring periodically to upgrade their systems merely by purchasing the improved components. Consumers also appear eager for access to reconfigurable components to meet the requirements of the varied locations and situations in which the components operate. Many existing electronic systems have components which can neither be decoupled nor reconfigured, however, and thus fail to address these and other consumer needs.

U.S. Patent No. 5,103,376 to Blonder (incorporated herein in its entirety by this reference), for example, provides a laptop computer having keyboard and display portions whose

positions relative to a user can be reversed. The computer includes a pair of dual-pivoting hinges, each capable of rotation about respective pins, to permit the reversal. According to the Blonder patent, however, the reversing portions are designed merely to facilitate information entry via both the keyboard and a graphics pen associated with the computer. As a result, neither the keyboard nor display is detachable from the remainder of the device, and their reconfigurability is severely limited.

U.S. Patent No. 5,034,858 to Kawamoto, et al., also incorporated herein in its entirety by this reference, discloses electronic equipment having a separable keyboard. The equipment also includes a display that can be both rotated about an axis and tilted into place about a perpendicular axis for use. As with that disclosed in the Blonder patent, however, the display cannot be detached from the main equipment body. Additionally, neither the Blonder nor Kawamoto patent contemplates rotation about two adjacent, parallel axes to permit reconfiguration of components throughout approximately 0-360°.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention, by contrast, provides a modular, reconfigurable system designed to permit mechanical (and, if necessary, electrical) coupling and decoupling of devices or components of varying types. Because system elements can be decoupled, consumers can upgrade individual components as desired without having to purchase an entirely new system. Component redundancy can also be decreased, as a single electronic display, for example, can be coupled for use not only with computers but with appropriate audio-visual or

telecommunications equipment as well. In essence, the invention permits a user to "mix and match" electronic or other devices and components as needed.

The innovative system also is adapted to rotate about at least two adjacent, parallel axes. Consequently, the present invention permits components to be repositioned about each other throughout approximately 0-360°, allowing use of a visual display not only in a standard laptop computer format but also in formats facilitating use of the display as, for example, a television or telecommunications monitor or a pen-based computing tablet.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a system composed of reconfigurable modules.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a modular system permitting coupling and decoupling of devices and components, particularly electronic devices and components.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a system having two adjacent, parallel axes of rotation to facilitate component rotation about approximately 0-360°.

Other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent with reference to the remainder of the written portion and the drawings of this application.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an exemplary modular device incorporating the technology of the present invention shown in a nominally "open" position.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the device of FIG. 1 shown in a nominally "closed" position.

FIG. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of a connector of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the connector of FIG. 3.

FIGS. 5-9 are a series of fragmentary side cross-sectional views of the device of FIG. 1 shown in various configurations.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of the device of FIG. 1 having a support.

FIG. 11 is an exploded perspective view of a mechanism connected to the support of FIG. 10.

FIGS. 12-13 are a series of side elevational views of the device of FIG. 10 shown in various configurations.

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of an alternate coupling mechanism forming part of the present invention.

FIG. 15 is a perspective view of an alternate exemplary modular device incorporating the technology of the present invention shown in a nominally "open" position.

FIG. 16 is a perspective view of the device of FIG. 15 shown in a nominally "closed" position.

FIG. 17 is a perspective view of the device of FIG. 15 illustrating a coupling mechanism.

FIG. 18 is a perspective view of the device of FIG. 15 illustrating an alternate coupling mechanism.

FIGS. 19-28 are a series of side elevational views of an exemplary modular device incorporating the technology of the present invention shown in various configurations.

FIG. 29 is an elevational view of a position indicator that can be incorporated in the modular devices of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIGS. 1-2 illustrate generally an exemplary modular device 10 consistent with the present invention. As shown in FIG. 1, device 10 may be a portable computer comprising first module 14 (e.g. a keyboard) and second module 18 (e.g. a display). Also appearing in FIG. 1 are disk 22, a magnetic storage device which may be loaded into port 26, and compact disc 30 (which may be loaded into another port not shown in FIG. 1). An electronic mouse or other pointer 32 adapted to convert manual pressure to electronic signals capable of moving a cursor about the visual display 35 provided by second module 18 may also be included, as may video camera 34. FIG. 1 illustrates device 10 in a nominally "open" position permitting access both to visual display 35 and keys 36, while FIG. 2 shows device 10 in a nominally "closed" position. Torque-generating device 37, such as a spring, is designed to retain second module 18 in a selected position relative to first module 14 when device 10 is in use.

Also shown in FIG. 1 (and FIG. 29) as part of second module 18 is position-indicating mechanism 38. Mechanism 38 includes a moveable conductor 42 (such as liquid mercury) in a spherical cavity 46 having contacts 50 spaced about its periphery. Conductor 42 responds via gravitational forces to spatial reorientation of mechanism 38 by moving relative to contacts 50 (to contact at least one contact 50 to close its respective circuit). Including mechanism 38 as a component of either first or second modules 14 or 18 would thus permit it to indicate the spatial orientation of that module. Doing so would also allow mechanism 38 to assist device 10 (and its associated software) in determining, for example, whether the information

to appear on visual display 35 should be in "landscape" or "portrait" position as the visual display 35 is spatially configured, the direction in which to move a curser of second module 18 when a visual display, or whether to render keys 36 of first module 14 inoperable when unused.

One or more connectors 54 operate to attach first and second modules 14 and 18. As shown in FIG. 3, for example, first module 14 defines a primary axis of rotation 58, while second module 18 defines a corresponding primary axis of rotation 62 parallel to axis 58. In some embodiments of device 10, the size of connector 54 is designed to be approximately equal to the combined thicknesses of first module 14 and second module 18. As a result, in these embodiments the size of connector 54 is significantly less than the length of either first module 14 or second module 18, placing parallel axes 58 and 62 essentially adjacent each other. Connector 54 mechanically couples first module 14 and second module 18 and can provide electrical coupling of the modules as well. Alternatively, first and second modules 14 and 18 may be coupled electrically using conventional means.

FIGS. 3-4 detail connector 54 of the present invention. Connector 54 comprises (moveable) leg 66, (fixed) leg 70, pin 74, and spring 78 and defines tube 82 for permanently receiving axle 86 embedded within second module 18. Leg 66 is designed to pivot about pin 74, with its flared end 90 biased by spring 78 toward a similar flared end 94 of leg 70. As a consequence, legs 66 and 70 of connector 54, when fitted into slots 98 of first module 14, snap, or clamp, onto axle 102 of that module and thereby connect first and second modules 14 and 18. The camming action of connector 54

forces axles 82 and 94 toward each other, facilitating attachment of the modules.

Edge 106 of second module 18 may also include teeth 110 which are complementary to and designed to engage corresponding teeth 114 of edge 118 of first module 14. If present, teeth 110 and 114 permit more consistent rotation of first and second modules 14 and 18. Engaging the teeth 110 and 114 also permits use of a torque-generating device 37 in only one of first and second modules 14 and 18, providing a commensurate savings in space, weight, and cost. Use of teeth 110 and 114 may also reduce stress on connectors 54, stabilizing device 10 when in use by supporting the upper of first or second modules 14 or 18 along a greater length of the lower of axes 58 or 62. Teeth 110 and 114 additionally provide a convenient hand-grip surface for carrying first and second modules 14 and 18 when device 10 is configured as in FIG. 2.

Although slots 98 are shown in FIGS. 1-3 as formed at edge 118 of first module 14, they may additionally or alternatively appear along other edges or portions of first module 14 (e.g. slots 98A of FIG. 1). If so placed, the slots would permit device 10 to be configured in other ways, including, for example, as illustrated in FIGS. 22-23. Connector 54 could, moreover, be permanently connected to axle 102 rather than axle 86 or not permanently connected to either.

FIGS. 5-9 show first and second modules 14 and 18 of device 10 in various configurations accessible using the present invention. FIG. 5 shows second module 18 in an unrotated, or nominally closed, position relative to first module 14, placing the first and second modules 14 and 18 in parallel planes respectively intersecting axes 58 and 62. This position protects visual display

35 and keys 36 from damage by securing them within the interior of device 10. FIG. 6, by contrast, illustrates second module 18 rotated about axis 62 to form an obtuse angle relative to first module 14 (described above as a nominally "open" position), positions representative of those assumed by the displays and keyboards of many operating laptop computers.

FIG. 7 illustrates an alternative positioning, in which second module 18 has been rotated approximately 180° relative to first module 14 to expose visual display 35. In FIG. 8, the rotation of second module 18 exceeds 270°, useful particularly when only visual display 35 need be accessible. FIG. 9, finally, shows second module 18 rotated approximately 360° relative to first module 14 (or vice-versa), exposing visual display 35 for use as, for example, a tablet for pen-based computing. Providing an upper surface 120 for keys 36 of first module 14 essentially flush with (or not protruding beyond) its upper surface 121 reduces the likelihood of damage to keys 36 in this configuration.

FIG. 10 details support 122 that may be incorporated into device 10. Support 122 rotates away from second module 18 and is held in position by mechanism 126 either to brace second module 18 (see FIG. 12) or elevate, for instance, a keyboard used as first module 14 (see FIG. 13) to facilitate information or data entry. By positioning support 122 other than at edge 106 of second module 18, the edge 106 continues to be available for locating ports, jacks, or other useful or necessary devices. If present, knobs 128 of support 122 may be fitted into recesses 130, with key 134, spring 138, and tension-adjustment screw 142 of mechanism 126 utilized to retain them in place. As shown in FIG.

11, key 134 includes radial teeth 146 that engage similar teeth 150 on knob 128, with protrusion 154 of key 134 fitting into keyway 158 for rotational stability.

FIG. 14 details an alternative connector 162, such as a ball joint, of the present invention. Unlike connector 54, connector 162 permits rotation about an axis perpendicular to axes 58 and 62. This in turn increases the versatility of device 10, allowing a wider variety of possible configurations to be assumed without having to detach first and second modules 14 and 18.

FIGS. 15-19 illustrate more of the modular, reconfigurable nature of devices made according to the present invention. Shown in FIGS. 15-19 is device 210, which may include first, second, and third modules 214, 218, and 222, respectively. First and second modules 214 and 218 may be connected as described earlier or using either of the mechanical connectors 226 and 230 shown in FIGS. 17 and 18. If mechanical connectors 226 or 230 are employed, electrical connections between first and second modules 214 and 218 may be made using conventional ribbon cable 234, for example. Third module 222 may be connected to either first module 214 or second module 218 (and switched back and forth as desired), with slots 238 along edges 242 and 246 receiving connectors 250. Although keys 254 appear on first module 214 and visual display 258 is shown on second module 218, either or both modules could be electronic tablets, videotape or compact disc players, radios, television receivers, video game players, or other entertainment, educational, or scientific instrumentation modules. Among other devices conceivable as first, second, and third modules 214, 218, and 222 are communications modules

(including cellular telephones, portable facsimile, copying, scanning, and printing devices, digital dictaphones), digital still or video cameras, digital transducers and data recorders, bar-code readers, and other electronic equipment. FIG. 16 illustrates recess 260 formed when device 210 is nominally "closed," which provides an area to which a user can apply pressure when opening the device 210 manually.

FIGS. 19-28 detail various couplings of the first and second modules 14 and 18 (or 214 and 218) useful with the present invention. In the nominally closed position of FIG. 19, second module 18 is unrotated relative to first module 14, protecting visual display 35 of second module 18 from damage by securing it within the interior of device 10. FIG. 27 shows second module 18 rotated approximately 360° relative to first module 14 (or vice-versa), exposing visual display 35 for use as, for example, a tablet for pen-based computing. FIG. 21 illustrates an alternative positioning, in which second module 18 has been rotated approximately 180° relative to first module 14 to expose visual display 35. Other alternative positionings involving rotation of second module 18 about axis 62 are detailed in FIG. 20 (in which second module 18 is rotated more than 90° to provide a standard "desktop" orientation) and in FIGS. 25 and 28 (in which second module 18 is rotated more than 270°, when only the visual display 35 need be accessible).

FIG. 22, 23, and 24 detail additional alternative positionings of first module 14 and second module 18. Detaching connector 54 from first module 14 and reattaching it about a secondary axis 262 of that module (if first module 14 is adapted for such axis to be present) permits

device 10 to be configured as shown in FIG. 22, while thereafter detaching connector 54 from second module 18 and reattaching it about secondary axis 266 (again if that module is adapted to permit attachment about the axis) reconfigures device 10 as illustrated in FIG. 23. Similarly, reattaching connector 54 about secondary axis 266 of second module 18 while retaining its connection about axis 58 of first module 14 configures device 10 according to FIG. 24. FIG. 26, finally, illustrates the detachable mechanical connection between first module 14 and second module 18, permitting visual display 35 to be visible and device 10 to operate with merely an electrical connector 270 between the first and second modules 14 and 18.

The foregoing is provided for purposes of illustrating, explaining, and describing embodiments of the present invention. Modifications and adaptations to these embodiments will be apparent to those skilled in the art and may be made without departing from the scope or spirit of the invention.

I claim:

1. A modular, reconfigurable system comprising:
   a. a first electronic module defining a first axis of rotation;
   b. a second electronic module defining a second axis of rotation parallel to the first axis of rotation;
   c. means for connecting the first and second electronic modules; and
   d. means for retaining the second electronic module in a selected position relative to the first electronic module.

2. A system according to claim 1 in which the connecting means intersects the first and second axes of rotation and permits rotation of the second electronic module approximately 0-360° about the first electronic module.

3. A system according to claim 1 further comprising means for hindering the first electronic module from rotating about the first axis of rotation.

4. A system according to claim 1 further comprising means for hindering the second electronic module from rotating about the second axis of rotation.

5. A system according to claim 1 in which the connecting means comprises means for detachably connecting the first and second electronic modules.

6. A system according to claim 1 in which the first electronic module defines a secondary axis of rotation.

7. A system according to claim 6 in which the connecting means intersects the secondary axis of rotation.

8. A system according to claim 1 in which:
   a. the first electronic module comprises a curved surface radial to the first axis of rotation, which curved surface includes a plurality of first teeth; and
   b. the second electronic module comprises a curved surface radial to the second axis of rotation, which curved surface includes a plurality of second teeth complementary to and engaging the first teeth.

9. A system according to claim 1 in which the second electronic module comprises an integral position indicator, which position indicator comprises:
   a. a fluid conductor;
   b. a housing for the conductor, which housing:
      i. is adapted to permit the conductor to move responsive to reorientation of the second electronic module; and
      ii. comprises a plurality of electrical contacts, each adapted to contact the fluid conductor as a function of the orientation of the second electronic module.

10. A system according to claim 1 further comprising means, connected to the second electronic module, for supporting the first electronic module.

11. A system according to claim 10 in which the supporting means comprises:
    a. an extension adapted to rotate about the second axis of rotation; and
    b. means for retaining the extension in a selected position.

12. A system according to claim 1 in which the first electronic module:
    a. defines a surface; and
    b. comprises a keyboard having a plurality of keys, each key having:
        i. an upper surface not protruding beyond the surface of the first electronic module; and
        ii. a recessed portion for accommodating a fingertip of a user.

13. A system according to claim 12 in which the first electronic module further comprises an electronic cursor-moving device comprising:
    a. an upper surface flush with the surface of the first electronic module, for receiving pressure from the fingertip of the user; and
    b. means for translating the fingertip pressure into motion of an electronic cursor.

14. A system according to claim 1 further comprising means for selectively hindering the first electronic module from rotating about the first axis of rotation and in which the connecting means:
    a. intersects the first and second axes of rotation; and
    b. comprises means for detachably connecting the first and second electronic modules.

15. A system according to claim 14 in which the first electronic module defines a secondary axis of rotation and the connecting means intersects the secondary axis of rotation.

16. A system according to claim 14 further comprising means, connected to the first electronic module, for supporting the first electronic module, which supporting means comprises:
    a. an extension adapted to rotate about the first axis of rotation; and
    b. means for retaining the extension in a selected position.

17. A system according to claim 1 in which (1) the second electronic module defines a third axis of rotation perpendicular to the first and second axes of rotation and (2) the connecting means permits rotation of the second electronic module about the third axis of rotation.

18. A system according to claim 1 in which the connecting means comprises:

a. a fixed leg connected to the second electronic module and having a length and a recess;
b. a spring positioned within the recess;
c. a pin spanning at least a portion of the length of the fixed leg; and
d. a moveable leg contacted by the spring and adapted to pivot about the pin.

19. A system according to claim 11 in which the extension-retaining means comprises a key positioned within the second electronic module and having a surface adapted to engage the extension.

20. A system according to claim 1 in which the first electronic module comprises a generally curved surface radial to the first axis of rotation, which generally curved surface comprises a recess.

21. A modular system comprising:
a. a keyboard;
b. a visual display mechanically and electrically connected to the keyboard; and
c. a telephone mechanically connected to at least one of the keyboard and visual display.

22. A modular, reconfigurable system comprising:
a. a first module defining:
i. a first primary axis of rotation;
ii. a secondary axis of rotation; and
iii. a curved surface radial to the first primary axis of rotation,

which curved surface includes a plurality of first teeth;

b. a second module defining:
   i. a second primary axis of rotation parallel to the first primary axis of rotation; and
   ii. a curved surface radial to the second primary axis of rotation, which curved surface includes a plurality of second teeth complementary to and engaging the first teeth;

c. means, intersecting at least two of the first and second primary axes of rotation and the secondary axis of rotation, for detachably connecting the first and second modules;

d. torque-generating means for retaining the second module in a selected position relative to the first module;

e. means for selectively hindering the first module from rotating about the first primary axis of rotation; and

f. means, connected to the first module, for supporting the first module, which means comprises:
   i. an extension adapted to rotate about the first primary axis of rotation; and
   ii. means for retaining the extension in a selected position.

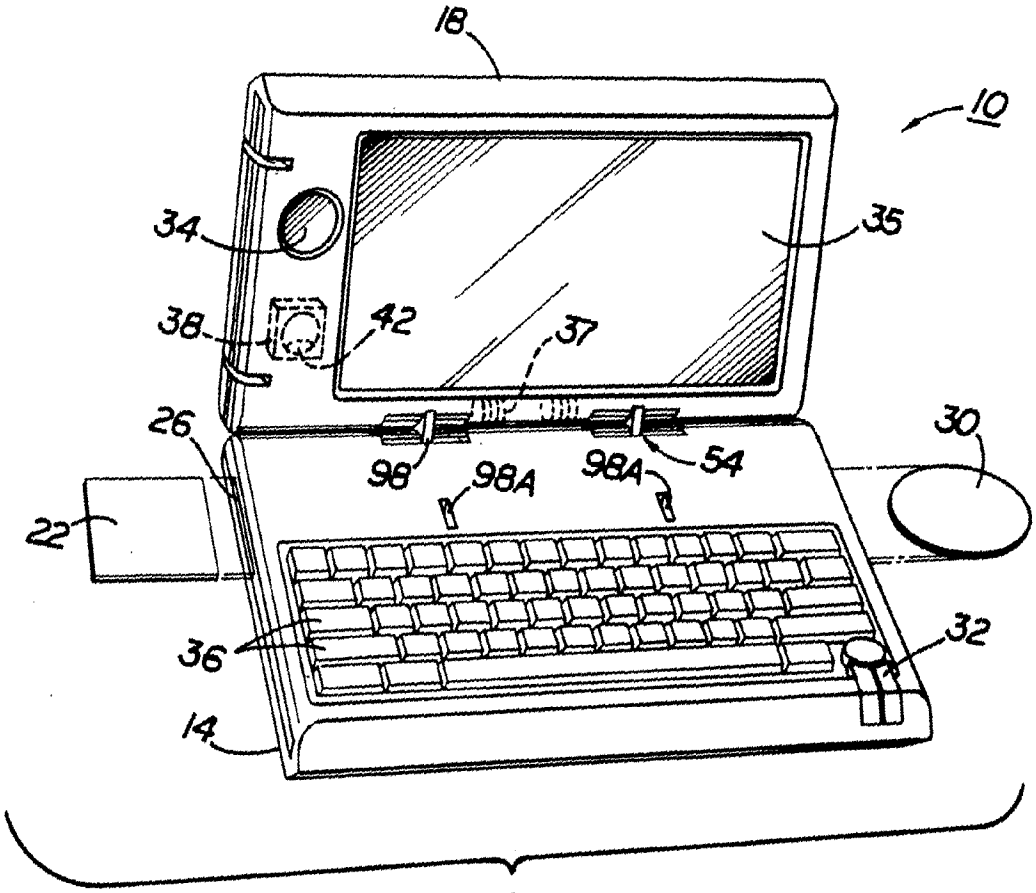


FIG 1

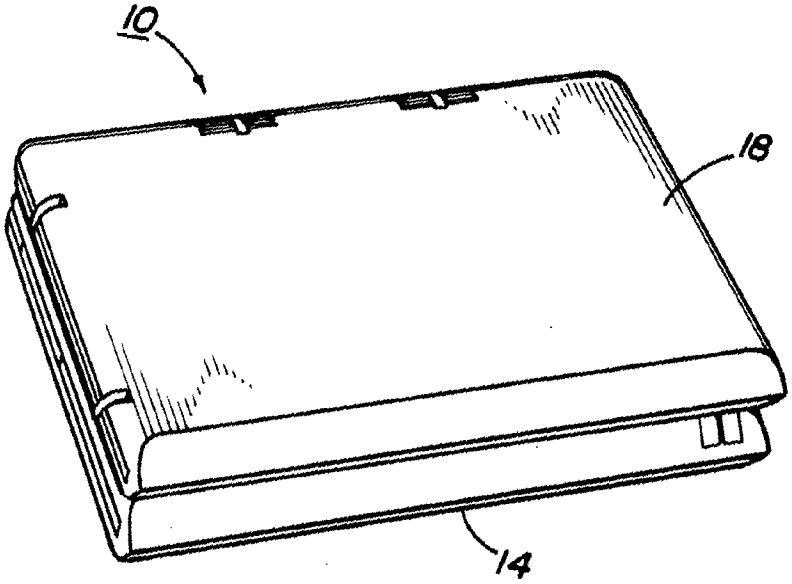


FIG 2

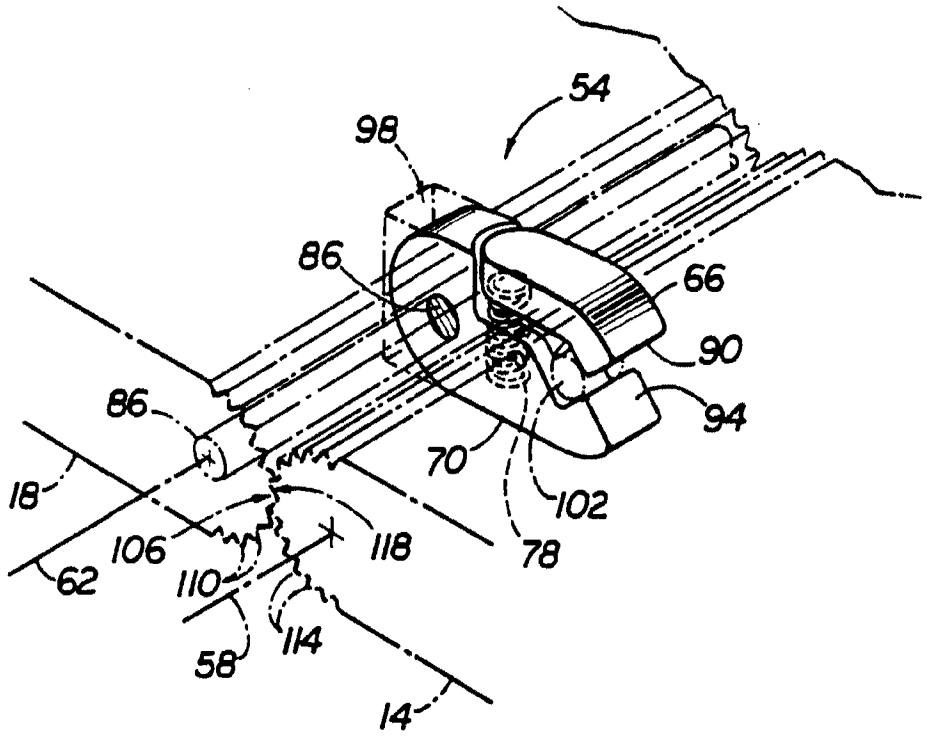


FIG 3

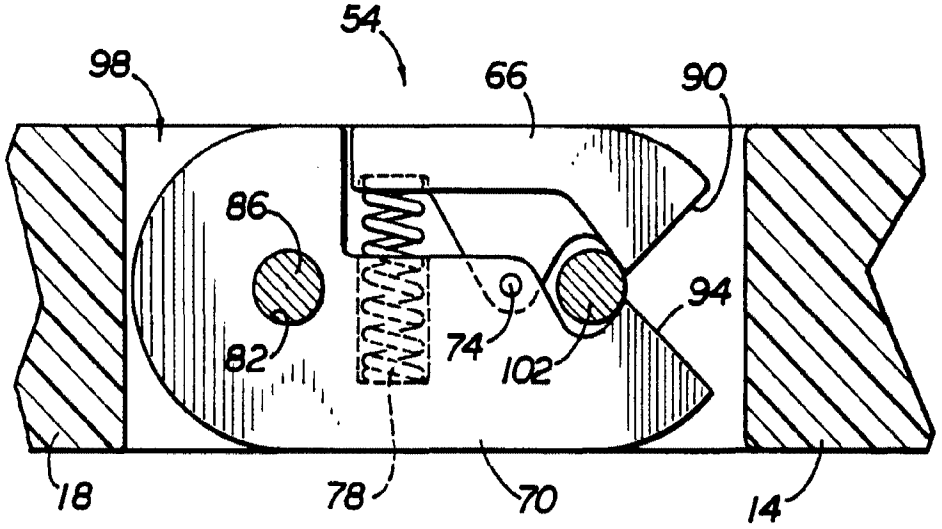


FIG 4

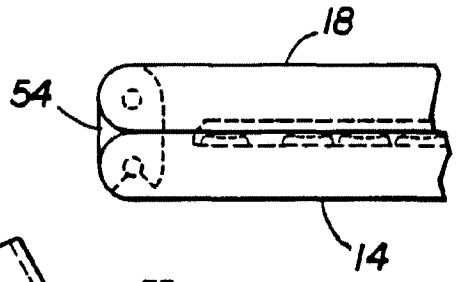


FIG 5

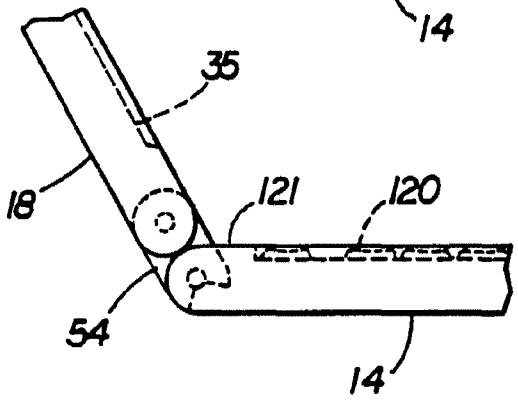


FIG 6

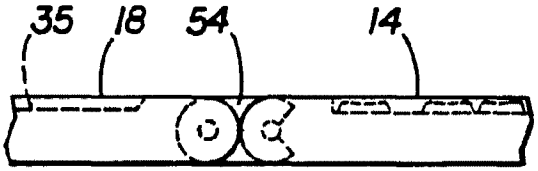


FIG 7

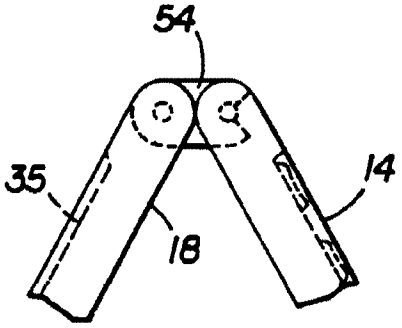


FIG 8

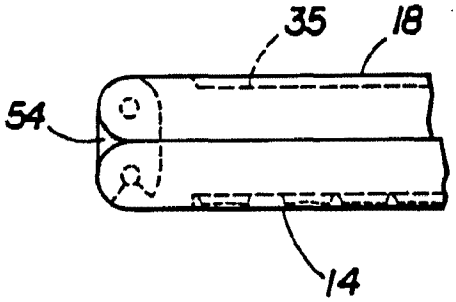


FIG 9

FIG 10

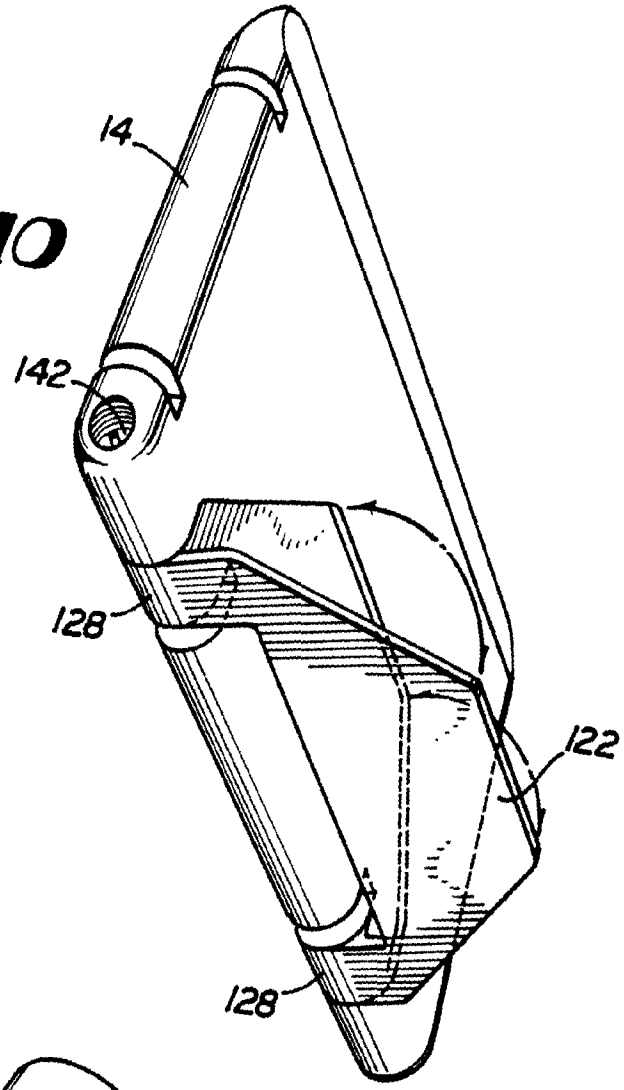
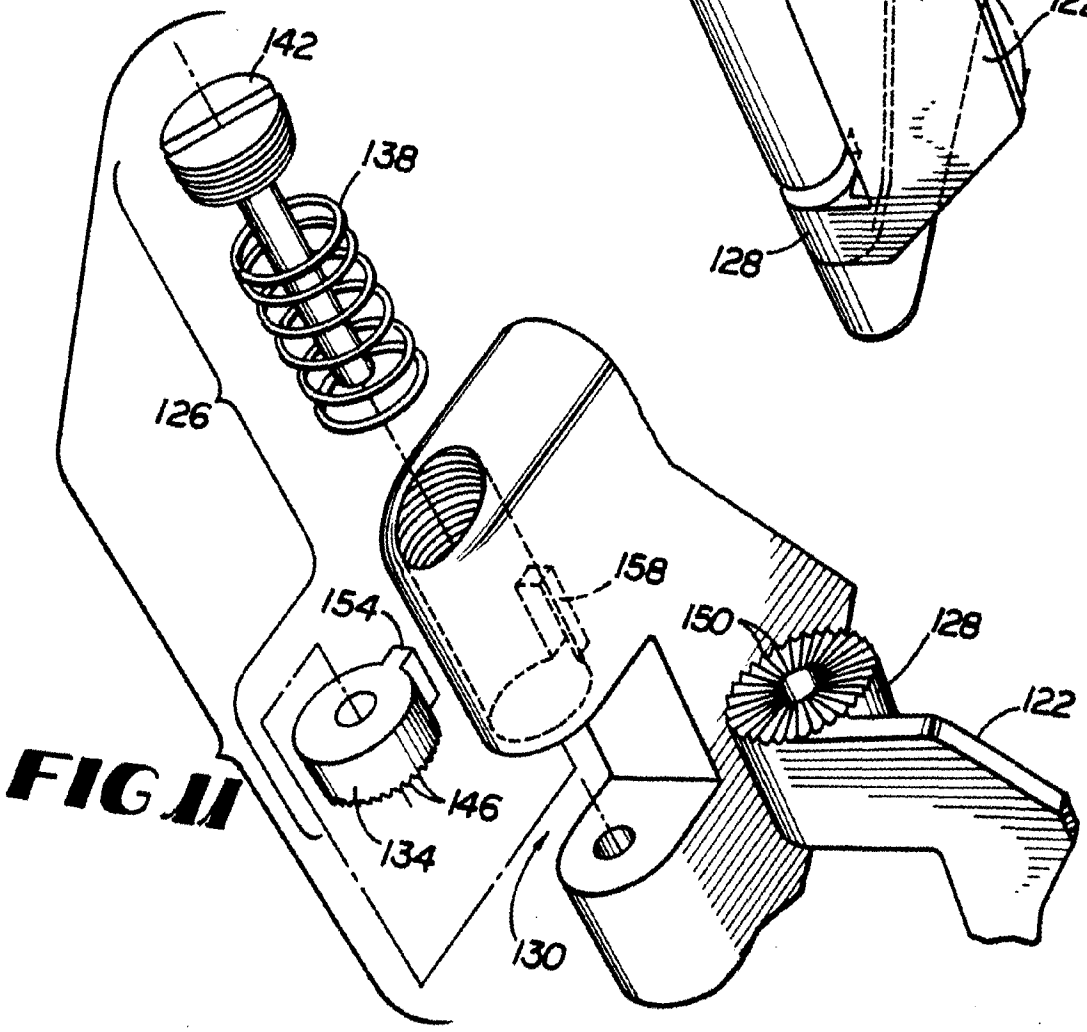


FIG 11



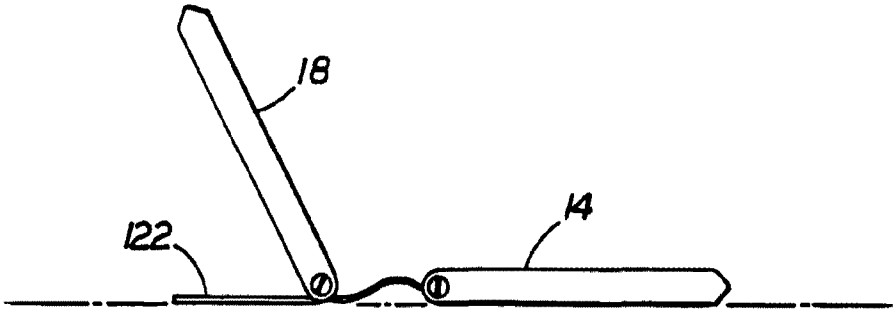


FIG 12

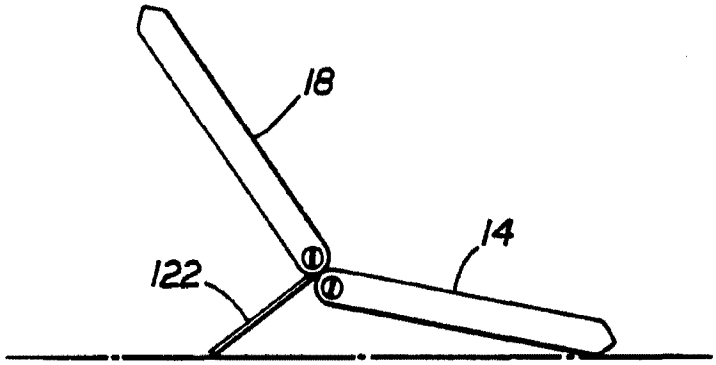


FIG 13

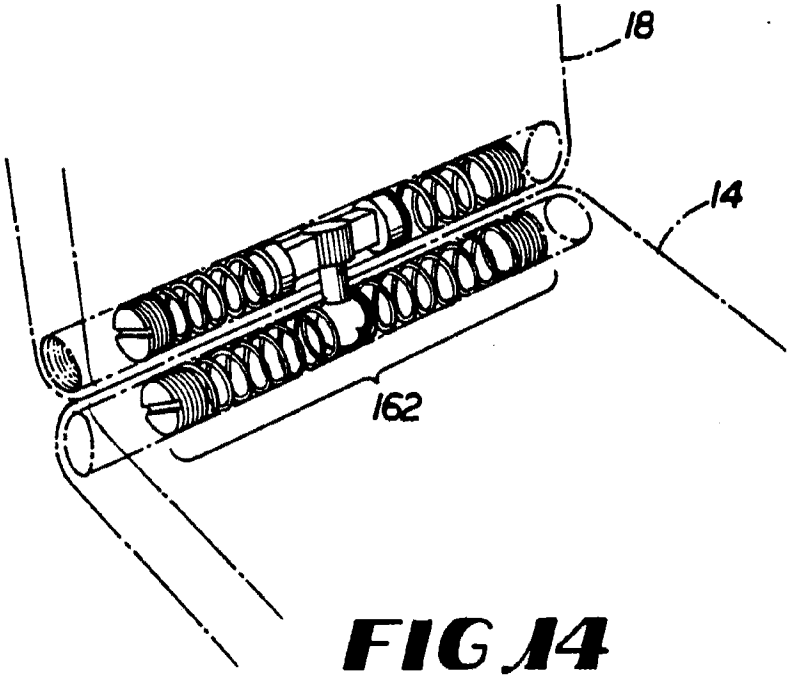


FIG 14

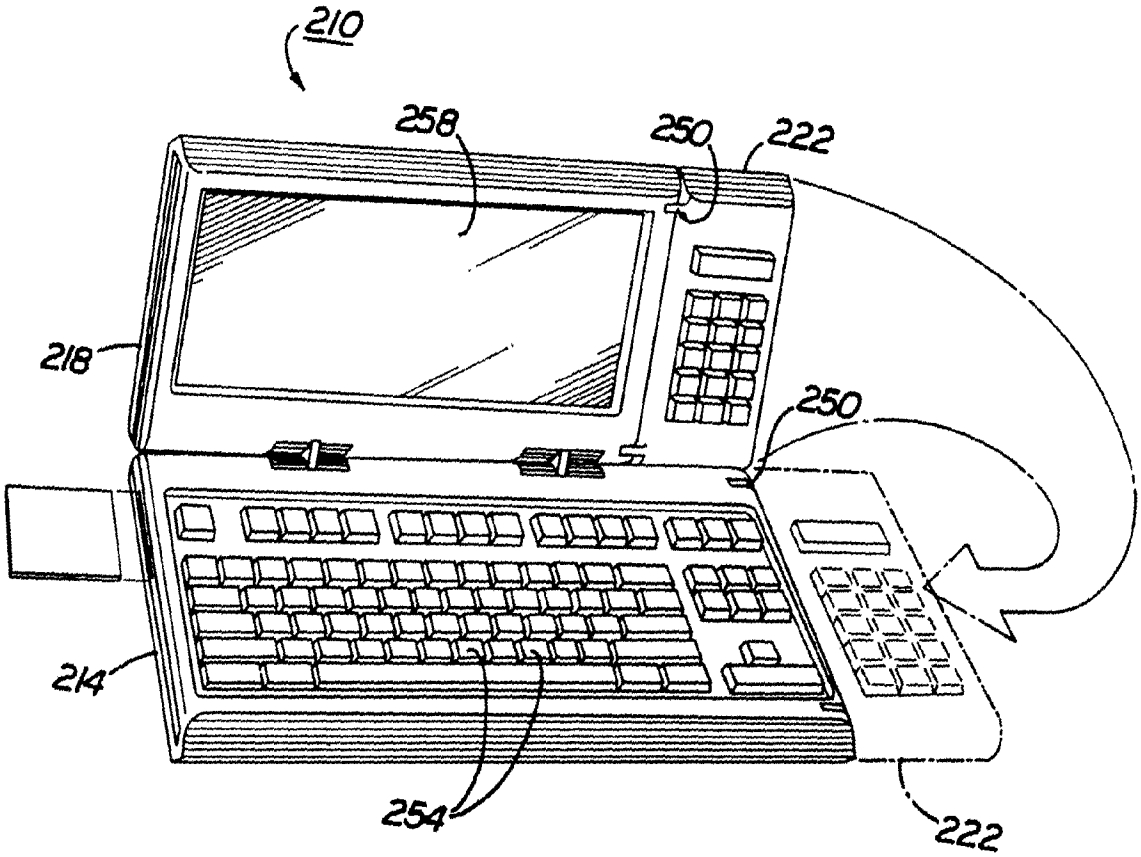


FIG 15

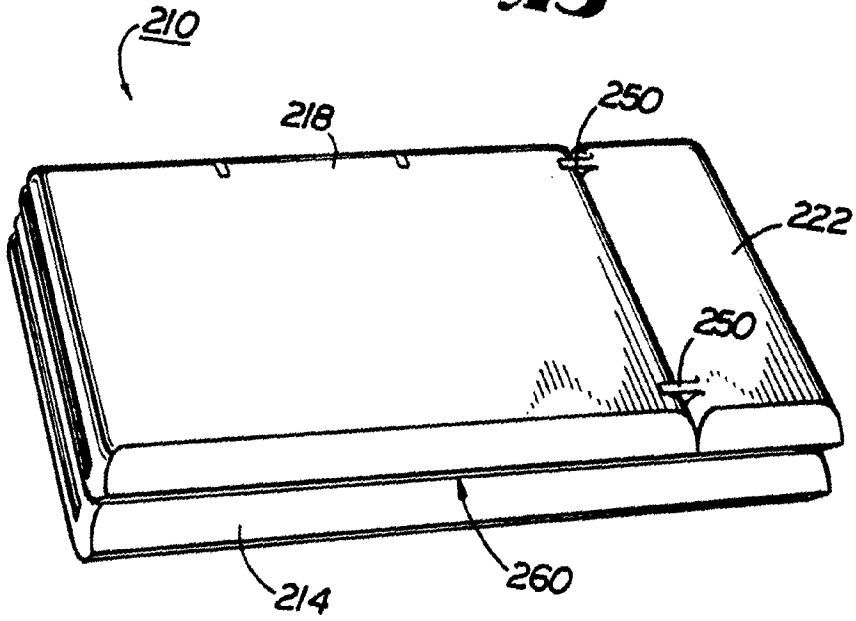


FIG 16

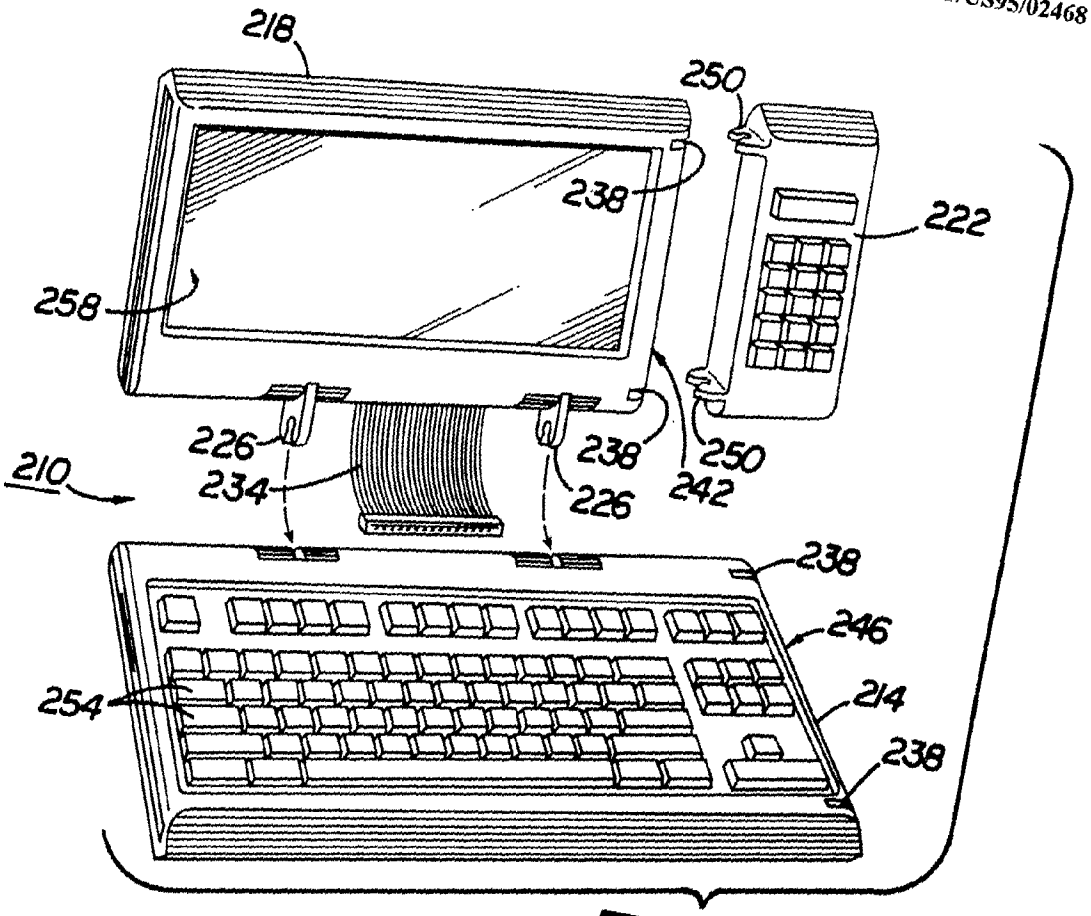


FIG 17

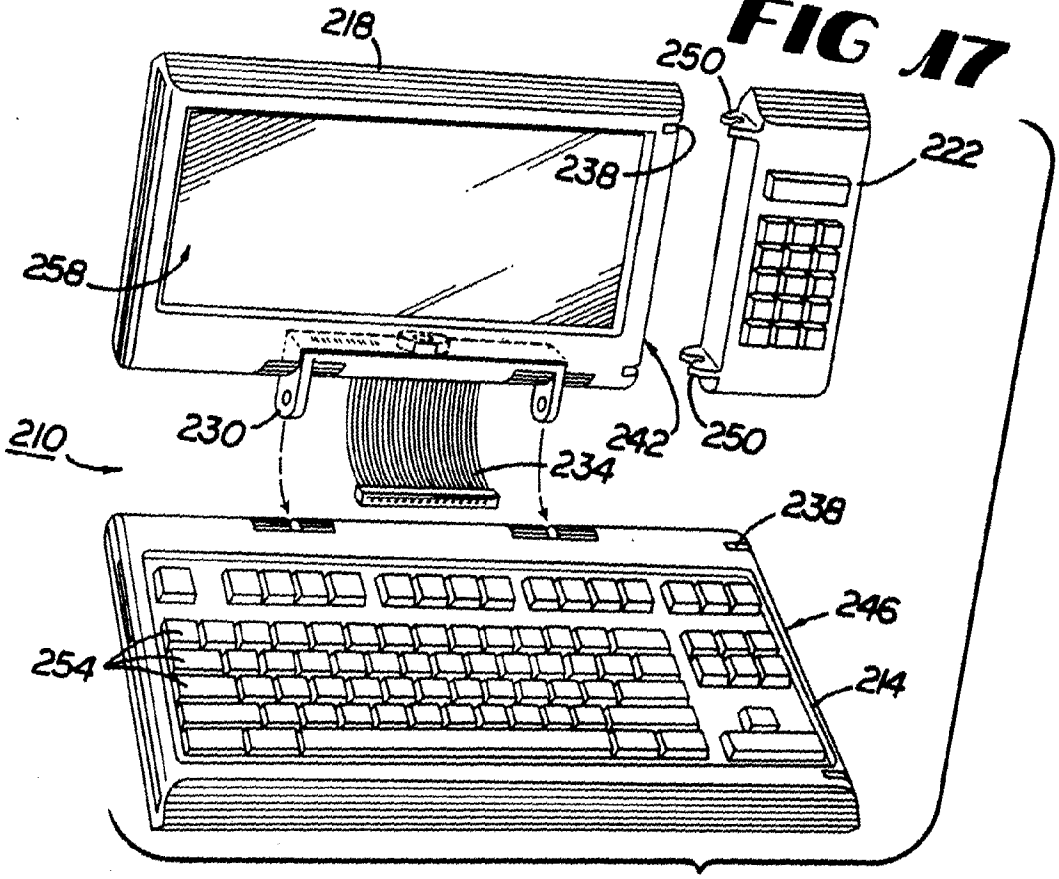


FIG 18

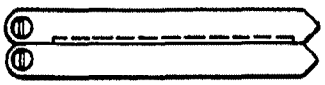


FIG 19

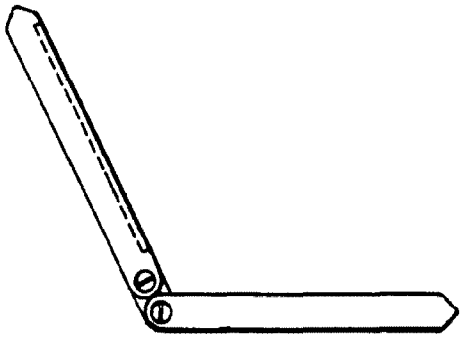


FIG 20

FIG 21

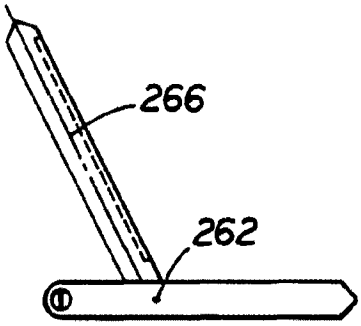


FIG 22

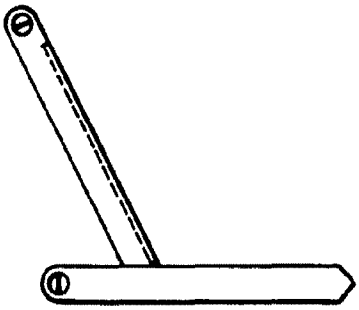


FIG 23

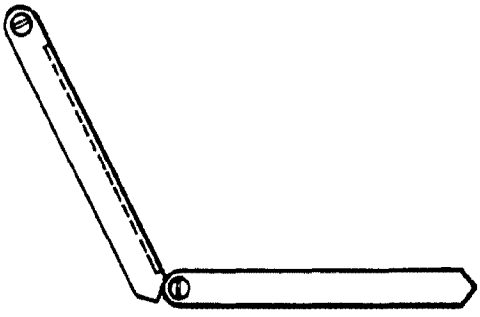


FIG 24

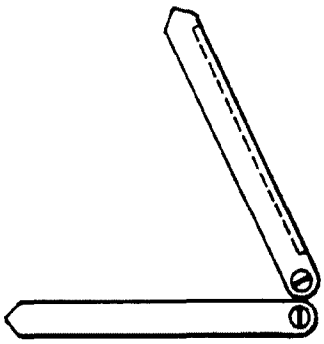


FIG 25

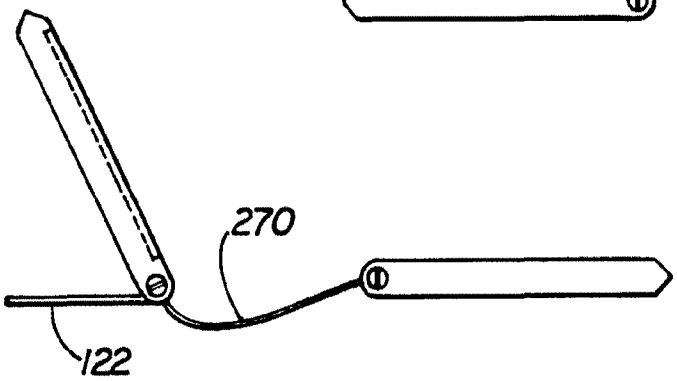


FIG 26

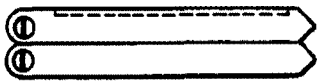


FIG 27

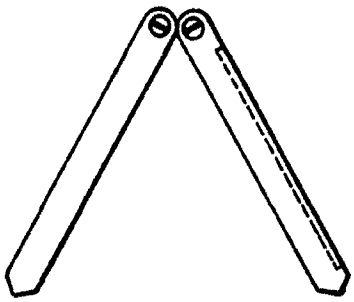


FIG 28

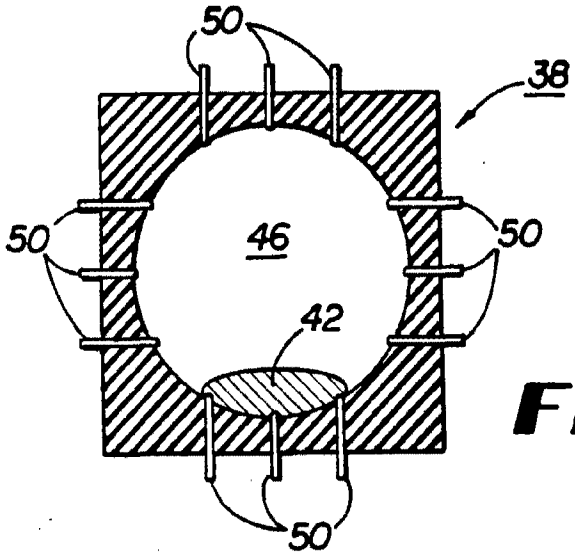


FIG 29

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/02468

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :G06F 1/16; H05K 7/12
US CL :361/683

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 361/680-683; 364/708.1; 439/928

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	US, A, 5,268,817 (MIYAGAWA ET AL) 07 December 1993, Figures 8A-11B and column 6, line 66- column 9, line 59.	1-5, 14 --- 6, 7, 15, 16
Y	US, A, 5,034,858 (KAWAMOTO ET AL) 23 JULY 1991, Figures 9-15 and column 4, line 1- column 5, line 23.	6, 7, 15
Y	US, A, 5,235,495 (BLAIR ET AL) 10 August 1993, see the entire document.	16

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
06 JUNE 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report
10 JUL 1995

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer
MICHAEL W. PHILLIPS

Telephone No. (703) 308-3191

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US95/02468

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-7, 14-16, and 22

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING
This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fees must be paid.

Group I, claim(s)1-7, 14-16, and 22, drawn to a system having the special technical feature of a means for detachably connecting modules.
Group II, claim 8, drawn to a system having the special technical feature of teeth.
Group III, claim 9, drawn to a system having the special technical feature of a position indicator.
Group IV, claims 10, 11, and 19, drawn to a system having the special technical feature of means for supporting.
Group V, claims 12 and 13, drawn to a system having the special technical feature of a keys with a recessed portion for accommodating a fingertip.
Group VI, claim 17, drawn to a system having the special technical feature of a third axis of rotation.
Group VII, claim 18, drawn to a system having the special technical feature of a fixed leg.
Group VIII, claim 20, drawn to a system having the special technical feature of a recess.
Group IX, claim 21, drawn to a system having the special technical feature of a telephone.
The inventions listed as Groups I-IX do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: a special technical feature is a technical feature which defines a contribution over the prior art. The technical features in claims 1-4 are not special technical feature because they do not define a contribution over the prior art as shown by Figures 8A-11B of U. S. Patent No. 5,268,817 to Miyagawa et al., issued 07 December 1993. These Figures show two modules connected, retained, and hindered from rotation as claimed in claims 1-4 (and also claim 6). Thus claim 5 is the first claim with a special technical feature, i.e. a means for detachably connecting modules.

Groups II-IX do not include the special technical feature of a means for detachably connecting modules. Thus unity of invention is lacking.

Exhibit 1014

DECLARATION OF DAN FAUXSMITH

I, Dan Fauxsmith, am over twenty-one (21) years of age. I have never been convicted of a felony, and I am fully competent to make this declaration. I declare the following to be true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief:

1. I am VP, Publishing Operations of O'Reilly Media, Inc. ("**O'Reilly**").

2. O'Reilly is a neutral third party in this Reexamination Request.

3. Neither I nor O'Reilly itself is being compensated for this declaration.

4. Among my responsibilities at O'Reilly, I and my team maintain and access certain internal systems and databases.

5. I make this declaration based on my personal knowledge and information contained in the business records of O'Reilly.

6. As part of its ordinary course of business, O'Reilly publishes, distributes, and sells printed books, beginning in 1978. As part of its regular business practice, O'Reilly continues to maintain records of the books it has published and sold, including but not limited to, printing, inventory, sales, and return records.

7. One of the books published by O'Reilly was: *Windows Vista: The Missing Manual*, 1st Edition ("**Pogue**"). As reflected in the following paragraphs and attached exhibits, O'Reilly business records show that **Pogue** first published in December 2006.

8. A screenshot of the O'Reilly print run history for **Pogue** is attached as Exhibit A to this declaration. Exhibit A shows that there were nine print runs for **Pogue**. In the ordinary course of business, there are no substantive differences between different print runs for a given edition of a given publication. Consistent with that practice, there should be no substantive differences across the different printings or "Print Runs" of **Pogue**. For any given "Print Run," the "In Stock" date reflects when a given printing was in stock and available for purchase by consumers.

9. I obtained a copy of Exhibit A from O'Reilly's internal product database, where it is maintained in the ordinary course of O'Reilly's

business. Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of the Exhibit, with employee names redacted.

10. A screenshot of O'Reilly sales records for print units of **Pogue** from 2006-2008 is attached as Exhibit B to this declaration.

11. I obtained a copy of Exhibit B from O'Reilly's internal sales database, where it is maintained in the ordinary course of O'Reilly's business. Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of the Exhibit.

12. Based on O'Reilly's internal records, including the print run history shown in Exhibit A and the sales record shown in Exhibit B, I certify that only one edition of Pogue was ever published and sold (1st edition), and that the substantive content of all of the copies of this 1st edition are identical. Substantive content does not include errata and typographical errors that have been corrected between printings. All copies are 848 pages[1] and contain the exact same content. Thus, there is no substantive difference between any of the printings of Pogue, including the January 2007 first printing and the February 2007 second printing.

13. I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. § 1001.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing statements are true and correct.

Executed on: January 27, 2022

DocuSigned by:

[1] The sales records (Exhibit B) indicate a page count of 848 pages, which includes: 827 numbered pages, 4 unnumbered pages of front matter including the title page and copyright page, 12 introduction pages numbered with Roman numerals, and 5 unnumbered pages of back matter (including one page titled "Page Eight: Appendixes" and one page titled "Colophon").

ISBN	ISBN13	Title	Edition	Printing
0596528272	9780596528270	Windows Vista: The Missing Manual	1st	9

Production Editor	Editor	Editorial Assist	Product Manager	Product Status
	David Pogue		[redacted]	In Print

Manufacturing - Print History

Select	Print Run	ISBN	Mfg Title	In Stock	Book PO#
SELECT	1	0596528272	Windows Vista: The Missing Manual	12/27/2006	0596528272BK1
SELECT	2	0596528272	Windows Vista: The Missing Manual	03/05/2007	0596528272BK2
SELECT	3	0596528272	Windows Vista: The Missing Manual	06/20/2007	0596528272BK3
SELECT	4	0596528272	Windows Vista: The Missing Manual	08/17/2007	0596528272BK4
SELECT	5	0596528272	Windows Vista: The Missing Manual	02/21/2008	0596528272BK5
SELECT	6	0596528272	Windows Vista: The Missing Manual	07/17/2008	0596528272BK6
SELECT	7	0596528272	Windows Vista: The Missing Manual	10/29/2008	0596528272BK7
SELECT	8	0596528272	Windows Vista: The Missing Manual	05/18/2009	0596528272BK8
SELECT	9	0596528272	Windows Vista: The Missing Manual	10/17/2014	0596528272BK9

9780596528270 : Windows Vista: The Missing Manual (Edition 1)

Sequential view | Crosstab view | Lifetime Valuation

Summary

Metadata

Pub Date	2006-12-27
Page Count	848
Price	$39.99
Unit Cost	$7.77

Inventory

Current QOH	0
BO Qty	0
Committed Qty	0
Avail Qty	0

Lifetime Value

Gross Units	58,267
Return Units	(5,837)
Net Units	52,409
Comp Units	2,478
Gross Dollars	$936,629.30
Return Dollars	($ 101,157.09)
Net Dollars	$835,220.42

Average After Sell In

Gross Units	382
Return Units	(51)
Net Units	332
Comp Units	2
Gross Dollars	$6,233.61
Return Dollars	($ 876.37)
Net Dollars	$5,353.31

Sales

Month	2006				2007				2008			
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	0	0	0	0	2,714	583	(7)	2,707	1,341	0	(49)	1,292
February	0	0	0	0	4,021	1,412	(15)	4,006	1,220	0	(52)	1,168
March	0	0	0	0	2,715	54	(32)	2,683	965	0	(123)	842
April	0	0	0	0	1,575	13	(281)	1,294	1,772	0	(41)	1,731
May	0	0	0	0	1,938	55	(63)	1,875	1,012	1	(130)	882
June	0	0	0	0	2,184	18	(272)	1,912	634	0	(202)	432
July	0	0	0	0	3,426	15	(42)	3,384	1,199	0	(204)	995
August	0	0	0	0	1,854	11	(113)	1,723	3,724	0	(161)	3,563
September	0	0	0	0	1,399	32	(62)	1,335	843	1	(64)	779
October	0	0	0	0	1,792	0	(68)	1,724	1,119	0	(92)	1,027
November	0	0	0	0	2,223	0	(52)	2,171	614	1	(61)	553
December	7,564	279	0	7,564	1,046	0	(68)	978	1,309	0	(79)	1,230
Totals:	7,564	279	0	7,564	26,887	2,193	(1,874)	25,792	15,752	3	(1,258)	14,494

Exhibit B
Dan Fauxsmith Declaration

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that on February 16, 2022 a copy of the **REQUEST FOR *EX PARTE* REEXAMINATION UNDER 35.U.S.C. §§ 302–307 AND 37 C.F.R. § 1.510 AND EXHIBITS 1001-1019; REQUEST FOR EX PARTE REEXAMINATION TRANSMITTAL FORM; AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT** were served via Federal Express on Patent Owner at the following address of record listed on PAIR:

Wolf Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.
600 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, MA 02210

By: /Andrew M. Mason/
Andrew M. Mason (Reg. No. 64,034)
andrew.mason@klarquist.com
Roy Chamcharas (Reg. No. 61,735)
roy.chamcharas@klarquist.com
Samuel B. Thacker (Reg. No. 78,633)
samuel.thacker@klarquist.com
KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP
One World Trade Center, Suite 1600
121 S.W. Salmon Street
Portland, Oregon 97204
Tel: 503-595-5300
Fax: 503-595-5301

Counsel for Requester,
Lenovo (United States) Inc.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	Behar et al.	Serial No.:	N/A
Control No.:		Group No.:	N/A
Patent No.:	9,880,715	Examiner:	N/A
Filed:	April 7, 2015		
Entitled:	System and Method for Streamlining User Interaction with Electronic Content		

REQUEST FOR *EX PARTE* REEXAMINATION OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,880,715 B2 UNDER 35.U.S.C. §§ 302–307 AND 37 C.F.R. § 1.510

EFS Web Filed
Central Reexamination Unit
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

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LIST OF EXHIBITS

No.	Description
1001	U.S. Patent No. 9,880,715 ("**the '715 Patent**")
1002	File History of U.S. Patent No. 9,880,715
1003	Information Disclosure Statement by Third Party Requester
1004	Declaration of Chris Schmandt ("**Schmandt**")
1005	U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2007/0058329 A1, published March 15, 2007 ("**Ledbetter**")
1006	David Pogue, *Windows Vista: The Missing Manual, 1st edition, 2nd printing* published February 2007 ("**Pogue**")
1007	Japan Patent Application Publication No. JP H06-242853 to Shimura et al. published September 2, 1994
1008	Certified English Translation of Japan Patent Application Publication No. H6-242853 ("**Shimura**")
1009	Petition for Inter Partes Review, IPR2021-00786 ("**Pet.**")
1010	Patent Owner Preliminary Response, IPR2021-00786 ("**POPR**")
1011	Patent Trial & Appeal Board Decision Denying Institution, IPR2021-00786 ("**Decision**")
1012	Provisional Patent Application No. 61/041,365
1013	PCT International Patent Application Publication No. WO 95/24007 to Lane ("**Lane**") published September 8, 1995
1014	Declaration of Dan Fauxsmith, VP of Publishing Operations at O'Reilly Media, Inc. ("**Fauxsmith**")
1015	Affidavit of Nathaniel E. Frank-White, Records Request Processor at the Internet Archive ("**Frank-White**")
1016	[No Author Listed], Litl Webbook Beats ChromeOS, Becomes First Cloud Computer. CoolThings. November 16, 2009. URL:https://www.coolthings.com/litl-webbook-beats-chromeosbecomes-first-cloud-computer/ [last accessed June 25, 2021]
1017	McDonald, LiTL Webbook Review. Little Tech Girl. August 31, 2010. URL:https://littletechgirl.com/2010/08/31/litl-webbook-review/ [last accessed June 25, 2021]

No.	Description
1018	Strauss, Litl Webbook Re-Defines Computing. ABC News. December 11, 2009. URL:https://abcnews.go.com/Technology/GadgetGuide/litlwebbook-defines-computing/story?id=9311095 [last accessed June 25, 2021]
1019	Murph, Litl Webbook plummets from $699 to $399, still can't catch an eye. Engadget. May 16, 2010. URL: https://www.engadget.com/2010-05-16-litl-webbook-plummets-from-699-to-399-still-cant-catch-an-ey.html [last accessed February 7, 2022]

I. INTRODUCTION

This Request shows the substantial new questions of patentability raised by prior art and arguments not previously considered by the Office. For example, prior art Ledbetter (Ex. 1005) and Pogue (Ex. 1006) were never cited during prosecution nor presented in the denied IPR petition on the '715 patent. Prior art Lane (Ex. 1013) and Shimura (Ex. 1007) were cited during prosecution, but neither was discussed on the record and nothing indicates they were substantively considered. Lane was not presented in the IPR petition. While Shimura was presented in an IPR petition, that IPR did not reach a decision on the merits. Ledbetter alone raises SNQs, and in combinations with other prior art Pogue, Lane, and Shimura, raises additional SNQs. This Request further shows how the prior art renders the claims unpatentable, thus warranting cancellation of all challenged claims.

U.S. Patent No. 9,880,715 ("the '715 Patent," Exhibit 1001) relates generally to a computer system that has a graphical user interface with different views that organize computer content for presentation to a user, where those different views are provided in response to different physical configurations. During prosecution, Patent Owner overcame obviousness rejections of all pending claims by amending then-pending independent claims 1 and 21 to recite detection or identification of one computer configuration with an "operable" keyboard and another computer configuration with an "inoperable" keyboard. The actual amendment is as follows:

> detect a current system configuration from [or "identify"] at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system ....

(Ex. 1002 at 399 (Amended Claim 1), 402 (Amended Claim 21), 404–408 (Remarks).) Patent Owner also added a new then-pending independent claim 24 with a variation on the above-quoted language, using "positioned" and "not positioned" instead of "operable" and "inoperable." (*Id.* at 403.) After these amendments, the Examiner withdrew the rejections and allowed all pending claims. (*Id.* at 420–429.)

Yet the concept reflected in the added language—detection of computer system configurations where a keyboard is "operable" or "inoperable" to receive input—was well-known and expressly taught in prior art not considered by the Examiner.

As explained further below, prior art not of record presents substantial new questions of patentability (SNQs) and renders unpatentable all claims of the '715 Patent (claims 1–20). For example, Ledbetter (Exhibit 1005) discloses a computer system with multiple configurations, including configurations with the keyboard operable / positioned to receive input and configurations with the keyboard inoperable / not positioned to receive input. Ledbetter also includes a position sensor and mode switch software that detects the current system configuration from among the multiple configurations and changes the user interface accordingly. Ledbetter thus discloses and teaches the above-noted limitation that led to allowance of all claims in the '715 Patent. Ledbetter was neither before the Examiner during original prosecution nor presented in the later-filed petition for *inter partes* review of the '715 Patent. (*Infra* Section VII.A.) Moreover, Ledbetter alone teaches every limitation of claims 1 and 20, rendering those claims unpatentable, and thus warranting *ex parte* reexamination. (*Id.*; *see also infra* Section VIII.A.) In combination with other references, Ledbetter renders all challenged claims unpatentable. Thus Ledbetter, alone or with other references, presents SNQs for claims 1–20.

Additionally, prior art Pogue (Exhibit 1006) teaches operating system features and software applications (e.g., Windows Vista desktop and Internet Explorer 7) that provided views and functions as recited in claims 1–20 of the '715 Patent. Combining primary reference Ledbetter with secondary reference Pogue satisfies every limitation of claims 1–20. Pogue was neither before the Examiner during original prosecution nor presented in the petition for *inter partes* review of the '715 Patent. (*Infra* Section VII.B.) While IPR2021-00786 referenced a 2004 publication by the same author, the Pogue relied on herein from 2007 contains new and different teachings and disclosures as to a newer, different operating system (i.e., Windows Vista and its associated programs compared to the older Windows XP operating system), and in any event the Board denied institution, thus preventing it from full consideration of the prior art presented therein. Thus, the Ledbetter-Pogue combination presents SNQs and renders claims 1–20 unpatentable, warranting *ex parte* reexamination.

Other primary prior art references, such as Lane (Exhibit 1013) and Shimura (Exhibit 1007; Exhibit 1008, English translation), also separately meet the above-noted claim language, thus presenting additional SNQs. While Lane and Shimura were cited in an information disclosure statement (IDS) during original prosecution, the Examiner did not rely upon or substantively consider Lane or Shimura. Lane was never presented in the petition for *inter partes* review of the '715 Patent. (*Infra* Section VII.C.) And while Shimura was referenced in IPR2021-00786, that IPR was not instituted, and the Board did not provide a claim-by-claim analysis of Shimura because it disagreed with the claim interpretation used in the Petition. Moreover, the combination of Lane with Ledbetter and Pogue or the combination of Shimura with Ledbetter and Pogue were not presented in any petition for *inter partes* review of the '715 Patent. (*Infra* Section VII.D.) Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination and the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination both

separately present SNQs and render claims 1–20 unpatentable, warranting *ex parte* reexamination. (*Id.*; *see also infra* Section VIII.C.)

Each SNQ is discussed in more detail below, in Section VII, and Requester Lenovo (United States) Inc. ("Requester" or "Lenovo") explains why the prior art renders the claims unpatentable, in Section VIII. Accordingly, under 35 U.S.C. §§ 302–307 and 37 C.F.R. § 1.510, Requester respectfully requests that the Office institute *ex parte* reexamination of Claims 1–20 of the '715 Patent. The Office should reexamine, find unpatentable, and issue a Certificate of Reexamination canceling each of these claims.

II. REQUIREMENTS FOR EX PARTE REEXAMINATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.510

A. 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(1): Statement Pointing Out Each Substantial New Question Of Patentability

A statement pointing out each substantial new question of patentability ("SNQ") based on the cited references in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(1), is presented below in Section VII.

A chart of proposed SNQs is provided here for reference:

SNQ	Claims Affected
Ledbetter	1, 20
Ledbetter in Combination with Pogue	1–20
Lane in Combination with Ledbetter in view of Pogue	1–20
Shimura in Combination with Ledbetter in view of Pogue	1–20

B. 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(2): Identification Of Every Claim For Which Reexamination Is Requested

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(2), reexamination is requested for Claims 1–20 of the '715 Patent.

C. 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(2): Detailed Explanation Of The Pertinency And Manner Of Applying The Prior Art

A detailed explanation of the pertinency and manner of applying the cited prior art to each claim for which reexamination is requested, is provided below in Section VIII.

D. 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(3): Copy Of Every Patent Or Printed Publication Relied Upon Or Referred To

A copy of every patent or printed publication relied upon herein is submitted as Exhibits 1001 through 1012, each of which is listed on the accompanying Form PTO-SB/08 (Exhibit 1003). Each of these cited prior art references constitutes effective prior art as to the claims of the '715 Patent under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 102.[1]

E. 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(4): Copy Of The Entire Patent For Which Reexamination Is Requested

A full copy of the '715 Patent is submitted herein as Exhibit 1001 and its corresponding file history is submitted as Exhibit 1002.

F. 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(5): Certification That A Copy Of The Request Has Been Served In Its Entirety On Patent Owner

A copy of this request has been served in its entirety on Patent Owner at the following PAIR correspondence address of record:

Wolf Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.
600 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, MA 02210-2206

[1] As the '715 Patent alleges priority to applications filed prior to March 16, 2013, unless otherwise noted all citations herein are to the pre-AIA versions of Sections 102 and 103. Requester does not concede that any claim is entitled to claim priority to these earlier applications.

G. 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(6): Certification By The Third Party Requester

Requester certifies that the statutory estoppel provisions of 35 U.S.C. §§ 315 (e)(1), 325(e)(1) do not prohibit Requester from filing this *ex parte* reexamination request. Requester previously petitioned for IPR of the '715 Patent, but the Board did not institute IPR and thus did not reach a final written decision in that case. (*See infra* Section II.I.)

H. 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(a): Fee For Requesting Reexamination

The Office is authorized to charge all fees associated with this Request, including the fee specified by 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(a), to Deposit Account No. 0-24550.

I. Related Matters

The '715 Patent was the subject of a petition for *inter partes* review, in IPR2021-00786. As the Board denied institution of that IPR, it never reached a final written decision. *E.g.*, *Ex Parte Finjan, Inc.*, Appeal No. 2018-007444, 2018 WL 4740168, at *5 (P.T.A.B. Sept. 28, 2018) ("Because no trial was instituted in the inter partes review, there was no 'final holding of invalidity' or 'concluded examination or review' ...."); *see also In re Vivint, Inc.*, 14 F.4th 1342, 1349 (Fed. Cir. 2021) ("[A] question of patentability is new until it has been considered and decided on the merits.").

The '715 Patent is also asserted in district court litigation captioned *LiTL LLC v. Lenovo (United States), Inc.*, Case No. 20-cv-00689 (D. Del.) (the "Underlying Litigation"), which has not reached a final holding of invalidity as to any claim of the '715 Patent. In that case, the complaint has not been answered. The district court judge recently denied a motion that the '715 Patent is invalid for lack of eligible subject matter under Section 101, noting: "The focus of the claims is not what is on the display screen, but rather ensuring that the display screen remains functional for the user in each physical configuration of the device." (*Id.*, Mem. Op., ECF No. 46, at 11.) None

of the prior art references or issues presented in this Request have been litigated to a verdict in any district court case.

Requester notes that USPTO policy dictates that patent reexaminations involved in concurrent litigation are to be accorded a special status. "Any cases involved in litigation, whether they are reexamination proceedings or reissue applications, will have priority over all other cases." MPEP § 2261. As such, it is respectfully requested that the USPTO accord this proceeding special status such that it may advance to a timely conclusion.

III. OVERVIEW OF THE '715 PATENT AND ITS PROSECUTION HISTORY

A. The '715 Patent

The '715 Patent purports to address a need for "streamlining user interaction with computer content." (Ex. 1001 at Abstract, 1:60–2:2.) The '715 Patent's alleged invention is "directed to a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into modes of content for presentation to a user." (*Id.* at 2:24–46.) The '715 Patent states that its claimed invention provides "different views of the modes of content [that] are responsive to the configuration of the device." (*Id.* at 2:46–51.) Each claim of the '715 Patent includes, directly or indirectly, a limitation of an "execution component" configured to detect / identify computer configurations where a keyboard is either operable / positioned to receive input or inoperable / not positioned to receive input, in connection to a responsive view. (*Id.* at claims 1–20.)

The '715 Patent admits that the following were known or conventional: computers with processors, memory, keyboards (*id.* at 19:27–33); desktop views (*id.* at 20:56–59); operating systems such as Windows Vista (*id.* at 69:9–25); web browsers such as IE and FireFox (*id.* at 49:59–61, 50:56–58, 66:51–52); search tools such as Google (*id.* at 47:11–13); and summarization of web-based content (*id.* at 16:20–25).

The '715 Patent discloses a computer displaying different views of computer content in response to keyboard configurations.

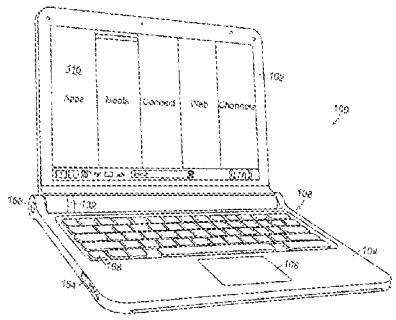


FIG. 17

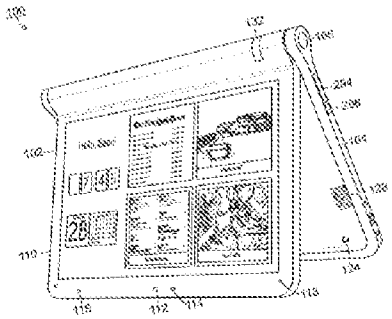


FIG. 4

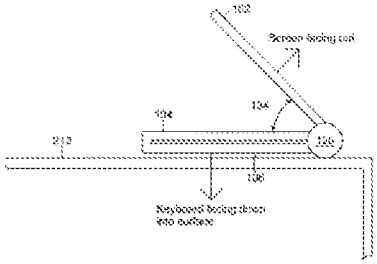


FIG. 26

(Ex. 1001 at FIGs. 4, 17, 26.)

The '715 Patent includes several images of summarized web-based content views:

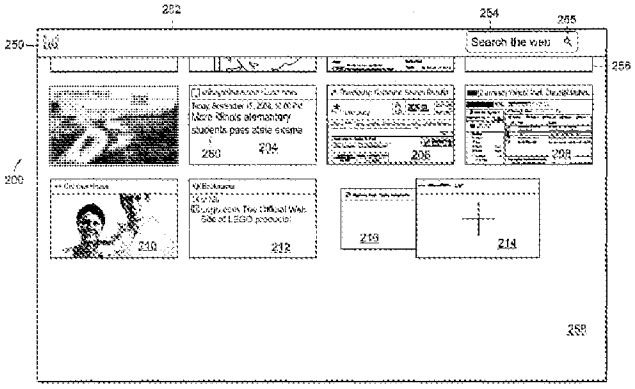


FIG. 2

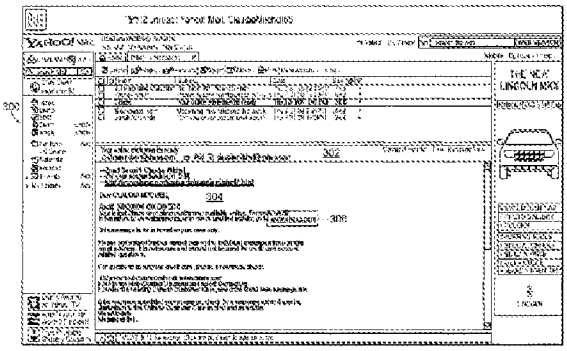


FIG. 3A

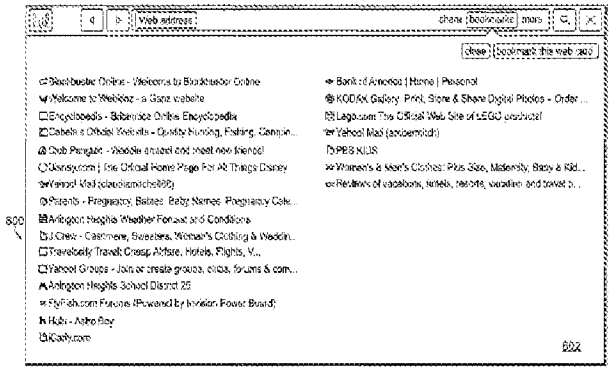


FIG. 6

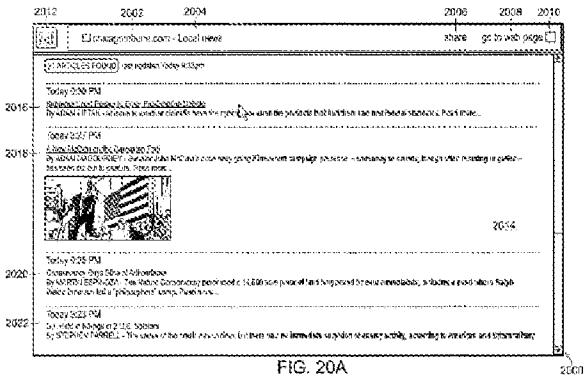


FIG. 20A

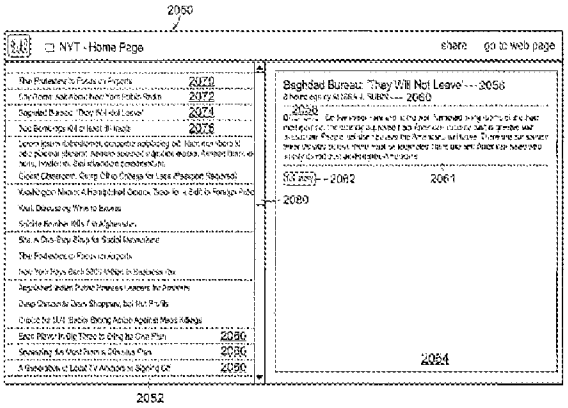


FIG. 20B

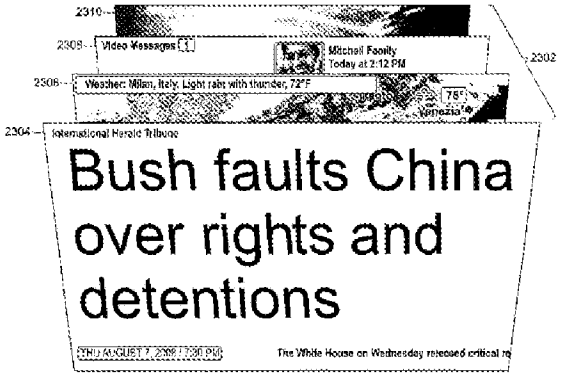


FIG. 23

(Ex. 1001 at FIGs. 2, 3A, 6, 20A, 20b, 23.)

B. The '715 Patent Application Prosecution History

1. April 7, 2015 Application

The '715 Patent, titled "System and Method for Streamlining User Interaction with Electronic Content" issued on January 30, 2018, from Application No. 14/680,422 ("the '422 Application"), filed April 7, 2015, and alleges priority through a string of applications to Provisional Application No. 61/041,365, filed on April 1, 2008.[2] A Preliminary Amendment was filed shortly after the '422 Application on June 22, 2015, for claims 1, 6–22 generally directed to a customized user interface configured to select a view display in response to a computer configuration. (Exhibit 1002 at 192–199.)

[2] Requester does not concede that the claims of the '715 Patent are entitled to a priority date based on the filing date of Provisional Application No. 61/041,365 because several elements are not disclosed to the extent required by Section 112(a) (e.g., enabled) by the provisional application. For example, Provisional Application No. 61/041,365 does not disclose "execution component," detection of an operable or inoperable keyboard, detection of keyboard positioning, "nascent card," "search tool," "a plurality of views," "home view," "channel view," or "channel selector," among other things.

2. April 19, 2017 Office Action

An Office action was mailed on April 19, 2017, and included a non-statutory obviousness-type double-patenting rejection of claims 1, 6–22 (all pending claims) based on the issued parent patent, U.S. Patent No. 9,003,315. (Exhibit 1002 at 340–343.) Claims 1, 6–7, and 18 were also rejected as obvious over "Creating a Digital Home Entertainment System with Windows Media Center" by Miller, 2006 ("Miller") in view of U.S. Patent Application 2008/0059888 ("Dunko"). (*Id.* at 349.) Claims 8, 14, and 15 were also rejected as obvious over Miller in view of Dunko, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application 2005/0210399 ("Filner"). (*Id.* at 352.) Claim 9 was rejected as obvious over Miller in view of Dunko and in view of Filner and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 2004/0001049 ("Oakley"). (*Id.* at 355.) Claims 11–13 were rejected as obvious over Miller in view of Dunko and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,698,407 ("Mattox"). (*Id.* at 355.) Claims 10, 16, and 17 were rejected as obvious over Miller in view of Dunko and Filner, and further in view of Mattox. (*Id.* at 357.) Finally, claims 19–22 were rejected as obvious over Miller in view of Dunko, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2005/0221865 ("Nishiyama"). (*Id.* at 360.)

In the Office Action, the Examiner described how prior art references Miller, Dunko, Filner, Oakley, Mattox, and Nishiyama taught specific elements of the pending claims. Relevant Examiner's statements are included below:

a) Plurality Of Visual Representations

> Miller teaches a customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system ***(i.e. the Windows Media Center portal presents to the user a streamlined interface with only a handful of important options (page 3))***, the user interface comprising:

a graphical user interface configured to display the computer content on the display component of the computer system ***(i.e. display (FIG. 8.2))***, the user interface configured to:

display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content ***(i.e. Windows Media Center presents a plurality of views of content: the Start screen displays all the categories (page 3), whereas other views display one category like "Online Spotlight", which displays online content (page 6))***, wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content ***(i.e. songs, movies (pages 9–11))***, selectable computer operations ***(i.e. games (pages 7–8), photo editing (page 4))*** and passive digital content ***(i.e. slide show (page 5))***.

(*Id.* at 349-350 (emphases in original).)

b) <u>Home / Channel Views And Content Modes</u>

Miller further teaches wherein in the plurality of views includes a home view configured to organize a plurality of content modes ***(i.e. the Media Center Start page displays multiple categories of content such as videos, pictures, movies, radio and TV (FIG. 8.2, page 3))*** and

a channel view configured to organize at least one of a single content mode and two content modes ***(i.e. TV player (FIG. 10.13 page 21), video clips player (FIG. 11.18–11.19 page 22–23), picture viewer (Fig. 12.11 page 4), news video player (FIG. 15.22 page 15))***.

(*Id.* at 351-352 (emphases in original).)

c) **Screen Saver View**

Miller further teaches wherein the plurality of views includes a screen saver view configured to organize selected content modes for passive viewing ***(i.e. photo slide show (page 5))***.

(*Id.* at 352 (emphasis in original).)

d) **Quick Access View**

Miller further teaches wherein the plurality of views includes a quick access view configured to permit user generation of a mapping between digital content and a visual representation ***(i.e. displaying an overview of pictures (FIG. 15.30 page 17), movies (FIG. 15.3 page 9, FIG. 16.5 page 11), games (FIG. 15.28 page 8) as thumbnails)***.

(*Id.* (emphasis in original).)

e) **Home View And Digital Content**

Miller further teaches wherein the plurality of views includes a home view organizing a plurality of visual representations of digital content ***(i.e. the Media Center Start page displays multiple categories of content such as videos, pictures, movies, radio and TV (FIG. 8.2, page 3))***.

(*Id.* at 352-353 (emphasis in original).)

f) **Display Threshold Establishing A Maximal Number**

Miller further teaches wherein the body display comprises an organization of the plurality of visual representations of computer content rendered on the computer display ***(i.e. showing multiple visual representations of content per page, like games (page 8) or movies (page 11))***, and the home view further comprises display pages in response to a display threshold establishing a maximal number of visual representations displayed per display page ***(i.e. the***

> ***number of pieces of content per page has a limit, for example 9 games per page (page 8), or 12 movies per page (page 11)).***

(*Id.* at 354 (emphases in original).)

> Miller further teaches wherein the home view further comprises an indication of visual representations displayed on adjacent display pages of the home view, wherein the indication is displayed within the body of the home view ***(i.e. showing indications of more pages of games: "5 of 9" (page 8), or more pages of movies: "View More ... " (page 9), or "1 of 14" (page 11), together with up and down navigation arrows to navigate to those pages)***.

(*Id.* (emphasis in original).)

g) Channel View That Displays A Sequence

> Miller further teaches wherein the plurality of views includes a channel view that displays a sequence of visual representations ***(i.e. presenting a list of online games (page 8), online content like streaming movies, TV and music (page 9–11). The user can select any of the games or movies in the list (page 8, 9))***.

(*Id.* at 360 (emphasis in original).)

h) Input Device

> Miller further teaches transition the computer system to the channel view in response to receiving user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system ***(i.e. each content category on the Start screen can be selected by clicking on it: for example from the Media Center Start screen select My Pictures (page 5)).***

(*Id.* at 360-361 (emphasis in original).)

i) Receive / Transition

Miller teaches a customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system ***(i.e. the Windows Media Center portal presents to the user a streamlined interface with only a handful of important options (page 3))***, the user interface comprising:

a graphical user interface ***(i.e. display (FIG. 8.2))***, configured to display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of the computer content ***(i.e. Windows Media Center presents a plurality of views of content: the Start screen displays all the categories (page 3), whereas other views display one category like "Online Spotlight", which displays online content (page 6))***;

receive user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system ***(i.e. each content category on the Start screen can be selected by clicking on it (page 5))***; and

transition, automatically in response to receiving the user input, the display component from one of the first content view and the second content view ***(i.e. each content category on the Start screen can be selected by clicking on it: for example from the Media Center Start screen select My Pictures (page 5))*** to a channel view that displays a sequence of visual representations ***(i.e. presenting a list of online games (page 8), online content like streaming movies, TV and music (page 9–11))***.

(*Id.* at 361-362 (emphases in original).)

j) Execution Component: Detect / Select / Transition

Dunko teaches at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system ***(i.e. processor (FIG. 1 and par. 24))***;

an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:

detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration and a second computer system configuration ***(i.e. an orientation sensing mechanism senses whether the portable mobile communications device is currently in a portrait or landscape orientation (FIG. 9 step 910 and par. 8))***;

select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration ***(i.e. and determines which mode of operation is the default mode for the sensed orientation of the portable mobile communications device (FIG. 9 step 915 and par. 8))***; and

transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views ***(i.e. the GUI is then reconfigured for the default mode of operation (FIG. 9 step 915 and par. 8). Various modes of operation are phone mode (default for portrait orientation), gaming mode (default for landscape orientation), camera mode, music player mode, web browser mode and email mode (FIG. 8 and par. 10)).***

(*Id.* at 350-351 (emphases in original).)

k) Execution Component: Identify / Select / Receive / Transition

Dunko teaches at least one processor operatively coupled to a memory of the computer system ***(i.e. processor (FIG. 1 and par. 24))***;

an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to: identify at least a first and a second computer system configuration based on sensor input indicating a position of the display component ***(i.e. an orientation sensing mechanism senses whether the portable mobile communications device is currently in a portrait or landscape orientation (FIG. 9 step 910 and par. 8))***;

select, responsive to the sensor input, a first content view from the plurality of views for the first computer system configuration ***(i.e. and determines which mode of operation is the default mode for the sensed orientation of the portable mobile communications device (FIG. 9 step 915 and par. 8))***;

transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component between at least the first content view of the plurality of views and a second content view of the plurality of views ***(i.e. the GUI is then reconfigured for the default mode of operation (FIG. 9 step 915 and par. 8). Various modes of operation are phone mode (default for portrait orientation), gaming mode (default for landscape orientation), camera mode, music player mode, web browser mode and email mode (FIG. 8 and par. 10))***;

receive user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system ***(i.e. in manual mode the user selects a mode from the list of modes (FIG. 9 step 940 and par. 37))***; and

transition, automatically in response to receiving the user input, the display component from one of the first content view and the second content view to a third content view ***(i.e. the GUI is then reconfigured to the selected mode (FIG. 9 step 945 and par. 37)).***

(*Id.* at 362-363 (emphases in original).)

l) **Header / Body Display**

Filner et al teaches wherein the plurality of views includes a home view organizing a plurality of visual representations of digital content ***(i.e. a Web portal displays multiple content tiles (FIG. 3))***, wherein the home view comprises a header display and a body display ***(i.e. title panel and body panel (FIG. 3 elements 310 and 304))***, and wherein the header display comprises a lateral frame extending from the left of the display component to the right of the display component ***(i.e. title panel extends across from left to right (FIG. 3 element 310))***, wherein the body display is rendered below the header display in the display component of the computer system ***(i.e. top title panel and bottom body panel (FIG. 3 elements 310 and 304))***.

(*Id.* at 353 (emphases in original).)

m) **Body Display With Organization Of Content**

Filner et al also teaches wherein the body display comprises an organization of the plurality of visual representations of computer content rendered on the computer display ***(i.e. a Web portal page displays multiple content tiles (FIG. 3 elements 307, 308, etc.))***.

(*Id.* at 354 (emphasis in original).)

n) **Longitudinal Axis**

Oakley teaches wherein the computer system configuration comprises a physical positioning of a computer system display relative to a base of the computer system about a longitudinal axis of rotation ***(i.e. a housing pivotally attached with the display proximate a first edge of the housing (FIG. 3 and abstract))***.

(*Id.* at 355 (emphasis in original).)

o) **Storage Component To Retain Previous View State**

> Mattox et al teaches a storage component configured to retain a previous view state ***(i.e. the toolbar 304 includes backward and forward buttons, used for navigating to states visited previously, which are saved (FIG. 3A))***.

(*Id.* at 356 (emphasis in original).)

p) Navigation Element For Previous View

> Mattox et al teaches transition to a previous view in response to execution of a navigation element by a user ***(i.e. upon selecting backward arrow in toolbar 304 in FIG. 3A, the user is taken to the previous Web page, this is typical Web browser behavior, which is well known in the art).***

(*Id.* (emphasis in original).)

q) Navigation Element In Header

> Mattox et al teaches the navigation element displayed in a header display ***(i.e. the toolbar 304 includes backward and forward buttons (FIG. 3A)).***

(*Id.* at 357 (emphasis in original).)

r) Search Tool

> Mattox et al teaches display a search tool displayed in the header display, accept search terms entered by a user and in response to execution, causes the computer system to navigate to a view of a first visual representation of digital content, wherein the digital content includes a search engine, and the search engine presents results for the search terms ***(i.e. navigation bar 308 includes a Search engine (FIG. 3A and column 6 lines 5–10)).***

(*Id.* at 357-358 (emphasis in original).)

s) Nascent Card

> Mattox et al teaches display a nascent card in the home view, wherein the nascent card is configured to permit generation of additional visual representations of digital content ***(i.e. the user can select "Create Site" or "Create Page" list item 316, to create a new page or a new site (Fig. 3A and column 6 lines 32–41)).***

(*Id.* at 358 (emphasis in original).)

t) Nascent Card Execution: Transition / Generating / Executing

> Mattox et al teaches wherein the execution component is further configured to execute a process for creating a visual representation in response to execution of the nascent card, wherein the process for creating a visual representation includes acts of:
>
> transitioning to a quick access view ***(i.e. selecting the Create Page list item in FIG. 3A to create a new page, which displays the configuration page of FIG. 3B)***;
>
> generating a mapping to online digital content ***(i.e. configuring or designing the portal (FIG. 3B, 3E, 3F and column 6 lines 55–64))***;
>
> executing the mapping; and displaying a first view of the mapped digital content ***(i.e. displaying the new page (FIG. 3C, 3D, 3G, 3H, 31, 3J and column 7 lines 5–7)).***

(*Id.* at 359 (emphases in original).)

u) Channel Selector

> Nishiyama et al teaches a channel selector ***(i.e. a scroll wheel that can select between functions (FIG. 8 and abstract, par. 29)).***

(*Id.* at 360 (emphases in original).)

v) **Scroll Wheel**

> Nishiyama et al teaches at least one of a scroll wheel, a touchpad, and a mouse ***(i.e. a scroll wheel that can select between functions (FIG. 8 and abstract, par. 29)).***

(*Id.* at 364 (emphases in original).)

3. August 18, 2017 Amendment / Response To April 19, 2017 Office Action

Patent Owner filed a terminal disclaimer in response to the nonstatutory double-patenting rejection. (*Id.* at 397.) Patent Owner also amended claims 1, 9, 21, and added claims 23–24, which included language similar to that added by amendment to the other claims. (*Id.* at 398-409.) Patent Owner argued that the prior art of record did not teach or disclose the following language added to amended claims 1 and 21:

> ***a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system*** and ***a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system ….***

(*Id.* at 405 (emphases in original).) Patent Owner also argued that its newly-presented claim 24 was allowable over the cited references based on the following language:

> an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to: detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the ***keyboard is positioned to receive input*** from an operator of the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the ***keyboard is not positioned to receive input*** from the operator of the computer system.

(*Id.* at 407 (emphasis added).)

4. September 22, 2017 Notice Of Allowance

The '422 application was allowed after Patent Owner's amendment and response. The Notice of Allowance noted that Miller teaches a plurality of views of content:

> the Windows Media Center portal, which presents to the user a streamlined interface with only a handful of important options. Windows Media Center presents a plurality of views of content: the Start screen displays all the categories, whereas other views display one category like "Online Spotlight", which displays online content, songs, movies, games, photo editing and slide shows.

(*Id.* at 425-426.) The Notice of Allowance further noted that Dunko teaches GUI reconfiguration for a mode of operation in response to an orientation sensing mechanism:

> an orientation sensing mechanism that senses whether the portable mobile communications device is currently in a portrait or landscape orientation; and determines which mode of operation is the default mode for the sensed orientation of the portable mobile communications device. The GUI is then reconfigured for the default mode of operation. Various modes of operation are phone mode (default for portrait orientation), gaming mode (default for landscape orientation), camera mode, music player mode, web browser mode and email mode.

(*Id.* at 426.) The Notice of Allowance indicated, however, that Claims 1, 21, and 24 were allowed because the prior art of record did not disclose the combinations of limitations recited by Claims 1, 21, and 24. For example, the Examiner noted Claim 1 recites the following combination of limitations:

> display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content, wherein the computer content

includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content;

detect a current computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system;

select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and

transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views.

(*Id.* at 426-427) For Claim 21, which issued as Claim 17, the Examiner noted it recites the following combination of limitations:

identify at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system based on sensor input indicating a position of the display component;

select, responsive to the sensor input, a first content view from the plurality of views for the first computer system configuration;

transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component between at least the first content view of the plurality of views and a second content view of the plurality of views;

> receive user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system; and
>
> transition, automatically in response to receiving the user input, the display component from one of the first content view and the second content view to a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations.

(*Id.* at 427) For Claim 24, which issued as Claim 20, the Examiner noted it recites the following combination of limitations:

> display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content, wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content;
>
> detect a current computer system configuration where the keyboard is positioned to receive input from an operator of the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is not positioned to receive input from the operator of the computer system;
>
> select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and
>
> transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views.

(*Id.* at 427-428.) The Notice of Allowance also indicated that "[t]he dependent claims further add limitations . . . to the corresponding independent claims; thus are also allow[ed]." (*Id.* at 428.)

IV. CLAIM CONSTRUCTION

For purposes of this Request, the claim terms are presented by the Requester in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.555(b) and MPEP § 2111. Specifically, each term of the claims is to be given its "broadest reasonable interpretation" ("BRI") consistent with the specification. MPEP § 2111;

In re Swanson, No. 07-1534 (Fed. Cir. 2008); *In re Trans Texas Holding Corp.*, 498 F.3d 1290, 1298 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (citing *In re Yamamoto*, 740 F.2d 1569, 1571 (Fed. Cir. 1984)).

Although the District Court has yet to rule on the scope of these claim limitations, the Federal Circuit noted in *Trans Texas* that the Office has traditionally applied a broader standard than a Court does when interpreting claim scope. MPEP § 2111. The Office applies to the verbiage of the proposed claims the broadest reasonable meaning of the words in their ordinary usage, as one of ordinary skill in the art would have understood them. *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054–55, 44 U.S.P.Q.2d 1023, 1027–28 (Fed. Cir. 1997). The rationale underlying the "broadest reasonable construction" standard is that it reduces the possibility that a claim, after issue or certificate of reexamination, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. 37 C.F.R. § 1.555(b), MPEP § 2111.

Because the claim interpretation standards used in the courts are different from the claim interpretation standards used in the Office, any claim interpretations submitted herein for the purpose of demonstrating an SNQ are neither binding upon Requester in any litigation related to the '715 Patent, nor do they necessarily correspond to the construction of claims under the legal standards that are mandated to be used by the courts in patent litigation. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 507; *see also* MPEP § 2286.04 II (determination of an SNQ is made independently of a court's decision on validity because of different standards of proof and claim interpretation employed by the District Courts and the Office); *see also Trans Texas Holding*, 498 F.3d at 1297–98; *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 322, 13 U.S.P.Q.2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The interpretation and / or construction of the claims in the '715 Patent presented either implicitly or explicitly should not be viewed as constituting, in whole or in part, Requester's own interpretation and / or construction of such claims, but instead should be viewed as constituting an

interpretation and / or construction of such claims as may be raised through a broadest reasonable claim construction. In fact, Requester expressly reserves the right to present its own interpretation of such claims at a later time, which interpretation may differ, in whole or in part, from that presented herein.

In proposing and applying the following claim constructions for this Request, Petitioner does not waive any arguments concerning claim scope or indefiniteness that may be raised in other proceedings, nor does Petitioner waive its right to raise additional issues of claim construction in other proceedings.

A. "Execution Component, Executing On The At Least One Processor, Configured To ..."

The term "execution component ... configured to" is recited in every independent claim (i.e., claims 1, 17, and 20) of the '715 Patent and is thus incorporated into every claim of the '715 Patent.

For purposes of this Request for *Ex Parte* Reexamination only, in which the BRI applies, Requester adopts the position that this term does not invoke means-plus-function analysis in any of the claims. As the term does not recite "means for," "step for," or similar languages, there is a rebuttable presumption that it does not invoke pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶ 6.

In IPR2021-00786, Petitioner proposed that "execution component" be construed as a means-plus-function limitation under 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶ 6. (*See* Pet. (Ex. 1009) at 15–19; *see also* Decision (Ex. 1011) at 12.) Patent Owner did "not concede" that this limitation is a means-plus-function limitation. (POPR (Ex. 1010) at 17), and in its decision denying institution, the PTAB determined that it need not explicitly construe "execution component." (Decision at 13.)

Patent Owner may argue, or the Office may find, that "execution component, executing on the at least one processor …" is a nonce phrase that denotes insufficient structure and thus invokes means-plus-function analysis under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶ 6. If this is the case, and to the extent the Examiner finds these terms have adequate linked structure and that the linked structure is a processor programmed with an algorithm for carrying out certain steps, the Request explains below in the claim-mapping sections, how the prior art meets each of these claim limitations under such a construction. (*E.g.*, *infra* Section VIII.A.1.)

B. "Plurality Of Views Of A Plurality Of Visual Representations Of Computer Content"

The term "plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of [the] computer content" is recited in every independent claim (i.e., claims 1, 17, and 20) of the '715 Patent and is thus incorporated into every claim of the '715 Patent.

For the purposes of this Request for *Ex Parte* Reexamination only, Requester accepts the Board's preliminary claim construction in IPR2021-00786 that "plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content" be construed as "a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content." This construction is distinct from merely providing a plurality of ways of displaying content by changing display orientation, color, and resolution. (Decision at 16.) Requester also submits that the examples provided by the Examiner during prosecution of the '715 Patent satisfy this construction. (*See* Section III.B.2; Schmandt ¶¶ 32, 39–42.)

For example, during prosecution, the Examiner correlated "a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content" with "***Windows Media Center presents a plurality of views of content: the Start screen displays all the categories (page 3), whereas other***

views display one category like "Online Spotlight", which displays online content (page 6)" in Miller (*See* Ex. 1002 at 361, 425–426 (citing Miller at 3–6) (emphasis in original).)

For the purposes of this Request for *Ex Parte* Reexamination only, Requester does not challenge the Board's previous claim construction of "plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content" because claims 1–20 are obvious over the prior art either under the Board's preliminary construction in IPR2021-00786, or under a broader construction. (*See, e.g.*, Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1.)

C. "Frame Mode"

The term "frame mode" is recited only in dependent claim 19 of the '715 Patent. In IPR2021-00786, Petitioner never offered a formal claim construction, but Patent Owner stated:

> The '715 Patent explains "Fig. 26 is an illustration of the portable computer configured into a 'frame' mode." Ex. 1001, 13:56–57. As shown in Figure 26 (reproduced below), the frame mode is characterized by (i) the keyboard is face-down on a surface, (ii) the screen faces up, and (iii) the display component forms a non-zero angle 134 with respect to the base component 104, like easel mode's inverted "V." *Id.*, 24:37–49.

(POPR at 50.) While the Board discussed "frame mode" in its description of the '715 Patent specification, it did not provide a claim construction for "frame mode." (Decision at 5–7.) For the purposes of this Request for *Ex Parte* Reexamination only, Requester does not challenge Patent Owner's claim construction of "frame mode" because claim 19 is obvious over the prior art even if that construction is adopted. (*See, e.g.*, Section VIII.C.19.)

V. PERSON OF ORDINARY SKILL IN THE ART

The person of ordinary skill in the art in April 2008 ("POSITA") would have had a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering, Computer Engineering, or Computer Science, plus two to three years' experience designing configurable computing devices and their associated user interfaces, including the organization of user interface content and functionality in different device modes. The POSITA may have had less design experience with a higher level of education, such as a Master's or Ph.D. degree, and vice versa. (Schmandt ¶¶ 46–47.)

VI. SUMMARY OF THE PRIOR ART

A. Ledbetter (Exhibit 1005)

Ledbetter is a published U.S. patent application assigned to Microsoft Corporation. Ledbetter published on March 15, 2007, from an application filed September 9, 2005, and thus qualifies as prior art at least under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) and (b). Ledbetter is prior art under these provisions even if, assuming for argument's sake, the '715 Patent claims were supported by the April 1, 2008 provisional (they are not so supported).

Ledbetter describes a computer system with different physical configurations, each having different corresponding modes such as Workstation Mode, Walk-up Mode, Media Consumption Mode (touch-screen), and Tablet Mode (pen input). (Ledbetter, Abstract; FIGs. 2–5.) Ledbetter provides images of each mode with a user:

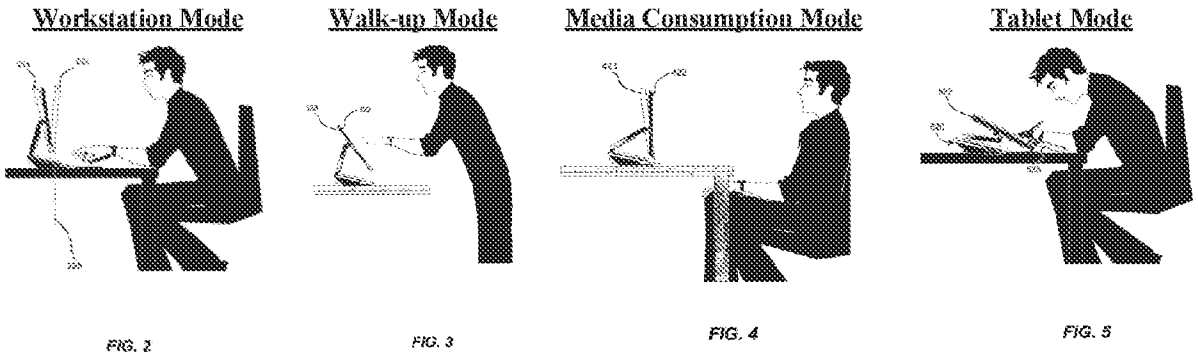


FIG. 2 FIG. 3 FIG. 4 FIG. 5

(*Id.* at FIG. 2–5.) Ledbetter FIGS. 7A–C show different system configurations for the different modes, such as Media Consumption Mode (FIG. 7A), Workstation Mode (FIG. 7B), and Tablet Mode (FIG. 7C), with some configurations blocking the keyboard and some not:

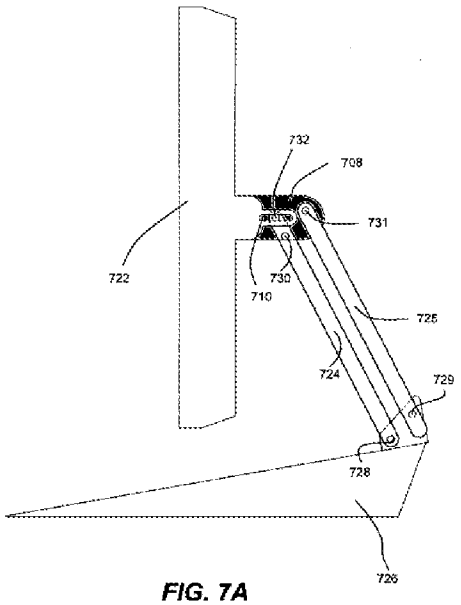


FIG. 7A

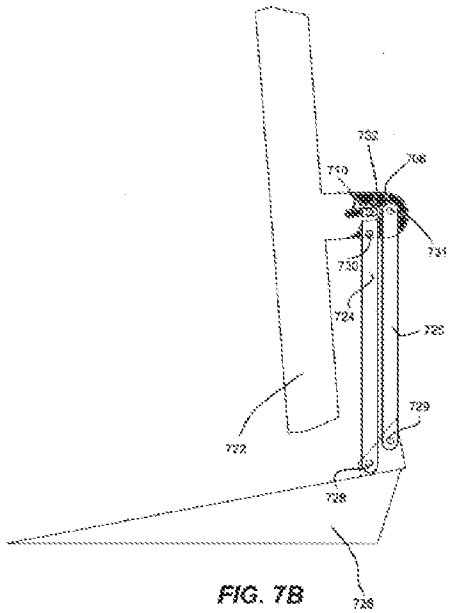


FIG. 7B

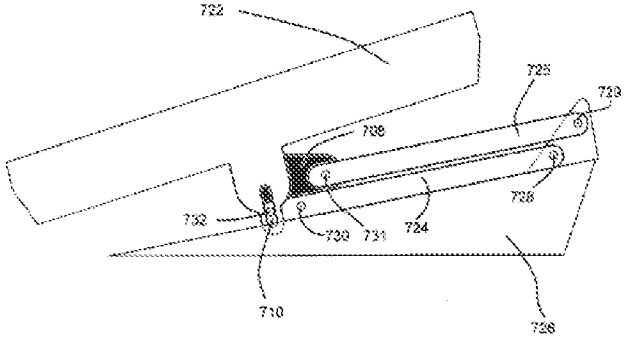


FIG. 7C

(Ledbetter at FIGs. 7A–C.) Ledbetter describes FIGs. 7A–7C as follows:

> FIGS. 7A–7C are side view representations of a four bar arm with a slot for positioning a monitor between a substantially upright (e.g., media consumption) position to a forward-leaning (e.g., workstation) position and a substantially flat (e.g., tablet mode) position, respectively.

(*Id.* at ¶ [0013].) Ledbetter also provides an image of a keyboard shown in a retracted, inaccessible position:

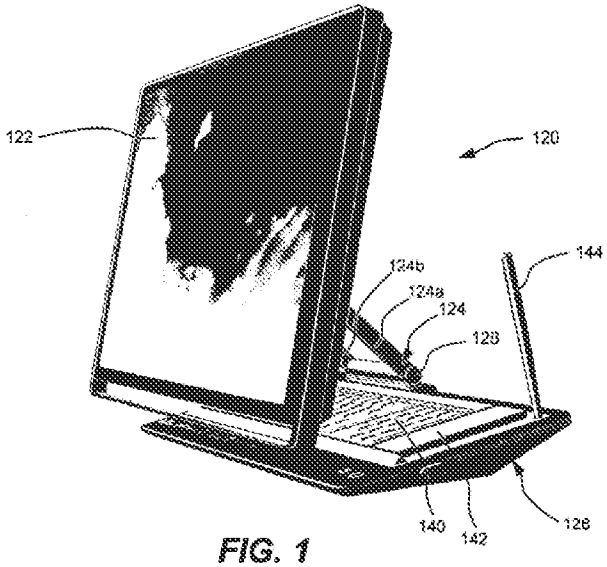


FIG. 1

(*Id.* at FIG. 1.) Ledbetter explains that:

> the example of FIG. 1 is a keyboard 140 and remote control device 142, shown in a retracted position. For example, a user may desire such positioning for viewing audiovisual content, and may control such operation by removing the remote control 142. In the event that the screen is touch and/or pen-sensitive, the user also may interact with the computer system via the display monitor 122 using a pen 142 or the like.

(*Id.* at ¶ [0025].)

Ledbetter further teaches a computer system that includes a position detector that switches software modes based on system configurations of the computer system:

> The position detector means 1380 is coupled (e.g., via a hardware to software interface) to mode switch software 1382 running on the computer system. In general, the mode switch software 1382 comprises policy or the like, which may be user configurable preference data, as to what shell user interface and/or other software should be operational in each position, including positions between preset modes. The mode switch software 1382, which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component, reports the position-based decision to the operating system 1384, which in turn loads a corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs (e.g., 1386_1) as necessary to configure the computer system user interface display 1388 and running programs to match the current mode. Some delay may be provided to avoid loading and changing software until it is likely that a user has settled on a particular position and/or interaction mode rather than transitioning between modes.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0056].)

Ledbetter provides examples of automated system configurations such as a media consumption mode, which may cause media software to be loaded and automatically executed, and a tablet mode, which may cause handwriting recognition software to be loaded and automatically executed:

> By way of example, when the arm is positioned such that the display monitor is in the media consumption mode, media player software may be loaded and automatically executed. In the tablet mode, tablet operating system components such as including handwriting recognition software may be loaded and automatically executed. In

> the walk-up mode, a touch-screen shell program configured to provide convenient access to walk-up types of information (e.g., weather, messages, the internet and so forth) may be loaded. In the workstation mode, typical shortcuts and other information used for working/productivity or other computer usage (e.g., gaming) may be displayed.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0057].)

Ledbetter also explains that different software modes can be configured for different user profiles, to match each user's preferences:

> Note that any of the software modes may be per user or group, e.g., the workstation mode may display different user accounts from which to select, optionally enter a password and so forth so that multiple users can share a computer. Moreover, the various modes that are available to each user can match that particular user's preference, and there is no need to provide an option to switch user accounts when the same user has transitioned from one position to another.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0058].) Ledbetter explains its switching software can be manually triggered. (*Id.* at [0059])

Ledbetter also teaches a system that may store personal settings for the display, and then may automatically switch to that user's default display position:

> The system may persist personal settings for the display; e.g., once the system identifies the user, or a change in the user, the system may automatically switch to that user's default display position. This can happen automatically, e.g., through biometric sensors, or other sensing technologies such as face recognition and/or proximity sensors. Such settings also may be application specific. For example, if the system detects the user is launching a television or

> other media application program, the system may automatically switch to the user's media consumption mode, e.g., a vertical flat position. The positions can also be manually changed, such as triggered from a button on the display or keyboard.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0059].)

Moreover, Ledbetter provides block diagram, FIG. 13, which it describes as "a block diagram representing how a computer system may change operating modes based on a current position of a display (e.g., corresponding to a current interaction mode) coupled to a multiple position arm." (Ledbetter at ¶ [0021]). FIG. 13 is reproduced here:

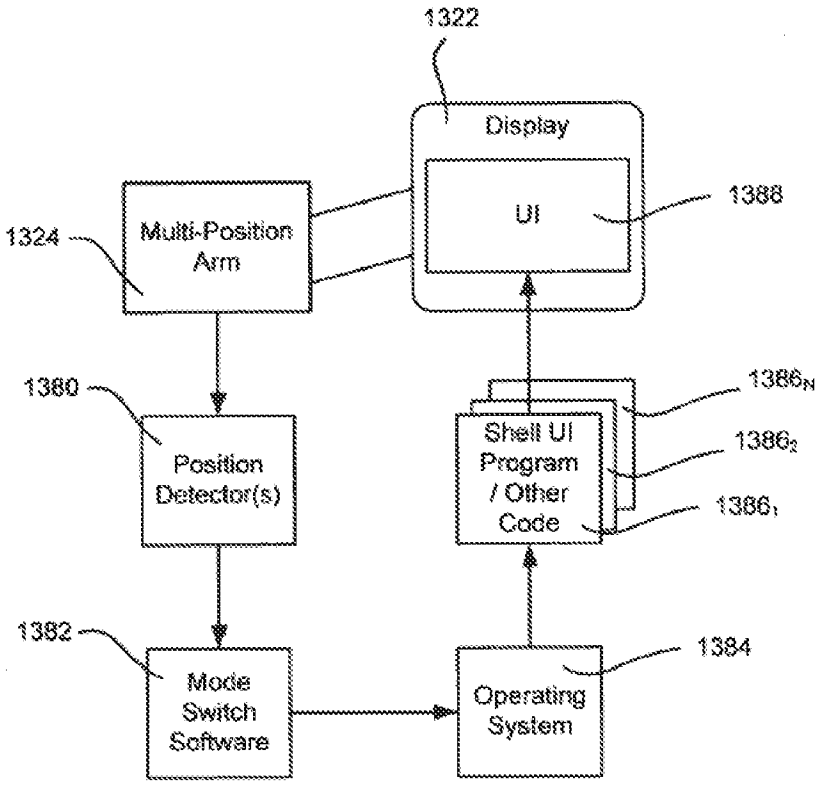


FIG. 13

(Ledbetter, FIG, 13.)

B. Pogue (Exhibit 1006)

Pogue is a manual for the Windows Vista Operating System (OS). In discussing the various features of this well-known and commonly used prior art operating system, Pogue confirms that it displayed the same kinds of views, content, navigation elements, and nascent cards described in the '715 patent. These include views and functions of web browsers (*e.g.*, Pogue, 367-390), word processors (*e.g.*, Pogue, 263), media players (*e.g.*, Pogue, 463-482), among other things.

As explained in the following paragraphs, Pogue is a printed publication that was published, known, and readily available at least by March 2007. It thus qualifies as prior art at least under Sections 102(a) and 102(b) (pre-AIA), notwithstanding whether the '715 Patent is actually entitled to an April 1, 2008 priority date based on its provisional application.

Pogue was published by a well-known commercial publisher (O'Reilly Media, Inc.) and bears conventional markers of publication that predate the alleged priority date, including: a copyright notice from 2007, ISBN numbers[3], two printing dates (January 2007 edition and February 2007 second printing), a library stamp, and a library call number from 2007.[4] This makes out more than a *prima facie* case that Pogue was a "printed publication" available to skilled artisans no later than March 2007, and likely before. *See Ex parte Grillo-Lopez,* Appeal 2018-006082 (P.T.A.B. Jan. 31, 2020) (precedential) (holding that in the examination context, once the Office makes a *prima facie* case of publication date, the burden shifts to applicant to "come forward with rebuttal evidence or argument to overcome a prima facie case"). *Id.* at 2. The Board's

[3] ISBN-10: 0-596-52827-2, ISBN-13: 978-0-596-52827-0

[4] The call number—QA 76.76.063 P63525—appears on page v (1st page in the Table of Contents) and on the spine of the hard copy of Pogue being relied on herein, and bears a 2007 date.

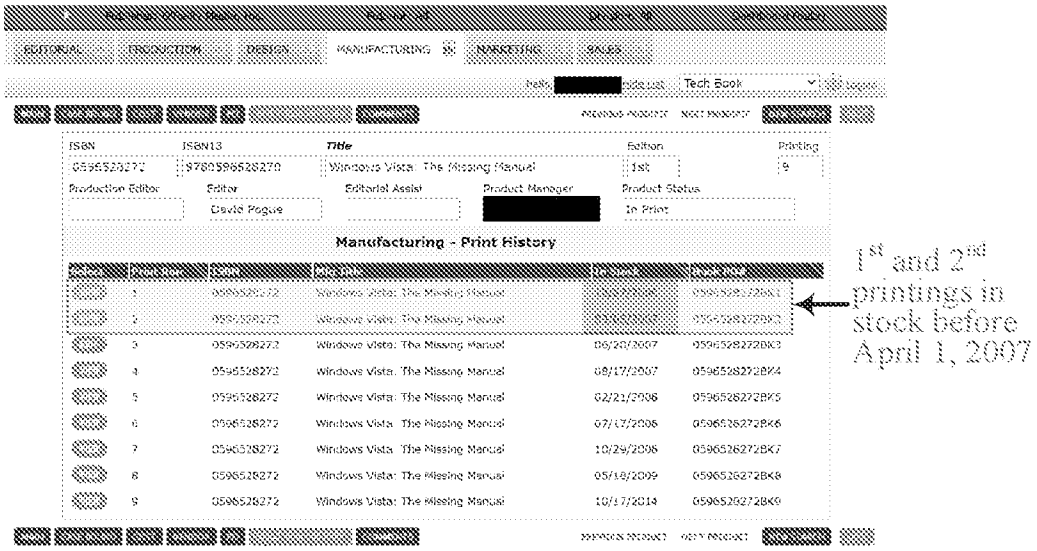
precedential *Grillo-Lopez* decision cited earlier Board decisions where the "examiner met his burden of proof by setting forth the nominal publication date." *Id.* (citing *Ex Parte Albert*, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1325 (BPAI 1984); *see also FLIR Sys., Inc. v. Leak Surveys, Inc.*, IPR2014-00411, Paper 9 at 19 (P.T.A.B. Sept. 5, 2014) (finding that a "Copyright notice prima facie establishes a prior art date").

Indeed, the evidence establishes Pogue as prior art even under the higher standard imposed by the Board in *inter partes* review proceedings. *See Hulu, LLC v. Sound View Innovations,* LLC, IPR2018-01039, Paper 29 at 17–20 (P.T.A.B. Dec. 10, 2019) (precedential) (finding a reasonable likelihood that the reference in question was a printed publication because it bore conventional markers of publication and was published by an established publisher, O'Reilly Media, Inc). Pogue not only bears the same conventional markers of publication as in *Hulu* (copyright notice, ISBN numbers, library stamp, and printing dates), but also was published ***by the same established publisher*** (O'Reilly Media).

While the above-noted evidence establishes public availability of Pogue sufficient to qualify it as prior art, Requester notes the following additional evidence that leaves no doubt.

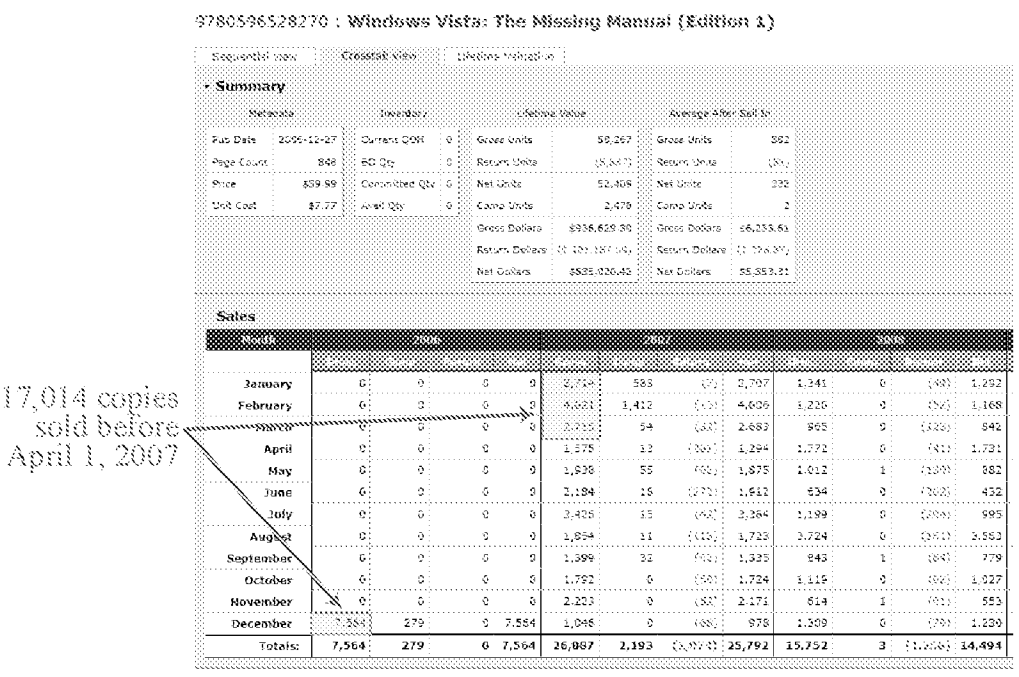
Pogue was for sale on the publisher's (O'Reilly's) website more than one year before the alleged priority date. Authenticated internal records from Pogue's publisher (O'Reilly Media, Inc.) show that Pogue was available for sale, and sold, to the public before April 1, 2007, thus confirming that Pogue was publicly accessible more than one year before the alleged priority date of the '715 Patent. (*See* Fauxsmith (Ex. 1014).) Specifically, O'Reilly's internal records show that the 1st and 2nd printings of the 1st Edition were in stock before April 1, 2007 and that ***17,014 copies of this 1st Edition had been sold before April 1, 2007***. (*See* Fauxsmith, Exhibit B.)

O'Reilly's Print Run Records



(Fauxsmith, Exhibit A (with annotations).)

O'Reilly's Sales Records



(Fauxsmith, Exhibit B (with annotations).)

Moreover, O'Reilly itself confirms that the substantive content of all copies of the 1st and 2nd printings are identical. (Fauxsmith, ¶ 12.) Thus, although the copy of Pogue being relied on in this Request is from the 2nd printing, it contains the same substantive content as the copies of the earlier 1st printing that were sold as early as December of 2006. (*Id.*)

The Internet Archive's Wayback Machine® corroborates the publisher's records. Specifically, the Wayback Machine® confirms that Pogue was available for sale on both O'Reilly's and Amazon's websites before April 1, 2008, including more than one year before April 1, 2008. (Frank-White (Ex. 1015), Exhibit A.) Further, although the earliest date that the Wayback Machine archived the Amazon webpage where Pogue was offered for sale was March 29, 2007 (still more than one year before the alleged priority date of the '715 Patent), the Amazon reviews shown on this archived webpage date all the way back to January 12, 2007, confirming that Pogue was available on Amazon even earlier than this earliest archived date. *Id.*

Thus, Pogue was publicly available before the alleged priority date of the '715 Patent for at the least the reasons that: 1) it bears conventional markers of publication that predate the alleged priority date; 2) it was published by an established publisher in O'Reilly Media, Inc.; and 3) as confirmed by the publisher's internal records and the Wayback Machine®, was available for sale—and was actually sold—more than one year before the alleged priority date.

Teachings of Pogue. Pogue confirms that Windows Vista displayed and organized the same kinds of views and modes of content disclosed by the '715 Patent, including views and modes of content of: Windows Photo Gallery, Internet Explorer 7, Window Media Center, Sidebar. (*See* Pogue at inside cover, 211, 367, 423, 501.)

Pogue explains that "[t]he purpose of this book . . . is to serve as the manual that should have accompanied Windows Vista" and to provide "step-by-step instructions for using almost

every Windows feature." (Pogue at 8.) Pogue explains that Windows Vista is an operating system, which is software that controls your computer. (Pogue at 11.) Pogue describes Windows Vista on PCs, Laptops, Tablets, Windows Mobile Devices, and Palmtops. Pogue at 571–589. Pogue describes Vista on laptops:

> In Windows Vista, Microsoft makes its biggest nod yet to a raging trend in computing: portability. Laptop sales are trouncing desktop PC sales. … That's why Vista is crammed with special features for the peripatetic PC. For example, it has new features for laptops, including a way to change your power-consumption configuration with a quick click on the battery icon in the Notification Area, and a new Mobility Center that lets you switch quickly among networks and workplaces.
>
> Working with a Tablet PC (a touch-screen laptop or slate) is now easier than ever, too, thanks to new or beefed-up features like pen control, digital ink text input, handwriting recognition, and more.

(*Id.*)

Windows Vista desktop. Pogue teaches several aspects of Windows Vista, including its views of a desktop, its taskbar, a start menu, a notification area, and side gadgets:

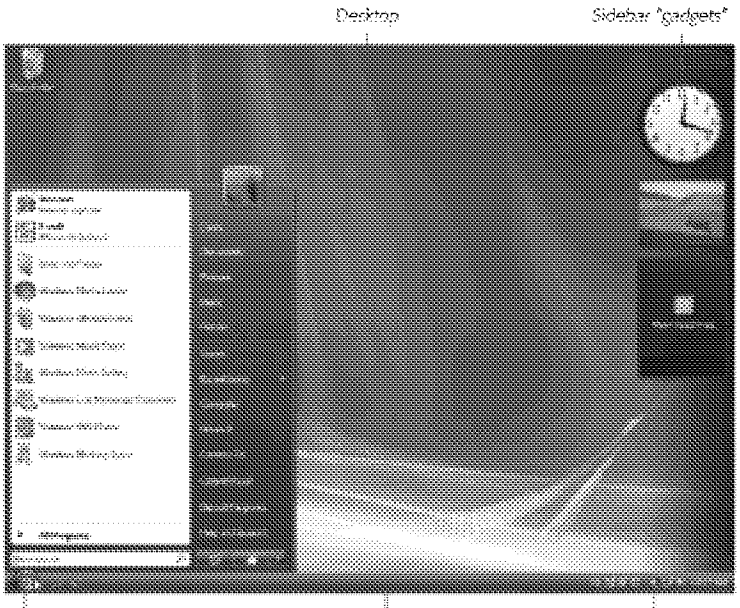


Figure 1-2: *There's a new desktop picture in Vista—Microsoft evidently endured one* Teletubbies *joke too many during the Windows XP era—and a glowing, more modern look called Aero. The only truly new element is the Sidebar, the stack of small floating windows that appears at the right side of the screen. (Chapter 6 covers the Sidebar in detail.)*

(Pogue at 23.)

Windows Photo Gallery. Pogue also teaches Windows Photo Gallery and its associated views and slideshows:

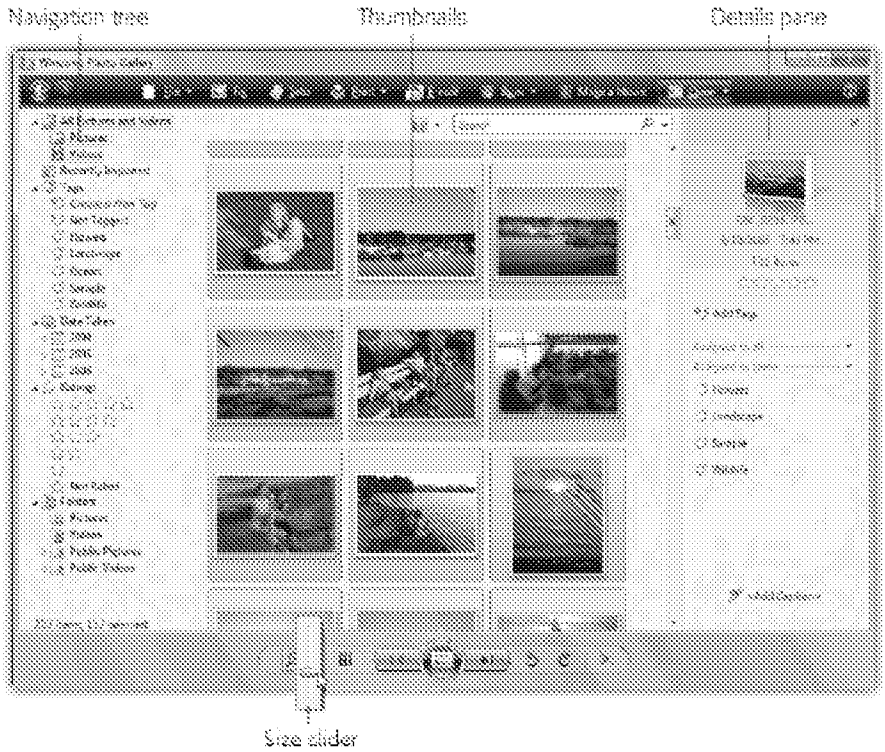


Figure 13-1: *Here's what Photo Gallery looks like when you first open it. The large photo-viewing area is where thumbnails of your imported photos appear. The icons at the top of the window represent all the stuff you can do with your photos. To adjust the size of the photo thumbnails (miniatures), click the magnifying-glass icon. Don't release the mouse button yet. Instead, drag the vertical slider up or down. All the thumbnails expand or contract simultaneously. Cool!*

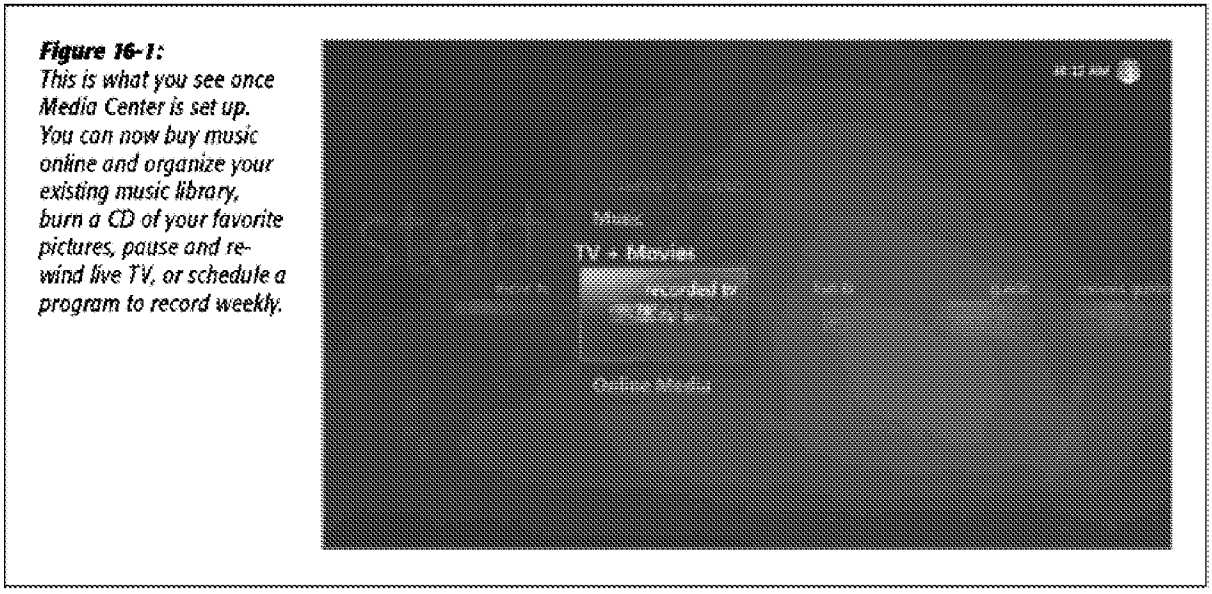
(Pogue at 424.)

Windows Media Player. Pogue also teaches Windows Media Player, and its associated views of organized digital content:

Figure 14-1: *When you click a label at left, the main portion of the window changes to show you your music collection, using the actual album-cover artwork as their icons. It's very visual, but not especially stingy with screen space. Fortunately, you also have a more compact list view available—choose Details from the View Options pop-up menu identified here.*

(Pogue at 465.)

Windows Media Center. Pogue also teaches a view of Windows Media Center, which has a home view of a Start screen that displays and organizes categories of user-selectable computer content such as Music, TV + Movies, Guide, Online Media, Pictures + Video:



(Pogue at 501, 503, 519.)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue also teaches Internet Explorer 7 and its associated views of opening a new tab, Quick Tabs, Favorites, and RSS Feeds. For example, Pogue shows a search bar, a navigation tool, tabs on an Internet Explorer window:

Figure 11-1: *The Internet Explorer window offers tools and features that let you navigate the Web almost effortlessly; these various toolbars and status indicators are described in this chapter. Chief among them: the Address bar, which displays the address (URL) of the Web page you're currently seeing, and the standard buttons, which let you control the Web-page loading process.*

(Pogue at 368.)

Windows Explorer. Pogue also teaches a basic Windows Explorer window showing contents of a folder:

Figure 2-1: *All windows have the same basic ingredients, making it easy to become an expert in window manipulation. This figure shows an Explorer (desktop) window—a disk or folder—but you'll encounter the same elements in application windows.*

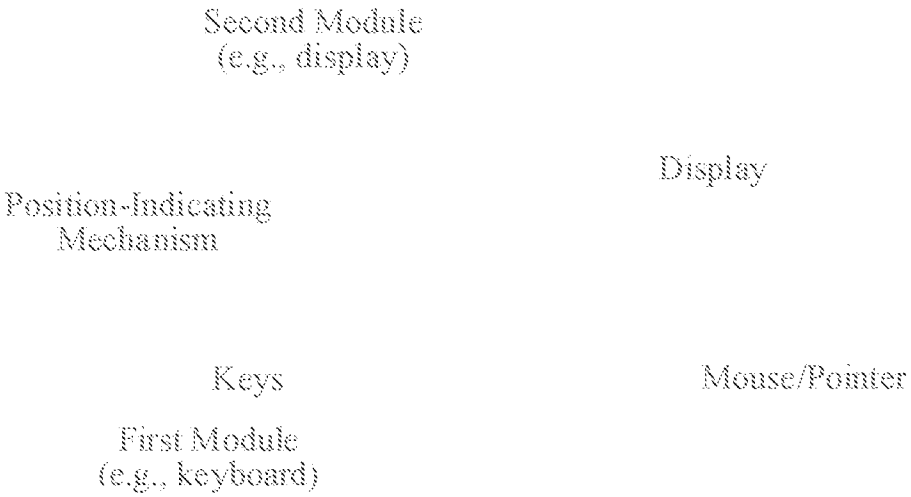
(Pogue at 58–60.)

C. Lane (Exhibit 1013)

Lane (WO 95/24007) is a publication of a PCT international patent application that published on September 8, 1995—more than 12 years before the alleged priority date of the '715 Patent (April 1, 2008)—and thus qualifies as prior art at least under Sections 102(a) and 102(b) (pre-AIA). Lane was not relied on by the Examiner during prosecution of the '715 patent and also was not relied on by Petitioner in the related IPR proceeding.

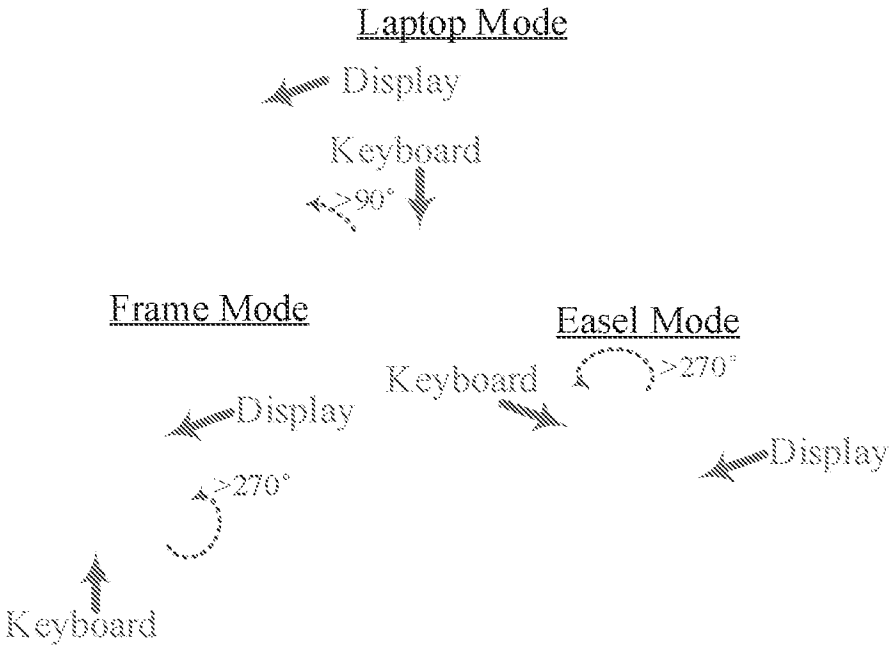
Lane discloses a portable computer having a first module 14 (base) and a second module 18 (display component) that are rotatable relative to one another by up to 360° to configure the computer into various modes, including configurations where the keyboard is operable and not operable, and configurations where the keyboard is positioned to receive user input and not positioned to receive user input. (*E.g.*, Lane at 3:5–14, 10:24–31, FIGS. 20, 25, 27, 28.)

Lane's Primary Components



(Lane at FIG. 1 (annotated).)

Lane's Display Modes



(Lane at FIGS. 20, 25, 27, 28 (annotated).)

Lane also teaches that the computer includes software for automatically reorienting displayed content based on an indication of the spatial orientation of the first and/or second modules 14, 18 provided by a position-indicating mechanism 38. (*E.g.*, Lane at 5:23–6:6.) Further, Lane teaches rendering the keyboard "inoperable when unused" such as in the easel and frame modes. (*Id.*)

D. Shimura (Exhibit 1008)

Shimura published as Japanese Patent No. 1994-242853 on September 2, 1994, from an application filed on February 15, 1993. Notwithstanding whether the '715 Patent is actually entitled to an April 1, 2008 priority date based on its provisional application, Shimura published more than one year before even that earliest date—Shimura therefore qualifies as prior art under at least pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) and (b). The Shimura reference was published in Japanese (Ex. 1007), and a certified English translation is provided herein (Ex. 1008). Reference will be made to the certified English translation for simplicity.

Shimura relates to a personal computer "which can adopt a mode suitable for a user environment centered on a pen input operation and a mouse input operation while retaining a mode which can use a keyboard." (Shimura at [Abstract].) Figure 1 of Shimura, reproduced below, illustrates an example of its personal computer. *Id.*

(Shimura at FIG. 1)

As shown in Figure 1, the personal computer includes main part 101 provided with keyboard 104 on the front, cover part 102 provided with display 105 on the front, and coupling mechanism 103 used to couple one end of main part 101 and one end of cover part 102 with display 105 such that cover part 102 faces main part 101, and coupling mechanism 103 enables the opening and closing of computer parts 101 and 102. *Id.* Coupling mechanism 103 is structured so that it can also open cover part 102 so that the orientation of cover part 102 exceeds 180° relative to main part 101. *Id.* Figures 4 and 5 of Shimura, reproduced below, show inclined views of the personal computer, with main part 101 rotated nearly 360° with respect to cover part 102 (Figure 4), and main part 101 and cover part 102 opened to an angle of approximately 340° (Figure 5). (*Id.* ¶¶ [0016–17], Figs. 4 and 5.)

Shimura's Figures 4 and 5 show inclined views of the personal computer in which main part 101 has been rotated by more than 180° with respect to cover part 102. (*Id.* ¶¶ [0006–7], [0012], [0016–17].)

Coupling mechanism 103 enables the rotation of cover part 102 with respect to main part 101. *Id.* ¶¶ [0012–13]. Coupling mechanism 103 is fastened by hinges to main part 101 and cover

part 102. *Id.* ¶ [0012]. A display reverse switch 106 enables display 105 to be switched upside down. *Id.* ¶¶ [0012], [0017]. A user may place display reverse switch 106 in a normal state and a reverse state. *Id.* ¶ [0012]. For example, a user may set display reverse switch 106 to a normal mode so that the display orientation of display 105 has orientation 120 (as shown in Figure 1). *Id.* ¶ [0012]. A user may also set display reverse switch 106 to a reverse mode so that a display orientation of display 105 has orientation 121 (e.g., upside down, as shown in Figure 5). *Id.* ¶¶ [0012], [0017]. Display control circuit 107 of the personal computer controls the output to display 105 by controlling a computer circuit stored in main part 101. *Id.* ¶ [0012]. Display control circuit 107 turns the display upside down (to orientation 121) based on the state of display reverse switch 106. *Id.*

VII. SUBSTANTIAL NEW QUESTIONS OF PATENTABILITY UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)

For reasons that follow, Ledbetter (Ex. 1005), Pogue (Ex. 1006), Lane (Ex. 1013), Shimura (Ex. 1008), and the declaration of Chris Schmandt (Ex. 1003) raise substantial new questions of patentability (SNQs) as to every claim of the '715 Patent.

Ledbetter was not considered during original prosecution or in IPR2021-00786 and thus, has never been considered by the Office in relation to the '715 Patent. With no prior consideration, as discussed in detail below, Ledbetter alone (Ground 1) raises a SNQ. And Ledbetter combines with Pogue (Ground 2) and additionally Lane (Ground 3) or Shimura (Ground 4) to raise additional substantial new questions of patentability.

Moreover, Pogue itself was not considered during original prosecution or in IPR2021-00786 and thus, has never been considered by the Office in relation to the '715 Patent. While the petition in IPR2021-00786 relied on a 2004 publication from the same author (David Pogue), that

2004 publication related to Windows XP. The Pogue reference here relates to Windows Vista and Internet Explorer 7, and contains disclosures and teachings not found in the earlier Pogue. Moreover, the prior IPR petition was denied, and thus the Office did not consider even the earlier Pogue publication on the merits. With no prior consideration, as discussed in detail below, the Ledbetter-Pogue combination (Ground 2) raises a SNQ.

Moreover, although Lane was cited in an IDS, the Examiner did not rely upon, discuss, or appear to have substantively considered Lane. Lane was never used as a ground in any IPR for the '715 Patent. Thus, with no prior consideration, as discussed in detail below, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination (Ground 3) raises a SNQ.

Moreover, although Shimura was cited in an IDS, the Examiner did not rely upon, discuss, or appear to have substantively considered Shimura. The Examiner also did not consider Shimura in combination with Ledbetter and Pogue. And although Shimura was used in a ground of IPR2021-00786, the Board denied that petition and did not institute trial because it disagreed with the claim interpretation used in the Petition. (*See* IPR2021-00786, Paper 6 at 25.) Thus, Shimura was not considered "in an earlier ***concluded trial*** by the Patent Trial and Appeal Board." MPEP § 2242(I) (emphasis added); *see also Ex Parte Finjan, Inc.*, Appeal No. 2018-007444, 2018 WL 4740168, at *5 (P.T.A.B. Sept. 28, 2018) ("Because no trial was instituted in the inter partes review, there was no 'final holding of invalidity' or 'concluded examination or review' ....").)[5]

[5] Patent Owner may suggest that the Office deny or terminate reexamination under 35 U.S. 325(d), citing the Federal Circuit decision *In re Vivint, Inc.* 14 F.4th 1342 (Fed. Cir. Sept. 29, 2021). The Office should not do so because this reexamination request is filed under circumstances far different from the narrow fact pattern of *Vivint*, and the narrow holding of *Vivint* does not apply here. The narrow holding in *Vivint* only bars Reexamination when the request is "nearly identical"

Thus, with no prior consideration, as discussed in detail below, the Shimura-Ledbetter Pogue combination (Ground 4) raises a SNQ.

Finally, the Schmandt Declaration offers new testimonial evidence (supported by corroborating references) that was not considered during original prosecution or in IPR2021-00786. Thus, the Schmandt Declaration raises SNQs for all grounds with particular relevance to how a POSITA would have understood and combined the prior art relied on herein.

A. Ledbetter Raises An SNQ With Respect To Claims 1 And 20 Of The '715 Patent

Ledbetter is "new" prior art. Ledbetter was not cited nor discussed during original prosecution of the '715 Patent. Ledbetter was not relied upon nor discussed in any prior *inter partes* review relating to the '715 Patent. Ledbetter has not been the subject of any "concluded

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to an IPR petition that the PTO previously denied for "abusive filing practices" under 325(d). *Id.* at 1354 ("Our ruling today is limited.").

In *Vivint*, the party requesting reexamination—Alarm.com—had already filed *three* failed petitions for *inter partes* review against a single patent. *Id.* at 1346. In denying the last of those IPR petitions, the Board "relied on § 325(d) considerations" in finding that the multiple petitions was an abuse of process. *Id.* at 1353. Alarm.com then filed a reexamination request nearly identical to its abusive IPR petition. *Id.* at 1347. The Federal Circuit effectively held that since the Office found the IPR petition to be abusive, it could not reverse course and find otherwise for the "nearly identical" reexamination request. *Id.* at 1354.

The present Request is far different, with only a single prior IPR petition, which was not denied under Section 325(d), let alone for "abusive filing practices." Moreover, the present Request presents new primary prior art references, secondary references, and combinations, which were not previously presented to or considered by the Office. Indeed, the *Vivint* decision specifically noted that even swapping out just a single secondary reference from a previously presented Ground is sufficient to raise an SNQ. *Id.* at 1350. This Request does far more than that.

examination or review" of the '715 Patent. MPEP § 2242(I). Therefore, Ledbetter constitutes new art.

Ledbetter presents "substantial" questions of patentability that a reasonable examiner would find important to patentability. Ledbetter presents a "substantial" question of patentability at least because, as explained in more detail below, Ledbetter alone renders claims 1 and 20 obvious. (*Infra* Section VIII.B.)

Ledbetter presents new, non-cumulative technical teachings not previously considered by the Examiner, including different operation modes and views in response to detection of different computer system configurations, including computer system configurations where the keyboard is not operable or not positioned to receive user input, and including detection automatically by sensor.

Importantly, Ledbetter discloses the new aspects added to the independent claims in amendment. Ledbetter describes a computer system that detects different computer system configurations, such as a workstation mode, walk-up mode, tablet mode, and media consumption mode, modes which include computer system configurations where the keyboard is not operable or not positioned to receive user input, and including detection automatically via sensor. Therefore Ledbetter discloses the language in Patent Owner's amendment that resulted in allowance of then-pending independent claims 1 and 21:

> detect a current system configuration from at least [or "identify"] a first computer system configuration where the ***keyboard is operable to receive input*** from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the ***keyboard***

> ***is inoperable to receive input*** from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system ....

(Ex. 1002 at 399, 402–403, 405, 426–427 (emphases modified).) Ledbetter description of its computer system configurations, such as a workstation mode, walk-up mode, tablet mode, and media consumption mode, also discloses detection of computer system configurations where the keyboard is "positioned" and "not positioned" to receive user input, as relevant to allowance of then-pending independent claim 24. (*Id.* at 403, 407.) Pending claims 1, 21, and 24 issued as claims 1, 17, and 20 of the '715 Patent, respectively.

This is corroborated by the Schmandt Declaration, which provides new evidence that has never been considered by the Office and addresses a POSITA's understanding of Ledbetter's disclosure of a computer system that detects a configuration where the keyboard is operable (or positioned) to receive input and another configuration where the keyboard is inoperable (or not positioned) to receive input. The Schmandt Declaration also explains a POSITA's understanding of how Ledbetter teaches limitations present in independent claims 1 and 20, such as "a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content."

Because Ledbetter provides a new and non-cumulative technical teaching of the above-noted limitation recited in issued claims 1, 17, and 20 of the '715 Patent, a reasonable Examiner would consider Ledbetter important in deciding the patentability of claims 1, 17 and 20. Accordingly, Ledbetter raises an SNQ with respect to independent claims 1, 17, and 20 of the '715 Patent and warrants reexamination. And since the dependent claims were allowed because they "add limitations to the . . . corresponding independent claims," (Ex. 1002 at 428.) Ledbetter alone raises an SNQ for claims 1–20.

B. The Ledbetter-Pogue Combination Raises An SNQ With Respect To Claims 1–20 Of The '715 Patent

Both Ledbetter and Pogue are "new" prior art. As discussed in Section VII.A, Ledbetter qualifies as prior art and presents a substantial new question of patentability. Like Ledbetter, Pogue was neither cited nor discussed during original prosecution of the '715 Patent, nor was Pogue relied upon or discussed in any prior *inter partes* review relating to the '715 Patent. Pogue has not been the subject of any "concluded examination or review" of the '715 Patent. MPEP § 2242(I).

Although a 2004 publication relating to Windows XP from the same author David Pogue was used as a secondary reference in an earlier petition for IPR of the '715 Patent, that 2004 publication, which relates to Windows XP, is different from Pogue, which relates to Windows Vista. Importantly, Pogue discusses several new features and capabilities of organizing data, including web-based content on Internet Explorer 7, that were not disclosed in the 2004 Pogue publication. Pogue discloses programs newly included with Windows Vista such as Windows Photo Gallery, Internet Explorer 7, Window Media Center, and Sidebar. (*See* Pogue at inside cover, 211, 367, 423, 501.) Pogue also explains new features of the desktop and Windows Explorer user interfaces introduced in Windows Vista, such as Flip 3D and the Search tool (*Id.* at 90, 106). Moreover, Pogue teaches aspects of Windows Vista for touch screen, tablet, and laptop PCs. (*Id.* at 571.) These new Windows Vista features were not present in the 2004 Pogue publication's description of Windows XP.

Even if the 2004 Pogue publication was substantially the same as Pogue here, the PTAB denied institution. Thus, the Pogue 2004 publication was not considered "in an earlier ***concluded trial*** by the Patent Trial and Appeal Board" and is also "new" art. (MPEP § 2242(I) (emphasis added.); *see also Ex Parte Finjan, Inc.*, Appeal No. 2018-007444, 2018 WL 4740168, at *5

(P.T.A.B. Sept. 28, 2018) ("Because no trial was instituted in the inter partes review, there was no 'final holding of invalidity' or 'concluded examination or review' ....").)

Moreover, the Ledbetter-Pogue combination has not previously been considered by the office in an *inter partes* review or any other proceeding relating to the '715 Patent. Therefore, even if Pogue itself is not new art, the Ledbetter-Pogue combination constitutes new art.

The Ledbetter-Pogue combination presents "substantial" questions of patentability that a reasonable examiner would find important to patentability. The Ledbetter-Pogue combination presents a "substantial" question of patentability at least because, as explained in more detail below, the Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claims 1-20 obvious. (*Infra* Section VIII.B.)

Significantly, the Ledbetter-Pogue combination presents new, non-cumulative technical teachings not previously considered by the Examiner, including the automatic transition to a channel view with a channel selector in response to different system configurations, including when the keyboard is not operable or inaccessible, automatically by sensor or manually by user input. Moreover, Pogue discusses several newly introduced features and capabilities of displaying and organizing computer / digital / online content in Windows Vista desktop (including Sidebar), Windows Media Center, Internet Explorer 7, Photo Gallery, and Windows Explorer. (Pogue at 2–7 (describing new programs and features in Windows Vista).) Pogue also describes several channel views including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations.

Importantly, for issued claim 1–20, the Examiner found the prior art disclosed each of the limitations of the dependent claims, but allowed the independent claims after an amendment

> detect a current system configuration from at least [or "identify"] a first computer system configuration where the

> ***keyboard is operable*** **[or "positioned"]** ***to receive input*** from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the ***keyboard is inoperable*** **[or "positioned"]** ***to receive input*** from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system.

(Ex. 1002 at 399, 402–403, 405, 426–427 (emphases modified).) The Examiner also indicated that "the dependent claims further add limitations . . . to the corresponding independent claims, thus are also allow[ed]." (*Id.* at 428.)

As explained above, Ledbetter teaches the above quoted language. Pogue describes additional limitations in the dependent claims such as nascent card, quick access view, indication of adjacent pages, display threshold establishing a maximal number, storage component to retain a previous view, header and body display, and navigation elements. Thus, "a reasonable examiner would consider" the Ledbetter-Pogue combination "important in deciding whether or not [claims 1–20] [are] patentable." (MPEP § 2242(I).)

Moreover, the Schmandt Declaration corroborates this understanding and provides new evidence that has never been considered by the Office and addresses a POSITA's understanding of Pogue's disclosure of dependent claims elements such as nascent card, quick access view, indication of adjacent pages, display threshold establishing a maximal number, storage component to retain a previous view, header and body display, and navigation elements.

Because the Ledbetter-Pogue combination provides a new and non-cumulative technical teaching of limitations of claims 1–20 of the '715 Patent, a reasonable Examiner would consider the Ledbetter-Pogue combination important in deciding the patentability of the claims.

Accordingly, the Ledbetter-Pogue combination raises an SNQ with respect to claims 1–20 of the '715 Patent and warrants reexamination.

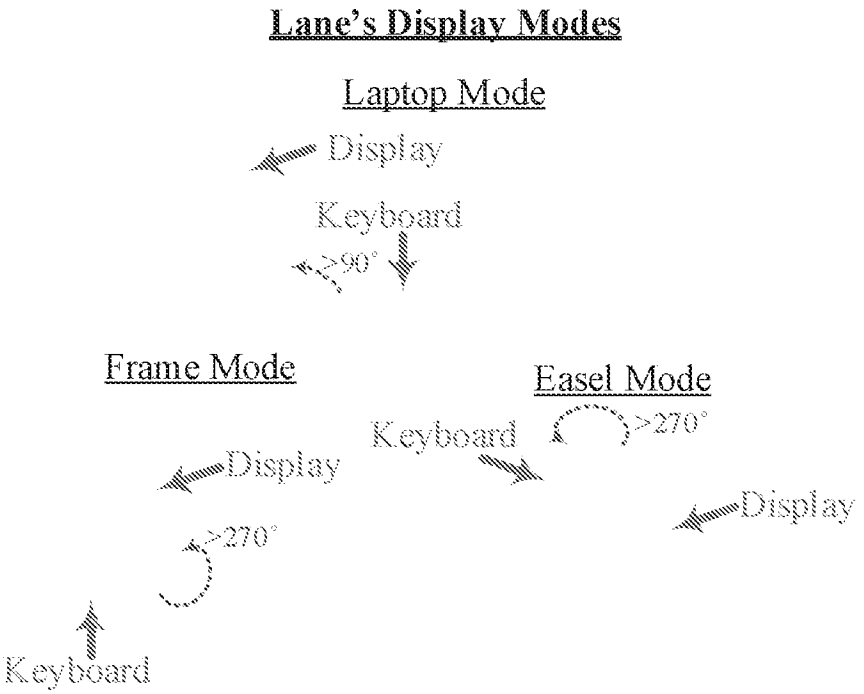
C. The Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue Combination Raises An SNQ With Respect To Claims 1–20 Of The '715 Patent

A Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination is "new" prior art. As introduced above in Sections VI.C, Lane issued more than 12 years before the alleged priority date of the '715 patent (April 1, 2008), and thus qualify as prior art at least under Sections 102(a) and 102(b) (pre-AIA). While Lane was cited in an IDS during original prosecution, the Examiner did not rely upon, discuss, or appear to have substantively considered Lane. The Examiner also did not consider Lane in combination with Ledbetter and Pogue. And as discussed in Section VII.A–B, Ledbetter and Pogue qualify as prior art. Together with Lane, Ledbetter and Pogue also present a substantial new question of patentability.

Lane was not relied upon nor discussed in any prior *inter partes* review relating to the '715 Patent. Lane has not been the subject of any "concluded examination or review" of the '715 Patent. MPEP § 2242(I). Therefore, Lane constitutes new art. Furthermore, even if Lane was not new art, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination has not previously been considered by the office in an *inter partes* review or any other proceeding relating to the '715 Patent. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination is new art.

The Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination presents "substantial" questions of patentability that a reasonable examiner would find important to patentability. Further, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination raises substantial questions of patentability as it explicitly discloses, teaches, and/or strongly suggests all elements of claims 1–20. Significantly, for claims 1, 17, and 20, Lane alone teaches detection of computer system configurations where the keyboard

is operable / inoperable or positioned / not positioned to receive input from the operator of the computer system (Lane at 3:5–14, 10:24–31, FIGS. 20, 25, 27, 28), where the computer system automatically re-orients displayed content in response to detection of the computer system configuration (*e.g.,* Lane at 5:23–6:6). For example, Lane discloses computer system configurations like the laptop, easel, tablet, and frame modes (*e.g.,* Lane at 3:5–14, 10:24–31, FIGS. 20, 25, 27, 28) where the keyboard is operable / inoperable or positioned / not positioned:



(Lane at FIGS. 20, 25, 27, 28 (annotated).) Moreover, Lane teaches at least four "formats" (i.e., views) by describing "use of a visual display not only in a standard laptop computer format but

also in formats facilitating use of the display" and provides examples of television, telecommunications monitor, and a pen-based computing tablet, in addition to orientation views described above. (Lane at 3:5–14.) Further, for claims 1 and 20 Lane discloses various types of digital content and computer operations including "videotape or compact disc players, radios, television receivers, video game players, or other entertainment, educational, or scientific instrumentation modules" and "communications modules (including cellular telephones, portable facsimile, copying, scanning, and printing devices, digital dictaphones), digital still or video cameras, digital transducers and data recorders, bar-code readers, and other electronic equipment." (Lane at 9:31–10:5.) For claim 1 and 17, Lane discloses detecting or identifying configurations where the keyboard is operable or inoperable. (*E.g.*, Lane at 5:23–6:6.) For claim 20, Lane shows detecting configurations where the keyboard is positioned or not positioned to receive input from the operator of the computer system. (Lane at 3:5–14, 10:24–31, FIGS. 20, 25, 27, 28.) Additionally, for claim 5, Lane shows a laptop where the "display relative to a base of the computer system that includes the keyboard" is "about a longitudinal axis of rotation." (Lane at FIG. 1.) For claim 19, Lane shows a laptop mode, an easel mode, a tablet mode, and a frame mode. (Lane at 3:5–14, 10:24–31, FIGS. 20, 25, 27, 28.)

Thus, a reasonable examiner would find Lane's new, non-cumulative teachings—especially of configurations with an operable / inoperable keyboard—to present substantial questions of patentability, since it was that added language that led to allowance of the '715 Patent's claims. (Ex. 1002 at 399 (Amended Claim 1), 402-403 (Amended Claim 21), 404-408 (Remarks).)

Moreover, the Schmandt Declaration provides new evidence that has never been considered by the Office and addresses a POSITA's understanding of Lane's disclosure of the

detection of at least two computer system configurations, one where the keyboard is operable (or positioned) to receive input and another where the keyboard is inoperable (or not positioned) to receive input. The Schmandt Declaration also explains a POSITA's understanding of how the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches limitations present in dependent claims, such as claim 19's laptop mode or easel mode configuration and claim 5's a configuration which recites "a physical positioning of a computer system display relative to a base of the computer system that includes the keyboard about a longitudinal axis of rotation."

As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination presents additional new, non-cumulative technical teachings not previously considered by the Examiner with respect to claims 1–20, including by incorporating the previously-not-considered features of Ledbetter-Pogue in the computer configurations described in claims 1–20. Accordingly, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination raises an SNQ with respect to claims 1–20 of the '715 Patent and warrants reexamination.

D. The Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue Combination Raises An SNQ With Respect To Claims 1–20 Of The '715 Patent

The Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination presents "new" prior art. As discussed in Section VII.A–B, Ledbetter and Pogue qualify as prior art and together present a substantial new question of patentability. While Shimura was cited in an IDS during original prosecution, the Examiner did not rely upon, discuss, or appear to have substantively considered Shimura. The Examiner also did not consider Shimura in combination with Ledbetter and Pogue. While Shimura was included as a ground in an earlier petition for IPR of the '715 Patent, the Board denied that petition and did not institute trial without considering Shimura on a claim-by-claim basis because it disagreed with the claim interpretation used in the Petition. (*See* IPR2021-00786, Paper 6 at 25.)

Thus, reference Shimura was not considered "in an earlier ***concluded trial*** by the Patent Trial and Appeal Board" and are also "new" art. MPEP § 2242(I) (emphasis added.); *see also Ex Parte Finjan, Inc.*, Appeal No. 2018-007444, 2018 WL 4740168, at *5 (P.T.A.B. Sept. 28, 2018) ("Because no trial was instituted in the inter partes review, there was no 'final holding of invalidity' or 'concluded examination or review' ....").) Furthermore, even if Shimura was not new art, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination has not previously been considered by the office in an *inter partes* review or any other proceeding relating to the '715 Patent. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination is new art.

The Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination presents "substantial" questions of patentability that a reasonable examiner would find important to patentability. The Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination presents a "substantial" question of patentability at least because, as explained in more detail below, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claims 1-20 obvious. (*Infra* Section VIII.B.)

Importantly, Shimura describes a computer system that detects different computer system configurations, such as a laptop mode, tablet mode, and frame mode, modes which include computer system configurations where the keyboard is not operable or not positioned to receive user input, and including detection automatically via switching means. Therefore Shimura discloses the language in Patent Owner's amendment that resulted in allowance:

> detect a current system configuration from [or "identify"] at least a first computer system configuration where the ***keyboard is operable*** **[or "positioned"]** ***to receive input*** from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the ***keyboard is inoperable*** **[or**

> **"positioned"]** ***to receive input*** from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system ....

(Ex. 1002 at 399, 402–403, 405, 426–427 (emphases modified).)

Moreover, the Schmandt Declaration provides new evidence that has never been considered by the Office and addresses a POSITA's understanding of Shimura's disclosure of the detection of two computer system configurations, one where the keyboard is operable (or positioned) to receive input and another where the keyboard is inoperable (or not position) to receive input. The Schmandt Declaration also explains a POSITA's understanding of how the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches limitations present in dependent claims, such as claim 19's laptop mode or easel mode configuration and claim 5's a configuration which recites "a physical positioning of a computer system display relative to a base of the computer system that includes the keyboard about a longitudinal axis of rotation."

As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination presents additional new, non-cumulative technical teachings not previously considered by the Examiner with respect to claims 1–20, including by incorporating the previously-not-considered features of Ledbetter-Pogue in the computer configurations described in claims 1–20. Accordingly, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination raises an SNQ with respect to claims 1–20 of the '715 Patent and warrants reexamination.

VIII. DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE PERTINENCY AND MANNER OF APPLYING THE PRIOR ART REFERENCES TO EVERY CLAIM FOR WHICH REEXAMINATION IS REQUESTED AS REQUIRED BY 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)

The following subsections lay out unpatentability grounds that explain pertinent aspects of the prior art and how that prior art is applied to each respective claim for which reexamination is requested.

By applying the claim language of the '715 Patent as set forth in the explanations provided below, Requester is not admitting and / or acquiescing to the correctness and / or reasonableness of any particular construction for the purposes of the Underlying Litigation. Moreover, by mapping claim language to the prior art as set forth below, Requester is not conceding that any particular language in the claims of the '715 Patent is entitled to "patentable weight."

A. Ledbetter Renders Obvious Claims 1 And 20 Of The '715 Patent (Ground 1)

1. Claim 1

[1.1[6]] A customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard, the user interface comprising:

To the extent the preamble is limiting, Ledbetter discloses it. Ledbetter teaches a user interface that is customized to display different computer content depending on the position of the display component of a computer system including a keyboard:

> For example, preset stopping positions may be provided for conventional (e.g., mouse and **keyboard**) workstation-like interaction, video (e.g., DVD movie) playback, stand-up (walk-up) touch-screen interaction, and/or for pen input, similar to a tablet **computer system**. Users are able to position the **monitor display screen** between the preset positions if desired, and also may vary the positioning at the preset and/or other stopping points, to an extent. Software such as **user interface code can change to match the current position**.

[6] Reference numbers in the format of [claim#.limitation#] are added throughout for ease of reference.

(Ledbetter at Abstract (emphases added), ¶ [0003].) Ledbetter explains that software executes on the computer system and changes to display computer content on the monitor to provide a corresponding user interface:

> The **software** that is currently loaded and **executing** on the computer system that is providing output to the **display monitor**, including the **current user interface shell code**, can be automatically **changed** to match the **current display monitor** position, including a preset position that corresponds to a **current user interaction mode**.

(*Id.* at ¶ [0004] (emphases added).) Examples of this content include video (*id.* at ¶¶ [0003], [0031], Abstract), "television or other media" (*id.* at ¶ [0059]); "weather, messages, the internet" (*id.* at ¶¶ [0029], [0057]); and games (*id.*). Ledbetter further teaches that the system has a user interface customized, i.e. configured, to the current mode:

> The mode switch software 1382, which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component, reports the position-based decision to the operating system 1384, which in turn **loads a corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs (e.g., 1386$_1$) as necessary to configure the computer system user interface display** 1388 and running programs to match the current mode.

(*Id.* at ¶ [0056] (emphasis added).) Ledbetter includes several images of a user interfacing a computer system with a display component and a keyboard:

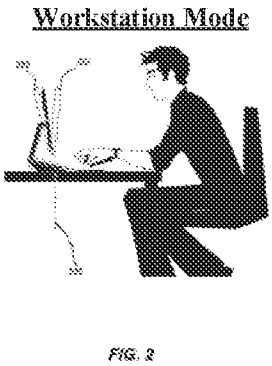


FIG. 2

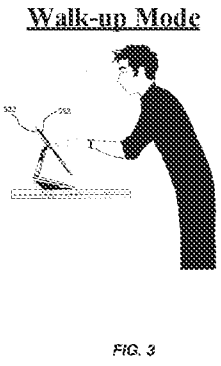


FIG. 3

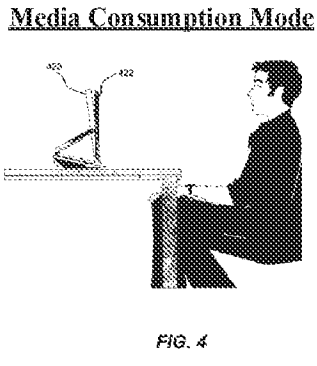


FIG. 4

FIG. 5

(*Id.* at FIGs. 2–5.)

In addition to user interfaces customized to a given mode, Ledbetter also teaches modes customized to a particular user's preferences. (*Id.* at ¶ [0058].) Ledbetter explains that "[t]he system may persist personal settings for the display; e.g., once the system identifies the user, or a change in the user, the system may automatically switch to that user's default display position." (*Id.* at ¶ [0059].)

[1.2] at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system;

Ledbetter discloses this limitation. Ledbetter teaches a computer system that includes a processor and memory. (Ledbetter at ¶ [0024].) A POSITA would have understood that the Ledbetter processor was operatively connected to its memory such that the processor utilizes the memory for various storage and access operations, as was well-known in the art. (Schmandt ¶¶ 83–84.)

The '715 Patent itself confirms that such processors and memories were well-known in the relevant time period, as it provides little detail on the processor and memory, and describes their usage as typical and "known." (*E.g.*, '715 Patent at 68:18–19 (explaining how memory "is typically used for storing programs and data during operation of the computer system"), 68:46–55 ("The processor **5106** generally manipulates the data within the memory **5110**, and then copies the

data to the medium associated with storage **5112** after processing is completed. ***A variety of mechanisms are known for managing data movement between the medium and integrated circuit memory element*** and the invention is not limited thereto. The invention is not limited to a particular memory system or storage system.").) (emphases added).

[1.3] a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to display the computer content on the display component of the computer system, the graphical user interface configured to;

Ledbetter discloses this limitation. Ledbetter discloses a graphical user interface, e.g., a "shell user interface and/or other program or programs (e.g., 1386_1)" that displays computer content on the computer display by "configur[ing] the computer system user interface display 1388 and running programs to match the current mode." (*E.g.*, Ledbetter at ¶ [0056].) FIG. 13 shows how the operating system calls the user interface and related programs (1386_1, 1386_1, 1386_N) to configure the user interface display (1388):

(Ledbetter at FIG. 13; *see also id.*, ¶ [0056] (describing "user interface and/or other program or programs (e.g., 1386_1)" that "configure the computer system user interface display 1388 … to match the current mode"). (*Id.*) The computer content displayed by the user interface depends on the various modes of Ledbetter, such as the keyboard-based workstation mode (*e.g.*, *id.* at ¶ [0004]), as well as modes with a touch-screen interface (*e.g.*, *id.* at ¶ [0029] ("walk-up mode typically provides user interaction via a touch-screen interface") or pen / stylus based tablet mode (*e.g.*, *id.* at ¶ [0032] ("tablet mode, in which a user interacts with the display monitor screen 522 using a pen or the like").

Ledbetter describes the user interface program and related programs as "software" (*e.g.*, *id.* at ¶ [0056]) and provides examples describing how the software is "loaded and automatically executed" (*e.g.*, *id.* at ¶ [0057]). A POSITA would have thus understood that the user interface and related programs were software executing on the system processor, which causes the user interface to display computer content such as video (*id.* at ¶¶ [0003], [0031], Abstract), "television or other media" (*id.* at [0059]); "weather, messages, the internet" (*id.* at ¶ [0057]); and games (*id.*) and productivity programs (*id.*) on the Ledbetter monitor / display. (*See also* Schmandt ¶¶ 85–86.)

The '715 Patent itself confirms that graphical user interfaces configured to display computer content on the display component of the computer system (such as a desktop view on a computer) were common and conventional:

> A common display configuration used in conventional computers is a "desktop" view in which multiple icons representing links to various programs or applications are displayed over a background image.

('715 Patent at 20:56–59.) A POSITA would have understood that a desktop view on a conventional computer is "configured to display the computer content on the display component of the computer system." (Schmandt ¶ 87.)

[1.4] display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content,

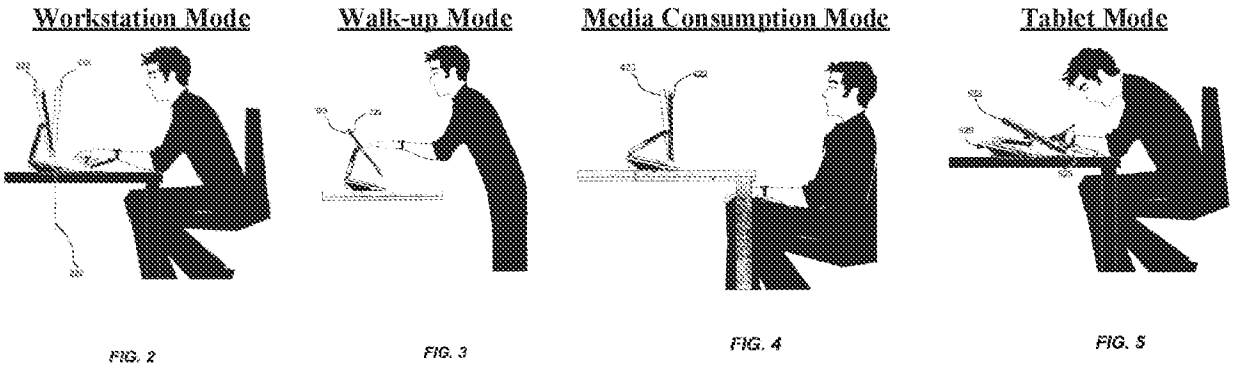
Ledbetter discloses this limitation, either under the Board's preliminary construction in IPR2021-00786, or under a broader construction. As discussed in the claim construction section above, the Board construed "plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of [the] computer content" as:

> a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content. The recitation is distinct from merely providing a plurality

> of ways of displaying content (by, for example, changing display orientation, color, resolution, etc.).

(*See* Section IV.C; *see also* Decision at 16.)

Ledbetter discloses at least four different ways of displaying and organizing visual representations of computer content, namely its four different "modes," corresponding to "different types of [user] interaction." (*E.g.*, Ledbetter at Abstract, ¶¶ [0003-4], [0055].) Each "mode" provides a different "view" or "way of organizing visual representations of computer content," corresponding to the user "interaction mode." (*Id.* at ¶ [0056]; *see* Section IV.B (claim construction).) These include a workstation mode / view, a walk-up mode / view, a media consumption mode / view, and a tablet mode/ view. (*E.g.*, Ledbetter at Abstract, ¶ [0056].) Ledbetter shows users positioning for these four modes:



(*Id.* at FIGs. 2–5.)

The Ledbetter workstation mode organizes visual representations of computer content for working and productivity, with links to gaming content. (*E.g.*, Ledbetter, ¶ [0057].) The walk-up mode organizes visual representations of computer content such as weather, messages, internet. (*E.g.*, *id.*) The media consumption mode organizes visual representations of content such as media play software (*e.g.*, *id.*), including videos (Abstract, ¶ [0004], ¶ [0031]). The tablet mode organizes visual representations of "tablet" components such as handwriting recognition software. (*E.g.*, *id.*,

[0057].) As such, Ledbetter discloses four modes (i.e., a plurality of ways / plurality of views), each with a unique manner of displaying and organizing multiple types of computer content. (*Id.*; *see also* Schmandt ¶¶ 89–90.)

Ledbetter describes the re-organization of computer content, which may be automatic, as well:

> By way of example, when the arm is positioned such that the display monitor is in the media consumption mode, media player software may be loaded and automatically executed. In the tablet mode, tablet operating system components such as including handwriting recognition software may be loaded and automatically executed. In the walk-up mode, a touch-screen shell program configured to provide convenient access to walk-up types of information (e.g., weather, messages, the internet and so forth) may be loaded. In the workstation mode, typical shortcuts and other information used for working/productivity or other computer usage (e.g., gaming) may be displayed.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0057].) For example, Ledbetter's tablet mode re-organizes computer content for handwriting / pen input (*Id.* at Abstract ("Software such as user interface code can change to match the current position."), *id.* at ¶ [0057] ("In the tablet mode, tablet operating system components such as including handwriting recognition software may be loaded and automatically executed.")); Ledbetter's walk-up mode re-organizes content for touch-screen input (*id.* ("In the walk-up mode, a touch-screen shell program configured to provide convenient access to walk-up types of information (e.g., weather, messages, the internet and so forth) may be loaded.")); Ledbetter's media consumption mode automatically turns on a media / video player (*id.* ("in the media consumption mode, media player software may be loaded and automatically executed); and Ledbetter's conventional workstation mode re-organizes computer content for emphasis on work

/ productivity and gaming with mouse and keyboard (*id.* ("In the workstation mode, typical shortcuts and other information used for working/productivity or other computer usage (e.g., gaming) may be displayed."). (Schmandt ¶ 91.)

At least because each different mode displayed different content organized for different types of user interaction (e.g., keyboard, mouse, touchscreen), a POSITA would have understood that, in each Ledbetter mode, the graphical user interface displayed different computer content, organized in a different way. (Schmandt ¶ 92.) Indeed, Ledbetter confirms this by explaining that, in each different mode, "the computer providing the content to display can change software operating modes." (Ledbetter at ¶ [0055]; Schmandt ¶ 92.) Ledbetter further explains that for each mode, the system "loads a corresponding shell user interface" (Ledbetter at ¶ [0056]), confirming that there is a different user interface for each mode. (Schmandt ¶ 92.)

The Ledbetter user interface software thus provides a plurality of ways of organizing and displaying visual representations of computer content. (Schmandt ¶ 93.) The different user interfaces presented to a user in the different Ledbetter modes do far more than simply, "changing display orientation, color or resolution," and therefore satisfy this element. (*See* Section IV.B)

[1.5] wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content

Ledbetter teaches this limitation, as it teaches that its different modes organize visual representations of each type of recited digital content. (Schmandt ¶ 94.)

Ledbetter discloses visual representations of *selectable digital content.* For example, Ledbetter explains how its walk-up mode provides access to several types of digital content such as weather, messages, and the internet. (Ledbetter at ¶ [0057] ("In the walk-up mode, a touch-screen shell program configured to provide convenient access to walk-up types of information

(e.g., weather, messages, the internet and so forth) may be loaded.").) Given that this digital content is accessed through user selection on a "touch-screen," a POSITA would have understood that it was "selectable digital content." (Schmandt ¶ 95.) The '715 Patent does not expressly define "selectable digital content," but suggests that, generally, selectable digital content is any user-selectable source of digital content. (*E.g.*, '715 Patent at 8:42–48 ("[T]he method further comprises acts of displaying a quick access view, *permitting a user to select a source of digital content* in the quick access view, and generating a mapping between *the source of digital content* and a visual representation in response to an *act of selecting a source of digital content*.") (emphases added). The '715 patent describes "digital content" as including computer functionality such as a "search engine," which describes online digital content. ('715 Patent at 4:65–66, 71:47-54 (claim 6).) Thus, regardless of the exact scope of "selectable digital content," a POSITA would have understood the Ledbetter user-selectable weather, messages, and internet as types of "selectable digital content." (Schmandt ¶ 95.)

Ledbetter also discloses visual representations of *selectable computer operations*. For example, Ledbetter discloses that "[i]n the workstation mode, typical shortcuts and other information used for working/productivity or other computer usage (e.g., gaming) may be displayed." (Ledbetter at ¶ [0057.) A POSITA would have understood that these user-selectable "shortcuts" provided "navigation operations" or "bookmark cards" that allowed the user to access programs and other content for further computer operations. (Schmandt ¶ 96.) A POSITA would have understood that the information/content displayed for "working/productivity" included computer operations for interacting with computer content, such as editing files and writing emails. The '715 Patent itself describes that "computer operations" includes such "navigation operations" and other "computer operations for interacting with content" ('715 Patent at 4:23–36 (discussing

"computer operations, including navigation operations," grouped "based on similar functional operation," and also "computer operations for interacting with computer content" and also "operations that navigate to lower level operations that permit interaction with computer content").).

Ledbetter also discloses visual representations of *passive digital content.* For example, Ledbetter explains how its media consumption mode permits users to view digital content passively when "the display monitor is in the media consumption mode, media player software may be loaded and automatically executed." (Ledbetter at ¶ [0057].) A POSITA would have understood that the visual representations of media, such as video playback of DVD movies (*Id.* at ¶ [0003]), were passive digital content as the visual representations themselves could not be selected during playback. (Schmandt ¶ 97.) The '715 Patent does not define "passive digital content," but states that "a passive content mode" can be configured or optimized "to display web based content for non-proximal viewing ***without user interaction***." ('715 Patent at 4:10–19, 7:2–40, 10:1–2.) (emphasis added.) The '715 Patent thus confirms that "passive content" means content that once activated or played, does not involve user interaction, like watching a movie on Ledbetter's media player, as opposed to a video game or Word document, which involves user interaction.[7] (Schmandt ¶ 97.) This understanding of "passive content" as not involving user

[7] The visual representations of the control buttons (i.e., play, rewind, fast forward, pause, delete, record) for the media player, however, would have been understood as selectable computer operations. (Schmandt ¶¶ 97, 152.) And the media player's depiction of available content, such as a list of movies or pictures thumbnails, would have been understood to disclose selectable digital content, as selection of such a visual representation of available content would have led to display of that content. (Schmandt ¶¶ 97, 152.)

interaction is further confirmed by the '715 Patent's disclosure that "the screen saver view is a passive view." ('715 Patent at 32:9; *see also id.* at 7:47-49 ("the method further comprises an act of organizing selected content modes for passive viewing in the screen saver view"), 4:19-22 (same), 59:50–59 (same), 71:30-32 (claim 3) (reciting "a screen saver view configured to organize selected content modes for passive viewing."); *see also* Ex. 1002 at 350, 352 (Examiner identifying "slide show" as an example of passive digital content); Schmandt ¶97.)

[1.6] an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:

Ledbetter teaches this limitation. Ledbetter teaches software executing on a computer system. (Ledbetter at ¶ [0004] ("The software that is currently loaded and executing on the computer system ..."); ¶ [0056] ("mode switch software 1382 running on the computer system").) Ledbetter explains that its "mode switch software 1382" may be "any program such as an application and/or operating system component." (*Id.* at ¶ [0056].) Ledbetter further explains that "the mode switch software 1382 comprises policy or the like, which may be user configurable preference data, as to what shell user interface and/or other software should be operational in each position." (*Id.*) Ledbetter also provides a block diagram showing mode switch software executing on an operating system with a position detector, thus showing the functions of "detect / identify" (i.e., 1380), "select" (i.e., 1832) and "transition" (i.e., 1384, 1386, 1388):

(*Id.* at FIG. 13; Schmandt ¶ 98.)

This limitation is also satisfied to the extent the Examiner finds, or Patent Owner argues, that these terms invoke Section 112(6), have adequate linked structure, and that the linked structure is a processor programmed with an algorithm that:

- detects a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system by monitoring signals from a mode sensor, an orientation sensor, an accelerometer, a

connection that responds to when an I/O device is enabled or active (*see, e.g.*, '715 Patent at 3:13–20, 11:66–12:3, 20:20–38, 26:50–67, 70:19–35);

- selects one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration (*see, e.g., id.* at 3:13–14, 5:43–60, 11:9–13, 14:59–61, 48:56–59, 55:21–57:18); and
- transitions the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views, i.e., generates signals that cause the display component to change from one of the plurality of views to another (*see, e.g., id.*, 3:10–3:12, 3:17–22, 6:19–22, 8:67–9:3, 9:36–37, 9:43–45, 11:26–28).

(Schmandt ¶ 99.)

As just explained, and as explained further below with respect to limitations [1.7] – [1.9], Ledbetter teaches and discloses a processor running computer software for carrying out the recited functions. The POSITA would have understood that this involved, or at least rendered obvious, a processor programmed to carry out an algorithm (the software running on the computer) performing the claimed functions in the above-noted manner, or equivalents thereof. (Schmandt, ¶ 100.)

[1.7] detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system;

Ledbetter teaches this limitation.

First, Ledbetter describes a first system configuration where the keyboard is operable, i.e., its conventional "workstation" mode. (Ledbetter at Abstract, ¶ [0003] ("For example, preset

stopping positions may be provided for conventional (e.g., mouse and keyboard) workstation-like interaction …").) Ledbetter FIG. 2 shows this "workstation" mode, with the keyboard operable to receive input from an operator:

(*Id.* at FIG. 2.) A POSITA would have thus understood that Ledbetter teaches a workstation mode, as illustrated in FIG. 2, with a computer system configuration where a keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶¶ 101–102.)

Second, Ledbetter describes a second system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive operator input to control the computer system. (*Id.* at ¶ [0030] ("The location of these mechanisms facilitates interaction with the computer system, including when the ***keyboard does not exist*** or is stored behind the display and is therefore ***not easily accessible***.") (emphases added).) Ledbetter FIGs. 3–5 show these system configurations where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator:

Walk-up Mode **Media Consumption Mode** **Tablet Mode**

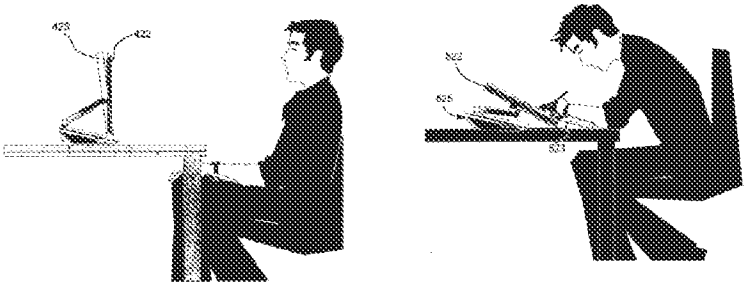


FIG. 4 FIG. 5

(*Id.* at FIGs. 3–5.) Ledbetter also provides another figure showing an system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator to control the computer system, in a "retracted position." (*Id.* at ¶ [0025].)

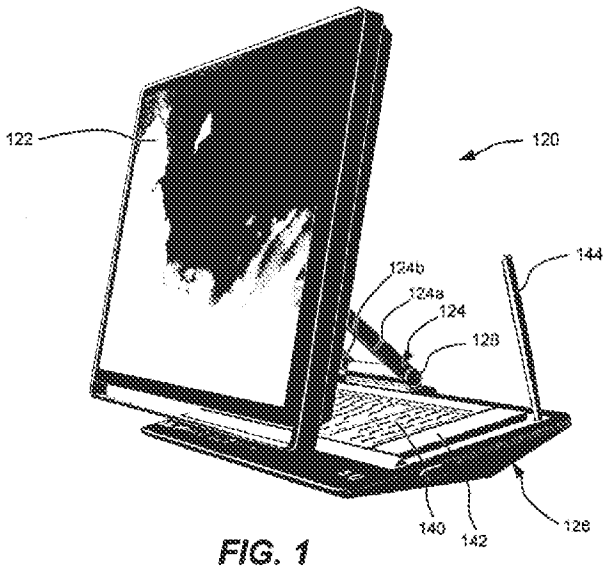


FIG. 1

(*Id.* at FIG. 1.) Ledbetter explains that:

> the example of FIG. 1 is a keyboard 140 and remote control device 142, shown in a retracted position. For example, a user may desire such positioning for viewing audiovisual content, and may control such operation by removing the remote control 142. In the event that the screen is touch and/or pen-sensitive, the user also may interact

> with the computer system via the display monitor 122 using a pen 142 or the like.

(*Id.* at ¶ [0025].) A POSITA would thus have understood that Ledbetter teaches a Walk-up Mode, Media Consumption Mode, Tablet Mode, as illustrated in FIGs. 3–5, with a computer system configuration where a keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 103.) A POSITA would further have understood the "retracted position" shown in FIG. 1 is a computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator.[8] (Schmandt ¶ 103.)

Third, Ledbetter teaches how its mode switch software detects a current computer system configuration from a first and a second system configuration (described below) through a "position detector means 1380 [that] is coupled (e.g., via a hard to software interface) to mode switch software 1382 running on the computer system." (Ledbetter at ¶ [0056].) Ledbetter describes several "position detector means 1380" and "position detection means 1380" including "one or more switches, a counter (such as motor rotations), an optical sensor or sensors and/or essentially any equivalent mechanism or mechanisms that can report a signal indicative of the current position (at least once movement has stopped) to a computer system." (*Id.* at ¶ [0055].)[9] A POSITA would have understood that the "position detector means" and "position detection means" of Ledbetter

[8] Requester is not conceding that "where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system" limitations of claims 1 and 17 is identical to "where the keyboard is not positioned to receive input from an operator of the computer system" limitation of claim 20. Requester reserves all rights to challenge Patent Owner's construction of this claim limitation in district court or other proceedings beyond this Request.

[9] To the extent Patent Owner argues that this or another related claim element requires a sensor or switch, Ledbetter still satisfies the claims through this disclosure of a position detection means.

provided the "signal indicative of the current position" to the Ledbetter processor running its "mode switch software." (Schmandt ¶ 104.) The mode switch software would use the position signal to detect the current computer system configuration from among the plurality of Ledbetter configurations. (*Id.*)

Further, Ledbetter explains how the current system configuration detected corresponds with one of the interaction modes described above by teaching that its "computer system may change operating modes based on a current position of a display (e.g., **corresponding to a current interaction mode**) coupled to a multiple position arm." (Ledbetter at ¶ [0021] (emphasis added).) Ledbetter thus correlates the "current position" (i.e., configuration) with the known "interaction mode" (i.e., workstation, media consumption, walk-up, tablet). (Schmandt ¶ 105.) Moreover, Ledbetter claim 17 recites that the "interaction modes" are the modes described above and correspond with "current position":

> 17. The method of claim 16 wherein the current position corresponds to a current user interaction mode of a set of possible modes, the set containing **a workstation mode, a media consumption mode, a walk-up mode, and a tablet mode**, and wherein changing the software mode to correspond to the current position comprises changing a user interface based on the current interaction mode.

(Ledbetter at claim 17 (emphasis added).) Ledbetter's specification also teaches examples of how a system configuration (detected by arm position) corresponds with a mode:

> By way of example, when the arm is positioned such that the display monitor is in the media consumption mode, media player software may be loaded and automatically executed. In the tablet mode, tablet operating system components such as including handwriting recognition software may be loaded and automatically executed. In

> the walk-up mode, a touch-screen shell program configured to provide convenient access to walk-up types of information (e.g., weather, messages, the internet and so forth) may be loaded. In the workstation mode, typical shortcuts and other information used for working/productivity or other computer usage (e.g., gaming) may be displayed.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0057].)

To the extent Patent Owner argues that limitation [1.7] requires the computer system contain software and / or hardware that actively prevents the computer system from responding to any pressed keys, a POSITA would have been motivated to modify Ledbetter with software and / or hardware protection to prevent keys from being pressed (or to prevent the Ledbetter computer system from responding to pressed keys) when the Ledbetter computer system is in, for example, the Media Consumption or Tablet Mode. ('715 Patent at 24:49–53; Schmandt ¶ 106.) Otherwise, use of Ledbetter's Tablet Mode, for example, would risk inadvertent keystrokes resulting from the back of the display applying pressure to the keyboard when the user presses against the screen with handwriting or pen input. (Schmandt ¶ 106.) Ledbetter provides several figures indicating this possibility of the screen pressing against the keyboard in Ledbetter's Tablet Mode:

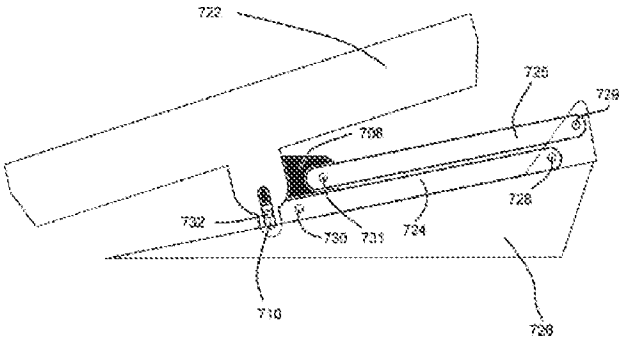


FIG. 7C

(Ledbetter at FIGS. 7C, 9C, 12C.)

A POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success, and required no undue experimentation in implementing such software and / or hardware to deactivate the keyboard. (Schmandt ¶ 107.) The ease with which a POSITA would have implemented such a feature is confirmed by the '715 patent itself, which lacks any implementation details, and merely states generally that "software and/or hardware protection may be provided for the keyboard to prevent keys from being pressed (or to prevent the portable computer from responding to pressed keys)." ('715 Patent at 24:48–53.) This lack of implementation details confirms the POSITA could have easily incorporated such features into Ledbetter. *E.g.*, *Uber Tech., Inc. v. X One, Inc.*, 957 F.3d 1334, 1339 (Fed. Cir. 2020) (finding that because when the specification "is entirely silent on how to" carry out a claimed feature, it "suggest[s] that a person of ordinary skill in the art was more than capable of selecting between the known methods of accomplishing this [feature]") (Fed. Cir. 2020); *In re Epstein*, 32 F.3d 1559, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1994) ("[T]he disclosure of appellant's system

fails to provide the same detailed information concerning the claimed invention. In the absence of such a specific description, we assume that anyone desiring to carry out such computerized warehousing and inventory control systems would know of the equipment and techniques to be used.") (citing *In re Fox*, 471 F.2d 1405, 1407 (C.C.P.A. 1973) (claim elements which are not described in detail in the specification are presumed to be known to those of ordinary skill in the art)). That use of such features was well within the skill of a POSITA is further confirmed by other prior art such as Shimura and Lane, which teaches "means used to invalidate the input from the keyboard based on the value detected by said detection means." (*See, e.g.*, Shimura (Ex. 1008) at ¶¶ [0008], [0019], Claims 6, 11–12 (discussed in more detail in Section VIII.D below); Lane at 5:23–6:6 (discussed in more detail in Section VIII.C below.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter teaches an "execution component" (i.e., Ledbetter's mode switch software receiving a signal from the "position detector means 1380 [that] is coupled (e.g., via a hard to software interface) to mode switch software 1382 running on the computer system" (Ledbetter at ¶ [0056])) that is configured to detect computer system configurations where a keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator and computer system configurations where a keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 108.)

[1.8] select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and

Ledbetter teaches this limitation.

First, Ledbetter teaches how its mode switch software selects a corresponding user interface or program(s) to display in response to a detected computer system configuration (i.e., mode):

> The mode switch software 1382 … reports the position-based decision to the operating system 1384, which in turn loads a corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs (e.g., 1386_1) as necessary to configure the computer system user interface display 1388 and running programs to match the current mode.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0056].) Upon the mode switch software reporting the position-based decision to the operating system, the operating system would match the computer system user interface display and running programs to match the current configuration mode. (Schmandt ¶¶ 110–111.) Ledbetter gives examples of its computer system selecting specific programs (i.e., a view with re-organized computer content) that matches with a corresponding configuration and explains that the selection is in response to a detected current computer configuration can occur automatically as well:

> By way of example, when the arm is positioned such that the display monitor is in the media consumption mode, media player software may be loaded and automatically executed. In the tablet mode, tablet operating system components such as including handwriting recognition software may be loaded and automatically executed. In the walk-up mode, a touch-screen shell program configured to provide convenient access to walk-up types of information (e.g., weather, messages, the internet and so forth) may be loaded. In the workstation mode, typical shortcuts and other information used for working/productivity or other computer usage (e.g., gaming) may be displayed.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0057].) A POSITA would understand that Ledbetter's examples are re-organized computer content. (Schmandt ¶ 112.)

Second, Ledbetter FIG. 13 illustrates how the mode switch software, executing on the operating system, causes the selection of one out of many shell user interface ("UI") programs or other codes (1386_1, 1386_2... indicating multiple UI programs) in response to the position detector(s):

(Ledbetter at FIG. 13; Schmandt ¶ 111.)

Third, Ledbetter teaches that software executing on the computer system matches the output to display monitor with the current display monitor position, including a position that corresponds to a current user interaction mode. (Ledbetter at ¶¶ [0004], [0055] ("the computer providing the content to display can change software operating modes to match the corresponding monitor position"); Schmandt ¶ 112.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter teaches an "execution component" (i.e., Ledbetter's mode switch software, "which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component") that is configured to select one of the plurality of views (i.e., 1386_1, 1386_2, 1386_n) for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration. (Schmandt ¶ 113.)

[1.9] transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views.

Ledbetter teaches this limitation.

For example, Ledbetter teaches how its mode switch software and associated software causes a corresponding user interface or program to transition the display to a view corresponding to the current mode:

> [t]he mode switch software 1382, which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component, reports the position-based decision to the operating system 1384, which in turn loads a corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs (e.g., 1386_1) as necessary to ***configure the computer system user interface display 1388*** and running ***programs to match the current mode***. Some delay may be provided to avoid loading and changing software until it is likely that a user has settled on a particular position and/or interaction mode rather than transitioning between modes.

(*Id.* at ¶ [0056] (emphases added).) This disclosure of mode switch and associated software changing the display between modes to "match the current mode" once "a user has settled on a particular position and/or interaction mode" satisfies the claimed "transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views." (Schmandt ¶¶ 114–115.) A POSITA would have

understood that the adding a delay to loading and changing of software further indicates a transitioning step to display a selected view. (Schmandt ¶ 115.)

Ledbetter further teaches that "the computer providing the content to display can change software operating modes to match the corresponding monitor position." (*Id.* at [0055].) A POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter's disclosure corresponds with a transitioning of a display component to a selected view. (Schmandt ¶ 116.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter teaches an "execution component" (i.e., Ledbetter's mode switch software, "which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component") that is configured to transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views. (Schmandt ¶ 117.)

2. Claim 20

[20.1] A customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard, the user interface comprising:

As discussed regarding preamble [1.1], Ledbetter discloses it, to the extent the preamble is limiting. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

[20.2] at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.2], Ledbetter discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

[20.3] a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to display the computer content on the display component of the computer system, the graphical user interface configured to;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.3], Ledbetter discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

[20.4] display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.4], Ledbetter discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

[20.5] wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content

As discussed regarding limitation [1.5], Ledbetter discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

[20.6] an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:

As discussed regarding limitation [1.6], Ledbetter discloses this limitation and functions. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

[20.7] detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is positioned to receive input from an operator of the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is not positioned to receive input from the operator of the computer system;

Ledbetter teaches this limitation. For the same reasons as discussed for limitation [1.7], which recites where the keyboard "is operable to receive input" and "is inoperable to receive input," Ledbetter discloses limitation [20.7], which recites where the keyboard "is positioned to receive input" and "is not positioned to receive input." (*See supra* VIII.A.1; Schmandt ¶ 124.)

[20.8] select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and

As discussed regarding limitation [1.8], Ledbetter discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

[20.9] transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views.

As discussed regarding limitation [1.9], Ledbetter discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

B. Ledbetter In View Of Pogue Render Obvious Claims 1–20 Of The '715 Patent (Ground 2)

Ledbetter, which published in March 2007 (*see* Section VI.A *supra*), is assigned to Microsoft and describes workstations, media consumption, touch screens, and pen input. (Ledbetter at Abstract.) Ledbetter discusses the use of an operating system:

> The mode switch software **1382**, which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component, reports the position-based decision to the operating system **1384**, which in turn loads a corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs (e.g., **1386**$_1$) as necessary to configure the computer system user interface display **1388** and running programs to match the current mode.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0056].)

Pogue, which also published in March 2007 (*see* Section VI.B *supra*), describes Windows Vista, a Microsoft operating system, and describes workstations, media consumption, touch screens, and pen input. (Pogue at 463, 503, 571.) By April 1, 2008, POSITAs implementing a Microsoft computer system such as that in Ledbetter, would have been motivated to do so using an operating system with features such as that described in Pogue, namely Windows Vista. (Schmandt ¶ 128.) Moreover, a POSITA viewing Ledbetter, which describes a workstation mode, media consumption mode, a touch screen mode, and a handwriting / pen-stylus recognition tablet mode (including handwriting recognition), would have been motivated to turn to references such as Pogue—which describes common operating system features—for details on the various operating system modes; especially so since the Windows Vista operating system described in

Pogue supports a workstation mode (Pogue at 8–9, 25), media consumption mode (*id.* at 9, 423, 463, 501), a touch screen mode (*id.* at 9, 100, 313, 571, 575) and a handwriting / pen-stylus recognition tablet mode (*id.*). (Schmandt ¶ 128) Additionally, a POSITA viewing Ledbetter's disclosure of the accessing information from the internet (Ledbetter at ¶ [0057]) would have sought an operating system capable of accessing the internet, such as the Windows Vista operating system with its Internet Explorer 7 web browser (Pogue at 367). (Schmandt ¶ 128.)

Moreover, a POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success combining Ledbetter with Pogue because a POSITA would have expected that Windows Vista, a Microsoft operating system would run properly on a Microsoft computer system such as that in Ledbetter, with no undue experimentation. (Schmandt ¶ 129.)

1. Claim 1

For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1)

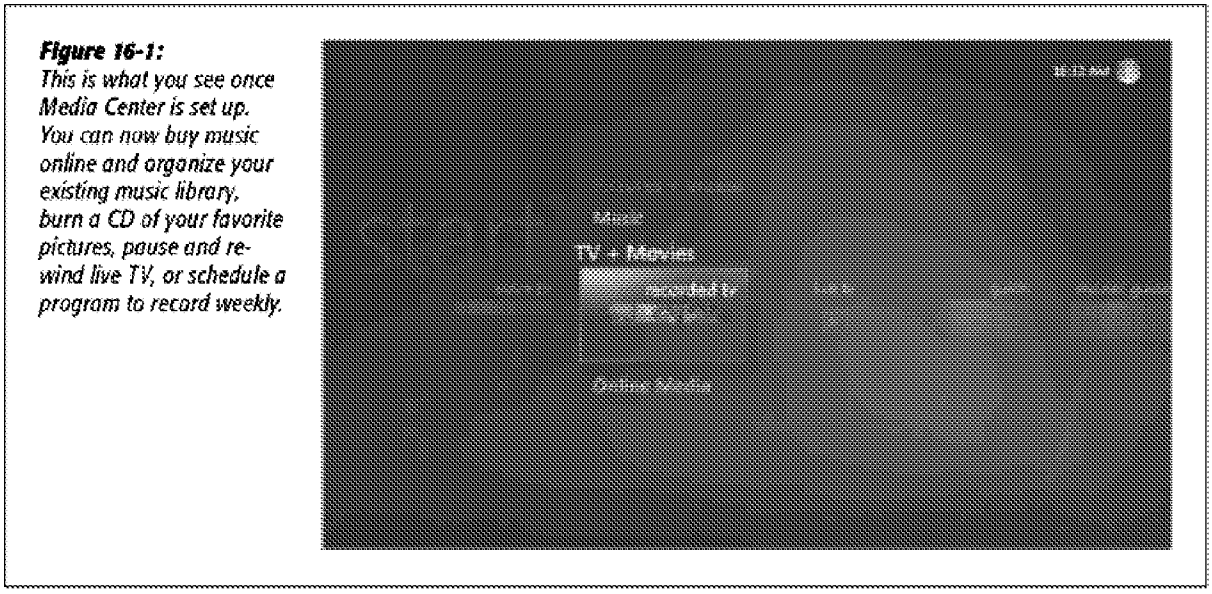
To the extent Patent Owner argues that Ledbetter alone does not sufficiently disclose limitation [1.4] ("display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content") or limitation [1.5] ("wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content"), Pogue provides further teachings showing these limitations were well-known in the art, thus confirming the obviousness of a system that meets all claim limitations. (Schmandt ¶ 131.)

[1.4] display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content,

Pogue teaches details on different operating system views, which when implemented in Ledbetter, further meet this limitation.

Pogue teaches Windows Vista, an operating system with a customizable graphical user interface that executes on a processor, which presents several views of visual representations of computer content, including such views as Windows Vista desktop (Pogue at 23), a Windows Explorer window (*id.* at 58), Internet Explorer 7 (*id.* at 368), Windows Photo Gallery (*id.* at 423), Windows Media Player (*id.* at 463), Windows Media Center (*id.* at 501). (Schmandt ¶¶ 132–133.) Pogue further discloses that Windows Vista has views for touch screens, i.e., views of "programs that are especially (or exclusively) useful to people who use PCs with touch screens" such as "Sticky Notes, Table PC Input Panel, and Windows Journal." (Pogue at at 273). Pogue also discloses that Windows Vista has views for handwriting / pen input, such as Windows Journal and Flicks. (*Id.* at 583.)

Pogue also teaches that Windows Media Center itself presents a plurality of views of computer content, such as a view of the Start screen which displays categories of computer content:



(Pogue at 503.) Pogue also teaches that other views within Windows Media Center include views

that display different visual representations of computer content for a single category like Online Media (Figure 16-10) and TV Guide (Figure 16-5):

(Pogue at 520 (view of visual presentations of Music and Radio content).)

(Pogue at 510 (view of visual representations of TV channels).)

Other Pogue Teachings. Similarly, Pogue teaches that Windows Explorer (*id.* at 58), Internet Explorer 7 (*id.* at 368), Windows Photo Gallery (*id.* at 423), and Windows Media Player

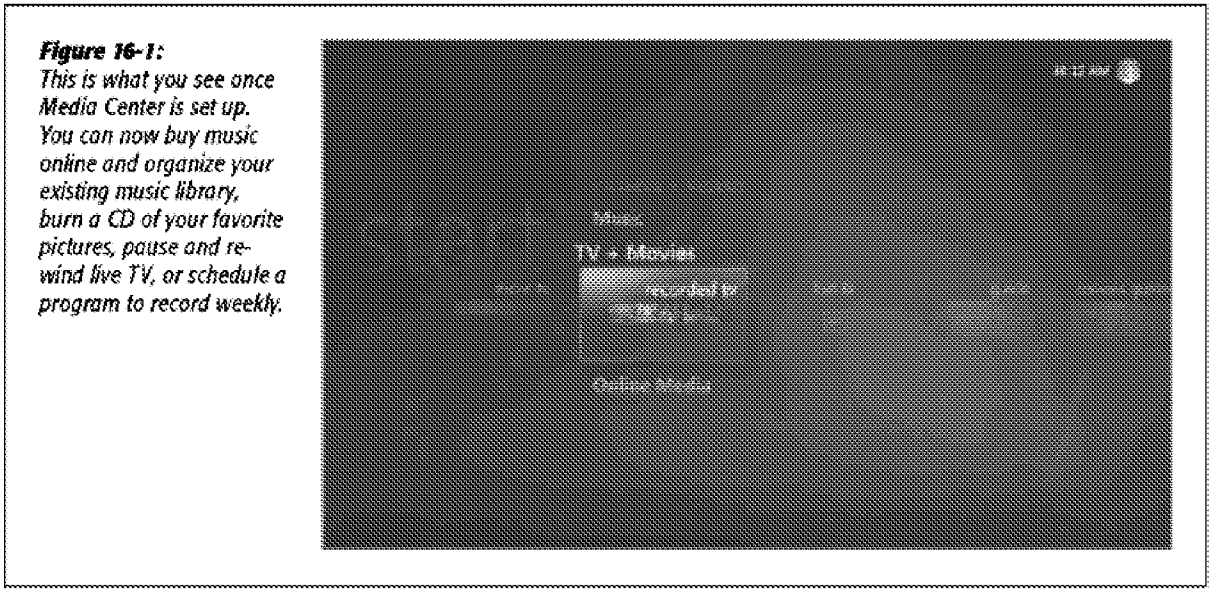
(*id.* at 463) each alone provide an initial view and other views that display and organize categories of computer content such as photos, media, files, folders, and web content, respectively. (Schmandt ¶¶ 133–135.)

As confirmation that Pogue teaches limitation [1.4], during prosecution of the '715 Patent, *supra* Section VIII.A.1, the Examiner correlated "a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content" with Miller's teaching of a "***Windows Media Center presents a plurality of views of content: the Start screen displays all the categories (page 3), whereas other views display one category like "Online Spotlight", which displays online content (page 6)***." (*See* Ex. 1002 at 349-350, 361, see also 425-426 (citing Miller at 3–11); Schmandt ¶ 136.)

[1.5] wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content

Pogue teaches additional details that further meet this limitation, as it teaches that Windows Vista has different views that organize visual representations of each type of recited content, as discussed below.

Pogue discloses visual representations of *selectable digital content.* For example, Pogue Figure 16-1 teaches that Windows Media Center has a Start screen with visual representations of selectable digital content such TV+Movies, Music, Pictures+Video, Online Media, More TV, Live TV, Guide, and Movies Guide:



(Pogue at 503.)

Pogue Figure 16-10 also shows visual representations of selectable digital content such as TV & Movies, Music & Radio, News & Sports, Games, and Lifestyle:

(Pogue at 520.)

As another example, Pogue teaches that Windows Photo Gallery shows visual representations of selectable digital content such as folders, tagged photos, and thumbnails. (Pogue at 431–432.) An image of the start screen is shown below:

(*Id.* at 424.)

As another example, Pogue teaches that Windows Media Player has visual representations of selectable digital content, such as music and playlists:

(*Id.* at 465.)

Likewise, Pogue teaches that a Windows Explorer window providing visual representations of different folders that display and organize categories of selectable digital content such as photos, media, files, and web content:

(Pogue at 58.)

Additionally, Pogue teaches that Internet Explorer 7 has a view with selectable digital contents, such as web page links, tabs, and favorites:

(*Id.* at 368.)

Pogue discloses visual representations of *selectable computer operations*. For example, Pogue teaches how use of Windows Media Center to select computer operations such as record a show or a season of shows, *id.* at 512–513, save a show, *id.* at 515, burn a DVD, *id.*, rent or buy a movie, *id.* at 516, rip a CD, *id.* 517, create and edit a slide show of pictures and videos, *id.* at 515. Pogue Figure 16-8 shows a visual representation of selectable computer operations such as "Copy CD" or "Visualize" or "Buy Music":

(Pogue at 518.)

Pogue Figure 16-12 also shows visual representations of selectable computer operations, such as selecting pictures to add to a Picture Library subfolder:

(Pogue at 526.)

As another example, Pogue teaches that Windows Photo Gallery shows visual representations of selectable computer operations such as "Creating a New Tag," "Fix," "Print," and "E-mail" :

(Pogue at 425.)

Similarly, Pogue teaches that Windows Media Player has visual representations of selectable computer operations such as "Create Playlist," "Burn," "Rip," and "Sync":

(Pogue at 474 (showing selection of computer operation of modifying a playlist to add a 50 Cent song).)

Likewise, Pogue teaches that a Windows Explorer window shows visual representations of selectable computer operations such as "Organize," "View," "Preview," "Print," and "E-mail":

(Pogue at 58.)

Additionally, Pogue teaches that Internet Explorer 7 shows visual representations of selectable computer operations such as refreshing a web page, printing a webpage, or storing a web content as a "Favorite":

(Pogue at 368.)

Pogue discloses visual representations of *passive digital content*. For example, Pogue describes how Windows Media Center has a TV player, photo viewer, a video clips player, a DVD player, and a slideshow viewer, among other things. (Pogue at 501, 503, 519, 524, 527, 529.) Pogue 16-6 shows a live TV view with controls:

(Pogue at 512.) Pogue also teaches that at least one of Windows Vista's views is a screen saver view configured to organize user-selected photos for passive viewing. (Pogue at 460 ("You can turn any random batch of photos into your PC's very own screen saver.").)

Similarly, Pogue teaches that:

- Windows Photo Gallery has a slideshow for passive viewing (*id.* at 431);
- Windows Media Player has a visualizer for music playing (*id.* at 465–468), a viewer for playing a DVD (*id.* at 463, 467), and a presentation of a video or photo slideshow (*id.* at 482), all for passive viewing;
- Windows Explorer also provides a slideshow (*id.* at 70, 80) for passive viewing; and
- Internet Explorer 7 provides access to YouTube, a popular website for passive viewing of videos (*id.* 379).

A POSITA would have understood that each of the above examples constitute visual representations of passive digitial content. (Schmandt ¶¶ 138–151.)

As confirmation that Pogue teaches the "computer content" recited in limitation [1.5], during prosecution of the '715 Patent, the Examiner correlated each type of computer content in limitation [1.5] with computer content disclosed in Miller's description of Windows Media Center:

> wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content ***(i.e. songs, movies (pages 9-11))***, selectable computer operations ***(i.e. games (pages 7-8), photo editing (page 4))*** and passive digital content ***(i.e. slide show (page 5))***.

(*See* Ex. 1002 at 349-350, 361-362 (emphasis in original) (citing Miller at 4–11).) As explained above for Ledbetter and limitation [1.5], *see* Section VIII.A.1 *supra*, the playback of movies using any of Pogue's disclosures of a media player (e.g., Windows Media Player or Windows Media Center) would constitute passive digital content. The visual representations of the control buttons (i.e., play, rewind, fast forward, pause, delete, record) for the media player, however, would have been understood as selectable computer operations. (Schmandt ¶ 152.) And the media player's depiction of available content, such as a list of movies or pictures thumbnails, would have been understood to disclose selectable digital content, as selection of such a visual representation of available content would have led to display of that content. (Schmandt ¶ 152.)

2. Claim 2

Claim 2 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter (*see supra* Section VIII.A.1) or Ledbetter and Pogue (*see supra* Section VIII.B.1).

[2.1] The user interface of claim 1, wherein in the plurality of views includes a home view configured to organize a plurality of content modes

As discussed regarding limitation [1.4], both Ledbetter and Pogue disclose a plurality of views. (*See supra* Sections VIII.A.1–VIII.B.1.) Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the added limitation of limitation [2.1].

Ledbetter. Ledbetter discloses that at least one of its views is a home view configured to organize a plurality of content modes. For example, Ledbetter teaches home views in at least its walk-up/touch screen and workstation modes:

> In the walk-up mode, a touch-screen shell program configured to provide convenient access to walk-up types of information (e.g., weather, messages, the internet and so forth) may be loaded. … In the workstation mode, typical shortcuts and other information used for working/productivity or other computer usage (e.g., gaming) may be displayed.").)

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0057].) A POSITA would have thus understood that the workstation mode included a home view. (Schmandt ¶ 155.) A POSITA would have further understood that the walk-up/touch-screen view included a home view. (*Id.*) A POSITA would have understood that both of these Ledbetter home views are configured to organize "weather, messages, the internet," and "working/productivity or other computer usage (e.g., gaming)." (Schmandt ¶ 155.) A POSITA would have understood that weather, messages, the internet, gaming, and working / productivity are "content modes." (Schmandt ¶ 155.) Indeed, the '715 patent itself states that "[t]he home view presents . . . 'interactive elements'" that allow a user to select different types of content or applications." ('715 Patent at 29:47–48.) This confirms that Ledbetter meets this claim limitation.

Pogue. Pogue also discloses that at least one of its views is a home view configured to organize a plurality of content modes. For example, Pogue teaches the home views of Windows Vista's desktop, Windows Media Center's start page, Windows Photo Gallery's start page,

Windows Media Player's library screen, Internet Explorer 7's home page, and Windows Explorer's basic window. As explained in detail below, Pogue teaches how these home views are configured to organize a plurality of content modes.

Windows Vista. Pogue teaches the view of Windows Vista's desktop, which is a home view configured to organize a plurality of content modes (i.e., the desktop is configured to organize different content modes. (Pogue at 23.) Pogue teaches that Window Vista's desktop has content modes such as icons and Gadgets displayed on its user interface. (*Id.*) As shown in Figure 1-2 below, the Sidebar Gadgets shows multiple content modes such as photos, news headlines, and time. (*Id.*) Other Gadgets on Sidebar include stocks, weather, RSS feeds, email, local movie listings, regional gas prices, comic strips, etc. (*Id.* at 213, 217, 220–221.) The home view also organizes content modes on a start menu, which is configured to show content modes through Windows Media Center, a Windows Media Player, Internet Explorer 7, and Windows Photo Gallery. A POSITA would have understood that desktop icons, the items on the start menu, the taskbar, the notification area, and the sidebar gadgets all represent "content modes."

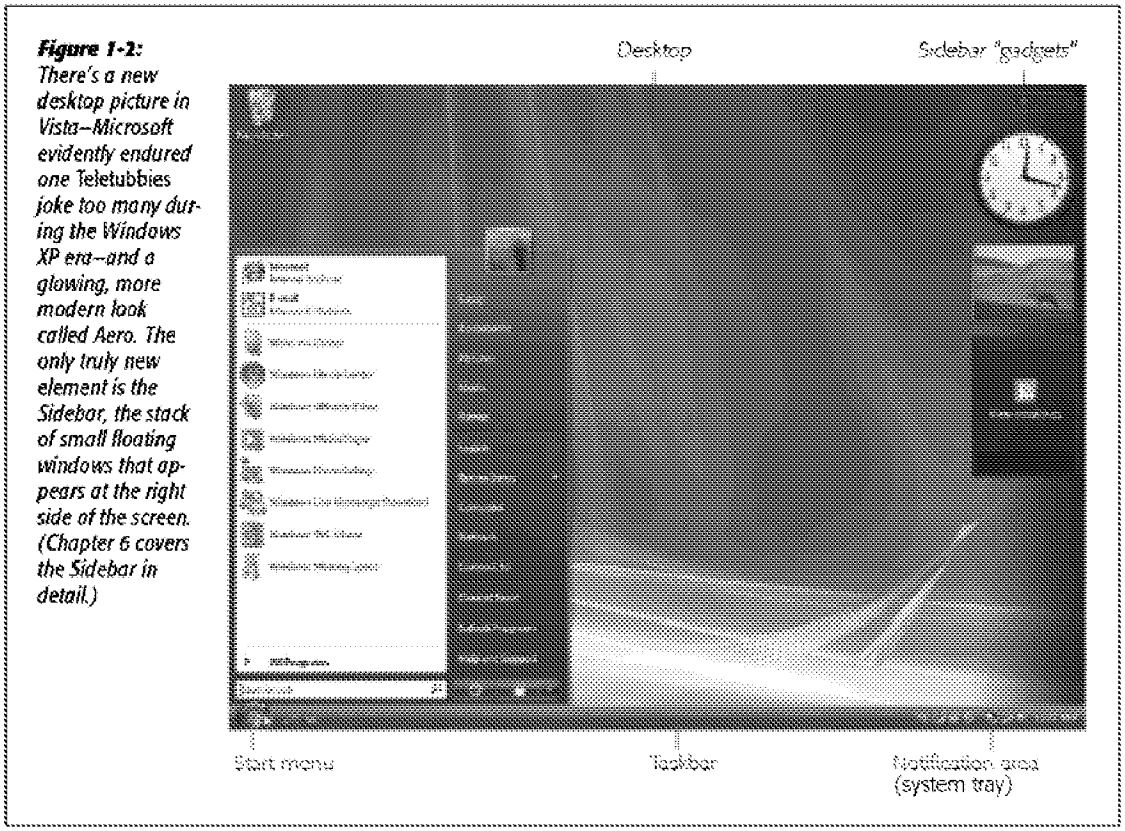


Figure 1-2: *There's a new desktop picture in Vista—Microsoft evidently endured one* Teletubbies *joke too many during the Windows XP era—and a glowing, more modern look called Aero. The only truly new element is the Sidebar, the stack of small floating windows that appears at the right side of the screen. (Chapter 6 covers the Sidebar in detail.)*

(Pogue at 23.) Pogue further describes how desktop icons representing computer content are configured to organize computer content (e.g., My Document, Internet Explorer, shortcuts, User's Files) on Vista's desktop through a "Personalization dialog." (Pogue at 22.)

Windows Photo Gallery. Pogue also teaches the view of Windows Photo Gallery, which has a home view configured to organize different content modes such as Photos and Videos, as shown in in Figure 13-1, reproduced below. A POSITA would have understood that thumbnails, folders, and tags represent "user selectable element(s) displayed on a user interface that, when selected, allows the user to access the content organized therein." (Schmandt ¶ 158)

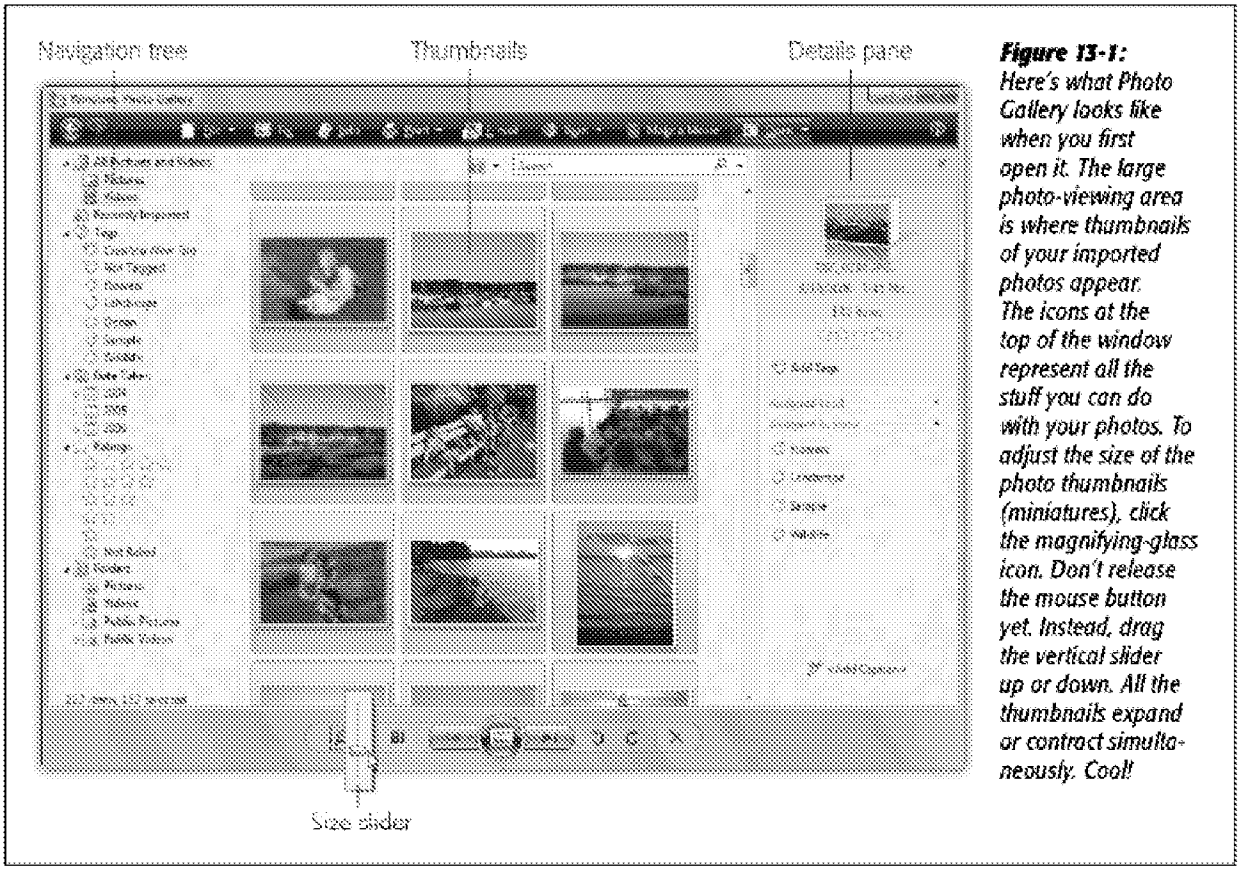
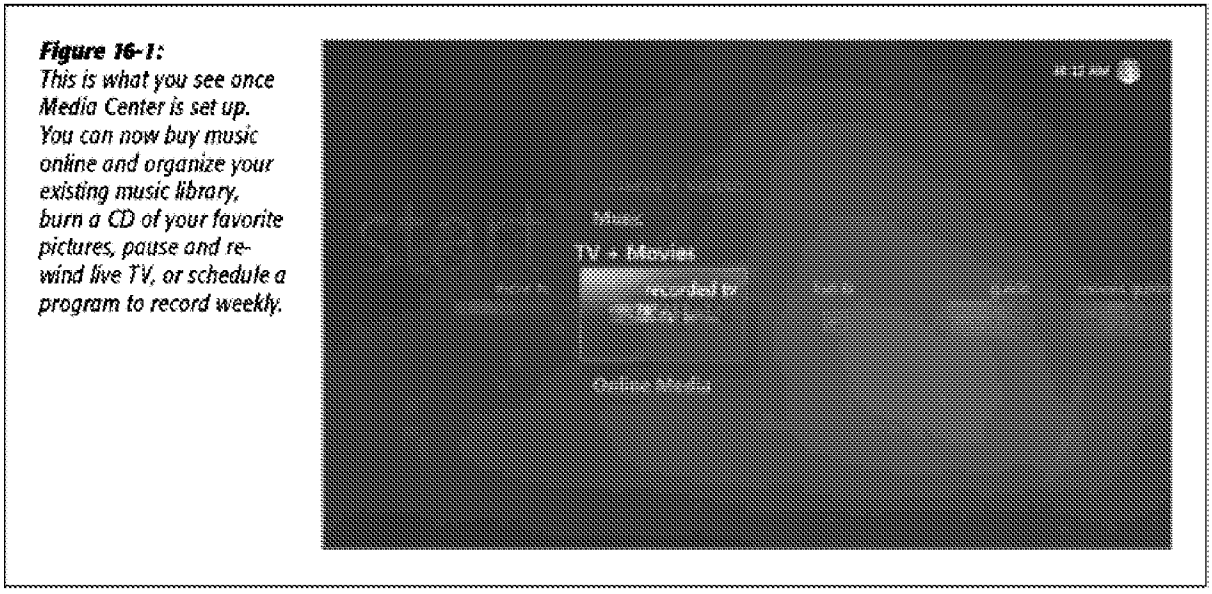


Figure 13-1: *Here's what Photo Gallery looks like when you first open it. The large photo-viewing area is where thumbnails of your imported photos appear. The icons at the top of the window represent all the stuff you can do with your photos. To adjust the size of the photo thumbnails (miniatures), click the magnifying-glass icon. Don't release the mouse button yet. Instead, drag the vertical slider up or down. All the thumbnails expand or contract simultaneously. Cool!*

(Pogue at 424.)

Windows Media Center. Pogue also teaches a view of Windows Media Center, which has a home view of a Start screen that displays and organizes categories of user-selectable computer content such as Music, TV + Movies, Guide, Online Media, Pictures + Video:



(Pogue at 501, 503, 519.)

Windows Media Player. Pogue teaches a view of Windows Media Player, which has a home view, an organizable "screen [that] lists every piece of music or video your copy of Media Player 'knows about' on your hard drive":

(Pogue at 465.)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue teaches a view of Internet Explorer 7, which has a home view, i.e., a customizable home page, which is configured to organize content modes:

(Pogue at 371, 383.) For example, Pogue explains user designation of a "Web page" as a starter page. (*Id.*) A POSITA would have understood that web pages contain user-selectable links, which in turn point to various content modes, such as images, videos, music, and documents. Pogue suggests Google, NYTimes.com, Dilbert.com, and msn.com as home pages, and a POSITA would have understood that each is a website configured to organize content modes (i.e., images, videos, news, comics). (Pogue at 371, 383.) Pogue also teaches configuring Internet Explorer 7's home page to show multiple tabs, thus organizing multiple web pages of digital content. (Pogue at 376.) Regardless of the selected home page, however, Pogue teaches the home views of Internet Explorer

7 to show bookmarks, favorites, quick tabs, and an RSS reader, each configurable to organize digital content. (*Id.* at 376, 381)

Windows Explorer. Pogue teaches a basic Windows Explorer window showing contents of a folder:

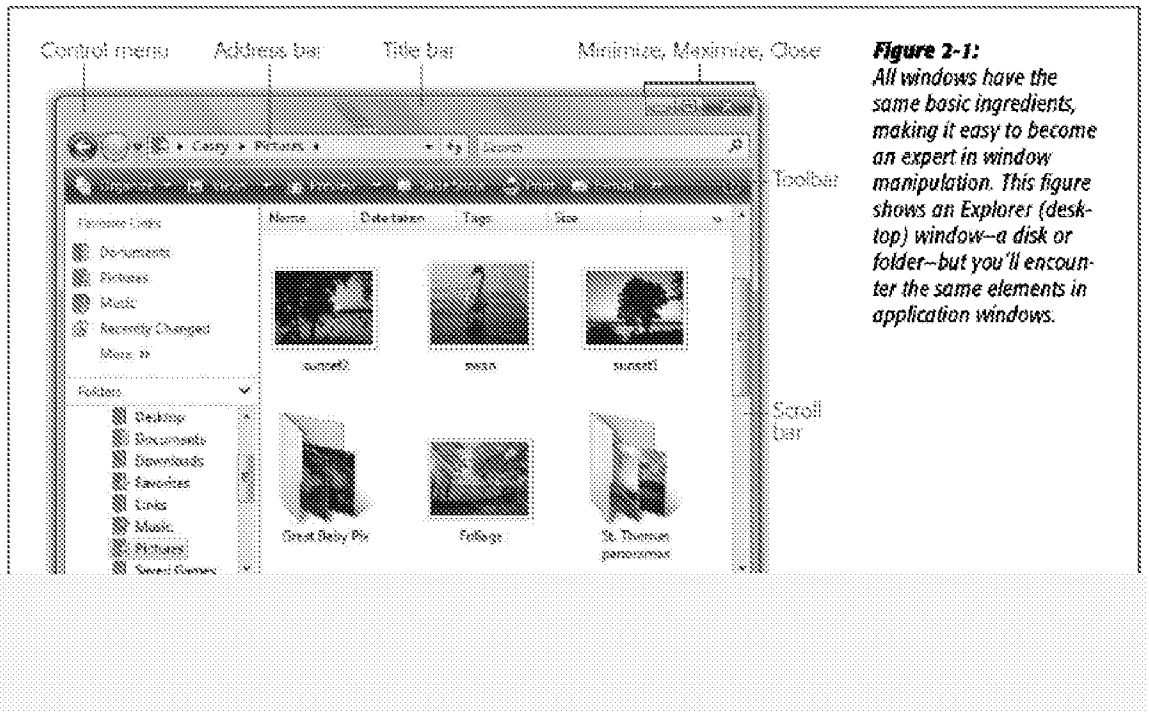


Figure 2-1: *All windows have the same basic ingredients, making it easy to become an expert in window manipulation. This figure shows an Explorer (desktop) window—a disk or folder—but you'll encounter the same elements in application windows.*

(Pogue at 58–60.) A POSITA would have understood that a basic Windows Explorer window is a home view that contains user-selectable content. (Schmandt ¶ 162.)

As confirmation that Pogue teaches limitation [2.1], during prosecution of the '715 Patent, the Examiner correlated "a home view configured to organize a plurality of content modes" with Miller's teaching that "***the Media Center Start page displays multiple categories of content such as videos, pictures, movies, radio and TV (FIG. 8.2, page 3)***." (*See* Ex. 1002 at 351, 352-353 (citing Miller at 3) (emphasis in original).) As shown by Examiner's statement, a POSITA would have understood that an example of a "home view" is a "Media Center Start page" and that examples of "a plurality of content modes" are "displays multiple categories of content such as

videos, pictures, movies, radio and TV." (Schmandt ¶ 163.) Patent Owner did not dispute Examiner's understanding of this claim limitation. (*Id.* at 399.)

[2.2] a channel view configured to organize at least one of a single content mode and two content modes.

Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the added limitation of limitation [2.1].

Ledbetter. Ledbetter teaches a channel view configured to organize at least one of a single content mode and two content modes. For example, Ledbetter teaches channel views such as "media consumption mode" where media player software is automatically executed, and (Ledbetter at FIG. 4, ¶ [0057]). Ledbetter expressly teaches at least three content modes in channel view such as television, video, and DVD movies. (Ledbetter at Abstract, ¶¶ [0003], [0059]; Schmandt ¶ 165.)

To confirm that Ledbetter's media consumption mode is a channel view, during IPR2021-00786, Patent Owner stated that channel view is "configured to present computer content, in large footprint displays, and further is designed to streamline user interaction with the streamlined device." (POPR at 43 (citing '715 Patent at 56:45–48).) Moreover, the '715 Patent provides an example of a channel as a television channel. (Ex. 1001 at 21:51–53 ("Another example of a channel is a 'television' channel, in which the portable computer is configured to stream Internet television.").) A POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter's television, video, and DVD movie examples would be presented "in large footprint displays" and thus satisfy this limitation under Patent Owner's previous description of channel view. (Schmandt ¶ 166.) Moreover, a POSITA would have that understood that Ledbetter's conventional workstation's examples of gaming and working / productivity programs would have permitted large footprint displays, and were well-known by 2008. (Schmandt ¶ 166.)

To confirm that Ledbetter's television, video, DVD movie player, gaming, and working / productivity programs are different content modes, the '715 Patent states that "modes of content" may include media, connect, web, applications, and channels. The '715 Patent lists examples of each "mode of content":

- "**media mode** 172*a* may provide access to a media player to play, view, search and organize media such as music, video, photos, etc."
- "**connect mode** 172*b* may provide access to features such as, for example, email, voice-over-IP, instant messaging, etc., and the web mode 172*c* may provide access to internet browsing and searching."
- "**application mode** 172*d* may provide access to, for example, computer applications or programs, such as word processor, spreadsheet, calculator, etc."
- "**channels mode** 172*e* may provide access to different functionality of the portable computer, with the different functions or features defined as different channels. For example, a channel may include an alarm clock channel in which the portable computer is configured to display a clock and can be programmed to activate an alarm, e.g., a sound, piece of music, etc., at a predetermined time. "Another example of a channel may include a 'photo frame' channel in which the portable computer may be configured to display a pre-selected image or set of images, etc. Another example of a channel is a 'television' channel, in which the portable computer is configured to stream Internet television."

(Ex. 1001 at 21:12–58.) As such, a POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter's television example is one type of content mode (i.e., "channels mode") and Ledbetter's DVD movie example is another type of content mode (i.e., "media mode") under the '715 Patent's terminology.

(Schmandt ¶ 167.) Similarly, a POSITA would have further understood that a program responsive to Ledbetter's pen / stylus (such as the handwriting recognition software (Ledbetter at ¶ [0057])) would constitute an "application mode." (Schmandt ¶ 167.) Likewise, a POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter's "work / productivity" and "gaming" examples would constitute content modes of "application." (*Id.*) Moreover, a POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter's walk-up mode provided access to weather, messages, and the internet and would thus constitute a "connect mode" according to the '715 Patent. (*Id.*)

Pogue. Pogue also teaches a channel view configured to organize at least one of a single content mode and two content modes. For example, Pogue teaches a channel view in at least Windows Vista in general, and in Windows Media Center, Windows Photo Gallery, Windows Media Player, and Internet Explorer 7, specifically. As explained below, Pogue teaches these views as "maximized" or shown in "full screen" (i.e. channel view) and configured to organize at least one of a single content mode and two content modes. (Schmandt ¶ 168.)

Windows Vista. Pogue teaches that Windows Vista has channel views configured to organize at least one of a single content mode and two content modes. Pogue teaches that applications, web browsers, and email clients in Windows Vista viewed in a maximized or full screen view (i.e., in large footprint displays). (*Id. at* 86, 383.) As explained above, during IPR2021-00786, Patent Owner stated that a channel view is "configured to present computer content, in large footprint displays, and further is designed to streamline user interaction with the streamlined device." (POPR at 43) (citing '715 Patent at 56:45–48).); *see also* Schmandt ¶ 169.) A POSITA would have understood that Windows Vista's maximized or full screen windows present computer content in large footprint displays designed to streamline user interaction. (Schmandt ¶ 169.) Pogue also teaches that Windows Vista has numerous content modes in its descriptions of Microsoft

programs such as Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Windows Mail, and Internet Explorer 7. (*See, e.g.*, Pogue at 29, 41, 73, 222, 367, 391.) A POSITA would have understood that Word, PowerPoint, and Excel are applications; that Windows Mail is an email client; and that Internet Explorer 7 is a web browser. (Schmandt ¶ 169.) A POSITA would thus have also understood that Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, and Excel would be one content mode (i.e., application content), Windows Mail is another content mode (i.e., communication content); and Internet Explorer 7 is another content mode (i.e., web content). (*Id.*) Thus Pogue's description of Windows Vista discloses at least three content modes. (*Id.*) As confirmation, the '715 Patent describes communication content, web content, and application content as different modes of content:

> the plurality of modes of content comprise at least one of a web content mode, a channel content mode, a media content mode, an application content mode, a communication content mode, and a passive content mode.

(the '715 Patent at 3:29–34.) The '715 Patent explains "Modes of content may include for example, media, channel, connection, application, and web, among other options." (*Id.* at 27:45–47.)

Moreover, Pogue teaches an Alt-Tab view, which permits a user to "jump back and forth" between windows of content modes. (Pogue at 89–90.) Pogue provides an image of Alt-Tab view in Figure 2-19:

(Pogue at 90.) A POSITA would have understood that this Alt-Tab view organizes "at least one of a single content mode and two content modes." (Schmandt ¶ 170.) As seen above, Pogue Figure 2-19 shows content modes of Microsoft Word, Excel, and Internet Explorer, would allow the user to select and access the content organized therein. (*Id.*)

Windows Media Center. Pogue also teaches that Windows Media Center has a channel view configured to organize different content modes such as TV & Movies, Music & Radio, News & Sports, Games, and Lifestyle:

(Pogue at 520.) Pogue also teaches that selecting Guide would result in a page with TV programs, another channel view with each channel representing a user selectable content mode:

(Pogue at 510.) Pogue describes how Windows Media Center has a channel view for content modes such as TV player, photo viewer, a video clips player, a DVD player, among other things. (Pogue at 501, 503, 519, 524, 527, 529.) For example, Pogue Figure 16-6 teaches a TV view with controls, with "recorded tv," "live tv," "Online Media," and "Tasks" visible:

(Pogue at 512.)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue teaches Internet Explorer 7 has a channel view such as RSS Feeds. (Pogue at 380–382.) Internet Explorer 7's RSS Feeds view corresponds with the '715 Patent's description of a channel view, as shown in the '715 Patent's FIG. 20A and 20B equating RSS views as channel views:

(Ex. 1001 at 13:38–39.) Similarly, Pogue teaches RSS Feeds views, and thus teaches channel views.

(Pogue at 381.) As seen in Figure 11-9 above, these channel views display one content mode (i.e., middle figure showing Gizmodo) and several content modes (i.e., bottom figure showing a list of favorite feeds). As described by Pogue, selection of the feeds button allows the user to access the content mode organized therein. (*Id.*) Pogue teaches a variety of content modes available in Internet Explorer 7 through RSS Feeds:

> Enter RSS, a technology that lets you subscribe to feeds—summary blurbs provided by thousands of sources around the world, from Reuters to Microsoft to your nerdy next-door neighbor. ***News and***

> ***blog sites*** usually publish RSS feeds, but RSS can also bring you ***podcasts (recorded audio broadcasts), photos, and even videos***.

(Pogue at 380 (emphases added).)

Again, Pogue also teaches that Internet Explorer 7 has channel views such as a "Maximized" view where web content is displayed within the Internet Explorer 7 frame and a "Full-Screen Browsing" view where web content is displayed in full screen without a frame. (Pogue at 86, 383.) A POSITA would have understood that Pogue's "Maximized" or "Full-Screen" viewing is applicable to a variety of content modes available on websites, such as TV, movies, video clips, pictures, news, music, and games. (Schmandt ¶ 173.)

Windows Photo Gallery. As discussed above, Pogue teaches that Windows Photo Gallery has user-selectable content modes such as a "media mode of content" to "play, view, search, and organize media such as … video, photos" (*id.* at 423, 429) and a "channel mode of content" such as showing a slideshow to "display a pre-selected image or set of images" (*id.* at 431). Pogue teaches that both of these modes of content are viewable in a maximized or full-screen view (i.e., channel view) (*id. at* 86, 383). Pogue teaches how to edit slideshows by adding music, themes, and cross-fades, and zooms. (*Id.* at 431–432.)

Windows Media Player. Pogue also teaches that Windows Media Gallery plays several user-selectable content modes such as "media mode of content" like music (*id.* at 464), playlists (*id.* at 474); CDs (*id.* at 466), DVDs (*id.* at 480), "connect mode of content" such as online music (*id.* at 477–478), and a "channel mode of content" such as internet radio (*id.* at 479) or a slideshow to "display a pre-selected image or set of images" or video clips (*id.* at 482). As explained above, Pogue teaches maximization of any of these views to a channel view (id. at 86, 383).

Windows Explorer. Pogue also teaches that a Windows Explorer window can:

- provide a slide show of photos and video (i.e., a channel mode of content) (*id.* at 70, 80);
- play, view, search and organize media such as music, video, photos, etc. (i.e., a media mode of content (*id.* at 66); and
- provide access to computer applications suchs a word processor or spreadsheet (i.e., an application mode of content (*id.* at 57).

(Schmandt ¶ 176.) Of course, Pogue teaches that these modes of content viewed in a maximized or full-screen view (i.e., channel view) (*id. at* 86, 383). Pogue also teaches that Windows Explorer provides visual representation with a pane organizing various folders and computer content:

(Pogue at 58.)

As confirmation that Pogue teaches limitation [2.2], *supra* Section III.B.2, the Examiner correlated "a channel view configured to organize at least one of a single content mode and two

content modes" with Miller's "***TV player (FIG. 10.13 page 21), video clips player (FIG. 11.18-11.19 page 22–23), picture viewer (Fig. 12.11 page 4), news video player (FIG. 15.22 page 15)***." (*See* Ex. 1002 at 351–352 (citing Miller at 4, 15, 21–23, FIG. 10.13, FIG. 11.18–11.19, FIG. 12.11, and FIG. 15.22).) Patent Owner did not dispute Examiner's understanding of this claim limitation. (*Id.* at 404–408.)

3. Claim 3

Claim 3 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

[3.1] The user interface of claim 1, wherein the plurality of views includes a screen saver view configured to organize selected content modes for passive viewing.

As discussed regarding limitation [1.4], both Ledbetter and Pogue disclose a plurality of views. (*See supra* Sections VIII.A.1–VIII.B.1.) Pogue also teaches the added limitation of limitation [3.1].

Pogue teaches that at least one of Windows Vista's views is a screen saver view configured to organize user-selected photos for passive viewing. (Pogue at 460 ("You can turn any random batch of photos into your PC's very own screen saver.").) Pogue provides an image of the screen saver view, and teaches the settings available to organize the content mode for passive viewing:

(Pogue at 459; *id.* at 461 (Pogue explaining that the screen savers include "pictures and videos").)

Pogue also teaches that Windows Photo Gallery is configurable for a slideshow view:

> Photo Gallery approaches digital photo management as a four-step process: importing the photos to your Pictures folder; organizing, tagging, and rating them; editing them; and sharing them (via prints, onscreen slideshows, design DVD slideshows, email, screen saver, and so on).

(*Id.* at 423.)

Pogue also teaches that Windows Media Center has a view of a photo slide show that organizes user-selected photos and videos for passive viewing as a screen saver view. (*Id.* at 529.)

As confirmation that slide shows satisfy this limitation, during prosecution of the '715 Patent, *supra* III.B.2, the Examiner correlated Miller's photo slide show with this limitation. (*See* Ex. 1002 at 352 ("Miller further teaches wherein the plurality of views includes a screen saver

view configured to organize selected content modes for passive viewing ***(i.e. photo slide show (page 5)***.") (emphasis in original).)

4. Claim 4

Claim 4 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.)

[4.1] The user interface of claim 1, wherein the plurality of views includes a home view organizing a plurality of visual representations of digital content

As discussed regarding limitation [1.4], both Ledbetter and Pogue disclose a plurality of views. (*See supra* Sections VIII.A.1–VIII.B.1.) As discussed for limitation [2.1], Ledbetter and Pogue each teach that at least one of its views is a home view configured to organize a plurality of content modes. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.2.) For the same reasons as discussed for limitation [2.1], which recites "wherein in the plurality of views includes a home view configured to organize a plurality of content modes," Ledbetter and Pogue disclose limitation [4.1], which recites "visual representations of digital content." (*See supra* VIII.A.2.)

[4.2] wherein the home view comprises a **header display and a body display**, and

Pogue teaches this limitation in at least Windows Vista desktop, Windows Photo Gallery, Internet Explorer 7, and Windows Media Player, as explained below.

Windows Vista. Pogue teaches that in the home view of Windows Vista, the task bar (header display) of Windows Vista is movable to the top of the monitor with the desktop (body display) beneath the task bar. (Pogue at 23, 97).

Windows Photo Gallery. Pogue also teaches Photo Gallery, which has home view which includes a toolbar with a search box and icons at the top (header display in red) and a view of thumbnails beneath (body display in blue):

(Pogue at 424 ("Here's what Photo Gallery looks like when you first open it.") (annotated header in red, body in blue).)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue also teaches Internet Explorer 7, which has a toolbar (header display) at the top and home web page (body display) beneath. (Pogue at 367.)

Windows Explorer. Pogue also teaches Windows Explorer, which has a home view showing a title bar, address bar, and toolbar (header display) showing, e.g., the file folder address at the top and beneath it a folder view (body display) showing the list of favorites, subfolders, files, photos, etc. within a folder:

(Pogue at 58 (annotated header in red, body in blue).)

Windows Media Player. Pogue also teaches Windows Media Player, which has home view that includes a toolbar with a search box and computer operations at the top (header display) and beneath it a detailed view of the library contents, including thumbnails (body display):

(Pogue at 465 (annotated header in red, body in blue).)

[4.3] wherein the header display comprises a lateral frame extending from the left of the display component to the right of the display component,

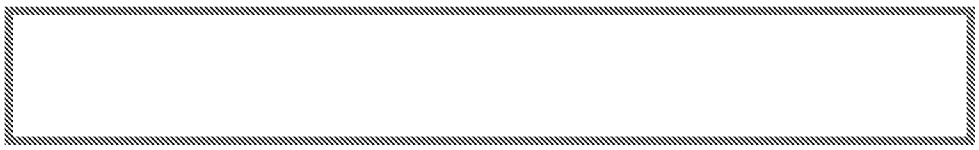
Pogue teaches this limitation. The taskbar of Windows Vista is a lateral frame extending from the left of the monitor to the right of the monitor.

(Pogue at 23 (annotated header in red, movable to top of screen).)

Similarly, Pogue teaches the toolbar of Internet Explorer 7, and how to maximize Internet Explorer 7, which results in a lateral frame extending from the left of the monitor to the right of the monitor when "maximized":

> Maximized means that the window fills the screen; its edges are glued to the boundaries of your monitor, and you can't see anything behind it. It gets that way when you click its Maximize button (see Figure 2-1)—***an ideal arrangement when you're surfing the Web*** or working on a document for hours at a stretch, since the largest possible window means the least possible scrolling.

(Pogue at 86 (emphasis added).) Pogue provides an image of Internet Explorer's header display in Figure 11-1:

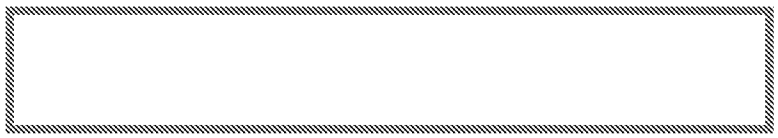


(Pogue at 368 (annotated header display in red).)

Pogue also teaches the header display of an Explorer window, and how to maximize the Explorer window, which results in a lateral frame extending from the left of the monitor to the right of the monitor when the Maximize button is clicked or the title bar is double-clicked:

> Tip: If you double-click the title bar area, you maximize the window, making it expand to fill your entire screen exactly as though you had clicked the Maximize button described below. Double-click the title bar again to restore the window to its original size.

(Pogue at 58.) Pogue provides an image of Explorer's header display in Figure 2-1:

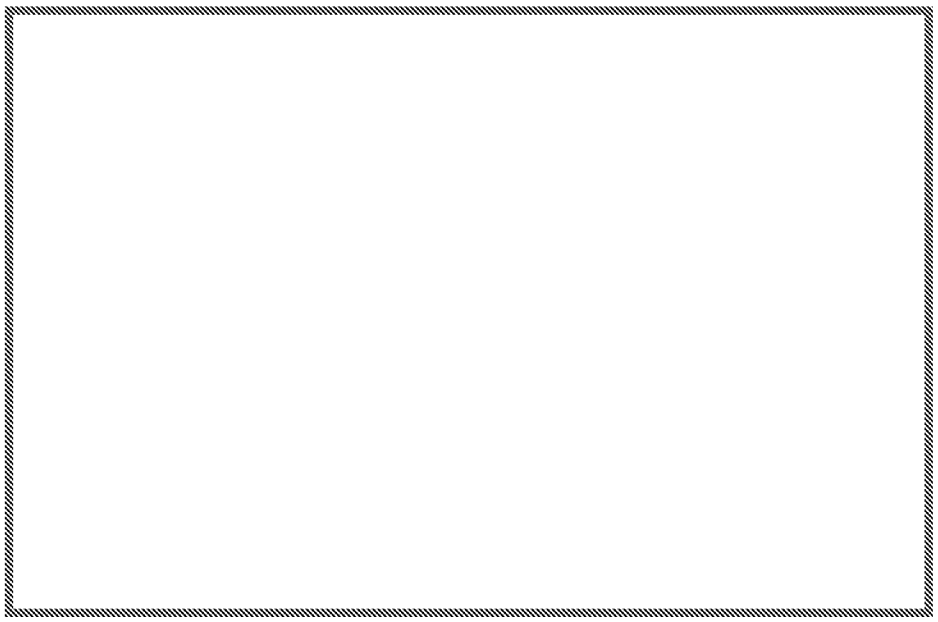


(Pogue at 58 (annotated header display in red).)

Similarly, a POSITA would have understood that Pogue teaches maximization of Windows Vista's programs such as Windows Photo Gallery, Windows Media Player, and Windows Media Center, thus satisfying this limitation. (Schmandt ¶ 194.)

[4.4] wherein the body display is rendered below the header display in the display component of the computer system.

Pogue teaches this limitation. When the desktop taskbar of Windows Vista is moved to the top of the monitor, the body display (showing shortcuts and icons) is rendered below it. (Pogue at 23.) Pogue also teaches Internet Explorer 7, which has a body display (showing web content) rendered below the header display.



(Pogue at 368 (annotated body display in blue).) Pogue also teaches Windows Explorer, which as a body display (showing contents of a folder) rendered below the header display (showing the file address):

(Pogue at 58 (annotated body display in blue).) Pogue also teaches that Windows Photo Gallery has a body display (showing photos or thumbnails rendered below the header display. (Pogue at 424.) Pogue also discloses an image of Windows Media Player which has a body display of content such as music, radio, and movies rendered below its header display:

Figure 14-1: *When you click a label at left, the main portion of the window changes to show you your music collection, using the actual album-cover artwork as their icons. It's very visual, but not especially stingy with screen space. Fortunately, you also have a more compact list view available—choose Details from the View Options pop-up menu identified here.*

(Pogue at 465.)

5. Claim 5

Claim 5 depends from claim 4. For the reasons discussed above, claim 4 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter and Pogue. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.4.)

[5.1] The user interface of claim 4, wherein the computer system configuration comprises a physical positioning of a computer system display relative to a base of the computer system that includes the keyboard about a longitudinal axis of rotation.

Ledbetter teaches this limitation. Ledbetter teaches a computer system configuration where a display 122 is physically positioned relative to a base 126 that includes a keyboard 140 with axis 128 that pivots on "longitudinal" axis of rotation. A POSITA would have understood that a "longitudinal axis" here runs from the left and right dimensions of the base part (i.e. roughly parallel to the spacebar on the keyboard). (Schmandt ¶ 197.)

Ledbetter provides FIG. 1, reproduced below:

(*Id.* at FIG. 1.) Ledbetter describes:

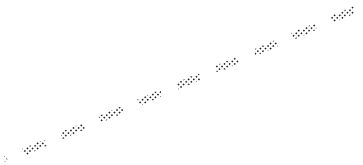
> A **base 126** supports the display arm 124 in a manner that allows the display arm to **pivot around an axis 128**. The **base 126 may include computer components such as a processor and memory**, or some or all of such components may be provided elsewhere, including in the housing of the monitor 122. As will be understood, the arm 124 and its **pivoting coupling (at least at one end) allows the monitor 122 to be positioned in a number of ways relative to the base 126**.

(*Id.* at ¶ [0024] (emphases added).) Ledbetter further describes the "pivot such that the bottom of the monitor 1122 rotates forwards and downwards relative to the base 1126 and the base's fixed pivot points 1131a, 1131b, 1132a and 1132b." A POSITA would have understood that forward and downward rotation on a pivot would be along a "longitudinal axis." (Schmandt ¶ 198.)

As confirmation that "longitudinal axis" runs from the left and right dimensions of the base part (roughly parallel with the spacebar on the keyboard), the '715 Patent identifies a dashed line in FIG. 1 as a longitudinal axis 101:

(Ex. 1001 at FIG. 1; *see also* Schmandt ¶ 199.)

Additionally, Pogue also discloses an image of a laptop computer system configuration where a display is physically positioned relative to a base that includes a keyboard with axis that pivots on a "longitudinal" axis of rotation:



(Pogue at 590 (annotated longitudinal axis shown in orange.) Pogue thus teaches this limitation.

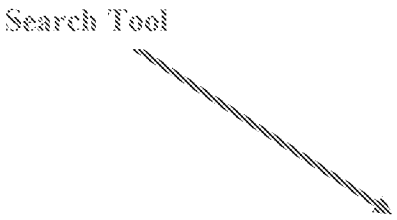
6. Claim 6

Claim 6 depends from claim 4. For the reasons discussed above, claim 4 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter and Pogue. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.4.)

[6.1] The user interface of claim 4, wherein the graphical user interface is further configured to display **a search tool** displayed in the header display,

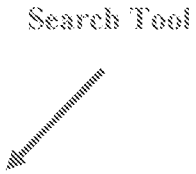
Pogue teaches this limitation in at least Windows Vista desktop, Internet Explorer 7, Windows Photo Gallery, and a Windows Explorer window.

Windows Vista. Pogue teaches that a search tool called the "Address Toolbar" displayed in the desktop taskbar (which is movable to the top of the monitor as a "header display") of Windows Vista at all times:



(Pogue at 99 (annotated).) Pogue explains moving the task bar of Windows Vista to the top of the monitor. (Pogue at 97 ("You can move the taskbar to the top of your monitor.").). A POSITA would have understood moving the task bar of Windows Vista would move the "Address Toolbar" to the header display. (Schmandt ¶ 203.) Pogue explains that the referenced "Address Toolbar" on the desktop taskbar is a "duplicate copy of the Address bar that appears in every Explorer window." (Pogue at 99.) The search tool in the header display of Explorer windows is described further below.

Windows Photo Gallery. Pogue also teaches a search tool displayed in the header display of Windows Photo Gallery:



(Pogue at 445 (annotated).)

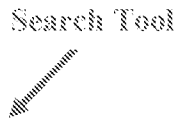
Windows Media Player. Pogue also discloses a search tool in the header display of Windows Media Player.

(Pogue at 472 (annotated).)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue also provides an image of Internet Explorer 7 with search bar displayed in the header display:

(Pogue at 368 (annotated).)

Windows Explorer. Similarly, Pogue teaches a search tool displayed in the header of a basic Windows Explorer window:



Pog

(Pogue at 120–121 (annotated).) Pogue explains, a search box "appears in every Explorer window, next to the Address Bar." (Pogue at 64, 106.) Pogue further explains that "The Search box at the top of every desktop window searches only *that window* (including folders within it)" (Pogue at 106). Pogue explains that the Address Bar itself also searches the web:

> If you type some text into this strip that isn't obviously a Web address, Windows assumes that you're telling it, "Go online and search for this phrase." From here, it works exactly as though you've used the Internet search ....

(Pogue at 62.) Pogue also describes a "Search pane" that appears at the top of the Explorer window. (Pogue at 120–121.)

[6.2] wherein the search tool is configured to accept search terms entered by a user and in response to execution, causes the computer system to navigate to a view of a first visual representation of digital content,

Pogue teaches this limitation. Pogue explains search terms entered by a user in the "Address Toolbar" box in the Windows Vista desktop taskbar or the search tool that appears in every Windows Explorer window, which in response to a user entering a search term, causes the computer system to navigate to a view of a visual representation of digital content, either digital content on the computer system or web content from the internet. (Pogue at 62, 64, 99, 106.) A POSITA would have understood that the Address Toolbar in Windows Vista's taskbar or the search box in Windows Explorer's tool bar functions to accept search terms and, once entered by a user, would cause an internal search results page to result. (Schmandt ¶ 208.) Pogue provides an image showing how to use the search tool in an Explorer window:

(Pogue at 125.)

Pogue also teaches this limitation when describing the search bar in Internet Explorer 7:

> Here's one of Internet Explorer's most profoundly useful features—a Search box that accesses Google automatically—or any other search page you like. Type something you're looking for into this box—electric drapes, say—and then press Enter. You go straight to the Google results page.

(Pogue at 371.) Pogue also explains that the Address bar of Internet Explorer also functions as a search tool. (*Id.* ("Truth is, it's often faster to type your search phrase into the Address bar itself .... When you press Enter, IE does a Web search for that term, using the same search service you've set up for the Search box.").)

Pogue also teaches how the search box works in Photo Gallery, which results in a visual representation of digital content as search terms are entered by a user:

(Pogue at 445 (showing Halloween pictures while "hallow" is entered into the search box).)

Pogue also teaches how the search box works in Windows Media Player, which results in a visual representation of digital content upon having search terms entered by a user:

(Pogue at 473 (showing 50 Cent and Eminem rap albums with "rap" in search box).)

[6.3] wherein the digital content includes a search engine, and

Pogue teaches this limitation.

Pogue explains that "Search, a star feature of Vista … finds files *as you type* what you're looking for" and that the Search box is at the top of every Windows Explorer window. (Pogue at 106 (also noting that this teaching works like Google Desktop and Macintosh's Spotlight); *id.* at 112–113 (describing how Search in Vista uses an index).) A POSITA would have understood that Search finding files "as you type" necessarily means that the view of the visual representation of digital content, includes the search engine itself. (Schmandt ¶ 213.) As discussed above, Pogue also explains that the Address Toolbar on the Windows Vista desktop taskbar is a "duplicate copy" of the search box on every Windows Explorer window (Pogue at 99, 106.)

Moreover, Pogue describes how the Search Bar in Internet Explorer 7 can be set to Google. (*Id.* at 368, 371.) Pogue also describes the Google results page. (Pogue at 371 ("Type something

you're looking for into this box—electric drapes, say—and then press Enter. You go straight to the Google results page.").) A POSITA would have understood that a Google results page would have been populated after a search phrase is entered into the various search bars discussed for limitations [6.1] and [6.2], and that the results page would include the search engine itself. (Schmandt ¶ 214.) Moreover, a POSITA would have understood that executing a search in the Search box or Address box of Internet Explorer 7 would still include a view of the visual representation of digital content that includes the search engine itself (i.e., the Search box and Address box do not disappear). (*Id.*) As confirmation that an internet search using Google satisfies this limitation, the '715 Patent expressly recites Google as an example of a search tool: "In one example, the default settings provide for searching to occur through the well known search tool GOOGLE." ('715 Patent at 47:11-13.)

Moreover, as seen in the images above for limitation [6.2], for Windows Media Player and Windows Photo Gallery, Pogue discloses a view of digital content that includes a search engine (i.e., the search box remains) when a user executes the search tool. (Pogue at 445 (view presenting Halloween pictures while "hallow" is entered into the search box, and search box remaining); *id.* at 473 (presenting 50 Cent and Eminem rap albums with "rap" in search box, and search box remaining).)

[6.4] the search engine presents results for the search terms.

Pogue teaches this limitation.

Pogue teaches that Windows Vista's Search tool (available on the desktop taskbar or at the top of every Windows Explorer window) presents results for the search terms:

(Pogue at 113–114 (presenting results with "wind" in the search box).)

Moreover, as explained above, Pogue describes the Google results page. A POSITA would have understood that executing a search in a Google search box would present results for the search terms. (Schmandt ¶ 218.)

Moreover, as seen in the images above for limitation [6.2], for Windows Media Player and Windows Photo Gallery, Pogue teaches a view of digital content that presents results for the search terms when a user executes the search tool. (Pogue at 445 (presenting Halloween pictures as "hallow" is entered into the search box); *id.* at 473 (presenting 50 Cent and Eminem rap albums with "rap" in search box).)

7. Claim 7

Claim 7 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.)

[7.1] The user interface of claim 1, further comprising a storage component configured to retain a previous view state.

Ledbetter teaches this limitation. Ledbetter describes that its system may "persist personal settings for the display." (Ledbetter at ¶ [0059].)

Pogue also teaches this limitation. Pogue explains that "Internet Explorer can *store* certain Web pages on your hard drive so that you can peruse it later." (Pogue at 665.) Pogue describes other storage components in Internet Explorer 7 configured to retain a previous view state, including an internet cache and history. (Pogue at 379.) A POSITA would have understood that a hard drive, internet cache and history are storage components. (Schmandt ¶ 222.)

Pogue also describes a storage component that retains a previous view state in Windows Vista when describing Standby mode where "whatever programs or documents you were working on remained in memory." (Pogue at 31.) A POSITA would have understood that memory or hard drive are storage components. (Schmandt ¶ 223.) Pogue explains that Standby mode puts the computer in "suspended animation until you use [ ] the mouse or keyboard to be working again." (*Id.*) A POSITA would have understood that this mode would retain a previous view state.

Pogue also describes a storage component that retains a previous view state with Windows Vista's Sleep mode where "the instant you put the computer to sleep, Vista quietly transfers a copy of everything in memory into an invisible file on the hard drive." (*Id.*) Pogue explains that Windows Vista's Hibernate mode is similar to Sleep mode because it retains a previous view state, but the storage component is RAM instead of a hard drive. (*Id.* at 34.)

Pogue also describes yet another example where the computer retains a previous view state in its Screen Saver. (Pogue at 165–166 ("The idea is simple: A few minutes after you leave your computer, whatever work you were doing is hidden behind the screen saver; passers-by can't see what's on the screen. To exit the screen saver, move the mouse, click a mouse button, or press a key.").)

Similarly, Pogue teaches how to save searches in a Windows Explorer window:

(Pogue at 125.) A POSITA would have understood that the preserved searches are previous view states. (Schmandt ¶ 226.)

Moreover, Pogue teaches that Windows Explorer windows and Internet Explorer 7 have toolbars that include back and forward buttons, used for navigating to states visited previously, which are saved. (Pogue at 61, 370.) Similarly Pogue teaches back buttons for Windows Media Center. (*Id.* at 518–519, 525).

As confirmation that Pogue teaches a storage component configured to retain a previous view state, during prosecution of the '715 Patent, the Examiner also explained how Mattox's backward and forward buttons met this limitation:

> Mattox et al teaches a storage component configured to retain a previous view state ***(i.e. the toolbar 304 includes backward and forward buttons, used for navigating to states visited previously, which are saved (FIG. 3A))***.

(Ex. 1002 at 356 (emphasis in original.) Patent Owner did not dispute Examiner's understanding of this claim limitation. (*Id.* at 404–408.)

8. Claim 8

Claim 8 depends from claim 7. For the reasons discussed above, claim 7 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter and Pogue. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.)

[8.1] The user interface of claim 7, wherein the execution component is further configured to cause the computer system to transition to a previous view in response to execution of a navigation element by a user.

As discussed regarding limitation [1.6], Ledbetter discloses an execution component. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) Pogue discloses the remainder of this limitation.

For example, Pogue also teaches how clicking either the "Back button" or "Forward button" (i.e., executing a navigation element) in Internet Explorer 7 transitions the web browser to a previous view. (Pogue at 370 ("Click the Back button to revisit the page you were just on. ...

click the Forward button … to return to the page you were on *before* you clicked the Back button.") Pogue also describes execution of keyboard navigation elements using keyboard shortcuts to transition to previous views. (*Id.* (describing Backspace and Shift+Backspace, or Alt+left arrow and Alt+right arrow).) Pogue also describes how clicking the navigation element called the "Home button" brings up a view of a Web page previously "designated as a home page—your starter page." (*Id.* at 371.)

Similarly, Pogue teaches user selection of controls to reach saved searches in a Windows Explorer window:

(Pogue at 125.) A POSITA would have understood that the Windows Explorer taskbar has multiple navigation elements that return a user to a previous view state. (Schmandt ¶ 232.) For example, Pogue teaches use of the "Back button" and "Forward button" in a Windows Explorer window (i.e., executing a navigation element) to return to a previous winow. (Pogue at 61 ("Just as in a Web browser, the Back button opens whatever window you opened just before this one. Once you've used the Back button, you can then use the Forward button to return to the window where you started.").)

Pogue teaches that the limitations above are executed by the Windows Vista operating system and the included software (such as Internet Explorer) operating on a processor. (Pogue at 11 ("Windows is an operating system, the software that controls your computer."); *see also* Pogue at 311 (explaining view of processor functions in Windows Vista); Schmandt ¶ 233.)

As confirmation that Pogue teaches this limitation, during prosecution, the Examiner also explained how Mattox taught limitations of the pending claims:

> Mattox et al teaches transition to a previous view in response to execution of a navigation element by a user ***(i.e. upon selecting backward arrow in toolbar 304 in FIG. 3A, the user is taken to the previous Web page, this is typical Web browser behavior, which is well known in the art).***

(Ex. 1002 at 356 (emphasis in original.) Patent Owner did not dispute Examiner's understanding of this claim limitation. (*Id.* at 404–408.) Similarly, the '715 Patent identifies 352 and 168 as a navigation element to return to a home view for its embodiments: "The user selects a navigation element (e.g. 352 FIG. 3C) to return to the home view, alternatively, a navigation button (e.g. 168, FIG. 17) will return the user to the home view." ('715 Patent at 51:2–5.)

This limitation is also satisfied to the extent the Examiner finds, or Patent Owner argues, that these terms invoke Section 112(6), have adequate linked structure, and that the linked structure is a processor programmed with an algorithm that, after the functions described in limitations [1.7] – [1.9], performs this additional function:

- [4] "cause the computer system to transition to a previous view in response to execution of a navigation element by a user." ('715 Patent at 5:3–7, 10:38–43 (describing "cause … previous view state" configuration), claim 8.)

As explained above, Ledbetter and Pogue teach and disclose a processor running computer software such as Windows Vista for carrying out the function of limitation [8.1]. The POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter and Pogue involved, or at least rendered obvious, a processor programmed to carry out an algorithm (the software running on the computer) performing the claimed function of transitioning to a previous view in response to execution of a navigation element by a user in the above-noted manner, or equivalents thereof. (Schmandt ¶ 235.)

9. Claim 9

Claim 9 depends from claim 7. For the reasons discussed above, claim 7 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter and Pogue. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.7.)

[9.1] The user interface of claim 7, further comprising the navigation element displayed in a header display.

As discussed regarding limitation [8.1], Pogue discloses a navigation element. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.8)

Pogue also teaches how the desktop taskbar (moved to the top of the monitor) of Windows Vista has navigation elements to return a user to a previous state, such as the home view of the desktop with all windows minimized. (Pogue at 97 (".) Moreover, Pogue teaches how to minimize all windows (i.e., return to a retained state) in "one fell swoop" by right-clicking a blank spot on the taskbar and choosing Show the Desktop. (Pogue at 97.) A POSITA would have understood that the blank spot on the taskbar and choosing Show the Desktop is execution of a navigation element in the header display. (Schmandt ¶ 239.)

Pogue further teaches that a navigation element is displayed in a header display such as the toolbar of Internet Explorer 7 (see Back button):

(Pogue at 368 (annotated).) A POSITA would have understood that clicking the home button in the Internet Explorer 7 toolbar (i.e., header display) would return a user to the home page and that clicking the back arrow button in the toolbar would return a user to the previous page. (Schmandt ¶ 240.)

Pogue also teaches the toolbar (i.e. header display) of a Windows Explorer window displays navigation elements such as "Back button" and "Forward button." (Pogue at 61.)

As confirmation that Pogue teaches this limitation, during prosecution, the Examiner also explained how Mattox taught limitations of the pending claims:

> Mattox et al teaches the navigation element displayed in a header display ***(i.e. the toolbar 304 includes backward and forward buttons (FIG. 3A)).***

(Ex. 1002 at 357 (emphasis in original.) Patent Owner did not dispute Examiner's understanding of this claim limitation. (*Id.* at 404-408.)

10. Claim 10

Claim 10 depends from claim 4. For the reasons discussed above, claim 4 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter and Pogue. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.4)

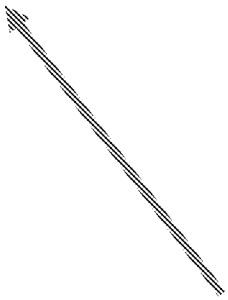
[10.1] The user interface of claim 4, wherein the body display comprises an organization of the plurality of visual representations of computer content rendered on the computer display, and the home view further comprises display pages in response to a display threshold establishing a maximal number of visual representations displayed per display page.

As discussed regarding limitation [4.1], Pogue discloses a body display. (*See* Section VIII.B.4.) As seen in the discussion of limitation [4.4], Pogue teaches that the body display organizes a plurality of visual representations of computer content rendered on the computer display. (*Id.*) Specifically, the body display of Internet Explorer 7 displays and organizes visual representations of web content (Pogue at 368). The body display of a Windows Explorer window displays and organizes visual representations of files and folders. (Pogue at 58, Figure 2-1.). The body display of Windows Photo Gallery shows an organization of photos or videos, or thumbnails. (Pogue at 424, Figure 13-1.) The body display of Windows Media Player displays and organizes media. (Pogue at 465, Figure 14-1.) And, when Windows Vista's desktop taskbar is moved to the top of the screen, the body display shows an organization of desktop icons or Start menu icons (i.e., visual representations of computer content). (Pogue at 23, Figure 1-2.) (*See supra* Section VIII.B.4.)

Pogue also teaches the additional limitation of limitation [10.1], "the home view further comprises display pages in response to a display threshold establishing a maximal number of visual

representations displayed per display page," in Windows Vista, Windows Photo Gallery, Windows Media Player, Internet Explorer, and Windows Explorer.

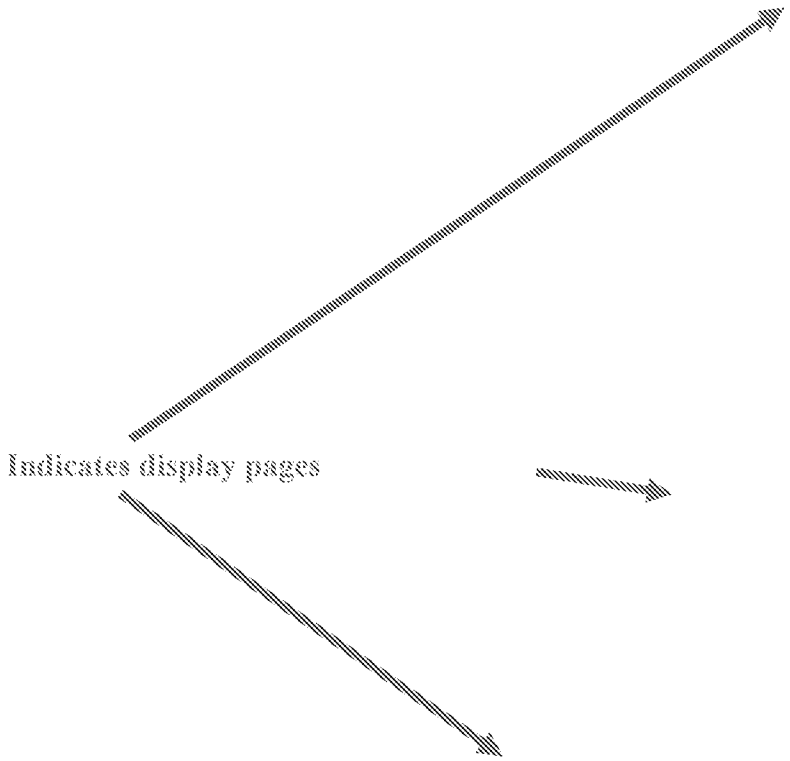
Windows Vista. Pogue teaches how Windows Vista's desktop (i.e., home view) has display pages (i.e., more than one page) in the Sidebar which contain visual representations called Gadgets. (Pogue at 212.) When a display threshold of a maximum of visual representations has been reached (i.e., too many Gadgets to fit on one display page), then another display page is created as indicated by a small arrow at the top of Sidebar, as explained by Pogue. (*Id.* ("If you add more gadgets than can fit on the Sidebar, a tiny ▶ appears at the top of the Sidebar.").) Pogue Figure 6-10 shows a maximum of four visual representations of Gadgets on display page on the home view of the desktop:



Indicates display pages

(Pogue at 212–213 (annotated).) A POSITA reading Pogue would have understood that, in response to reaching the threshold maximum number of Gadgets on Sidebar, another display page in Sidebar would be created. (Schmandt ¶ 246.)

Similarly, Pogue teaches Figure 2-26, which shows various menu pages, when a maximal threshold is reached (i.e. "too many icons"), then a >> button is shown, indicating another display page:



(Pogue at 99 (annotated).)

Windows Photo Gallery. Similarly, Pogue shows a home view of Windows Photo Gallery with display pages when an adjustable threshold maximum number of pictures per display page is

reached. (Pogue at 424.) Pogue Figure 13-1 shows a home view of Photo Gallery with display pages (more than one display page as indicated by scrollbar) with a maximum of nine visual representations a display page:

(Pogue at 424 (annotated); Schmandt ¶ 248.) In addition to continuous scroll motions, the scroll bar also, as is typical, has vertical "up" and "down" arrows at the top and bottom of the vertical bar; these move forward or backward by whole pages of displayed content. (Schmandt ¶ 248.) Further, it is apparent that the number of content items on each of these pages is in response to a display threshold establishing a maximal number of visual representations displayed per display page. (*Id.*) As seen in Figure 13-1, the "Size slider" changes the size of the thumbnails (i.e., visual representations) which changes the maximum number of thumbnail displays on a display page.

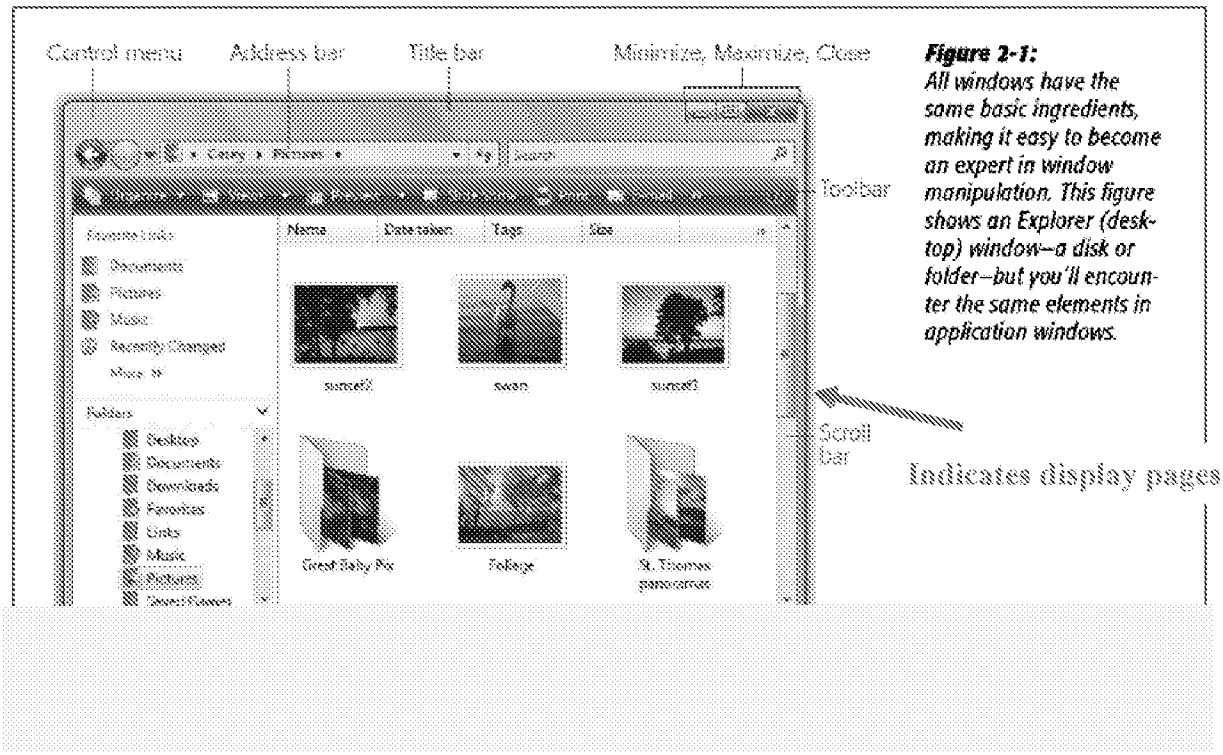
Windows Media Player. Pogue also teaches Windows Media Player's Library view (i.e., a home view) with display pages (more than one display page as indicated by the scrollbar) with a maximum of three icons per a display page:

(Pogue at 476 (annotated).)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue teaches a home view of Internet Explorer 7 with display pages when a maximum number of visual representations on a display page is reached. For example, Pogue shows in Figure 11-4 an Internet Explorer home view with display pages with a maximum of 6 images:

(Pogue at 375 (annotated) (Internet Explorer 7 Quick Tabs showing maximum of six visual representations per display page).) Though not explicitly shown as an image for Internet Explorer, a POSITA would have understood that exceeding the maximum of six visual representations per display page in Quick Tabs would result in an additional display page. (Schmandt ¶ 250.)

Windows Explorer. Pogue also provides an image of a Windows Explorer window, where a maximum number of thumbnails are shown according to the threshold maximal number that would fit in the window:



(Pogue at 58 (annotated) (a Windows Explorer window showing maximum of six visual representations in the body display).)

As confirmation that Pogue teaches this limitation, during prosecution of the '715 Patent, *supra* III.B.2, the Examiner correlated "body display comprises an organization of the plurality of visual representations of computer content rendered on the computer display . . . and the home view further comprises display pages in response to a display threshold establishing a maximal number of visual representations displayed per display page" with Miller's teaching:

> Miller further teaches wherein the body display comprises an organization of the plurality of visual representations of computer content rendered on the computer display ***(i.e. showing multiple visual representations of content per page, like games (page 8) or movies (page 11))***, and the home view further comprises display pages in response to a display threshold establishing a maximal number of visual representations displayed per display page ***(i.e. the***

number of pieces of content per page has a limit, for example 9 games per page (page 8), or 12 movies per page (page 11)).

(Ex. 1002 at 354 (emphases in original).) Patent Owner did not dispute Examiner's understanding of this claim limitation. (*Id.* at 404–408.)

11. Claim 11

Claim 11 depends from claim 10. For the reasons discussed above, claim 10 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter and Pogue. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.10)

[11.1] The user interface of claim 10, wherein the home view further comprises an indication of visual representations displayed on adjacent display pages of the home view,

Pogue also teaches this additional limitation.

Windows Vista. For example, as seen in Figure 6-10 shown above in the discussion of limitation [10.1], Pogue teaches a tiny triangle (i.e., an indication) that appears at the top of the Sidebar when there are more Gadgets than fit on a single display page of Sidebar on the home view of Windows Vista's desktop. (Pogue at 375 ("If you add more gadgets than can fit on the Sidebar, a tiny ▶ appears at the top of the Sidebar.").) Similarly, as shown in Pogue Figure 2-26, in which a >> button is shown, this is an indication of additional visual representations on adjacent display pages on the home view. (Pogue at 99.)

Windows Photo Gallery. Similarly, as seen in Figure 6-10 shown above in the discussion of limitation [10.1], Pogue describes a home view of Windows Photo Gallery where a scrollbar with arrows appears, indicating visual representations displays on adjacent display pages. (Pogue at 424 (home view of Photo Gallery showing scrollbar indicating more thumbnails).)

Windows Media Player. Likewise, as seen in Figure 6-10 shown above in the discussion of limitation [10.1], Pogue also teaches a home view of Windows Media Player library, which

includes a scroll bar indicating additional visual representation of music content are available on adjacent display pages. (Pogue at 465 (home view of Windows Media Player showing scrollbar.)

Windows Explorer. Likewise, as seen in Figure 6-10 shown above in the discussion of limitation [10.1], Pogue also teaches a home view of a Windows Explorer window, which shows a scroll bar with arrows indicating indicating additional visual representation of digital content is available on adjacent display pages. (Pogue at 58 (home view of Windows Explorer window with scrollbar indicating more items).)

As confirmation that Pogue teaches this limitation, during prosecution of the '715 Patent, *supra* III.B.2, the Examiner correlated this limitation with Miller's teaching:

> Miller further teaches wherein the home view further comprises an indication of visual representations displayed on adjacent display pages of the home view, wherein the indication is displayed within the body of the home view ***(i.e. showing indications of more pages of games: "5 of 9" (page 8), or more pages of movies: "View More ... " (page 9), or "1 of 14" (page 11), together with up and down navigation arrows to navigate to those pages)***.

(Ex. 1002 at 354 (emphasis in original).) Patent Owner did not dispute Examiner's understanding of this claim limitation. (*Id.* at 404–408.)

[11.2] wherein the indication is displayed within the body of the home view.

While claim 11 does not provide an antecedent basis for "the body," to the extent Requester correctly understands that Patent Owner intended claim 11's antecedent basis for "the body" to correspond with claim 4's "a body display," Pogue discloses this limitation. As explained for limitation [11.1] above, the indication of adjacent pages is indicated in the body display (i.e., below the header display) of the home views of Windows Vista desktop with Sidebar activated (when

taskbar is moved to top of screen), Windows Photo Gallery, Windows Media Player, and Windows Explorer. (Pogue at 58, 375, 424.) This understanding is confirmed by the Examiner statement correlated this limitation with Miller's teachings. (Ex. 1002 at 354.)

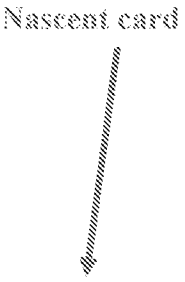
12. Claim 12

Claim 12 depends from claim 4. For the reasons discussed above, claim 4 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter and Pogue. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.4.)

[12.1] The user interface of claim 4, wherein the graphical user interface is further configured to display a nascent card in the home view,

Pogue teaches this limitation.

Windows Vista. Pogue teaches that Windows Vista desktop (i.e., home view) configured to display a "Create Shortcuts Here" card (i.e. a nascent card):

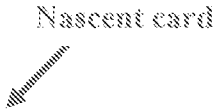


(Pogue at 139 (annotated).) A POSITA would have understood the resulting created shortcut would be mapped to digital content. (Schmandt ¶ 263.)

Moreover, Pogue teaches Windows Vista desktop (i.e., home view) configured to show an autostarting "Sidebar" of "Gadgets." (*Id.* at 211–213.) The Sidebar, which can remain permanently on the home view of the Windows Vista desktop, includes a plus sign "card" as a "nascent card":

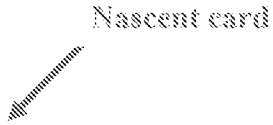
(Pogue at 212 (annotated).) Pogue explains that clicking the plus sign permits a user to add a gadget. (*Id.*) A POSITA would have understood that that the resulting gadget maps to digital content, including internet content. (Schmandt ¶ 264.)

Pogue also teaches that a home view of Internet Explorer 7 includes an empty tab (i.e., a "nascent card") for creating a new Internet Explorer window:



(Pogue at 373 (annotated) (stating "You've opened a new tab" after clicking blank tab).) Pogue also explains that an "Open in New Tab" card to open a link. (*Id.*) A POSITA would have understood that the blank tab and the "Open in New Tab" card in Internet Explorer 7 are both examples of a "nascent card" for mapping to web content. (Schmandt ¶ 265.)

Moreover, Pogue teaches that a home view of Internet Explorer 7 includes a toolbar that shows a visual representation with a start and plus sign (i.e., a nascent card) on the toolbar, which permits the addition of web content to the "Favorites Center":

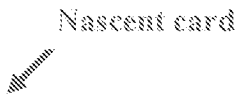


(Pogue at 378 (annotated).) A POSITA would have understood that the star and plus sign in Internet Explorer 7 is an example of a "nascent card" and that the new "Favorites" visual representation is mapped to web content. (Schmandt ¶ 266.)

Similarly, Pogue teaches Internet Explorer 7 configured to show an RSS Feed as a home page (i.e., home view) which also includes a star and plus sign (i.e., a nascent card) for addition of RSS Feeds:

(Pogue at 381 (annotated) (Middle showing star and plus sign for "Subscribe to this feed").)

Moreover, Pogue also teaches another form of "nascent card" because it teaches that Internet Explorer 7 has a "tiny page icon" (i.e. a nascent card) in the address bar, which dragged onto the Links toolbar maps to web content:



(Pogue at 379.)

Windows Media Player. Pogue also teaches that the library tab (i.e., home view) of Windows Media Player shows visual representations of music content, which when dragged into a playlist creates a mapping to that particular song, such as 50 Cent's "Hate It or Love It":

(Pogue at 473.)

As confirmation that Pogue's examples of nascent cards for creating a shortcut, adding a gadget, opening a new tab, adding a favorite, subscribing to an RSS feed, among other things, teaches this limitation, during prosecution of the '715 Patent, *supra* III.B.2, the Examiner correlated "nascent card" with Mattox's teachings:

> Mattox et al teaches display a nascent card in the home view, wherein the nascent card is configured to permit generation of additional visual representations of digital content ***(i.e. the user can select "Create Site" or "Create Page" list item 316, to create a new page or a new site (Fig. 3A and column 6 lines 32–41))***.

(Ex. 1002 at 358 (emphasis in original).) Patent Owner did not dispute Examiner's understanding of this claim limitation. (*Id.* at 404–408.) As further confirmation, the '715 Patent provides an example of a nascent card 214 in FIG. 2:

(the '715 Patent at FIG. 2.) The '715 Patent explains "System cards may be further classified to include nascent cards. "Browse the Web" card, FIG. 2, 214 is an example of a nascent card." (*Id.* at 38:62–64.) A POSITA would have understood that the '715 Patent's example of "Browse the Web" card as a "nascent card" would be functionally the same as Internet Explorer's "New Tab" button. (Schmandt ¶ 270.)

[12.2] wherein the nascent card is configured to permit generation of additional visual representations of digital content.

Pogue teaches this limitation.

Windows Vista. Pogue teaches how to use the nascent card of "Create Shortcuts Here" on the Windows Vista desktop to generate a visual representation (i.e., icon) of digital content on the desktop. (Pogue at 146.) A POSITA would have understood that the described actions would generate a visible shortcut icon mapped to the file from which it was created. (Schmandt ¶ 272.)

Pogue also teaches how to use the nascent card of the plus sign in Sidebar to create a visual representation (i.e., a Gadget) of digital content on Windows Vista's desktop's Sidebar. (Pogue at 212.) A POSITA would have understood that the described actions would generate a visible Gadget mapped to user-selected digital content such as a clock, news feeds, weather, or notes. (Schmandt ¶ 273.)

Windows Media Player. Pogue teaches the generation of additional visual representations of digital content, in the form of a playlist mapped to particular songs, in Windows Media Player, when a nascent card is dragged into a playlist panel to create a mapping to a particular song. (Pogue at 473.)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue teaches how to use the nascent cards of the blank tab, the "Open in New Tab," and star with plus signs (i.e., add to Favorites or subscribe to an RSS feed) in Internet

Explorer 7 permit generation of visual representations of web content. (Pogue at 373, 378, 379.) A POSITA would have understood that the described actions on the nascent card would generate a visible display of user-selected web content. (Schmandt ¶ 275.)

As confirmation that Pogue teaches this limitation, during prosecution, the Examiner also explained how Mattox taught limitations of claim 12:

> Mattox et al teaches display a nascent card in the home view, wherein the nascent card is configured to permit generation of additional visual representations of digital content ***(i.e. the user can select "Create Site" or "Create Page" list item 316, to create a new page or a new site (Fig. 3A and column 6 lines 32–41)).***

(Ex. 1002 at 358 (emphasis in original.) Patent Owner did not dispute Examiner's understanding of this claim limitation. (*Id.* at 404–408.)

13. Claim 13

Claim 13 depends from claim 12. For the reasons discussed above, claim 12 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter and Pogue. (*See supra* VIII.B.12.)

[13.1] The user interface of claim 12, wherein the execution component is further configured to execute a process for creating a visual representation in response to execution of the nascent card, wherein the process for creating a visual representation includes acts of:

As discussed regarding limitation [1.6], Ledbetter discloses an execution component. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) Pogue teaches the additional limitation of 13.1.

As explained above for claim 12, *supra* Section VIII.B.12, Pogue teaches how execution of the nascent cards disclosed in Pogue executes a process that creates visual representations in response. (*See, e.g.*, Pogue at 139, (Windows Vista Desktop), 211–213 (Sidebar), 373, 378, 379 (Internet Explorer), 473 (Windows Media Player.) A POSITA would have understood that execution of any of the nascent cards generates a visual representation. (Schmandt ¶ 279.)

As discussed for the "execution component" of limitation [1.6], *supra* Section VII.A.1, Pogue teaches that the above "execute a process" limitation would be executed by Windows Vista and included programs such as Internet Explorer 7, i.e., software operating on a processor. (Pogue at 11 ("Windows is an operating system, the software that controls your computer."); Schmandt ¶ 280.)

This limitation is also satisfied to the extent the Examiner finds, or Patent Owner argues, that these terms invoke Section 112(6), have adequate linked structure, and that the linked structure is a processor programmed with an algorithm that, after the steps described in limitations [1.7] – [1.9]:

- execute[s] a process for creating a visual representation in response to execution of the nascent card .... (*see, e.g.*, '715 Patent at 5:33–41, 8:34–36, 10:60–65, claim 13).

As just explained, and as explained further below with respect to limitations [13.2] – [13.5], Pogue teaches and discloses a processor running computer software for carrying out the recited functions. The POSITA would have understood that this involved, or at least rendered obvious, a processor programmed to carry out an algorithm (the software running on the computer) performing the claimed functions in the above-noted manner, or equivalents thereof. (Schmandt ¶ 282.)

[13.2] transitioning to a quick access view;

Pogue teaches this limitation.

Windows Vista. Pogue teaches that created shortcut icons appear on Windows Vista's desktop. (Pogue at 22, 139.) A POSITA would have understood that the desktop view of Windows Vista is a "quick access view" allowing access to every desktop shortcut. (Schmandt ¶ 284.) Pogue also teaches that the Sidebar view of "all your gadgets" appears on Windows Vista's desktop upon

clicking the plus sign (i.e., nascent card) transitions to a quick access view. (Pogue at 211–213 (describing how clicking the plus sign in the Sidebar: "You've just opened the Gadget Gallery, a semi-transparent catalog of all your gadgets, even the ones that aren't currently on the screen."); *see also* Schmandt ¶ 284.)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue teaches that Internet Explorer 7 has a visual representation of "Quick Tabs" which when executed transitions to a view of all open tabs for quick access. (Pogue at 375.) The transition to the Quick Tabs view also occurs when the user types Ctrl+Q (from Pogue Figure 11.4 caption). Pogue provides an image of Internet Explorer 7's quick access view:

(Pogue at 375.) Moreover, as seen in Figure 11-9 (bottom figure) shown above for limitation [12.1], *supra* Section VIII.B.12, Internet Explorer 7 shows a panel of all RSS Feeds, another view of quick access. (Schmandt ¶ 285.)

Windows Media Player. Pogue teaches that the Library tab of Windows Media Player shows a list of all the songs added to a playlist (i.e., a quick access view). (Pogue at 473.)

[13.3] generating a mapping to online digital content;

Pogue teaches this limitation.

Windows Vista. Pogue teaches Windows Vista's desktop linked (i.e., a mapping) to a specific Web page (i.e., online digital content):

> Dragging a Web link from the Links toolbar to the desktop or an Explorer window creates an Internet shortcut file. When double-clicked, this special document connects to the Internet and opens the specified Web page.

(Pogue at 100.) Pogue also teaches a Gadget created in Sidebar on Windows Vista's desktop linked to online digital content such as the weather or news feeds.

> What they [i.e., Gadgets] *most* resemble, actually, is little Web pages. They're meant to display information, much of it from the Internet, and they're written using Web programming languages like DHTML, Javascript, VBScript, and XML.

(Pogue at 211.)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue teaches that the execution of nascent cards of the blank tab, the "Open in New Tab," and star with plus signs (i.e., add to Favorites or subscribe to an RSS Feed) in Internet Explorer 7 are mapped to web content (i.e., online digital content). (Pogue at 373, 378, 379, 381.) For example, the Quick Tabs thumbnails, Favorite page, and RSS Feeds panel are all visual representations linked (i.e., a mapping) to web pages. (*Id.*)

[13.4] executing the mapping;

Pogue teaches this limitation.

Windows Vista. Pogue teaches how to execute a Windows Vista desktop shortcut mapped to a specified web page. (Pogue at 100 ("When double-clicked, this special document connects to the Internet and opens the specified Web page.").) Pogue also explains how the Gadgets on Sidebar execute mapping, as the Gadgets are "meant to display information, much of it from the Internet." (Pogue at 211; *see also id.* at 217 (describing the Feeds Headlines gadget, "in which headlines from various Web sites are sent to you automatically"); *id.* at 218 (describing how the Stocks gadget allows a user to "watch it rise and fall throughout the day"); *id.* at 219 (describing how the Weather gadget "goes online to retrieve the latest Weather.com info").) A POSITA would have understood that the above Gadgets would be executing mapping to the internet. (Schmandt ¶ 291.)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue teaches how clicking quick tabs thumbnails or clicking Favorites web site's name executes the mapping (i.e. opening the web page through execution of a web link). (Pogue at 373, 378, 379, 381.) Moreover, Pogue teaches that RSS Feeds automatically execute mapping to web content. (Pogue at 381.) A POSITA would have understood these Internet Explorer 7 features would be executing mapping to the internet. (Schmandt ¶ 292.)

[13.5] and displaying a first view of the mapped digital content.

Pogue teaches this limitation.

Windows Vista. Pogue teaches that execution of a shortcut displays the mapped digital content. (Pogue at 100 ("When double-clicked, this special document connects to the Internet and opens the specified Web page.").) Pogue also explains how the Gadgets on Sidebar automatically "display information, much of it from the Internet." (Pogue at 211; *see also id.* at 217 (describing how the Feeds Headlines gadget display mapped "headlines from various Web sites are sent to you automatically"); *id.* at 218 (describing how the Stocks gadget displays stock prices "throughout the day"); *id.* at 219 (describing how the Weather gadget displays "the latest

Weather.com info" mapped to the specified city).) A POSITA would have understood that the above Gadgets are displaying a view of the mapped digital content (i.e. internet information). (Schmandt ¶ 294.)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue teaches that once the quick tab card is executed (i.e., clicked), it displays the mapped digital content (i.e., the web page mapped to the thumbnail) by returning the thumbnail to full size. (Pogue at 375.) Moreover, Pogue teaches that RSS Feeds display the mapped internet content. (Pogue at 381.) Similarly, Pogue teaches that clicking Favorites web site's name will display the designated web page. (Pogue at 373, 378, 379, 381.) A POSITA would have understood these Internet Explorer 7 features would be executing mapping to the internet. (Schmandt ¶ 295.)

As confirmation that Pogue teaches this limitation, during prosecution, the Examiner also explained how Mattox taught limitations of claim 12:

> Mattox et al teaches wherein the execution component is further configured to execute a process for creating a visual representation in response to execution of the nascent card, wherein the process for creating a visual representation includes acts of:
>
> transitioning to a quick access view ***(i.e. selecting the Create Page list item in FIG. 3A to create a new page, which displays the configuration page of FIG. 3B)***;
>
> generating a mapping to online digital content ***(i.e. configuring or designing the portal (FIG. 3B, 3E, 3F and column 6 lines 55--64))***;
>
> executing the mapping; and displaying a first view of the mapped digital content ***(i.e. displaying the new page (FIG. 3C, 3D, 3G, 3H, 31, 3J and column 7 lines 5--7)).***

(Ex. 1002 at 359 (emphases in original.) Patent Owner did not dispute Examiner's understanding of this claim limitation. (*Id.* at 404–408.)

14. Claim 14

Claim 14 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.)

[14.1] The user interface of claim 1, wherein the plurality of views includes a quick access view configured to permit user generation of a mapping between digital content and a visual representation.

As discussed regarding limitation [1.4], both Ledbetter and Pogue disclose a plurality of views. (*See supra* Sections VIII.A.1–VIII.B.1.) Pogue also teaches the added limitation of limitation [14.1].

Windows Vista. As explained above, section VIII.B.13, Pogue teaches that one of its views is a view of Windows Vista's Start Menu, which provides quick access to user-configurable icons (i.e. visual representations) mapped to digital content:

(Pogue at 53 (displaying icons listing Internet, Secret Salary List, Games, etc.).) A POSITA would have understood that the icons in the Start Menu are user generated, such as the "Secret Salary List" icon shown above. (Schmandt ¶ 299.) Pogue further explains that the taskbar of Windows Vista has a "Quick Launch" area where a user creates icons for different projects. (Pogue at 103.)

Windows Photo Gallery. Pogue teaches how Windows Photo Gallery has a view displaying an overview of pictures and video as thumbnails:

(Pogue at 424 (photos), 432–433 (video clips); *see also* Pogue at 83 (documents).) A POSITA would have understood that the user generates each of these thumbnails by dragging photos or video content into Photo Gallery. (Schmandt ¶ 300.) A POSITA would understand that the Size slider controls the number of thumbnails on a display page, and potentially provide an overview and access to all contents of a folder. (Schmandt ¶ 300.)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue teaches that one of the views of Internet Explorer 7 is a "Quick Tabs tab" view, which transitions to a quick access view showing an overview of all open Internet Explorer 7 tabs, where each thumbnail maps between the Quick Tab and user-selected online digital content. (Pogue at 374–375.) This quick access view provides an overview of user-generated mapping between digital content and visual representations, such as Quick Tabs. (*Id.*) Moreover, Pogue teaches Internet Explorer 7's user-generated Favorites and RSS Feed Pages, where each are user generated mappings between the web page and the visual representation of a Favorites (i.e., a bookmark) or an RSS Feed. (Pogue at 377–378, 380–381.). Both Favorites and

RSS Feeds are accessed through a dedicated page or panel showing an overview of the Favorites and subscribed RSS feeds (i.e., a quick access view). (*Id.*) A POSITA would have understood that Favorites and RSS Feeds are a form of quick access view. (Schmandt ¶ 301.)

As confirmation that Pogue teaches this limitation, during prosecution of the '715 Patent, the Examiner also explained how Miller's overview taught this addition limitation:

> Miller further teaches wherein the plurality of views includes a quick access view configured to permit user generation of a mapping between digital content and a visual representation ***(i.e. displaying an overview of pictures (FIG. 15.30 page 17), movies (FIG. 15.3 page 9, FIG. 16.5 page 11), games (FIG. 15.28 page 8) as thumbnails).***

(Ex. 1002 at 352 (emphasis in original).) Patent Owner did not dispute Examiner's understanding of this claim limitation. (*Id.* at 404–408.)

15. Claim 15

Claim 15 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.)

[15.1] The user interface of claim 1, wherein the plurality of views includes a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations.

As discussed regarding limitation [1.4], both Ledbetter and Pogue disclose a plurality of views. (*See supra* Sections VIII.A.1–VIII.B.1.) And as explained above for limitation [2.2], both Ledbetter and Pogue teach a channel view. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.2.) Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the added elements of limitation [15.1].

Ledbetter. Ledbetter teaches a channel selector. Ledbetter teaches that its view for audiovisual content may be controlled with a remote control. (Ledbetter at ¶ [0025].) Ledbetter

says "interaction, such as to get a movie started, may be accomplished in the modes of FIG. 2 or 3, or via remote control and/or touch-screen operation while in the media consumption mode correlated in FIG. 4." (*Id.* at ¶ [0031].) A POSITA would have understood that a remote control and / or touch-screen would require a channel view with a "channel selector" (e.g., a television guide view or a list of media) for media consumption mode (i.e., Ledbetter's FIG. 4). (Schmandt ¶ 305.) While Ledbetter does not expressly use the words "a sequence of visual representations" to describe the channel selector, a POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter's descriptions of remote control or touch-screen operation in Ledbetter's media consumption mode would require also the selection of content from a displayed list (i.e., a sequence of visual representations), such as choosing a TV channel, or selecting a TV show from a list of shows on a menu, or playing a song from a playlist. (Schmandt ¶ 305.) Otherwise, a user would not be able to select the media the user wanted to view, stream, record, skip, pause, or delete. (*Id.*) A POSITA reading Ledbetter's description of a television on a computer system would have understood that typical well known computer functions such as view, stream, record, skip, pause, or delete, would be available on a menu (i.e. a sequence of visual representations). (*Id.*)

To the extent the Examiner finds, or Patent Owner argues, that the claimed "channel selector" requires a device in addition to a display of a sequence of visual representations, then Ledbetter's remote control still satisfies this limitation. (*Id.* ¶ 306.)

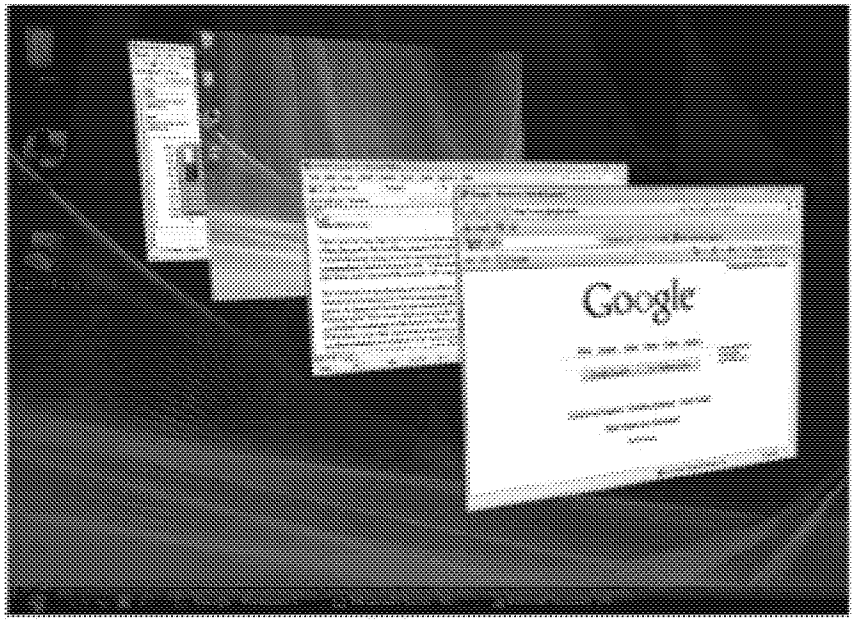
Pogue. Pogue also teaches a channel selector and expressly describes a sequence of visual representations for its channel selector.

Windows Vista. Pogue teaches the Flip 3D feature in Windows Vista. (Pogue at 91.) Pogue teaches that Flip 3D permits the selection of "live" channels ("a movie is playing, for example") using "the arrow keys or your mouse's scroll wheel." (*Id.*) Pogue teaches the Flip 3D feature

displays a sequence of visual representations. (*Id.*) Pogue shows an image of Flip 3D in Figure 2-20, which is reproduced below:

Figure 2-20: *These window miniatures aren't snapshots; they're "live." That is, if anything is changing inside a window (a movie is playing, for example), you'll see it right on the 3D miniature.*

By the way: Don't miss the cool slow-mo trick described in Appendix B.



Any of these tactics triggers the 3-D floating-windows effect shown in Figure 2-20. At this point, you can use the arrow keys or your mouse's scroll wheel to flip through the open windows *without* having to hold down any keys. When you see the one you want, press the Esc key to choose it and bring it to the front.

(Pogue at 91.) A POSITA would have understood that the visual representations comprise several choices of channel views, as discussed for limitation [2.2], *supra* Section VIII.B.2. (Schmandt ¶ 308.) For example, a POSITA would have understood that a user uses Windows Vista's channel selector of Flip 3D to select between channels of music, movies, video clips, television, photos and web content. (*Id.*) As confirmation that Windows Vista Flip 3D discloses a channel selector view, the '715 Patent FIG. 25B provides an example of channel selector view 2556 and a channel of a photo 2552:

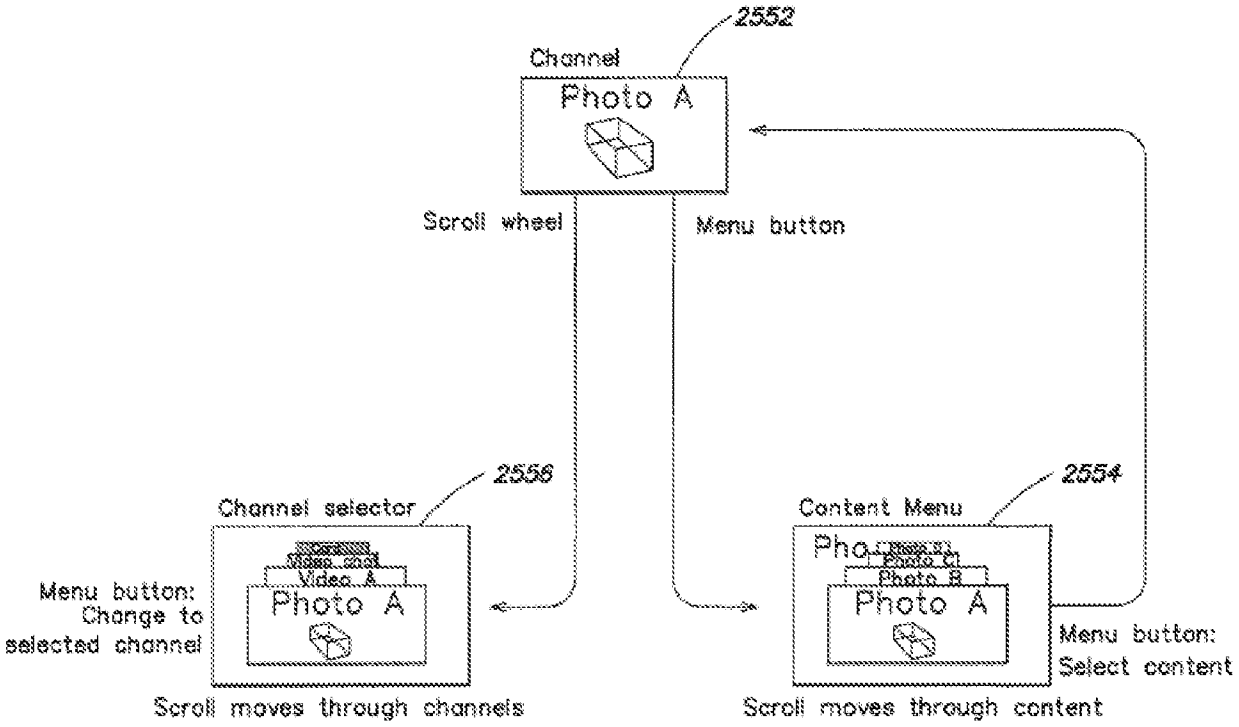


FIG. 25B

(Ex. 1001, FIG. 25B.)

Additionally, Pogue teaches Alt-Tab on Windows Vista, which offers another channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations:

(Pogue at 90.) A POSITA would have understood that Alt-Tab function uses a keyboard. (Schmandt ¶ 309.)

In addition to the sequence of visual representation taught by Pogue with Windows Vista, Pogue also teaches more conventional displays of a sequence of visual representations, such as visual lists of online content, lists of TV shows, lists of music, and lists of games, lists of movies, lists of RSS feeds, lists of web pages, in Windows Media Center, Windows Photo Gallery, Windows Explorer and Internet Explorer 7.

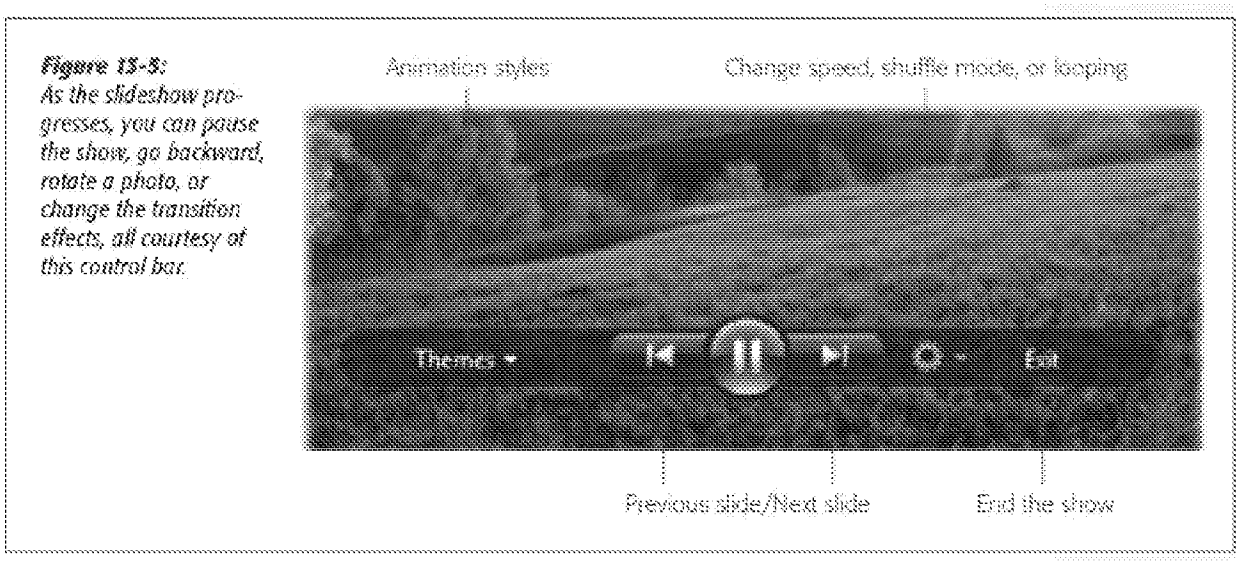
Windows Media Center. Pogue Figure 16-5 teaches Windows Media Center's TV guide for TV channel view. (*Pogue* at 510.) Pogue teaches multiple ways to select channels from the visual representation of a list of show titles:

> Use your remote control, mouse, or keyboard to navigate through the guide. Type a number into the remote's keypad to change channels. Click Skip (or something similar) to move forward in the Guide. Run the mouse over a show's title to read a short synopsis of

> the show. Right-click any show title (or use the remote's Info button) to get more program info, record the program, or record the series.

(*Id.*; *see also id.* at 512, Figure 16-6 (showing Windows Media Center's channel selector of channels of recorded tv, live tv, online media, tasks); *id.* at 478 (showing Windows Media Player channel selector music); Schmandt ¶ 311.) A POSITA would have understood that selection of a show would have transitioned to a large footprint display of the show itself. (Schmandt ¶ 311.)

Windows Photo Gallery. Pogue Figure 13-5 also choses a channel view (i.e., a photo slideshow) with a channel selector (i.e., previous slide / next slide control bar):



(Pogue at 431 (also describing keyboard use to control the channel selector).)

Windows Media Player. Pogue also teaches a channel view (i.e., a Media Guide) and how to use a mouse to select the channel (i.e., Internet Radio station):

Figure 14-9: *Top: In the list at the right side of Media Guide, click Internet Radio.*

Bottom: Click through the music genres to find what you're up for. Click a station that looks interesting, and then click the little Play button beneath its listing. (The higher the number in the Speed column, the better the sound quality. Note, though, that 128 Kbps is generally too rich for dial-up modems, and may sputter.) Wait for your PC to connect to the Internet site, and then let the music begin!

(Pogue at 478 (teaching user to how to select a channel to play music).)

Internet Explorer 7. Pogue also teaches RSS Feeds which shows a channel view that includes a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations. (Pogue at 380.) As explained for limitation [2.2], Internet Explorer 7's RSS Feeds view corresponds with the '715 Patent's description of a channel view, as shown in the '715 Patent's FIG. 20A and 20B equating RSS views as channel views. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.2.) Pogue teaches how to select a channel using mouse clicks. (*See, e.g.*, Pogue at 380, Figure 11-9 ("To read your feed … click Feeds. Click the one you want to read.").)

To the extent the Examiner finds, or Patent Owner argues, that the claimed "channel selector" requires a device in addition to a view that displays a sequence of visual representations, Pogue also teaches a device to select channels. For example, Pogue explains how a scroll wheel on a mouse is used to "zoom through Web pages, email lists, and documents" or "navigate through your thumbnails." (Pogue at 297, 370–371, 434; *see also* Schmandt ¶ 315.) Pogue also teaches use of a remote control to control Windows Media Center. (Pogue at 502, 507.) Pogue also teaches use of a keyboard to select channels. (*See, e.g.*, Pogue at 431, 510.)

As confirmation that Pogue's disclosure of a list of games, movies, TV, and music teaches this limitation, during prosecution of the '715 Patent, the Examiner also explained how Miller taught the "channel view that displays a sequence of visual representations" limitation:

> Miller further teaches wherein the plurality of views includes a channel view that displays a sequence of visual representations ***(i.e. presenting a list of online games (page 8), online content like streaming movies, TV and music (page 9–11). The user can select any of the games or movies in the list (page 8, 9))***.

(Ex. 1002 at 360 (emphasis in original).) The Examiner also explained how Nishiyama teaches a channel selector:

> Nishiyama et al teaches a channel selector ***(i.e. a scroll wheel that can select between functions (FIG. 8 and abstract, par. 29)).***

(*Id.* at 360 (emphasis in original).) Patent Owner did not dispute Examiner's understanding of this claim limitation. (*Id.* at 404–408.)

16. Claim 16

Claim 16 depends from claim 15. For the reasons discussed above, claim 15 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.)

[16.1] The user interface of claim 15, wherein the execution component is further configured to transition the computer system to the channel view in response to receiving user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system.

As discussed regarding limitation [1.6], Ledbetter discloses an execution component. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) As explained above for limitation [2.2], *supra* Section VIII.B.2, both Ledbetter and Pogue disclose a transition to a channel view. Ledbetter teaches the additional limitation of [16.1]. Ledbetter teaches "[t]he positions can also be manually changed, such as triggered from a button on the display or keyboard" (Ledbetter at ¶ [0059]) and that "[t]his software can automatically run during position switching, or can be manually triggered.") (*Id.* at ¶ [0060].) Ledbetter teaches viewing audiovisual content may be controlled with a remote control, which is user input via input device that is operatively connected to the Ledbetter computer system. (*Id.* at ¶ [0025]; Schmandt ¶ 318.) Ledbetter teaches "interaction, such as to get a movie started, may be accomplished in the modes of FIG. 2 or 3, or via remote control and/or touch-screen operation while in the media consumption mode correlated in FIG. 4." (*Id.* at ¶ [0031].) A POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter's description of a transition to a channel view would have been in response to a remote control or keyboard. (Schmandt ¶ 318.)

As explained above for limitation [15.1], Pogue teaches a channel view that includes a channel selector such as arrow keys on a keyboard or a scroll wheel with the Flip 3D feature in Windows Vista. (Pogue at 91, Figure 2-20.) Pogue teaches that user input on a keyboard of the windows key and tab brings forth Flip 3D. (*Id.* at 90.) Pogue also teaches how Alt-Tab brings forth a channel selector view. (*Id.*) Pogue also teaches how to control playback of video, photo slideshows, and DVD movies in Windows Media Center using a remote control or buttons on your mouse. (*Id.* at 523, 524, 529.)

As discussed for the "execution component" of limitation [1.6], *supra* Section VII.A.1, Pogue teaches that the above "transition" limitation would be executed by Windows Vista and included programs such as Internet Explorer 7, i.e., software operating on a processor. (Pogue at 11 ("Windows is an operating system, the software that controls your computer."); Schmandt ¶ 320.)

This limitation is also satisfied to the extent the Examiner finds, or Patent Owner argues, that these terms invoke Section 112(6), have adequate linked structure, and that the linked structure is a processor programmed with an algorithm that, after the steps described in limitations [1.7] – [1.9]:

- [4] "transition[s] the computer system to the channel view in response to receiving user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system." ('715 Patent at 5:56–60, 11:9–12, claim 16.)

As just explained, Ledbetter and Pogue teach and disclose a processor running computer software for carrying out the function of limitation [16.1]. A POSITA would have understood that this involved, or at least rendered obvious, a processor programmed to carry out an algorithm (the software running on the computer) performing the claimed functions in the above-noted manner, or equivalents thereof. (Schmandt ¶ 322.)

17. Claim 17

[17.1] A customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard, the user interface comprising:

As discussed regarding preamble [1.1], Ledbetter discloses it, to the extent the preamble is limiting. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

[17.2] at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.2], Ledbetter discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

[17.3] a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.3], Ledbetter discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

[17.4] display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.4], both Ledbetter and Pogue disclose a plurality of views of computer content. (*See supra* Sections VIII.A.1–VIII.B.1.)

[17.5] an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:

As discussed regarding limitation [1.6], Ledbetter discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.)

[17.6] identify at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system based on sensor input indicating a position of the display component;

Ledbetter teaches this limitation.

First, Ledbetter teaches how its mode switch software ***identifies a first and a second system configuration (described below) based on sensor input indicating a display monitor position***. (Ledbetter at ¶ [0055] ("the computer providing the content to display can change software operating modes to match the corresponding monitor position").). Ledbetter describes several "position detector means 1380," including "optical sensor or sensors and/or essentially any equivalent mechanism or mechanisms that can report a signal indicative of the current position (at least once movement has stopped) to a computer system." (*Id.*) Ledbetter describes an example

where the "position detector means 1380" is coupled to a "multiple-position arm." (*Id.*) Ledbetter teaches that a "position detector means 1380 [that] is coupled (e.g., via a hard to software interface) to mode switch software 1382 running on the computer system." (Ledbetter at ¶ [0056].) Such a "optical sensor" coupled to a "multiple-position arm" would indicate the position of the display component. (Schmandt ¶ 329.)

Second, Ledbetter describes a first system ***configuration where the keyboard is operable***, such as its conventional workstation mode. (*Id.* at ¶ [0003] ("For example, preset stopping positions may be provided for conventional (e.g., mouse and keyboard) work station-like interaction …").) Ledbetter also provides FIG. 2 showing a computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator:

(*Id.* at FIG. 2.) A POSITA would thus have understood that Ledbetter teaches a workstation mode, as illustrated in FIG. 2, with a computer system configuration where a keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 330.)

Third, Ledbetter describes a second system ***configuration where the keyboard is inoperable*** to receive operator input. (Ledbetter at ¶ [0030] ("The location of these mechanisms

facilitates interaction with the computer system, including when the keyboard does not exist or is stored behind the display and is therefore not easily accessible.").) Ledbetter also provides FIGs. 3–5 showing a computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator:

Walk-up Mode **Media Consumption Mode** **Tablet Mode**

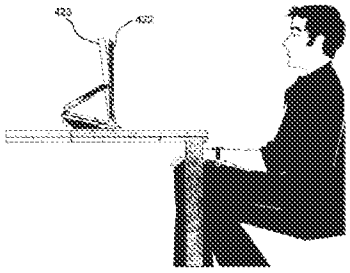


FIG. 4

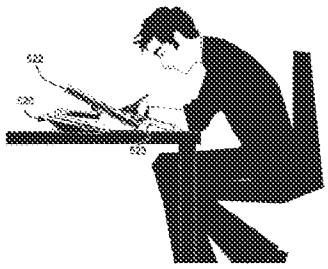


FIG. 5

(*Id.* at FIGs. 3–4.) Ledbetter also provides another figure showing an inoperable keyboard in "retracted position." (*Id.* at ¶ [0025].)

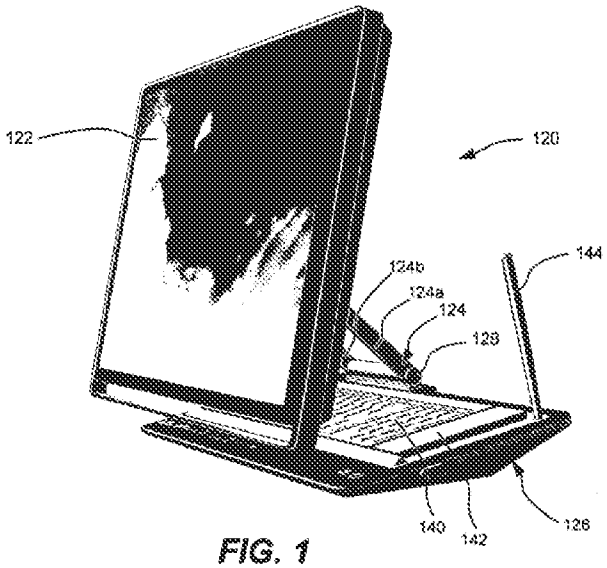


FIG. 1

(*Id.* at FIG. 1.) Ledbetter explains that:

> the example of FIG. 1 is a keyboard 140 and remote control device 142, shown in a retracted position. For example, a user may desire

> such positioning for viewing audiovisual content, and may control such operation by removing the remote control 142. In the event that the screen is touch and/or pen-sensitive, the user also may interact with the computer system via the display monitor 122 using a pen 142 or the like.

(*Id.* at ¶ [0025].) A POSITA would thus have understood that Ledbetter teaches a Walk-up Mode, Media Consumption Mode, Tablet Mode, as illustrated in FIGs. 3–5, with a computer system configuration where a keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 331.) A POSITA would further have understood the "retracted position" shown in FIG. 1 is a computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 331.)

In sum, a POSITA would thus have understood that the Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" (i.e., Ledbetter's "position detector means 1380 [that] is coupled (e.g., via a hard to software interface) to mode switch software 1382 running on the computer system" (Ledbetter at ¶ [0056])) that is configured to detect computer system configurations where a keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator and computer system configurations where a keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator, based on sensor input indicating a position of the display component. (Schmandt ¶ 332.)

[17.7] select, responsive to the sensor input, a first content view from the plurality of views for the first computer system configuration;

Ledbetter teaches this limitation. Ledbetter teaches that software executing on the computer system selects a content view for the matching computer system configuration (Ledbetter at ¶¶ [0004], [0055] ("change software modes to match the corresponding monitor position")). Ledbetter teaches this selection is in response to sensor input because Ledbetter

discloses several "position detector means 1380," including "optical sensor or sensors and/or essentially any equivalent mechanism or mechanisms that can report a signal indicative of the current position (at least once movement has stopped) to a computer system." (*Id.* at ¶ [0055].) Ledbetter describes an example where the "position detector means 1380" is coupled to a "multiple-position arm." (*Id.*) Ledbetter teaches that a "position detector means 1380 [that] is coupled (e.g., via a hard to software interface) to mode switch software 1382 running on the computer system." (Ledbetter at ¶ [0056].) Such a "optical sensor" coupled to a "multiple-position arm" would indicate the position of the display component. (Schmandt ¶ 333.) Ledbetter describes software that selects one of many user interfaces or programs to display to match a computer system configuration (i.e., mode):

> The mode switch software 1382 … reports the **position-based decision** to the operating system 1384, which in turn loads a corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs (e.g., 1386_1) as necessary to configure the computer system user interface display 1388 and running programs to match the current mode.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0056] (emphasis added).) Ledbetter explains how the mode switch software selects the content view from sensor input, which reports a signal about the computer system configuration:

> In addition to providing the various positions corresponding to interaction modes, the computer providing the content to display can change software operating modes to match the corresponding monitor position. By way of example, FIG. 13 shows a multiple-position arm 1324 coupled to ***a position detection means 1380, such as one or more switches, a counter (Such as motor rotations), an***

> ***optical sensor or sensors and/or essentially any equivalent mechanism or mechanisms that can report a signal indicative of the current position*** (at least once movement has stopped) to a computer system.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0055] (emphasis added).) Ledbetter also includes a block diagram illustrating the selection of one out of many shell user interface ("UI") programs (multiple UIs confirmed by the subscripted series 1386_1, 1386_2 … 1386_N) or other codes in response to the position detector via mode switch software executing on the operating system:

(Ledbetter at FIG. 13).

Moreover, Pogue describes a first content view from the plurality of views for the same reasons as described for limitations [1.4] and [1.5] regarding "visual representations of computer content" and "computer content." (*See* Section VIII.A.1 *supra*.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to select, responsive to the sensor input, a first content view. (Schmandt ¶ 335.)

[17.8] transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component between at least the first content view of the plurality of views and a second content view of the plurality of views;

Ledbetter teaches this limitation. Ledbetter teaches transitions between a first content view (e.g., Ledbetter's workstation mode) to a second content view (e.g., Ledbetter's tablet mode), automatically in response to a sensor (i.e., Ledbetter's position detection means):

> In addition to providing the various positions corresponding to interaction modes, the computer providing the content to display can ***change software operating modes to match*** the corresponding monitor position. By way of example, FIG. 13 shows a multiple-position arm 1324 coupled to ***a position detection means 1380, such as one or more switches, a counter (Such as motor rotations), an optical sensor or sensors and/or essentially any equivalent mechanism or mechanisms that can report a signal indicative of the current position*** (at least once movement has stopped) to a computer system.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0055] (emphases added).) Ledbetter teaches how this transition occurs automatically in response to the sensor input: "This software can automatically run during position switching, or can be manually triggered." (*Id.* at ¶ [0060].) Ledbetter further explains that transitions occurs when the software reports on a position-based decision (i.e., through the sensor)

to the operating system to load a corresponding user interface or program (i.e., first and second content views):

> [t]he mode switch software 1382, which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component, ***reports the position-based decision*** to the operating system 1384, which in turn loads a ***corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs*** (e.g., 1386_1) as necessary to configure the computer system user interface display 1388 and running programs ***to match the current mode***.

(*Id.* at ¶ [0056] (emphases added).)

Ledbetter teaches implementing transitions with a delay, further indicating that transition of modes matches a configuration in response to changing of a particular position:

> Some delay may be provided to avoid loading and changing software until it is likely that a user has settled on a particular position and/or interaction mode rather than transitioning between modes.

(*Id.*) A POSITA would further have understood that Ledbetter 's description of "some delay may be provided" indicates that the transition in Ledbetter typically occurs automatically in response to the sensor input. (Schmandt ¶ 337.)

Moreover, Pogue describes a first content view and a second content view of the plurality of views for the same reasons as described for limitations [1.4] and [1.5] regarding "visual representations of computer content" and "computer content." (*See* Section VIII.A.1 *supra*.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to transition, automatically in response to the sensor

input, the display component between at least the first content view of the plurality of views and a second content view of the plurality of views. (Schmandt ¶ 339.)

[17.9] receive user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system; and;

Ledbetter teaches this limitation. Ledbetter teaches "a workstation mode that facilitates access to at least one input device." (Ledbetter at claim 3, claim 6, ¶ [0008] ("a workstation mode … positioned to provide access to input devices."), ¶ [0028] ("workstation position … with access to input devices, e.g., a keyboard and pointing device").) Ledbetter expressly identifies input devices such as a keyboard, pen, stylus, and mouse, in addition to a touch-screen input. (*Id.* at Abstract, ¶ [0032].)

Pogue also teaches this limitation. Pogue teaches user input via use of a scroll wheel, a keyboard, a remote control, and a mouse as user input devices (*See, e.g.*, Pogue at 13, 90–91, 297, 380, 431, 478, 510, 523–524, 529).

A POSITA would have understood that the user input devices taught by Pogue and Ledbetter are integral or operatively connected with the computer system. (Schmandt ¶ 342.) Moreover, a POSITA would have understood that the system received user input via these input devices, as that was the entire purpose of these input devices. (*Id.*) At the very least this would have been obvious. (*Id.*)

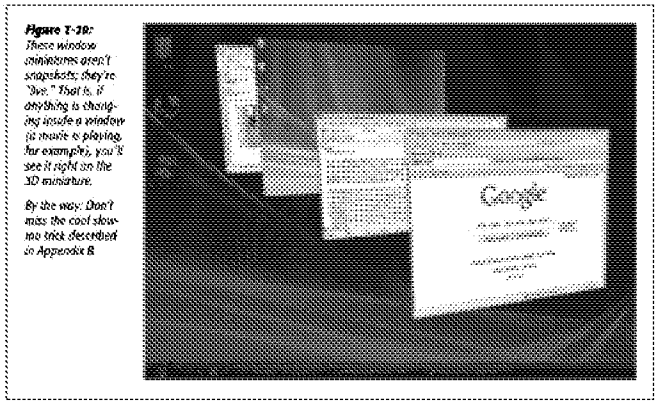
In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to receive user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system. (Schmandt ¶ 343.)

[17.10] transition, automatically in response to receiving the user input, the display component from one of the first content view and the second content view to a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations.

As explained for limitation [15.1], Ledbetter and Pogue teach the limitation of "a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations." (*See supra* Section VIII.B.15.) Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the added elements of limitation [17.10]. Ledbetter teaches transition to one type of channel view, i.e., its "media consumption mode," which allows viewing multiple channels. Pogue, in turn, provides two additional and separate transitions that meets the claim element, namely user input-based transitions to (i) its 3-D floating windows and (ii) its alt-tab display.

Ledbetter. Ledbetter teaches how its computer system transitions a first or second content view (workstation or walk-up mode) to a channel view (e.g., media consumption mode) automatically in response to receiving user input. For example, Ledbetter discloses changing device "positions" in response to user input such as pushing "a button on the display or keyboard." (*E.g.*, Ledbetter at ¶ [0059] ("The positions can also be manually changed, such as triggered from a button on the display or keyboard"); ¶ [0060] ("This software can automatically run during position switching, or can be manually triggered"). Ledbetter further teaches controlling the display with a remote control (i.e., user input). (*Id.* at ¶ [0025].) Ledbetter says "interaction, such as to get a movie started, may be accomplished in the modes of FIG. 2 or 3, or via remote control and/or touch-screen operation while in the media consumption mode correlated in FIG. 4." (*Id.* at ¶ [0031].) A POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter disclosed a transition from a first content view (e.g., workstation mode) and second content view (e.g., walk up mode) to a channel view (i.e. media consumption mode) automatically in response to receiving user input (i.e., Ledbetter's remote control or "triggered from a button on the display or keyboard"). (Schmandt ¶ 345.)

Pogue. Pogue teaches a different type of transition to a channel view automatically in response to receiving user input. For example, Pogue teaches that inputting the Windows key and Tab triggers a sequence of visual representations, permitting the selection of a channel using arrow keys or a scroll wheel of a mouse. (*Id.*) Pogue shows an image of Flip 3D in Figure 2-20, which is reproduced below:



Any of these tactics triggers the 3-D floating-windows effect shown in Figure 2-20. At this point, you can use the arrow keys or your mouse's scroll wheel to flip through the open windows *without* having to hold down any keys. When you see the one you want, press the Esc key to choose it and bring it to the front.

Similarly, Pogue teaches Alt-Tab on Windows Vista, which is another channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations that is triggered by user input on a keyboard:

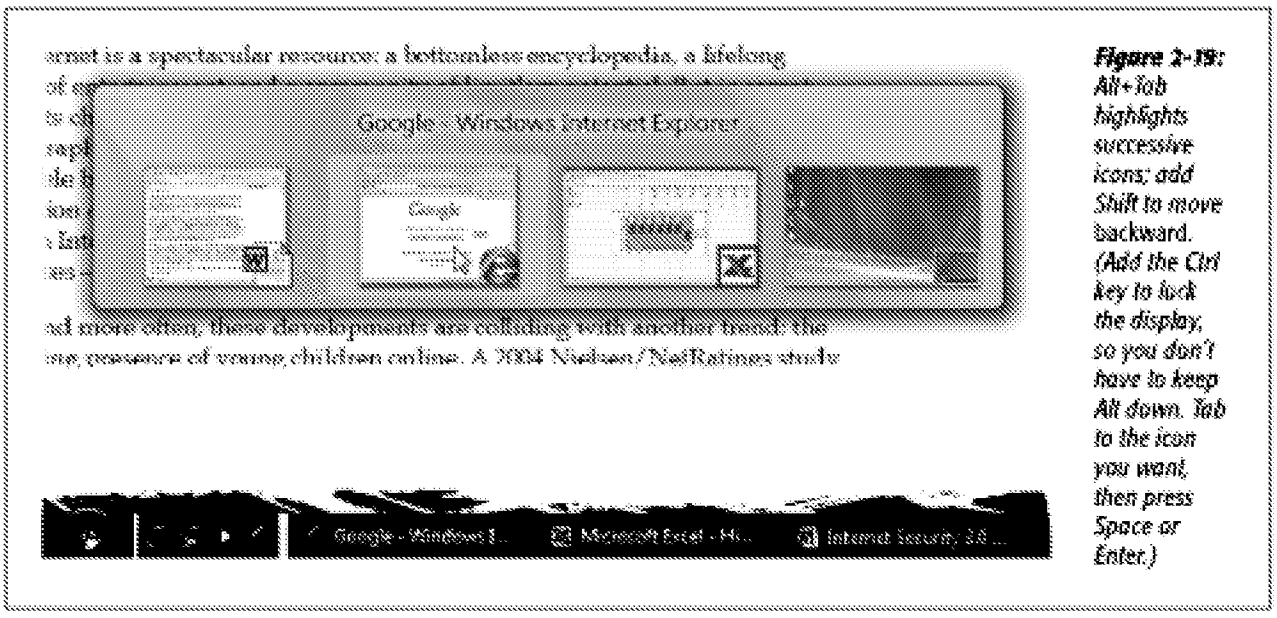


Figure 2-19: *Alt+Tab highlights successive icons; add Shift to move backward. (Add the Ctrl key to lock the display, so you don't have to keep Alt down. Tab to the icon you want, then press Space or Enter.)*

(Pogue at 90.)

Moreover, as described for limitation [2.2] in Section VIII.B.2 *supra*, Pogue teaches several programs with a channel view such as Windows Vista in general, and in Windows Media Center, Windows Photo Gallery, Windows Media Player, and Internet Explorer 7, each of which have a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations (i.e., a menu or list of content). (*See, e.g.*, Pogue at 381, 464, 510, 512, 520; Schmandt ¶ 348.)

In sum, a POSITA would have implemented Ledbetter with the Pogue operating system such that the system included an "execution component" configured to transition, automatically in response to receiving the user input, the display component from one of the first content view and the second content view to a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations. (Schmandt ¶ 349.)

18. Claim 18

Claim 18 depends from claim 17. For the reasons discussed above, claim 17 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.)

[18.1] The user interface of claim 17, wherein the at least one input device includes at least one of a scroll wheel, a touchpad, and a mouse.

Ledbetter and Pogue disclose this limitation. Ledbetter expressly identifies a mouse. (Ledbetter at Abstract.) Pogue also teaches the use of a mouse, along with a scroll wheel and a trackpad. (*See, e.g.*, Pogue at 13 ("Your mouse probably has a little wheel on the top. … Maybe you have an actual roller, or maybe the trackpad offers drag-here-to-scroll strips on the right side and across the bottom.").) A POSITA would have understood that Pogue's description of a wheel on a mouse and a trackpad are "scroll wheel" and "touch pad," respectively. Regardless, the '715 Patent admits that input devices such as a scroll wheel, touch pad, and mouse were known to those skill in the art or a conventional tool. ('715 Patent at 19:31–33, 20:59–61, 22:21–25.) A POSITA would have been aware of input devices such as a scroll wheel, touch pad, and a mouse to control computer systems described in Ledbetter and Pogue. (Schmandt ¶ 351.)

19. Claim 19

Claim 19 depends from claim 15. For the reasons discussed above, claim 15 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter and Pogue. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.15.)

[19.1] The user interface of claim 15, wherein the first mode is a laptop mode where the keyboard is oriented to be accessible to the operator and wherein the second mode is an easel mode or a frame mode where the keyboard is oriented to be inaccessible to the operator.

While claim 19 does not provide an antecedent basis for "the first mode" and "the second mode," to the extent Requester correctly understands that Patent Owner intended claim 19's

antecedent basis for "the first mode" and "the second mode" to correspond with claim 1's "a first computer system configuration" and "a second computer system configuration," Ledbetter and Pogue both disclose this limitation.

Ledbetter describes "a first computer system configuration" of a computer system with a display monitor physically coupled to a desktop computer that is "typically positioned for workstation like interaction." (Ledbetter at ¶ [0002].) Ledbetter FIG. 2 shows that its workstation mode (i.e., computer system configuration) has the keyboard is oriented to be accessible to the operator:

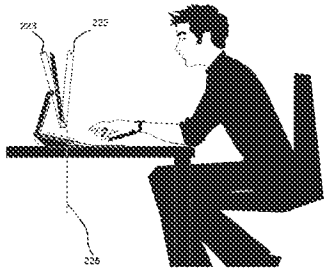


FIG. 2

(Ledbetter at FIG. 2; *id.* at ¶ [0003] ("preset stopping positions may be provided for conventional (e.g., mouse and keyboard) work station-like interaction"); *id.* at ¶ [0028] ("In the example of FIG. 2, this user's workstation position is also set such that the bottom of display is approximately four inches off of the desk, with access to input devices, e.g., a keyboard and pointing device."; *id.* at ¶ [0041] ("FIG. 8B corresponds to a workstation mode, with the monitor slid back on the pinion, thereby exposing more of the base to facilitate access to a keyboard, for example.").) A POSITA would understand that such a computer system configuration as shown in FIG. 2 is equivalent to "a laptop mode." (Schmandt ¶ 354.)

Ledbetter also discloses describes "a second computer system configuration" where the keyboard is oriented to be inaccessible to the operator.

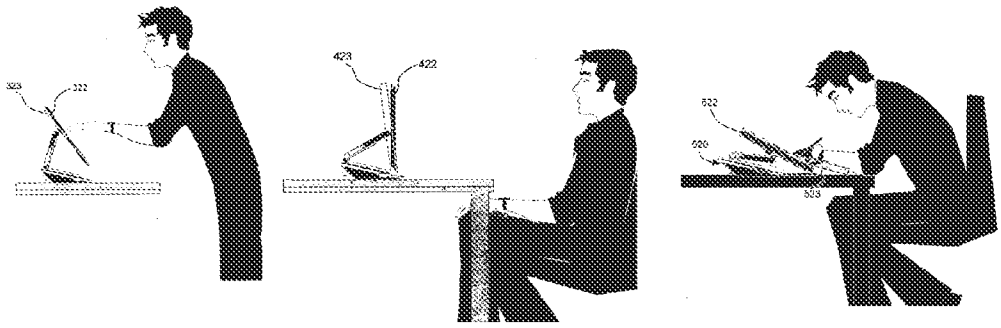


FIG. 3 FIG. 4 FIG. 5

(Ledbetter at FIGs. 3–5; *id.* at ¶ [0025] ("Also represented in the example of FIG. 1 is a keyboard 140 and remote control device 142, shown in a retracted position."); *id.* at [0030] ("The location of these mechanisms facilitates interaction with the computer system, including when the keyboard does not exist or is stored behind the display and is therefore not easily accessible.").)

A POSITA would have understood that Ledbetter teaches that FIG. 5 is equivalent to an "easel mode," and thus satisfies claim limitation [19.1] recitation of "the second mode is an easel mode or a frame mode where the keyboard is oriented to be inaccessible to the operator." (Schmandt ¶ 356.)

Pogue also describes laptops and provides an image:

(Pogue at 590.) A POSITA would have understood that Pogue teaches a mode where the keyboard is accessible (i.e., where the keyboard is facing the user) and a mode where the keyboard is inaccessible (i.e., where the screen on the lid faces the user) (Schmandt ¶ 357.)

20. Claim 20

For the reasons discussed above for Ledbetter, claim 20 would have been obvious to a POSITA over a Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.20; *see also* Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1.)

C. Lane In Combination With Ledbetter And Pogue Renders Obvious Claims 1–20 Of The '715 Patent (Ground 3)

A POSITA would have been motived to combine Lane with Ledbetter and Pogue for several reasons. (Schmandt ¶ 359.) First, all three references are contemporaneous patents directed toward complementary solutions to highly analogous problems in the same field of endeavor. Lane is directed to reconfigurable portable computer with different system configurations for keyboards,

pen input, touch input, and mouse input operations in "formats facilitating the use of the display" as a standard laptop computer, television, telecommunications monitor, and pen-based computing tablet. (Lane at 1:3–6, 3:5–14, 10:20, claims 12–13). A POSITA would thus have looked to analogous art such as Ledbetter which describes a reconfigurable personal computer system with different system configurations that facilitate interaction with the computer system with keyboards, pen input, touch input, and mouse input operations for use in different modes such as workstation, media consumption, walk up mode, and tablet mode. (Ledbetter at Abstract, ¶¶ [0030], [0032].)

Moreover, Lane and Ledbetter are directed to solving the same problem of providing a user with suitable computer configurations in the same system for different input operations (i.e., via touch, pen, stylus, mouse, or keyboard) and viewing (i.e., television or media consumption). For example, Lane explains that an object of its invention is a computer system reconfigurable from a "standard laptop computer" to a configuration that facilitates use of the display in formats such as television, telecommunications monitor, pen-based computer:

> the present invention permits components to be repositioned about each other throughout approximately 0-360°, allowing use of a 10 visual display not only in a standard laptop computer format but also in formats facilitating use of the display as, for example, a television or telecommunications monitor or a pen-based computing tablet.

(Lane at 3:5–14.)

Similarly, Ledbetter explains that the problem of prior art computer systems being "not capable of being readily positioned" for touch and/or pen input:

> in addition to displaying visible output, many contemporary display monitors are configured for touch and/or pen input via an LCD digitizer screen. However, standalone display monitors (and even

> those physically coupled to a desktop computer or laptop computer) are typically positioned for workstation like interaction, and, for example, are not capable of being readily positioned for touch and/or pen input.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0002].)

A POSITA would have understood that Lane and Ledbetter disclosed similar solutions applying a "position-indicating mechanism" or "position detection means" to provide different user environments based on different user input. (Schmandt ¶¶ 359–362.) For example, Ledbetter teaches use of "position detection means" to detect a current configuration in a computer system resulting in a visible output that facilitate user input when in a workstation mode, media consumption mode, touch-screen mode, and a tablet mode. (Ledbetter at ¶¶ [0055–57].) Similarly, Lane describes a "position-indicating mechanism" to "indicate the spatial orientation" to provide a visual display for use as a tablet for pen-based computing. (Lane at 5:23–6:6, 8:15–24.)

Additionally, a POSITA looking at Lane would have looked for an operating system compatible with keyboard, pen input, touch screens, and mouse input, and would thus have looked to operating system art such as Pogue which discusses a widely available and commonly used operating system (i.e., Windows Vista) that functions with keyboards, pen input, touch screens, and mouse input operations. (Pogue at 463, 503, 571.) As explained in Section VIII.B, *supra*, a POSITA would have been motivated to combine Microsoft's Ledbetter computer system, which describes workstations with a keyboard and mouse, media consumption, touch screens, and pen input and display configurations with Pogue, which teaches Microsoft's Windows Vista and describes workstations, media consumption, touch screens, handwriting recognition, and pen input. (Pogue at, e.g., cover, 253, 313, 463, 501, 517, 629, 719.)

Furthermore, POSITA would have also been motivated to combine Lane's portable personal computer with Ledbetter's and Pogue's teachings because such a combination would allow a user to enjoy the convenient form of the Lane's portable laptop computer with the different views and modes of Ledbetter-Pogue configurable computer system, especially with the then-newly-introduced features of Windows Vista and Internet Explorer 7. (Schmandt ¶¶ 363–364.) As explained in Pogue, Microsoft was eager to apply Windows Vista to a wide variety of computers systems and configurations, including portable computers, touch-screen PCs, palmtops, laptops with touch-screens, pen control, and handwriting recognition, and Tablet PCs:

> In Windows Vista, Microsoft makes its biggest nod yet to a raging trend in computing: portability. Laptop sales are trouncing desktop PC sales. In some industries, palmtops or touch-screen PCs are even replacing laptops. And for millions of people, the computing platform of choice isn't a computer at all—it's a cellphone.
>
> That's why Vista is crammed with special features for the peripatetic PC. For example, it has new features for laptops, including a way to change your power-consumption configuration with a quick click on the battery icon in the Notification Area, and a new Mobility Center that lets you switch quickly among networks and workplaces.
>
> Working with a Tablet PC (a touch-screen laptop or slate) is now easier than ever, too, thanks to new or beefed-up features like pen control, digital ink text input, handwriting recognition, and more. (This stuff used to be available only in a special Tablet PC edition of Windows; for the first time, it's part of the basic operating system.)

(Pogue at 571.) The fact that support for multiple types of configuration is built into the Windows Vista OS means that it was anticipated that the same Windows Vista OS would be used seamlessly across multiple configurations, making the motivation to combine Lane with Pogue even clearer,

especially in such a popular and widely deployed OS such as Microsoft's Windows Vista. (Schmandt ¶ 364.)

Additionally, a POSITA viewing the pen input of Lane on a portable computer would also look to art regarding touch input such as Ledbetter because a POSITA would have understood that pens and styluses get lost, unlike a fingertip. (Schmandt ¶ 365.) Moreover, a POSITA would have understood that stylus and fingertip input are analogous with resolution being the main difference. (Schmandt ¶ 365.)

Moreover, a POSITA would also have had a reasonable expectation of success in combining Lane's computer system with Ledbetter's teachings of different views for different system configurations because Lane and Ledbetter share the same hardware such as a configurable display component, a keyboard attached to a base computer, position detection means, and switching means. (Schmandt ¶ 366.) A POSITA would also have had a reasonable expectation of success in combining Lane's computer system with Pogue's teachings of Windows Vista and its associated programs because a computer system, such as Lane's laptop, typically includes a processor that executes an operating system, such as Windows Vista, as the '715 Patent itself notes:

> Such a processor usually executes an operating system which may be, for example, the Windows-based operating systems (e.g., Windows Vista, Windows NT, Windows 2000 (Windows ME), Windows XP operating systems) available from the Microsoft Corporation.

('715 Patent at 69:6–25; *see also id.* at 49:59–61, 66:51 (describing browsers as "conventional" and identifying Internet Explorer); Schmandt ¶ 366.) And, as discussed in Section VIII.B, a POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success combining Ledbetter with Pogue, particularly because both related to Microsoft systems.

In sum, a POSITA would have been motivated to combine: (1) the portable computer of Lane, which describes at least four configurations (i.e., laptop, easel, frame, and tablet) and position-indicating mechanisms to detect at least these four configurations with (2) Ledbetter's selection of modes (i.e., workstation, touch screen, media consumption, and tablet) and (2) Pogue's operating system which describes views, content and applications in Windows Vista and its included programs. (Schmandt ¶ 367.)

1. Claim 1

[1.1] A customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard, the user interface comprising:

To the extent the preamble is limiting, Lane discloses it. As shown in Figure 1 (below), Lane teaches a display component of a computer system including a keyboard. Specifically, Lane discloses that "device 10 may be a portable computer" with a "first module 14 (e.g., a keyboard) and second module 18 (e.g. a display)." (Lane at 5:3–5.) Lane provides FIG. 1 below:

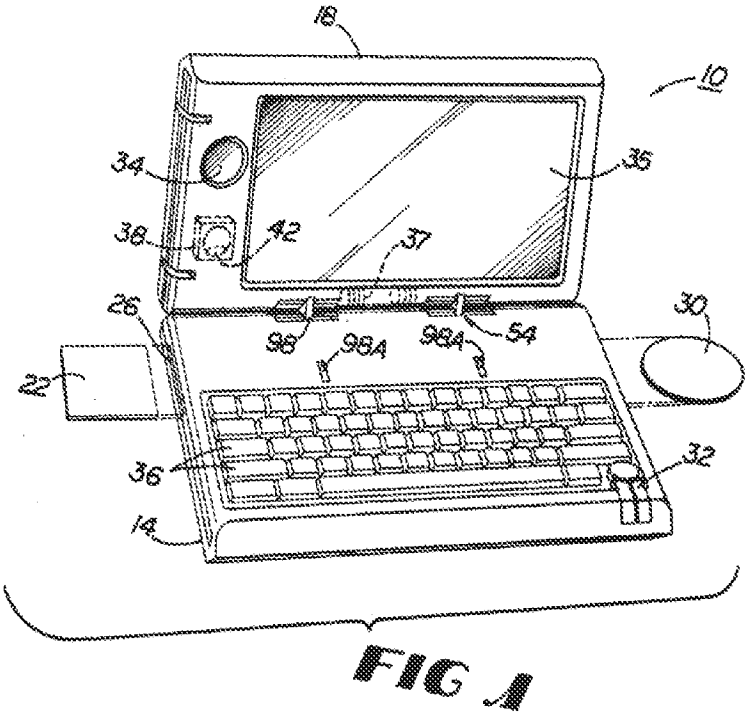


FIG. 1

(Lane at Figure 1.) Further, Lane teaches "a customized user interface to display computer content" because Lane discloses device 10 and its associated software which determines how the information appears on visual display 35:

> Doing so would also allow mechanism 38 to assist device 10 (and its associated software) in determining, for example, whether the information to appear on visual display 35 should be in "landscape" or "portrait" position as the visual display 35 is spatially configured, the direction in which to move a curser of second module 18 when a visual display, or whether to render keys 36 of first module 14 inoperable when unused.

(Lane at 5:35–6:6; Schmandt ¶ 368.)

To the extent Lane is insufficient to disclose a customized user interface, a POSITA would have been motivated to combine Lane with an operating system such as the Windows Vista operating system disclosed in Pogue, which discloses a customized user interface on a display of a computer system. (*See* Section VIII.B, *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 369.) A POSITA would have also been motivated to combine the configurable computer system of Lane with the configurable computer system of Ledbetter, which also discloses a customized user interface on a display of a computer system including a keyboard. (Section VIII.A.1, *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 369.)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 1 as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

[1.2] at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system;

Lane discloses this limitation. Lane explains how its invention relates to "portable computers" and explains that "device 10 may be a portable computer." (Lane at 5:4–5.) Lane

discloses a processor connected to a memory of a computer system when it explains how "[i]ncreased memory capacities, processing speeds, and telecommunications capabilities of 'portable' computers, for example, have combined with decreased size and weight to contribute to greater use of these devices." (Lane at 1:12–16.) A POSITA would thus have understood that Lane's "portable computers" would include "at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system" as claimed in the '715 Patent, and as was well-known in the art. (Schmandt ¶ 371.)

The '715 Patent itself confirms that such processors and memories were well-known in the relevant time period, as it provides little detail on the processor and memory, and describes their usage as typical and "known." (*See, e.g.*, the '715 Patent at 68:18–19 (explaining how memory "is typically used for storing programs and data during operation of the computer system"); *id.*, 68:46–55 ("The processor **5106** generally manipulates the data within the memory **5110**, and then copies the data to the medium associated with storage **5112** after processing is completed. ***A variety of mechanisms are known for managing data movement between the medium and integrated circuit memory element*** and the invention is not limited thereto. The invention is not limited to a particular memory system or storage system.").) (emphasis added).

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 1 as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

[1.3] a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to display the computer content on the display component of the computer system, the graphical user interface configured to;

Lane discloses this limitation. Lane teaches that "device 10" may be a "portable computer," and with "its associated software," displays the information on a "visual display 35" in "landscape"

or "portrait." (Lane at 5:4–15, 5:35–6:6.) Lane further explains that a "mouse or other pointer 32 adapted to convert manual pressure to electronic signals capable of moving a cursor about the visual display 35 provided by second module 18 may also be included." (*Id.* at 5:10–14.) A POSITA would have understood that use of a mouse to move a cursor on a visual display of a personal computer would be a form of a graphical user interface executing on a processor configured to display computer content on Lane's visual display 35. (Schmandt ¶ 374.) Moreover, Lane also discloses "a standard 'desktop' orientation," which is a POSITA would understand is a graphical user interface executing on a processor configured to display computer content on a display. (Schmandt ¶ 374.)

The '715 Patent itself confirms that graphical user interfaces configured to display computer content on the display component of the computer system (such as a desktop view on a computer) were common and conventional:

> A common display configuration used in conventional computers is a "desktop" view in which multiple icons representing links to various programs or applications are displayed over a background image.

('715 Patent at 20:56–59.) A POSITA would have understood that a desktop view on a conventional computer is "configured to display the computer content on the display component of the computer system." (Schmandt ¶ 375.)

To the extent Lane is insufficient to disclose a graphical user interface, a POSITA would have been motivated to combine Lane with an operating system such as the Windows Vista operating system disclosed in Pogue, which discloses a graphical user interface executing on a processor configured to display computer content on the display component (i.e., monitor) of a computer system. (Section VIII.B.1, *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 376.) A POSITA would have also been

motivated to combine the configurable computer system of Lane with the configurable computer system of Ledbetter, which also discloses a graphical user interface, executing on a processor, configured to display computer content on the display component (i.e., monitor) of a computer system. (Section VIII.A.1, *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 376.) Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all other limitations of claim 1 as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

[1.4] display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content,

Lane discloses this limitation, either under the Board's preliminary construction in IPR2021-00786, or under a broader construction. As discussed in the claim construction section above, the Board preliminarily construed "plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of [the] computer content":

> a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content. The recitation is distinct from merely providing a plurality of ways of displaying content (by, for example, changing display orientation, color, resolution, etc.).

(*See* Section IV.C; *see also* Decision at 16.) As such, a construction of limitation [1.4] as a plurality of ways of changing display orientations is broader than the Board's preliminary construction of limitation [1.4] as a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations.

Under a broad construction, Lane teaches this limitation with its disclosure of "determining, for example, whether the information to appear on visual display 35 should be in 'landscape' or 'portrait' position," which is at least two views of visual representations of computer content (i.e., views with different display orientations). (Lane at 5:35–6:6; Schmandt ¶ 378.) Indeed, the '715 Patent described "right-way-up" and "upside-down" views:

> According to one embodiment, when the portable computer 100 is configured into the easel mode, the visual display on the display screen 110 is automatically rotated 180 degrees such that the information appears "right-way-up," even through the display screen is upside-down compared to when the portable computer is in the laptop mode. ... In one example, the orientation sensor includes an accelerometer whose output is fed to the computer operating system (or to dedicated logic circuitry) which then triggers a display inversion as appropriate.

('715 Patent at 20:10–38.) Lane also discloses four display modes, as described below:

> Other alternative positionings involving rotation of second module 18 about axis 62 are detailed in FIG. 20 (in which second module 18 is rotated more than 90° to provide a standard "desktop" orientation) and in FIGS. 25 and 28 (in which second module 18 is rotated more than 270°, when only the visual display 35 need be accessible).

(Lane at 10:24–31.) Figures 1, 20, 25, 27, and 28 are shown below:

Lane's Display Modes

Frame Mode

Easel Mode

Laptop Mode

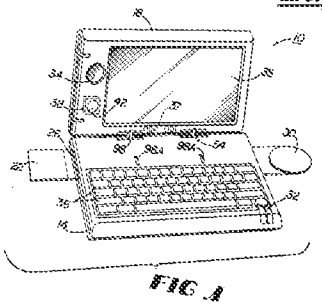


FIG. 1

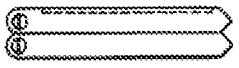


FIG 27

(Lane at FIG. 1, 20, 25, 27, 28). As Lane explains, "FIG. 27 shows second module 18 rotated approximately 360° relative to first module 14 (or vice-versa), exposing visual display 35 for use as, for example, a tablet for **pen-based** computing." (Lane at 10:17–20 (emphasis added).) A POSITA would have understood each of these display modes would have required an associated view to be functional to a user. (Schmandt ¶ 378.)

Under a narrow construction of this limitation, Lane teaches at least four "formats" (i.e., views) on a "visual display" by describing "use of a visual display not only in a standard laptop computer format but also in formats facilitating use of the display" and provides examples of

television, telecommunications monitor, and a pen-based computing tablet, in addition to orientation views described above. (Lane at 3:5–14.) A POSITA would have understood that these different "formats" would be used to re-organize computer content to be appropriate to the viewing mode. (Schmandt ¶ 379.) Moreover, Lane describes different types of user input environments using a pen (Lane at 3:13, 8:18–19, 10:20), using a mouse or other pointer (*id.* at 5:11), and a conventional laptop with a keyboard and display (*id.* at 8:2–8, FIG. 6). A POSITA reading Lane would have understood that different user input environments would correspond with views that re-organized computer content beyond changing the display orientation, in order to facilitate the different user inputs by offering content-appropriate user interfaces. (Schmandt ¶ 379.)

Additionally, as discussed in Section VIII.C, a POSITA reading Lane would have been motivated to look to art such as Ledbetter and Pogue which teach a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content beyond changing display orientation. (Schmandt ¶ 380.) And, as discussed in Sections VIII.A.1–VIII.B.1, *supra*, regarding limitation [1.4], both Ledbetter and Pogue disclose a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content. Thus, Lane combined with Ledbetter and Pogue meets this limitation even under the Board's narrow preliminary construction (*see supra* Section IV.C) because the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches display views that re-organize computer content significantly more than "merely providing a plurality of ways of displaying content by changing display orientation, color, and resolution." (*See also* Schmandt ¶ 380.)

As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this element under either construction.

[1.5] wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content

Lane teaches this limitation, as it teaches that its different modes organize visual representations of each type of recited digital content.

Lane discloses visual representations of *selectable digital content.* For example, Lane explains how its modules "could be electronic tablets, videotape or compact disc players, radios, television receivers, video game players, or other entertainment, educational, or scientific instrumentation modules." (Lane at 9:31–35.) A POSITA would have understood that the purpose of the modules would be to allow the user to select digital content from the modules such as video, music, radio, television, video games, which constitute "selectable digital content." (Schmandt ¶ 383.)

Lane also discloses visual representations of *selectable computer operations.* For example, Lane explains how its modules include "communications modules (including cellular telephones, portable facsimile, copying, scanning, and printing devices, digital dictaphones), digital still or video cameras, digital transducers and data recorders, bar-code readers, and other electronic equipment." (Lane at 9:37–10:5.) A POSITA would have understood that the purpose of the modules would be to allow the user to select computer operations, such as using the computer for copying, scanning, printing, communications, collecting digital stills, capturing video content, recording data, or reading bar-codes, all of which constitute "selectable computer operations." (Schmandt ¶ 384.)

Lane also discloses visual representations of *passive digital content.* For example, Lane explains that its visual display can be used as a television monitor. (Lane at 3:12–13.) A POSITA would have understood that the visual representations of media, as television or video playback

from the video tape or compact disc players (Lane at 9:31–35), were passive digital content as the visual representations themselves could not be selected during playback. (Schmandt ¶ 384.)[10]

And, as discussed in Sections VIII.A.1–VIII.B.1, *supra*, regarding limitation [1.5], both Ledbetter and Pogue disclose this limitation, as it teaches that its different modes organize visual representations of each type of recited digital content. As discussed in Sections VIII.A.1–VIII.B.1, *supra*, regarding limitation [1.5], both Ledbetter and Pogue teach computer content which includes visual representations of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations, and passive digital content. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

[1.6] an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:

The Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation (*see supra* Section IV.A). As discussed in Section VIII.A.1, *supra*, regarding limitation [1.6], Ledbetter teaches software executing on a computer system. (Ledbetter at ¶¶ [0004]; [0056].) Similarly, Pogue teaches software executing on a computer system. Section VIII.B.1.

As discussed above, Lane teaches that device 10 may be a portable computer, and its associated software controls the visual display 35. (Lane at 5:4–15, 5:35–6:6; Section VIII.C.1, limitation [1.2].) Lane also teaches a position-indicating mechanism that responds to spatial

[10] Similar to the media player discussed in Section VIII.A.1 n.7, control buttons (i.e., play, rewind, fast forward, pause, delete, record) for the modules like Lane's videotape or compact disc player, however, would have been understood as selectable computer operations. (Schmandt ¶ 96.) And Lane's depiction of available content, such as a list of movies, songs, or pictures thumbnails, would have been understood to disclose selectable digital content, as selection of such a visual representation of available content would have led to display or playback of that content. (Schmandt ¶ 95.)

orientation, which allows the computer system to determine how information should appear on the visual display:

> Also shown in FIG. 1 (and FIG. 29) as part of second module 18 is position-indicating mechanism 38. Mechanism 38 includes **a moveable conductor 42 (such as liquid mercury)** in a spherical cavity 46 having contacts 50 spaced about its periphery. Conductor 42 responds via gravitational forces to spatial reorientation of mechanism 38 by moving relative to contacts 50 (to contact at least one contact 50 to close its respective circuit). Including mechanism 38 as a component of either first or second modules 14 or 18 would thus permit it to indicate the spatial orientation of that module. Doing so would also allow mechanism 38 to assist device 10 (and its associated software) in **determining, for example, whether the information to appear on visual display 35 should be in "landscape" or "portrait" position** as the visual display 35 is spatially configured, the direction in which to move a curser of second module 18 when a visual display, or whether to render keys 36 of first module 14 inoperable when unused.

(Lane at 5:23–6:6 (emphases added); Schmandt ¶ 388.)

A POSITA would have been motivated to arrive at the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination, which detects the above computer system configurations using Lane's position-detecting mechanism or Ledbetter's position detector, select an associated view using Lane's device and its associated software or Ledbetter's mode switch software, and transition the display to the selected view in a computer system. (Schmandt ¶ 389.)

Also as explained in Section VIII.A.1, this limitation is also satisfied to the extent the Examiner finds, or Patent Owner argues, that these terms invoke Section 112(6), have adequate linked structure, and that the linked structure is a processor programmed with an algorithm that:

- detects a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system by monitoring signals from a mode sensor, an orientation sensor, an accelerometer, a connection that responds to when an I/O device is enabled or active (*see, e.g.*, '715 Patent at 3:13–20, 11:66–12:3, 20:20–38, 26:50–67, 70:19–35);
- selects one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration (*id.* at 3:13–14, 5:43–60, 11:9–13, 14:59–61, 48:56–59, 55:21–57:18); and
- transitions the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views, i.e., generates signals that cause the display component to change from one of the plurality of views to another (*e.g.*, *id.*, 3:10–3:12, 3:17–22, 6:19–22, 8:67–9:3, 9:36–37, 9:43–45, 11:26–28).

As just explained, and as explained further below with respect to limitations [1.7] – [1.9], the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches and discloses a processor running computer software for carrying out the recited functions. A POSITA would have understood that this involved, or at least rendered obvious, a processor programmed to carry out an algorithm (the software running on the computer) performing the claimed functions in the above-noted manner, or equivalents thereof. (Schmandt ¶¶ 390–391.) As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

As confirmation that the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches limitation [1.6] – [1.9], during prosecution of the '715 Patent, the Examiner correlated limitations [1.6] – [1.9] with

Dunko's orientation sensing mechanism that senses whether the computer was in portrait or landscape orientation and changing the display to correspond with that orientation:

> Dunko teaches at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system ***(i.e. processor (FIG. 1 and par. 24))***;
>
> an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:
>
> detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration and a second computer system configuration ***(i.e. an orientation sensing mechanism senses whether the portable mobile communications device is currently in a portrait or landscape orientation (FIG. 9 step 910 and par. 8))***;
>
> select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration ***(i.e. and determines which mode of operation is the default mode for the sensed orientation of the portable mobile communications device (FIG. 9 step 915 and par. 8))***; and
>
> transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views ***(i.e. the GUI is then reconfigured for the default mode of operation (FIG. 9 step 915 and par. 8). Various modes of operation are phone mode (default for portrait orientation), gaming mode (default for landscape orientation), camera mode, music player mode, web browser mode and email mode (FIG. 8 and par. 10)).***

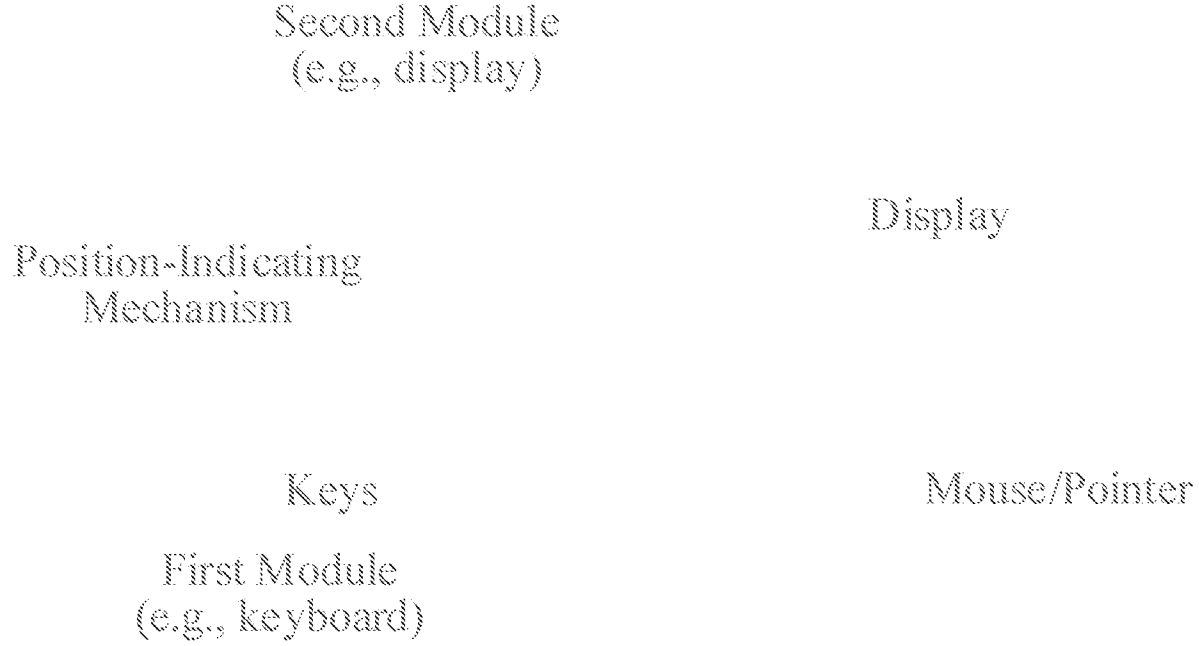
(*See* Ex. 1002 at 350–351 (emphases in original) (citing Dunko at FIG. 9 and par. 8).)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 1 as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

[1.7] detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system;

Lane teaches this limitation.

First, Lane teaches a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input (i.e., a "standard laptop computer format"):



Laptop Mode

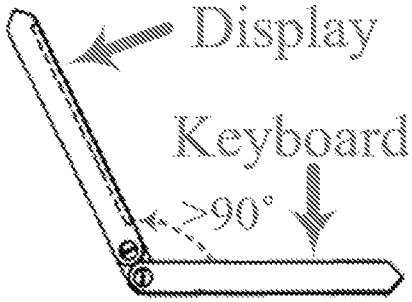


FIG 20

(Lane at FIG 1. and FIG. 20, 3:10–11, 5:4–6 (annotated) ("As shown in FIG. 1, device 10 may be a portable computer comprising first module 14 (e.g. a keyboard) and second module 18 (e.g. a display).").) Lane further explains that "FIG. 1 illustrates device 10 in a nominally 'open' position permitting **access both to visual display 35 and keys 36** . . ." (Lane at 5:15–17.) Lane's FIG. 6 illustrates "positions representative of those assumed by the displays and keyboards of many operating laptop computers." FIG. 6 is provided below:

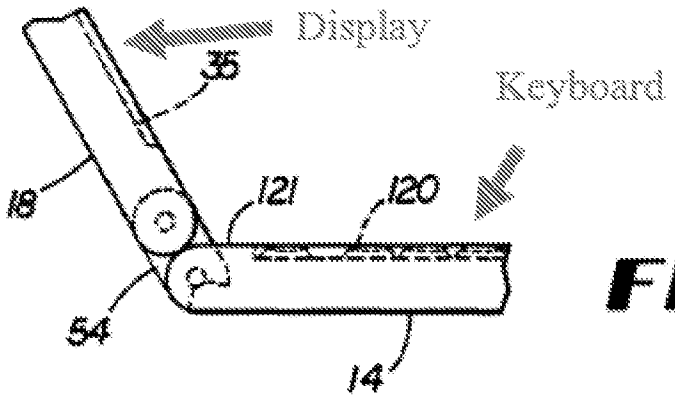


FIG 6

(Lane at FIG. 6, 8:2–8 (annotated).) A POSITA would have thus understood that Lane teaches a laptop mode, as illustrated in FIGs. 1, 6 and 20, with a computer system configuration where a keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 395.)

Second, Lane teaches a second computer configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator of the computer system (e.g., frame mode or easel mode):

Lane's Frame Mode

Easel Mode

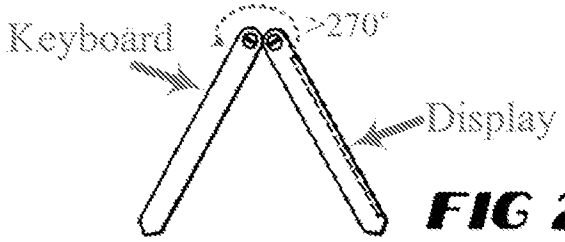


FIG 28

(Lane at FIG 25. and FIG. 28, 10:24–31 (annotated).) Lane also explicitly confirms that the keys 36 are inaccessible in the frame mode shown in FIG. 25 and in the easel mode shown in FIG. 28. (Lane at 10:24–31 ("Other alternative positionings involving rotation of second module 18 about axis 62 are detailed in FIG. 20 (in which second module 18 is rotated more than 90° to provide a standard 'desktop' orientation) and **in FIGS. 25 and 28** (in which second module 18 is rotated more than 270°, when **only the visual display 35 need be accessible**).") (emphases added).) A POSITA would thus have understood that Lane teaches a frame mode and an easel mode, as

illustrated in FIGs. 25 and 28, with a computer system configuration where a keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 396.) Moreover, Lane teaches another computer configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator of the computer system in its tablet mode in FIG. 27:

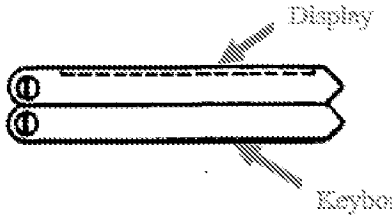


FIG 27

(Lane at FIG. 27. (annotated).) As Lane explains, "FIG. 27 shows second module 18 rotated approximately 360° relative to first module 14 (or vice-versa), exposing visual display 35 for use as, for example, a tablet for **pen-based** computing." (Lane at 10:17–20 (emphasis added).) A POSITA would have understood that Lane's tablet mode would be a computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator—otherwise holding the tablet for "pen-based computing" would result inadvertent keyboard input. (Schmandt ¶ 396.) As explained above in Section VIII.A.1 for limitation [1.7], a POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success, and required no undue experimentation in implementing such software and / or hardware to deactivate the keyboard. The ease with which a POSITA would have implemented such a feature is confirmed by the '715 patent itself, which lacks any implementation details, and merely states generally that "software and/or hardware protection may be provided for the keyboard to prevent keys from being pressed (or to prevent the portable computer from responding to pressed keys)." ('715 Patent at 24:48–53.) This lack of implementation details confirms the POSITA could have easily incorporated such features into Ledbetter. (Schmandt ¶¶ 396.) That use of such features was well within the skill of a POSITA is further confirmed by other

prior art such as Shimura, which teaches "means used to invalidate the input from the keyboard based on the value detected by said detection means." (*See, e.g.*, Shimura (Ex. 1008) at ¶¶ [0008], [0019], Claims 6, 11–12; Schmandt ¶ 396.)

Third, Lane teaches a "position-indicating mechanism 38" used for "indicating" (i.e., detecting) the "spatial orientation of that module" (i.e., a current configuration), including a configuration where keyboard input is inoperable:

> Also shown in FIG. 1 (and FIG. 29) as part of second module 18 is **position-indicating mechanism 38. Mechanism 38 includes a moveable conductor 42 (such as liquid mercury)** in a spherical cavity 46 having contacts 50 spaced about its periphery. Conductor 42 responds via gravitational forces to spatial reorientation of mechanism 38 by moving relative to contacts 50 (to contact at least one contact 50 to close its respective circuit). Including mechanism 38 as a component of either first or second modules 14 or 18 would thus **permit it to indicate the spatial orientation of that module**. Doing so would also allow **mechanism 38 to assist device 10 (and its associated software) in determining**, for example, whether the information to appear on visual display 35 should be in "landscape" or "portrait" position as the visual display 35 is spatially configured, the direction in which to move a curser of second module 18 when a visual display, or **whether to render keys 36 of first module 14 inoperable when unused**.

(Lane at 5:23–6:6 (emphases added); *id.* at claim 9; Schmandt ¶ 397.) Lane's FIG. 29 of position-indicating mechanism 38 is shown below:

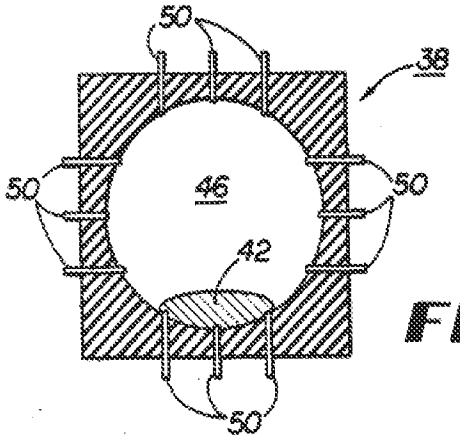


FIG 29

(Lane at FIG. 29.) A POSITA viewing FIG. 29 would have understood the position-indicating mechanism 38 shows at least twelve contacts 50, which can be touched in various combinations by a moveable conductor 42 (e.g., mercury) inside, and hence determine orientation with at least adequate resolution to accurately measure any of the disclosed modes of operation (e.g., laptop, frame, easel, tablet). (Schmandt ¶ 397.) While FIG. 29 shows the position-indicating mechanism with at least twelve contacts, a POSITA would have understood Lane's disclosure of a "spherical cavity 46" indicates at least six more contacts in addition to the twelve contacts shown (i.e., along the Z-axis). (Schmandt ¶ 397.) Moreover, Lane teaches its position-indicating mechanism 38 can be included as a component in first or second modules 14 or 18 (i.e., a keyboard or a display). (Lane at 5:32–35.) A POSITA thus would have understood Lane taught that including the position-indicating mechanism in module 14 (i.e., a keyboard) permitted distinction between configurations such as laptop and frame mode (i.e., keyboard facing down rather than up, while display is the same as laptop mode). (Schmandt ¶ 397.) Since Lane teaches that its position-indicating mechanism is used to determine "whether to render the keys 36 inoperable . . . when unused" (Lane at 6:5–6), a POSITA would understand that the keys 36 are unused in frame mode because they cannot be accessed by the user (they are face down on surface). (Lane at FIG. 25; Schmandt ¶

397.) Yet, the keys 36 are clearly usable and operable in laptop mode. (Lane at FIG. 1, 20; Schmandt ¶ 397.) Thus Lane's position-indicating mechanism in the keyboard module 14 allows the computer system to distinguish (i.e., detect) configurations like the laptop and frame modes in order to perform its prescribed function. (Schmandt ¶ 397.) A POSITA would have further understood Lane taught that including the position-indicating mechanism in module 18 (i.e., display) permitted distinction between configurations such as laptop mode, easel mode, and tablet mode. (*Id.*) A POSITA would have thus understood that Lane's disclosure of a position-indicating mechanism in either keyboard and/or display permits the device and its associated software to determine configurations that "render keys inoperable when unused," as opposed to a typical laptop configuration, which is the same as detecting a current computer system configuration from a first configuration where keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator and a second configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator. (*Id.*)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 1 as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination would teach this limitation. As an example, a POSITA would have understood that by combining Lane's configurations and position-indicating mechanism with Ledbetter's position detector means (e.g., the motor rotation counter or optical sensor) and mode switch software, configurations such as Lane's laptop mode (FIGs. 1, 20), frame mode (FIG. 25), tablet mode (FIG. 27), easel mode (FIG. 28), along with orientations, could be specifically and separately detected. (Schmandt ¶ 398.) Moreover, a POSITA would have known that the keyboard is not intended for operation in configurations such as frame, easel, or tablet modes and the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue system would therefore make the keys inoperable according to Lane's disclosure when those modes are detected. (*Id.*)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to detect a computer system configuration where a keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator and a computer system configuration where a keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 399.)

[1.8] select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and

The Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation, either under the Board's preliminary construction in IPR2021-00786, or under a broader construction, of "plurality of views."

Under a broad construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] above, Lane expressly teaches at least two views of content (i.e., views with different display orientations), and as explained for limitation [1.7] above, Lane teaches that position-indicating mechanism 38 signals the device and its associated software to select one of Lane's views in response to a position-indicating mechanism:

> Doing so would also allow mechanism 38 to assist device 10 (and its associated software) in **determining, for example, whether the information to appear on visual display 35 should be in "landscape" or "portrait" position** as the visual display 35 is spatially configured, the direction in which to move a curser of second module 18 when a visual display, or whether to render keys 36 of first module 14 inoperable when unused.

(Lane at 5:23–6:6 (emphasis added); Schmandt ¶ 401.) As explained above for limitation [1.7], a POSITA viewing the position-indicating mechanism of FIG. 29 would have understood it shows at least twelve contacts, and its spherical shape indicates six additional contacts (along the Z-axis), thus providing at least adequate resolution to accurately detect any of the disclosed modes of

operation (e.g., laptop, frame, easel, tablet), which Lane explains allows the device and associated software to select how information appears on the visual display. (Schmandt ¶ 401.) As such, a POSITA would have understood that Lane teaches at least selection of views corresponding with different display orientations. (Schmandt ¶ 401.)

For a narrow construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Lane describes different types of user input environments corresponding with different configurations (e.g., for each of Lane's laptop mode (FIGs. 1, 20), frame mode (FIG. 25), tablet mode (FIG. 27), and easel mode (FIG. 28)), and a POSITA reading Lane would have been motivated to look to art such as Ledbetter and Pogue which teach a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content beyond changing display orientation, as discussed in Section VIII.C. (Schmandt ¶ 402.) And, as discussed in Section VIII.A.1, *supra*, regarding limitation [1.8], Ledbetter discloses selecting one of a plurality of views in response to the detected current computer configuration. Thus, Lane combined with Ledbetter and Pogue meets limitation [1.8] even under the Board's narrow preliminary construction. (*See* Section IV.C *supra*; Schmandt, ¶ 402.)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 1 as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination would also teach this limitation. As an example, a POSITA would have understood that by combining Lane's configurations and position-indicating mechanism with Ledbetter's position detector means (e.g., the motor rotation counter or optical sensor), and further incorporating teachings from Ledbetter's mode switch software, then Ledbetter's selection of views associated with Ledbetter's configurations would be in response to detection of each of Lane's configurations such as laptop mode (FIGs. 1, 20), frame mode (FIG. 25), tablet mode (FIG. 27), easel mode (FIG. 28).

(Schmandt ¶ 403.) Moreover, Pogue discloses a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content. (Schmandt ¶ 403.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration. (Schmandt ¶ 404.)

[1.9] transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views.

The Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation, either under the Board's preliminary construction in IPR2021-00786, or under a broader construction, of "plurality of views."

Under a broad construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Lane teaches at least two views of content (i.e., views with different display orientations) and Lane teaches that mechanism 38 signals the device and its associated software to transition the display to the selected views:

> Doing so would also allow mechanism 38 to assist device 10 (and its associated software) in **determining, for example, whether the information to appear on visual display 35 should be in "landscape" or "portrait" position** as the visual display 35 is spatially configured, the direction in which to move a curser of second module 18 when a visual display, or whether to render keys 36 of first module 14 inoperable when unused.

(Lane at 5:23–6:6 (emphasis added); Schmandt ¶ 406.)

For a narrow construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Lane describes different types of user input environments and a POSITA reading Lane would have been

motivated to look to art such as Ledbetter and Pogue which teach a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content beyond changing display orientation, as discussed in Section VIII.C. (Schmandt ¶ 407.) And, as discussed in Section VIII.A.1, *supra*, regarding limitation [1.9], Ledbetter discloses transitioning the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views. Thus, Lane combined with Ledbetter and Pogue meets limitation [1.9] even under the Board's narrow preliminary construction. (*See* Section IV.C *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 407.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views. (Schmandt ¶ 408.)

2. Claim 2

Claim 2 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.)

[2.1] The user interface of claim 1, wherein in the plurality of views includes a home view configured to organize a plurality of content modes

Lane discloses this limitation. As discussed above for limitation [1.4], Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Lane describes three environments which require different inputs (mouse input, keyboard-based, and pen-based input). (Lane at 5:6–11, 8:16–19.) Lane also teaches a touch screen. (Lane at claim 13 ("means for translating the fingertip pressure into motion of an electronic cursor").) A POSITA would have understood that the environments described in Lane would have a home view, such as a desktop view with icons representing content modes. (Schmandt ¶ 410.) Indeed, Lane expressly describes a standard desktop orientation. (Lane at 10:25–31.) A POSITA would have understood that, for example, if the Lane device was closed and in sleep mode, when it was opened up it would naturally first be in laptop mode, and it was well known for laptop computer operating

systems to provide a default home view. (*See, e.g.*, Section VIII.B.7 (describing "Sleep" mode); Schmandt ¶ 410.) To the extent Lane alone is insufficient, Ledbetter and Pogue teach limitation [2.1], as discussed in Section VIII.B.2. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

[2.2] a channel view configured to organize at least one of a single content mode and two content modes.

As discussed in Section VIII.B.2, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the added limitation of limitation [2.2]. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

3. Claim 3

Claim 3 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.3, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 3. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 3 obvious.

4. Claim 4

Claim 4 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.3, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 4. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 4 obvious.

5. Claim 5

Claim 5 depends from claim 4. For the reasons discussed above, claim 4 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.4.)

[5.1] The user interface of claim 4, wherein the computer system configuration comprises a physical positioning of a computer system display relative to a base of the computer system that includes the keyboard about a longitudinal axis of rotation.

To the extent the claim 5 requires a monitor to be attached directly to a computer base that includes a keyboard and the Ledbetter-Pogue combination's disclosure discussed in Section VIII.B.5, *supra*, is insufficient, Lane teaches the added limitation of claim 5. For example, Lane discloses figures showing a display physically positioned relative to a base of a computer system that includes a keyboard about a longitudinal axis of rotation:

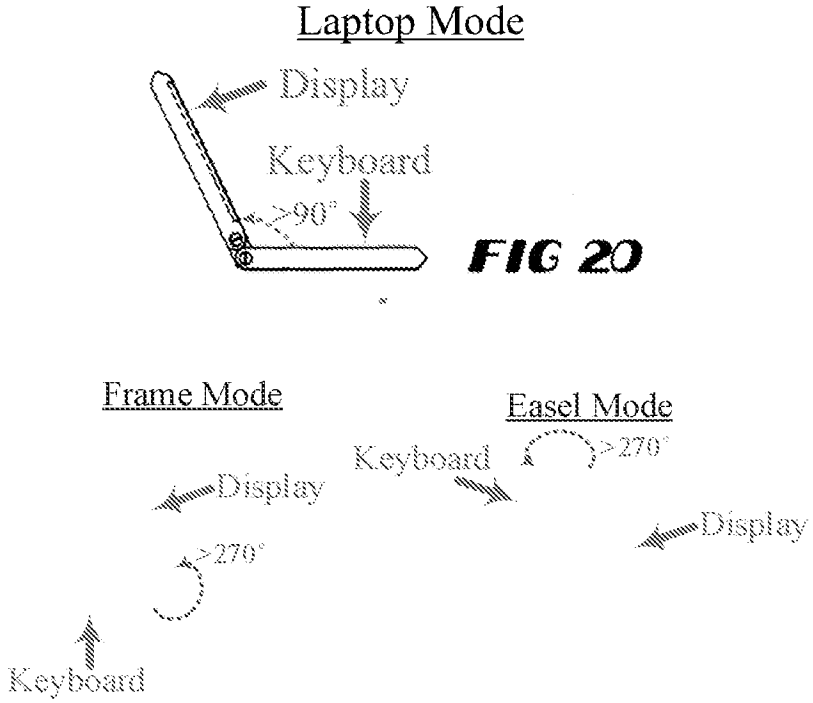


FIG 20

(Lane at FIGS. 20, 25, 27, 28 (annotated).)

Lane teaches that:

> The innovative system also is adapted to rotate about at least two adjacent, parallel axes. Consequently, the present invention permits components to be repositioned about each other throughout approximately 0-360°, allowing use of a visual display not only in a standard laptop computer format but also in formats facilitating use of the display as, for example, a television or telecommunications monitor or a pen-based computing tablet.

(Lane at 3:5–14.)

Lane goes on to explain:

> It is also an object of the present invention to provide a system having two adjacent, parallel axes of rotation to facilitate component rotation about approximately 0-360°.

(Lane 3:22–25.)

Lane claim 2 also indicates:

> 2. A system according to claim 1 in which the connecting means intersects the first and second axes of rotation and permits rotation of the second electronic module approximately 0-360° about the first electronic module.

(Lane at 12, claim 2.) Lane also provides figures which show a physical positioning of a computer system display (i.e., second module, display) relative to a base of the computer system (i.e., first module) that includes the keyboard about a longitudinal axis of rotation:

Lane's Primary Components

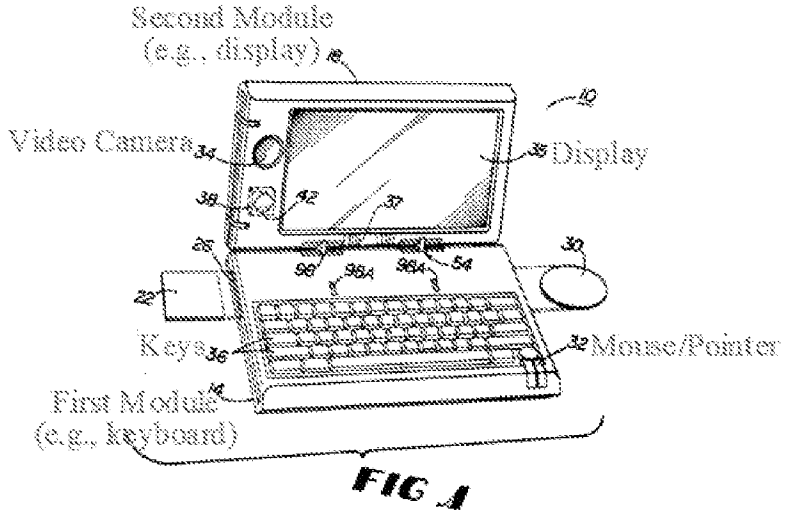


FIG 1

(Lane at FIG. 1 (annotated).) A POSITA would thus have understood that the above Lane teachings discloses the added limitation of claim 5. (Schmandt ¶¶ 418–419.)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 5 as described in Section VIII.B.5, *supra*. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 5 obvious.

6. Claim 6

Claim 6 depends from claim 4. For the reasons discussed above, claim 4 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.4.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.6, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 6. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 6 obvious.

7. Claim 7

Claim 7 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.7, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the

additional limitations of claim 7. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 7 obvious.

8. Claim 8

Claim 8 depends from claim 7. For the reasons discussed above, claim 7 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.7.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.7, *supra,* Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 8. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 8 obvious.

9. Claim 9

Claim 9 depends from claim 7. For the reasons discussed above, claim 7 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.7.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.9, *supra,* Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 9. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 9 obvious.

10. Claim 10

Claim 10 depends from claim 4. For the reasons discussed above, claim 4 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.4.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.10, *supra,* Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 10. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 10 obvious.

11. Claim 11

Claim 11 depends from claim 10. For the reasons discussed above, claim 10 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section

VIII.C.10.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.11, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 11. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 11 obvious.

12. Claim 12

Claim 12 depends from claim 4. For the reasons discussed above, claim 4 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.4.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.12, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 12. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 12 obvious.

13. Claim 13

Claim 13 depends from claim 12. For the reasons discussed above, claim 12 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.12.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.13, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 13. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 13 obvious.

14. Claim 14

Claim 14 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.14, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 14. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 14 obvious.

15. Claim 15

Claim 15 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.15, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 15. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 15 obvious.

16. Claim 16

Claim 16 depends from claim 15. For the reasons discussed above, claim 15 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.15.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.16, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 16. Thus, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 16 obvious.

17. Claim 17

[17.1] A customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard, the user interface comprising:

As discussed regarding preamble [1.1], Lane discloses this it, to the extent preamble is limiting. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[17.2] at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.2], Lane discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[17.3] a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.3], Lane discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[17.4] display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.4], the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses a plurality of views of computer content. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[17.5] an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:

As discussed regarding limitation [1.5], the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[17.6] identify at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system based on sensor input indicating a position of the display component;

Lane teaches this limitation.

First, Lane teaches a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input (i.e., a "standard laptop computer format"):

Second Module
(e.g., display)

Display

Position-Indicating
Mechanism

Keys

Mouse/Pointer

First Module
(e.g., keyboard)

Laptop Mode

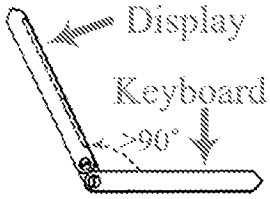


FIG 20

(Lane at FIG 1. and FIG. 20, 3:10–11, 5:4–6 (annotated) ("As shown in FIG. 1, device 10 may be a portable computer comprising first module 14 (e.g. a keyboard) and second module 18 (e.g. a display).").) Lane further explains that "FIG. 1 illustrates device 10 in a nominally 'open' position permitting **access both to visual display 35 and keys 36** . . ." (Lane at 5:15–17.) (emphasis added.) Lane's FIG. 6 illustrates "positions representative of those assumed by the displays and keyboards of many operating laptop computers." FIG. 6 is provided below:

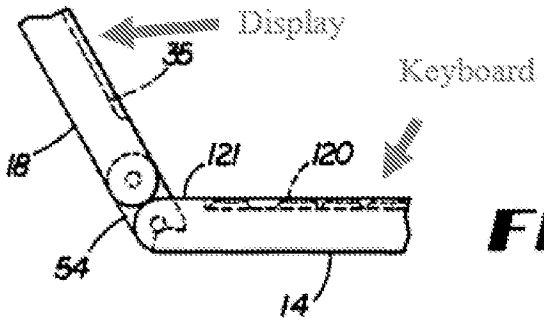
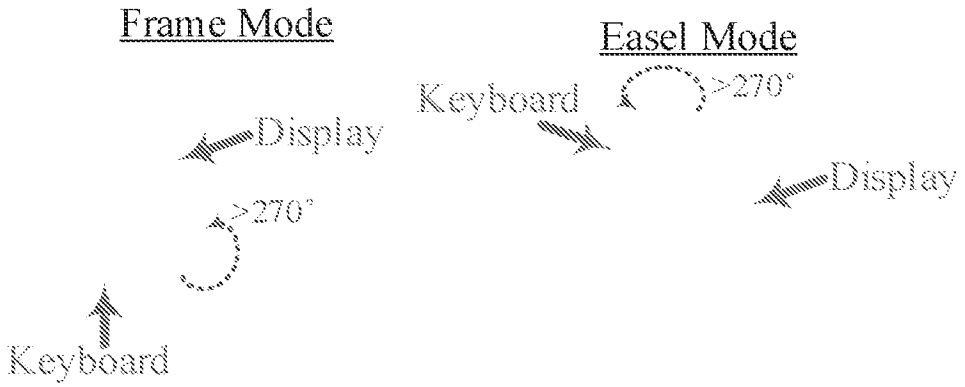


FIG 6

(Lane at FIG. 6, 8:2–8 (annotated).) A POSITA would have thus understood that Lane teaches a laptop mode, as illustrated in FIGs. 1, 6 and 20, with a computer system configuration where a keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 438.)

Second, Lane teaches a computer configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator of the computer system (i.e., frame mode or easel mode):



(Lane at FIG 25. and FIG. 28, 10:24–31 (annotated).) Lane also explicitly confirms that the keys 36 are inaccessible in the frame mode shown in FIG. 25 and in the easel mode shown in FIG. 28. (Lane at 10:24–31 ("Other alternative positionings involving rotation of second module 18 about axis 62 are detailed in FIG. 20 (in which second module 18 is rotated more than 90° to provide a standard 'desktop' orientation) and in FIGS. 25 and 28 (in which second module 18 is rotated more

than 270°, when **only the visual display 35 need be accessible**).") (emphasis added.) A POSITA would thus have understood that Lane teaches a frame mode and an easel mode, as illustrated in FIGs. 25 and 28, with a computer system configuration where a keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 440.) Moreover, Lane teaches another computer configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator of the computer system in its tablet mode in FIG. 27:

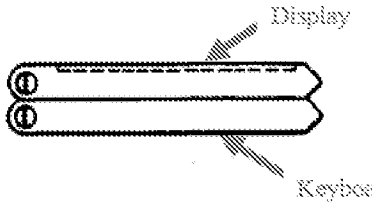


FIG 27

(Lane at FIG. 27. (annotated).) As Lane explains, "FIG. 27 shows second module 18 rotated approximately 360° relative to first module 14 (or vice-versa), exposing visual display 35 for use as, for example, a tablet for **pen-based** computing." (Lane at 10:17–20 (emphasis added).) A POSITA would have understood that Lane's tablet mode would be a computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator—otherwise holding the tablet for "pen-based computing" would result inadvertent keyboard input. (Schmandt ¶ 439.) As explained above in Section VIII.A.1 for limitation [1.7], a POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success, and required no undue experimentation in implementing such software and / or hardware to deactivate the keyboard. The ease with which a POSITA would have implemented such a feature is confirmed by the '715 patent itself, which lacks any implementation details, and merely states generally that "software and/or hardware protection may be provided for the keyboard to prevent keys from being pressed (or to prevent the portable computer from responding to pressed keys)." ('715 Patent at 24:48–53.) This lack of implementation details

confirms the POSITA could have easily incorporated such features into Ledbetter. (Schmandt ¶¶ 439.) That use of such features was well within the skill of a POSITA is further confirmed by other prior art such as Shimura and Lane, which teaches "means used to invalidate the input from the keyboard based on the value detected by said detection means." (*See, e.g.*, Shimura (Ex. 1008) at ¶¶ [0008], [0019], Claims 6, 11-12; Schmandt ¶ 439.)

Third, Lane teaches a "position-indicating mechanism 38" (i.e., a sensor) for "indicating" (i.e., identifying) the "spatial orientation of that module" (i.e., a current configuration), including a configuration where keyboard input is inoperable:

> Also shown in FIG. 1 (and FIG. 29) as part of second module 18 is **position-indicating mechanism 38. Mechanism 38 includes a moveable conductor 42 (such as liquid mercury)** in a spherical cavity 46 having contacts 50 spaced about its periphery. Conductor 42 responds via gravitational forces to spatial reorientation of mechanism 38 by moving relative to contacts 50 (to contact at least one contact 50 to close its respective circuit). Including mechanism 38 as a component of either first or second modules 14 or 18 would thus **permit it to indicate the spatial orientation of that module**. Doing so would also allow mechanism 38 to assist device 10 (and its associated software) in determining, for example, whether the information to appear on visual display 35 should be in "landscape" or "portrait" position as the visual display 35 is spatially configured, the direction in which to move a curser of second module 18 when a visual display, or **whether to render keys 36 of first module 14 inoperable when unused**.

(Lane at 5:23–6:6 (emphases added); Schmandt ¶ 440.) Lane's FIG. 29 of position-indicating mechanism 38 is shown below:

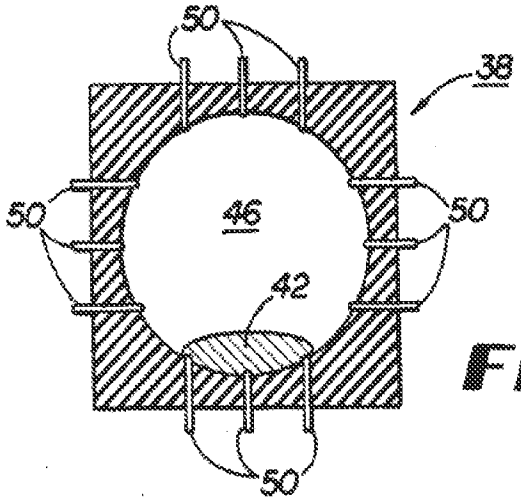


FIG 29

(Lane at FIG. 29.) A POSITA viewing FIG. 29 would have understood the position-indicating mechanism 38 shows at least twelve contacts 50, which can be touched in various combinations by a moveable conductor 42 (e.g., mercury) inside, and hence determine orientation with at least adequate resolution to accurately measure any of the disclosed modes of operation (e.g., laptop, frame, easel, tablet). (Schmandt ¶ 440.) While FIG. 29 shows the position-indicating mechanism with at least twelve contacts, a POSITA would have understood Lane's disclosure of a "spherical cavity 46" indicates at least six more contacts in addition to the twelve contacts shown (i.e., along the Z-axis). (*Id.*) Moreover, Lane teaches its position-indicating mechanism 38 can be included as a component in first or second modules 14 or 18 (i.e., a keyboard or a display). (Lane at 5:32–35.) A POSITA thus would have understood Lane taught that including the position-indicating mechanism in module 14 (i.e., a keyboard) permitted distinction between configurations such as laptop and frame mode (i.e., keyboard facing down rather than up, while display is the same as laptop mode). (Schmandt ¶ 440.) Since Lane teaches that its position-indicating mechanism is used to determine "whether to render the keys 36 inoperable . . . when unused" (Lane at 6:5–6), a POSITA would understand that the keys 36 are unused in frame mode because they cannot be accessed by the user (they are face down on surface). (Lane at FIG. 25; Schmandt ¶ 440.) Yet, the

keys 36 are clearly usable and operable in laptop mode. (Lane at FIG. 1, 20; Schmandt ¶ 440.) Thus Lane's position-indicating mechanism in the keyboard module 14 allows the computer system to distinguish (i.e., detect) configurations like the laptop and frame modes in order to perform its prescribed function. (Schmandt ¶ 440.) A POSITA would have further understood Lane taught that including the position-indicating mechanism in module 18 (i.e., display) permitted distinction between configurations such as laptop mode, easel mode, and tablet mode. (Schmandt ¶ 440.) A POSITA would have thus understood that the mechanism with a moveable conductor such as liquid mercury that responds to gravitational forces is a sensor. (Schmandt ¶ 440.) A POSITA would have understood that Lane's disclosure of a position-indicating mechanism in either keyboard and/or display (either of which can indicate the position of the display component) permits the device and its associated software to determine configurations that "render keys inoperable when unused" as opposed to a typical laptop configuration, which is the same as identifying a first configuration where keyboard is operable and a second configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator of the computer system, based on sensor input indicating a position of the display component. (Schmandt ¶ 440.)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 17 as described in Section VIII.B.17, *supra*. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination would teach this limitation. As an example, a POSITA would have understood that by combining Lane's configurations and position-indicating mechanism with Ledbetter's position detector means (e.g., the motor rotation counter or optical sensor) and mode switch software, configurations such as Lane's laptop mode (FIGs. 1, 20), frame mode (FIG. 25), tablet mode (FIG. 27), easel mode (FIG. 28) and Ledbetter's Workstation mode, Walk-Up mode, Media Consumption Mode, and Tablet Mode (*see* Section VIII.A.1 above) could be specifically and separately identified. (Schmandt ¶ 441.) Moreover, a

POSITA would have known that the keyboard is not intended for operation in configurations such as frame, easel, or tablet modes and the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue system would therefore make the keys inoperable according to Lane's disclosure when those modes are detected. (Schmandt ¶ 441.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to identify a first computer system configuration where a keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator and a second computer system configuration where a keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 442.)

[17.7] select, responsive to the sensor input, a first content view from the plurality of views for the first computer system configuration;

The Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation, either under the Board's preliminary construction in IPR2021-00786, or under a broader construction, of "plurality of views."

Under a broad construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Lane expressly teaches at least two views of content (i.e., views with different display orientations), and as explained for limitation [1.7] above, Lane teaches that position-indicating mechanism 38 signals the device and its associated software to select one of Lane's views in response to a position-indicating mechanism:

> Doing so would also allow mechanism 38 to assist device 10 (and its associated software) in **determining, for example, whether the information to appear on visual display 35 should be in "landscape" or "portrait" position** as the visual display 35 is spatially configured, the direction in which to move a curser of second module 18 when a visual display, or whether to render keys 36 of first module 14 inoperable when unused.

(Lane at 5:23–6:6 (emphasis added); Schmandt ¶ 444.) As explained above for limitation [17.6], Lane teaches the selection of a view in response to sensor input. Specifically, a POSITA viewing the position-indicating mechanism of FIG. 29 would have understood it shows at least twelve contacts, and its spherical shape indicates six additional contacts (along the Z-axis), thus providing sensor input with at least adequate resolution to accurately identify any of the disclosed modes of operation (e.g., laptop, frame, easel, tablet), which Lane explains allows the device and associated software to select how information appears on the visual display. (Schmandt ¶ 444.) As such, a POSITA would have understood that Lane teaches at least selection of a first content views corresponding with different display orientations. (Schmandt ¶ 444.)

For a narrow construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Lane describes different types of user input environments corresponding with different configurations (e.g., for each of Lane's laptop mode (FIGs. 1, 20), frame mode (FIG. 25), tablet mode (FIG. 27), and easel mode (FIG. 28)), and a POSITA reading Lane would have been motivated to look to art such as Ledbetter and Pogue which teach a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content beyond changing display orientation, as discussed in Section VIII.C. (Schmandt ¶ 445.) And, as discussed in Section VIII.B.17, *supra*, regarding limitation [17.7], Ledbetter discloses selecting a first content view in response to sensor input. Thus, Lane combined with Ledbetter and Pogue meets limitation [17.7] even under the Board's narrow preliminary construction. (*See* Section IV.C *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 445.)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 17 as described in Section VIII.B.17, *supra*. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination would also teach this limitation. As an example, a POSITA would have understood that by combining Lane's configurations and position-indicating mechanism with Ledbetter's position detector means (e.g., the motor rotation

counter or optical sensor), and further incorporating teachings from Ledbetter's mode switch software, then the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue system's selection of views would be in response to sensor input identifying each of Lane's configurations such as laptop mode (FIGs. 1, 20), frame mode (FIG. 25), tablet mode (FIG. 27), easel mode (FIG. 28) or Ledbetter's modes. (Schmandt ¶¶ 446.) Moreover, as discussed above, Pogue discloses a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content. (Schmandt ¶ 446.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to select, responsive to the sensor input, a first content view. (Schmandt ¶ 447.)

[17.8] transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component between at least the first content view of the plurality of views and a second content view of the plurality of views;

The Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation, either under the Board's preliminary construction in IPR2021-00786, or under a broader construction, of "plurality of views."

Under a broad construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Lane teaches at least two content views (i.e., views with different display orientations) and Lane teaches that mechanism 38 provides sensor input to the device (which can be a personal computer) and its associated software to automatically transition the display between a first and second content view:

> Doing so would also allow mechanism 38 to assist device 10 (and its associated software) in **determining, for example, whether the information to appear on visual display 35 should be in "landscape" or "portrait" position** as the visual display 35 is spatially configured, the direction in which to move a curser of

> second module 18 when a visual display, or whether to render keys 36 of first module 14 inoperable when unused.

(Lane at 5:23–6:6 (emphasis added); Schmandt ¶ 449.) As explained above for limitations [17.6] and [17.7], Lane teaches the automatic selection of a view based on this sensor input.

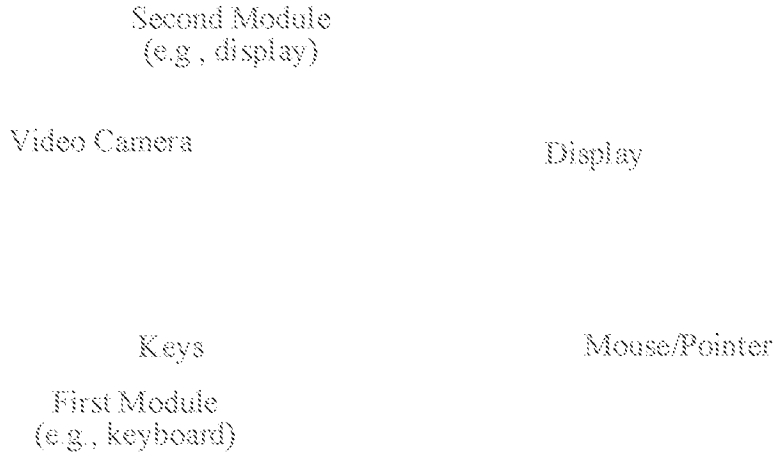
For a narrow construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra,* Lane describes different types of user input environments and a POSITA reading Lane would have been motivated to look to art such as Ledbetter and Pogue which teach a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content beyond changing display orientation, as discussed in Section VIII.C. (Schmandt ¶ 450.) And, as discussed in Section VIII.B.17 *supra*, regarding limitation [17.8], Ledbetter discloses automatic transition between first and second content views in response to sensor input. Thus, Lane combined with Ledbetter and Pogue meets limitation [17.8] even under the Board's narrow preliminary construction. (*See* Section IV.C *supra*; Schmandt, ¶ 450.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component between at least the first content view of the plurality of views and a second content view of the plurality of views. (Schmandt ¶ 451.)

[17.9] receive user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system; and;

Lane teaches this limitation. Lane describes three environments which require different inputs (mouse input, keyboard-based, and pen-based input). (Lane at 5:6–11, 8:16–19.) Lane also teaches a touch screen. (Lane at claim 13 ("means for translating the fingertip pressure into motion of an electronic cursor").) Lane provides FIG. 1 which shows a mouse / pointer 32:

Lane's Primary Components



(Lane at FIG. 1. (annotated).) A POSITA would have understood that the user input devices taught by Lane are "integral or operatively connected with the computer system." (Schmandt ¶ 452.)

Moreover, as explained for limitation [17.9] in Section VIII.B.17 *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue also disclose user input via input devices integral or operatively connected with the computer system, such as keyboard, pointing device, scroll wheel, remote control, and a mouse. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to receive user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system. (Schmandt ¶ 454.)

[17.10] transition, automatically in response to receiving the user input, the display component from one of the first content view and the second content view to a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations.

The Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. As explained above for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, a POSITA reading Lane would have been motivated to look to art such as Ledbetter and Pogue. And as explained for limitation [17.10], Ledbetter and

Pogue teach limitation [17.10]. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.17.) Thus, Lane combined with Ledbetter and Pogue would also meet limitation [17.10]. (Schmandt ¶ 455.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to transition, automatically in response to receiving the user input (e.g., Ledbetter's trigger button, Pogue's Alt-Tab or Windows button + Tab, or selection of a program in Windows Vista using a mouse), the display component from one of the first content view and the second content view to a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations (e.g., Ledbetter's channel view in media consumption mode, Pogue's channel views in Windows Vista, Windows Media Center, Windows Photo Gallery, Windows Media Player, and Internet Explorer 7.) (Schmandt ¶ 456.)

18. Claim 18

Claim 18 depends from claim 17. For the reasons discussed above, claim 17 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.)

[18.1] The user interface of claim 17, wherein the at least one input device includes at least one of a scroll wheel, a touchpad, and a mouse.

Lane teaches this limitation. Lane teaches the use of a mouse as an input device (*See, e.g.*, Lane at FIG. 1.) Lane explains that "[a]n electronic mouse or other pointer 32 . . . may also be included, as may video camera 34." (Lane at 5:10–15.) Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 18 as described in Section VIII.B.18, *supra*. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 18 obvious.

19. Claim 19

Claim 19 depends from claim 15. For the reasons discussed above, claim 15 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter and Pogue. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.15)

[19.1] The user interface of claim 15, wherein the first mode is a laptop mode where the keyboard is oriented to be accessible to the operator and wherein the second mode is an easel mode or a frame mode where the keyboard is oriented to be inaccessible to the operator.

To the extent the claim 19 requires further description of a laptop and the Ledbetter-Pogue combination's disclosure discussed in Section VIII.B.19, *supra*, is insufficient, Lane discloses this limitation. While claim 19 does not provide an antecedent basis for "the first mode" and "the second mode," Lane discloses this limitation, to the extent Requester understands this claim because Lane discloses a laptop, easel, and frame mode (*e.g.*, Lane at 3:5–14, 10:24–31, FIGS. 20, 25, 28) and discloses automatically reorienting displayed content depending on the display component's orientation (*e.g.*, Lane at 5:23–6:6).

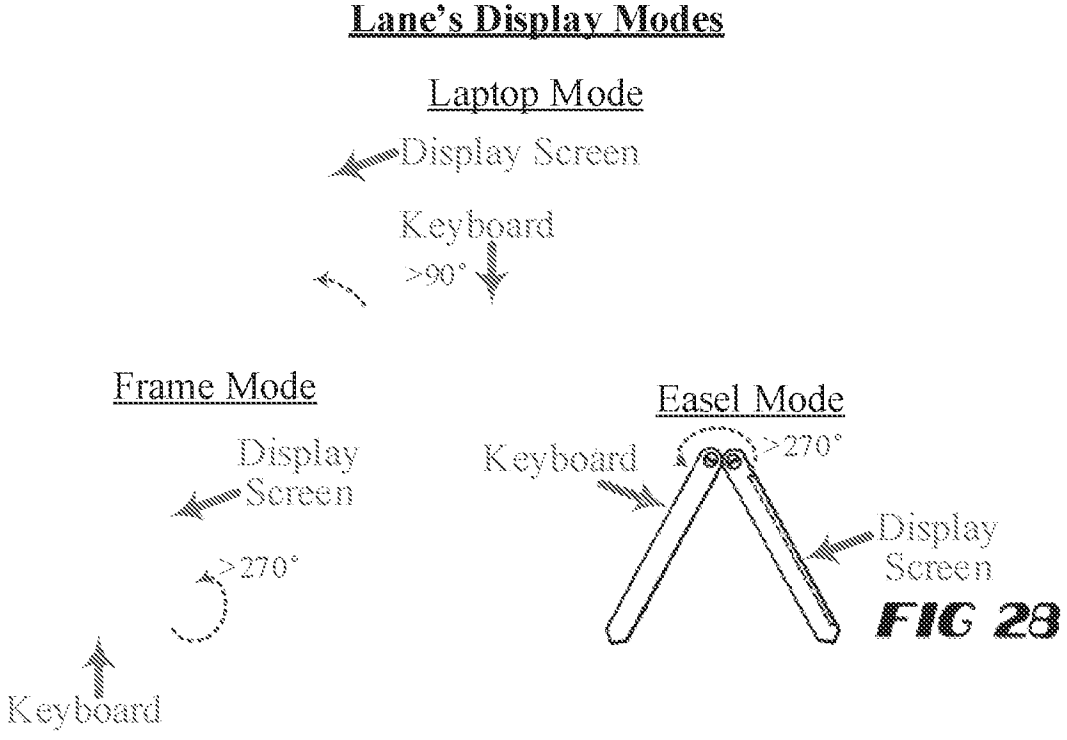


FIG 28

(Lane at FIGS. 20, 25, 28 (annotated).) As such, Lane discloses a first mode that is a laptop mode "where the keyboard is oriented to be accessible to the operator" and a second mode that "is an

easel mode and a frame mode where the keyboard is oriented to be inaccessible to the operator." (Schmandt ¶ 460.)

20. Claim 20

[20.1] A customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard, the user interface comprising:

As discussed regarding preamble [1.1], the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses it, to the extent preamble is limiting. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.2] at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.2], the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.3] a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to display the computer content on the display component of the computer system, the graphical user interface configured to;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.3], the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.4] display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.4], the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.5] wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content

As discussed regarding limitation [1.5], the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

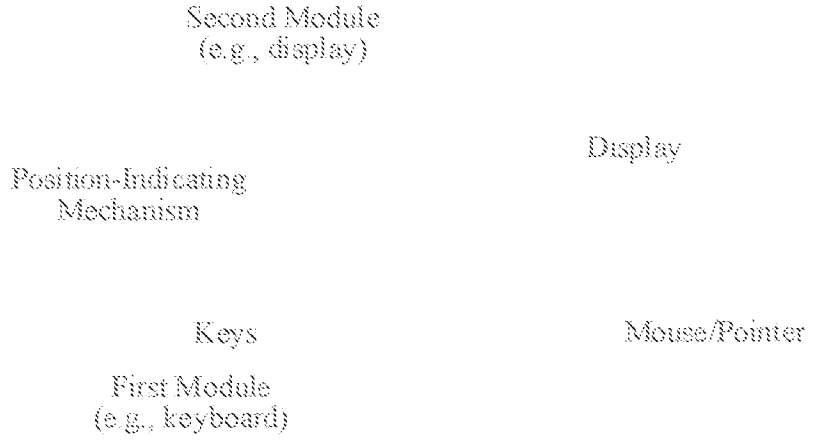
[20.6] an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:

As discussed regarding limitation [1.6], the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.7] detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is positioned to receive input from an operator of the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is not positioned to receive input from the operator of the computer system;

Lane teaches this limitation. For similar reasons as discussed for limitation [1.7], which recites where the keyboard "is operable to receive input" and "is inoperable to receive input," Lane discloses limitation [20.7], which recites where the keyboard "is positioned to receive input" and "is not positioned to receive input." (*See supra* VIII.A.1.)

First, Lane describes a first computer system configuration keyboard is positioned to receive input from an operator. For example, Lane discloses FIG. 1 and FIG. 20, showing a configuration where the keyboard positioned to receive input, (i.e., a "standard laptop computer format"):



Laptop Mode

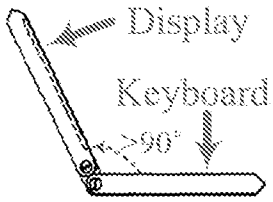
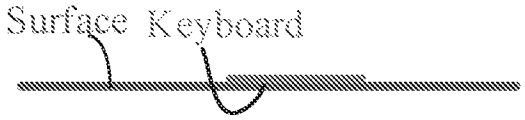


FIG 20

(Lane at FIG 1. and FIG. 20, 3:10–11, 5:4–6 (annotated) ("As shown in FIG. 1, device 10 may be a portable computer comprising first module 14 (e.g. a keyboard) and second module 18 (e.g. a display).").) A POSITA would have thus understood that Lane teaches a laptop mode, as illustrated in FIGs. 1, 6 and 20, with a computer system configuration where a keyboard is positioned to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 468.)

Second, Lane describes a second computer system configuration keyboard is not positioned to receive input. For example, Figures 25 and 28 are provided below, showing two configurations where the keyboard is not positioned to receive input:

Lane's Frame Mode



Easel Mode

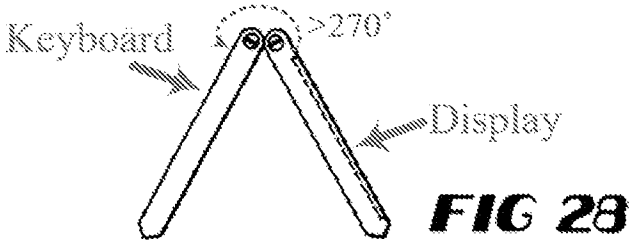


FIG 28

(Lane at FIG 25. and FIG. 28, 10:24–31 (annotated).) A POSITA would have thus understood that Lane teaches, as shown in FIGs. 25 and 28, with a computer system configuration where a keyboard is not positioned to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 469.)

Third, Lane teaches how its "position-indicating mechanism 38" for detecting a current computer system configuration, as explained for limitation [1.7], which determines the "spatial orientation of that module" (i.e., a current computer system configuration), including a normal laptop configuration and a configuration where keyboard input is not positioned to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 470.)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 1 as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation. As an example, a POSITA would have understood that by combining Lane's configurations and position-indicating mechanism with Ledbetter's position detector means (e.g., the motor rotation counter or optical sensor), configurations such as Lane's laptop mode (FIGs. 1, 20), frame mode (FIG. 25), tablet mode (FIG. 27), easel mode (FIG. 28) and associated orientations could be specifically and separately detected. (Schmandt ¶ 471.) Moreover, a POSITA would have known that the keyboard is not positioned for operation in configurations such as frame, easel, or tablet modes. (Schmandt ¶ 471.)

[20.8] select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and

As discussed regarding limitation [1.8], the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.9] transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views.

As discussed regarding limitation [1.9], the Lane-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

D. Shimura In Combination With Ledbetter And Pogue Render Obvious Claims 1–20 Of The '715 Patent (Ground 4)

A POSITA would have been motived to combine Shimura with Ledbetter and Pogue for several reasons. (Schmandt ¶ 474.) First, all three references are contemporaneous patents directed toward complementary solutions to highly analogous problems in the same field of endeavor. Shimura is directed to personal computer systems with different system configurations and describes keyboards, pen input, and mouse input operations. (Shimura at [Abstract]; Schmandt ¶ 474.) A POSITA would thus have looked to analogous art such as Ledbetter which describes personal computer systems with different system configurations with keyboard, mouse, and pen input operations. (Ledbetter at Abstract; Schmandt ¶ 474.) A POSITA viewing Shimura would have looked to other computer systems with different configurations which correspond with different views, such as Ledbetter's different modes for workstation, media consumption, walk up mode, and tablet mode. (Schmandt ¶ 474.)

Moreover, Shimura and Ledbetter are directed to solving the same problem of providing a suitable computer configuration for different input operation. (Schmandt ¶ 475.) Shimura explains that its "Problems Which the Present Invention is Intended to Resolve":

> The above-mentioned prior art was problematical in that it was not a shape which is suitable for use which has a user interface which is based on pen input operation and mouse input operations. In recent years, the usage environment of the personal computer has been changing. One of those changes involves an operating environment based on mouse input. Another change involves an operating environment based on pen input. The abovementioned prior art was

> persistently suitable for a keyboard-based operating environment. Furthermore, this problem was the same for electronic machines and devices other than portable word-processors and other personal computers.

(Shimura at ¶ [0004].) Similarly, Ledbetter explains that its purpose is to solve the same problem:

> in addition to displaying visible output, many contemporary display monitors are configured for touch and/or pen input via an LCD digitizer screen. However, standalone display monitors (and even those physically coupled to a desktop computer or laptop computer) are typically positioned for workstation like interaction, and, for example, are not capable of being readily positioned for touch and/or pen input.

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0002].) As such a POSITA reading Shimura would have understood that Ledbetter sought to solve the same problem of computer system positioning for use with different types of input. (Schmandt ¶ 475.) A POSITA would have examined how Shimura stated it resolved the problem:

> It is the objective of the present invention to provide an electronic machine and device and a personal computer which adopt a shape which is suitable for a user environment centered on pen input operations and mouse operations while maintaining a shape which can used as a keyboard.

(Shimura at [Abstract], ¶ [0005].) A POSITA would have seen that Ledbetter reached a similar solution of providing different user environments on a personal computer based on different types of user input, but also incorporated additional modes of interaction:

> preset stopping positions may be provided for conventional (e.g., mouse and keyboard) work station-like interaction, video (e.g., DVD movie) playback, stand-up (walk-up) touch-screen interaction, and/or for pen input, similar to a tablet computing device

(Ledbetter at ¶ [0003]; Schmandt ¶ 475.).)

Additionally, a POSITA looking at Shimura would have looked for an operating system compatible with keyboard, pen input, and mouse input, and would thus have looked to operating system art such as Pogue which discusses an operating system (i.e., Windows Vista) that functions with keyboards, pen input, and mouse input operations. (Pogue at 463, 503, 571; Schmandt ¶ 476.) As explained in Section VIII.B, *supra*, a POSITA would have been motivated to combine Microsoft's Ledbetter computer system, which describes workstations with a keyboard and mouse, media consumption, touch screens, and pen input and display configurations with Pogue, which teaches Microsoft's Windows Vista and describes workstations, media consumption, touch screens, handwriting recognition, and pen input. (Pogue at cover, 253, 313, 463, 501, 517, 629, 719; Schmandt ¶ 476.)

Furthermore, POSITA would have also been motivated to combine Shimura's laptop personal computer with Ledbetter's and Pogue's teachings because such a combination would allow a user to enjoy the convenient form of the Shimura's portable laptop computer with the different views and modes of Ledbetter-Pogue configurable computer system, especially with the then-newly-introduced features of Windows Vista and Internet Explorer 7. (Schmandt ¶ 477.) As explained in Pogue, Microsoft was eager to apply Windows Vista to a wide variety of computers systems and configurations, including portable computers, touch-screen PCs, palmtops, laptops with touch-screens, pen control, and handwriting recognition, and Tablet PCs:

> In Windows Vista, Microsoft makes its biggest nod yet to a raging trend in computing: portability. Laptop sales are trouncing desktop PC sales. In some industries, palmtops or touch-screen PCs are even replacing laptops. And for millions of people, the computing platform of choice isn't a computer at all—it's a cellphone.

> That's why Vista is crammed with special features for the peripatetic PC. For example, it has new features for laptops, including a way to change your power-consumption configuration with a quick click on the battery icon in the Notification Area, and a new Mobility Center that lets you switch quickly among networks and workplaces.
> Working with a Tablet PC (a touch-screen laptop or slate) is now easier than ever, too, thanks to new or beefed-up features like pen control, digital ink text input, handwriting recognition, and more. (This stuff used to be available only in a special Tablet PC edition of Windows; for the first time, it's part of the basic operating system.)

(Pogue at 571.) The fact that support for multiple types of configuration is built into the Windows Vista OS means that it was anticipated that the same Windows Vista OS would be used seamlessly across multiple configurations, making the motivation to combine Shimura with Pogue even clearer, especially in such a popular and widely deployed OS such as Microsoft's Windows Vista. (Schmandt ¶ 477.)

Additionally, a POSITA viewing the pen input of Shimura on a portable computer would also look to art regarding touch input such as Ledbetter because a POSITA would have understood that pens and styluses get lost, unlike a fingertip. (Schmandt ¶ 478.) Moreover, a POSITA would have understood that stylus and fingertip input are analogous with resolution being the main difference. (Schmandt ¶ 478.)

Moreover, a POSITA would also have had a reasonable expectation of success in combining Shimura's computer system with Ledbetter's teachings of different views for different system configurations because Shimura and Ledbetter share the same hardware such as a configurable display component, a keyboard attached to a base computer, and switching means. (Schmandt ¶ 479.) A POSITA would also have had a reasonable expectation of success in

combining Shimura's computer system with Pogue's teachings of Windows Vista and its associated programs because a computer system, such as Shimura's laptop, typically includes a processor that executes an operating system, such as Windows Vista, as the '715 Patent itself notes:

> Such a processor usually executes an operating system which may be, for example, the Windows-based operating systems (e.g., Windows Vista, Windows NT, Windows 2000 (Windows ME), Windows XP operating systems) available from the Microsoft Corporation.

('715 Patent at 69:6–12; *see also id.* at 49:59–61, 66:51 (describing browsers as "conventional" and identifying Internet Explorer); Schmandt ¶ 479.) And, as discussed in Section VIII.B, a POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success combining Ledbetter with Pogue.

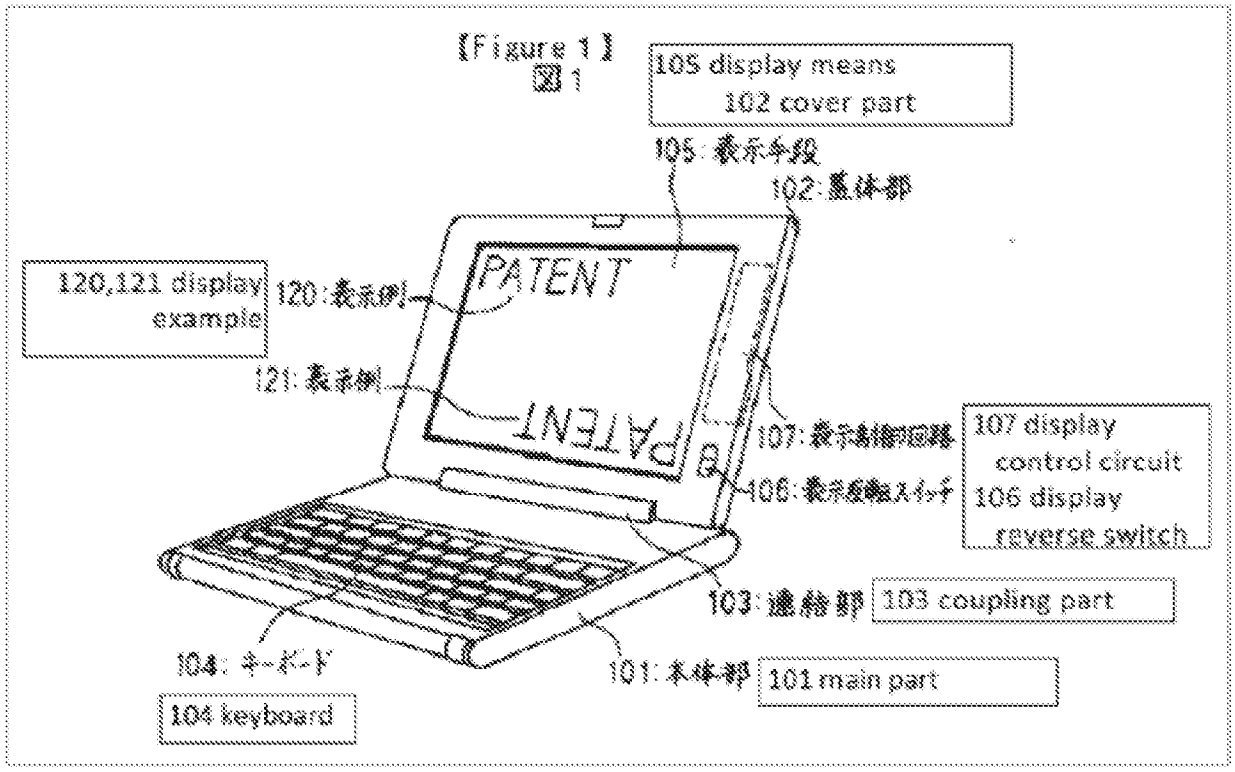
In sum, a POSITA would have been motivated to combine: (1) the portable computer of Shimura, which describes at least three configurations (i.e., laptop, easel, and tablet) and detection means to detect these configurations with (2) Ledbetter's selection of modes (i.e., workstation, touch screen, media consumption, and tablet) and (2) Pogue's operating system which describes views, content and applications in Windows Vista and its included programs. (Schmandt ¶¶ 474–480.)

1. Claim 1

[1.1] A customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard, the user interface comprising:

To the extent the preamble is limiting, Shimura discloses it. As shown in Figure 1 (below), Shimura teaches a user interface that is customized to display computer content on the display component of the computer system including a keyboard. Specifically, Shimura discloses a

portable personal computer in the form of a laptop that includes a cover part 102 with a display means 105 and a main part 101 with a keyboard 104. (Shimura at ¶ [0011].)



(Shimura at FIG. 1.)

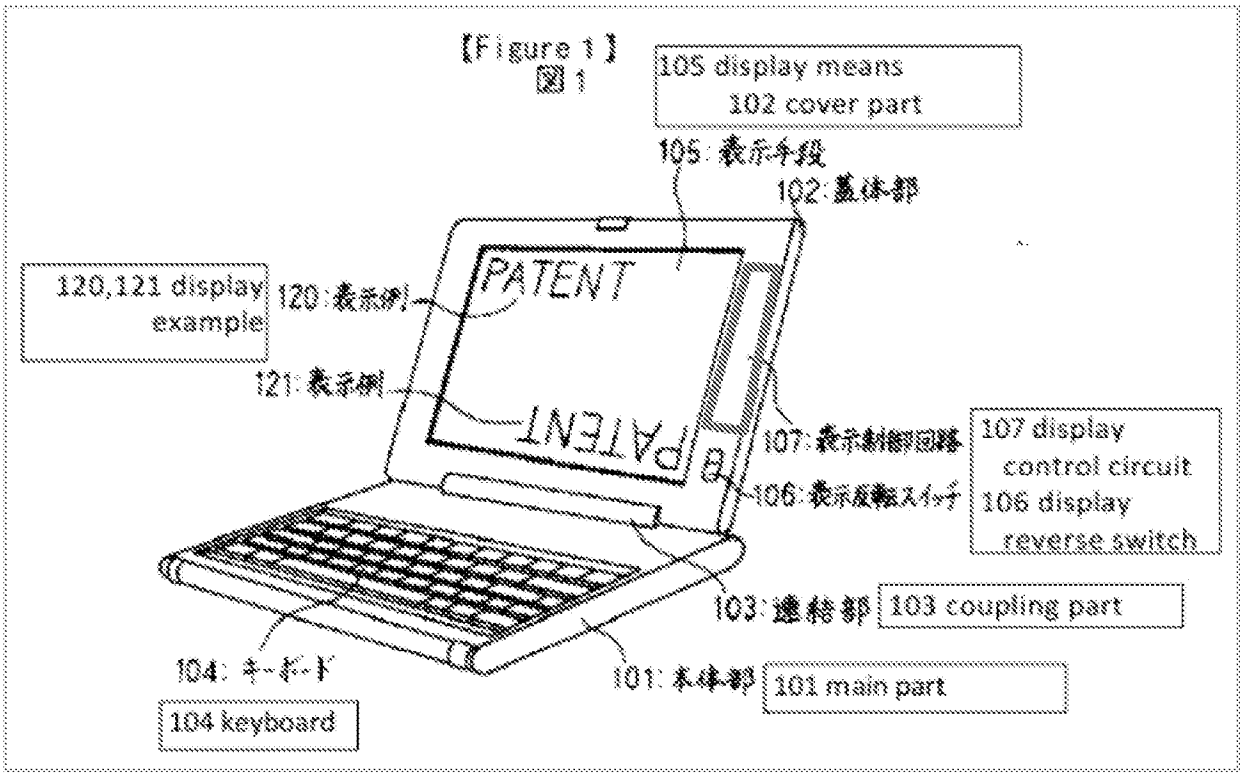
The cover part 102 and display means 105 of Shimura are "a display component that displays computer content" (Shimura at ¶ [0011].) The keyboard 104 of Shimura discloses a "keyboard." (*Id.*) Further, Shimura discloses a user interface that displays computer content (i.e., 120, 121 display example), thereby disclosing the "customized user interface to display computer content" of the '715 Patent. (Schmandt ¶ 481.)

To the extent Shimura is insufficient to disclose a customized user interface, a POSITA would have been motivated to combine Shimura with an operating system such as the Windows Vista operating system disclosed in Pogue, which discloses a customized user interface on a display of a computer system. (Section VIII.B.1, *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 482.) A POSITA would have

also been motivated to combine the configurable computer system of Shimura with the configurable computer system of Ledbetter, which also discloses a customized user interface on a display of a computer system including a keyboard. (Section VIII.A.1, *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 482.) Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all other limitations of claim 1 as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

[1.2] at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system;

Shimura discloses this limitation. Shimura teaches a portable computer system (i.e., a laptop) that includes, among other things, a "display control circuit 107" (outlined in red) that controls output to the display means 105 by controlling the computer circuit stored in the main part 101. (Shimura at ¶¶ [0011–12].)



(Shimura at FIG. 1 (with annotation).)

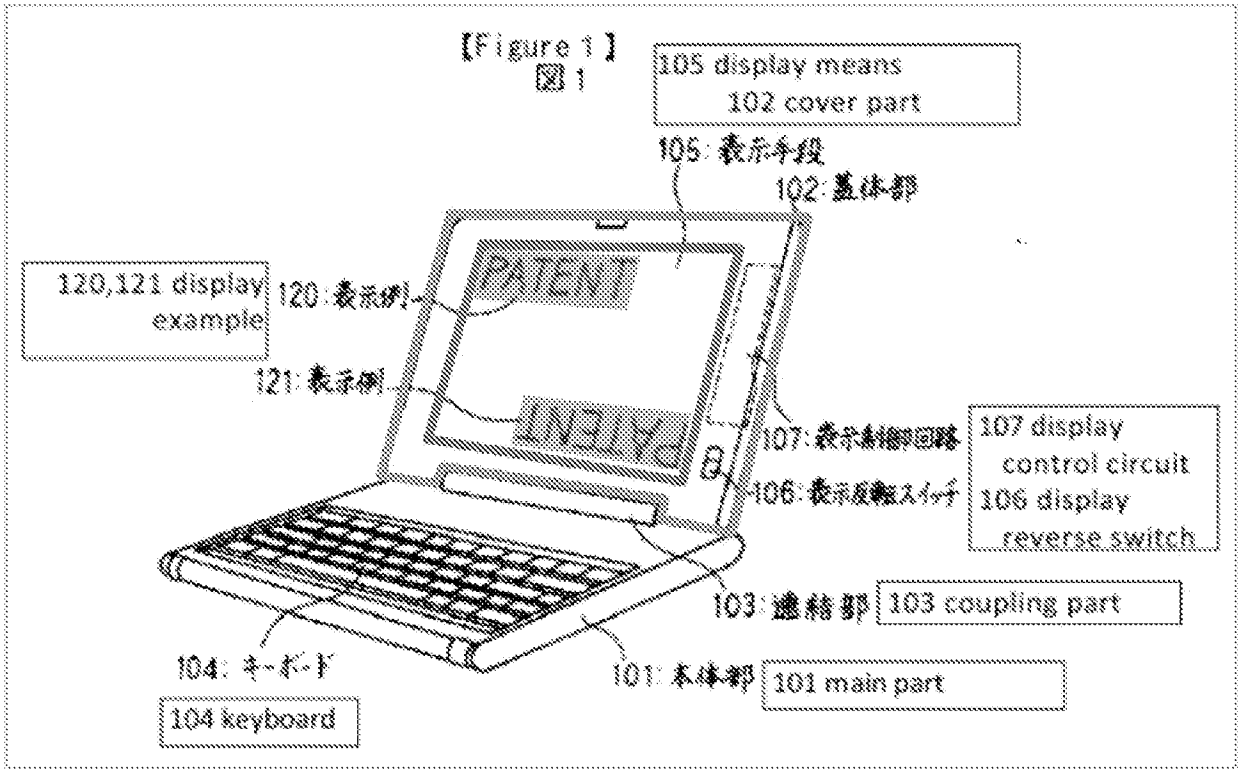
A POSITA would have understood that the display control circuit 107 and the computer circuit include "at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system" as claimed in the '715 Patent, and as was well-known in the art. (Schmandt ¶ 483.)

The '715 Patent itself confirms that such processors and memories were well-known in the relevant time period, as it provides little detail on the processor and memory, and describes their usage as typical and "known." (*See, e.g.*, the '715 Patent at 68:18–19 (explaining how memory "is typically used for storing programs and data during operation of the computer system"); *id.*, 68:46–55 ("The processor **5106** generally manipulates the data within the memory **5110**, and then copies the data to the medium associated with storage **5112** after processing is completed. ***A variety of mechanisms are known for managing data movement between the medium and integrated circuit memory element*** and the invention is not limited thereto. The invention is not limited to a particular memory system or storage system.").) (emphasis added).

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 1 as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

[1.3] a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to display the computer content on the display component of the computer system, the graphical user interface configured to;

Shimura discloses this limitation. Figure 1 of Shimura (below) shows a graphical user interface ("display means 105" outlined in red) configured to display the computer content ("display example 120/121" highlighted in blue) on the display component ("cover part 102" outlined in green) in a portable computer system (i.e., a laptop):



(Shimura at Figure 1 (annotated).) Further, the Shimura computer includes the at least one processor that controls the display means 105. *See* VIII.C.1, limitation [1.2].

The '715 Patent itself confirms that graphical user interfaces configured to display computer content on the display component of the computer system (such as a desktop view on a computer) were common and conventional:

> A common display configuration used in conventional computers is a "desktop" view in which multiple icons representing links to various programs or applications are displayed over a background image.

('715 Patent at 20:56–59.) A POSITA would have understood that a desktop view on a conventional computer is "configured to display the computer content on the display component of the computer system." (Schmandt ¶ 487.)

To the extent Shimura is insufficient to disclose a graphical user interface, a POSITA would have been motivated to combine Shimura with an operating system such as the Windows Vista operating system disclosed in Pogue, which discloses a graphical user interface executing on a processor configured to display computer content on the display component (i.e., monitor) of a computer system. (Section VIII.B.1, *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 488.) A POSITA would have also been motivated to combine the configurable computer system of Shimura with the configurable computer system of Ledbetter, which also discloses a graphical user interface, executing on a processor, configured to display computer content on the display component (i.e., monitor) of a computer system. (Section VIII.A.1, *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 488.) Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all other limitations of claim 1 as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

[1.4] display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content,

The Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation, either under the Board's preliminary construction in IPR2021-00786, or under a broader construction. As discussed in the claim construction section above, the Board preliminarily construed "plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of [the] computer content":

> a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content. The recitation is distinct from merely providing a plurality of ways of displaying content (by, for example, changing display orientation, color, resolution, etc.).

(*See* Section IV.C; *see also* Decision at 16.) As such, a construction of limitation [1.4] as a plurality of ways of changing display orientations is broader than the Board's preliminary construction of limitation [1.4] as a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations.

Under a broad construction, Shimura teaches this limitation with its disclosure of display means 105 that provide at least two views of content (i.e., views with different display orientations), depending on the display reversal switch 106, and thus teach at least two of the plurality of views for display on the computer system. (Shimura at ¶ [0012] ("Meanwhile, when display reverse switch 106 is in reverse mode, it can be turned upside down as indicated in display example 121, that is, it can be rotated 180° centered on the vertical line of the display surface.").) Indeed, the '715 Patent described such an "right-way-up" and "upside-down" views:

> According to one embodiment, when the portable computer 100 is configured into the easel mode, the visual display on the display screen 110 is automatically rotated 180 degrees such that the information appears "right-way-up," even through the display screen is upside-down compared to when the portable computer is in the laptop mode. ... In one example, the orientation sensor includes an accelerometer whose output is fed to the computer operating system (or to dedicated logic circuitry) which then triggers a display inversion as appropriate.

('715 Patent at 20:10–38.)

Under a narrow construction of this limitation, Shimura alone does not expressly disclose the re-organization of computer content, but Shimura does describe different types of user input environments. Shimura discloses a pen-based input environment, a mouse-centered operating environment, and "natural mode" with a keyboard and display. (Shimura at [Abstract], ¶¶ [0009], [0014], [0017]; *see also id.* Figure 1, 4, 5.) A POSITA reading Shimura would have understood that different user input environments would correspond with views that re-organized computer content beyond changing the display orientation. (Schmandt ¶ 491.) As such, as discussed in Section VIII.C, a POSITA reading Shimura would have been motivated to look to art such as

Ledbetter and Pogue which teach a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content beyond changing display orientation. (Schmandt ¶ 491.) And, as discussed in Sections VIII.A.1–VIII.B.1, *supra*, regarding limitation [1.4], both Ledbetter and Pogue disclose a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content. Thus, Shimura combined with Ledbetter and Pogue meets this limitation even under the Board's narrow preliminary construction (*see supra* Section IV.C) because the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches display views that re-organize computer content significantly more than "merely providing a plurality of ways of displaying content by changing display orientation, color, and resolution." (*See also* Schmandt ¶ 491.)

As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this element under either construction.

[1.5] wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content

The Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation, as it teaches that its different modes organize visual representations of each type of recited digital content. As discussed in Sections VIII.A.1–VIII.B.1, *supra*, regarding limitation [1.5], both Ledbetter and Pogue teach computer content which includes visual representations of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations, and passive digital content. As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

[1.6] an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:

The Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation with or without a means-plus-function construction (*see supra* Section IV.A). As discussed in Section VIII.A.1, *supra*, regarding limitation [1.6], Ledbetter teaches software executing on a computer system.

(Ledbetter at [0004]; [0056].) Similarly, Pogue teaches software executing on a computer system. Section VIII.B.1.

As discussed above, the Shimura computer includes the at least one processor (i.e., "computer circuit") that controls the display means 105:

> Display reverse switch 106 is a switch which is operated by the user and can be placed in two states, a normal state and a reverse state. This state is inputted to display control circuit 107. Display control circuit 107 is an electronic circuit used to control output to display means 105 by controlling the computer circuit which is stored in main part 101.

(Shimura at ¶ [0012]; *see also* Section VIII.C.1, limitation [1.2].) Shimura also teaches switching and detection means:

> This switching means may also be devised so that it operates automatically. For example, it may be configured so that a detection means used to detect that the main part is at an angle within a predetermined range is placed on the main part and so that input from the keyboard is invalidated based on a value which has been detected by this detection means.

(Shimura at ¶ [0019].)

A POSITA would have been motivated to arrive at the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination, which detects the above computer system configurations using Shimura's detection means or Ledbetter's position detector, select an associated view using Shimura's switching means or Ledbetter's mode switch software, and transition the display to the selected view in a computer system using Shimura's switching means or Ledbetter's mode switch software running on an operating system. (Schmandt ¶ 496.)

Also as explained in Section VIII.A.1, this limitation is also satisfied to the extent the Examiner finds, or Patent Owner argues, that these terms invoke Section 112(6), have adequate linked structure, and that the linked structure is a processor programmed with an algorithm that:

- detects a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system by monitoring signals from a mode sensor, an orientation sensor, an accelerometer, a connection that responds to when an I/O device is enabled or active (*see, e.g.*, '715 Patent at 3:13–20, 11:66–12:3, 20:20–38, 26:50–67, 70:19–35);
- selects one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration (*id.* at 3:13–14, 5:43–60, 11:9–13, 14:59–61, 48:56–59, 55:21–57:18); and
- transitions the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views, i.e., generates signals that cause the display component to change from one of the plurality of views to another (*e.g.*, *id.*, 3:10–3:12, 3:17–22, 6:19–22, 8:67–9:3, 9:36–37, 9:43–45, 11:26–28).

As just explained, and as explained further below with respect to limitations [1.7] – [1.9], the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches and discloses a processor running computer software for carrying out the recited functions. A POSITA would have understood that this involved, or at least rendered obvious, a processor programmed to carry out an algorithm (the software running on the computer) performing the claimed functions in the above-noted manner,

or equivalents thereof. (Schmandt ¶ 497.) As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

As confirmation that the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches limitation [1.6] – [1.9], during prosecution of the '715 Patent, the Examiner correlated limitations [1.6] – [1.9] with Dunko's orientation sensing mechanism that senses whether the computer was in portrait or landscape orientation and changing the display to correspond with that orientation:

> Dunko teaches at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system ***(i.e. processor (FIG. 1 and par. 24))***;
>
> an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:
>
> detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration and a second computer system configuration ***(i.e. an orientation sensing mechanism senses whether the portable mobile communications device is currently in a portrait or landscape orientation (FIG. 9 step 910 and par. 8))***;
>
> select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration ***(i.e. and determines which mode of operation is the default mode for the sensed orientation of the portable mobile communications device (FIG. 9 step 915 and par. 8))***; and
>
> transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views ***(i.e. the GUI is then reconfigured for the default mode of operation (FIG. 9 step 915 and par. 8). Various modes of operation are phone mode (default for portrait orientation), gaming mode (default for landscape orientation), camera mode,***

music player mode, web browser mode and email mode (FIG. 8 and par. 10)).

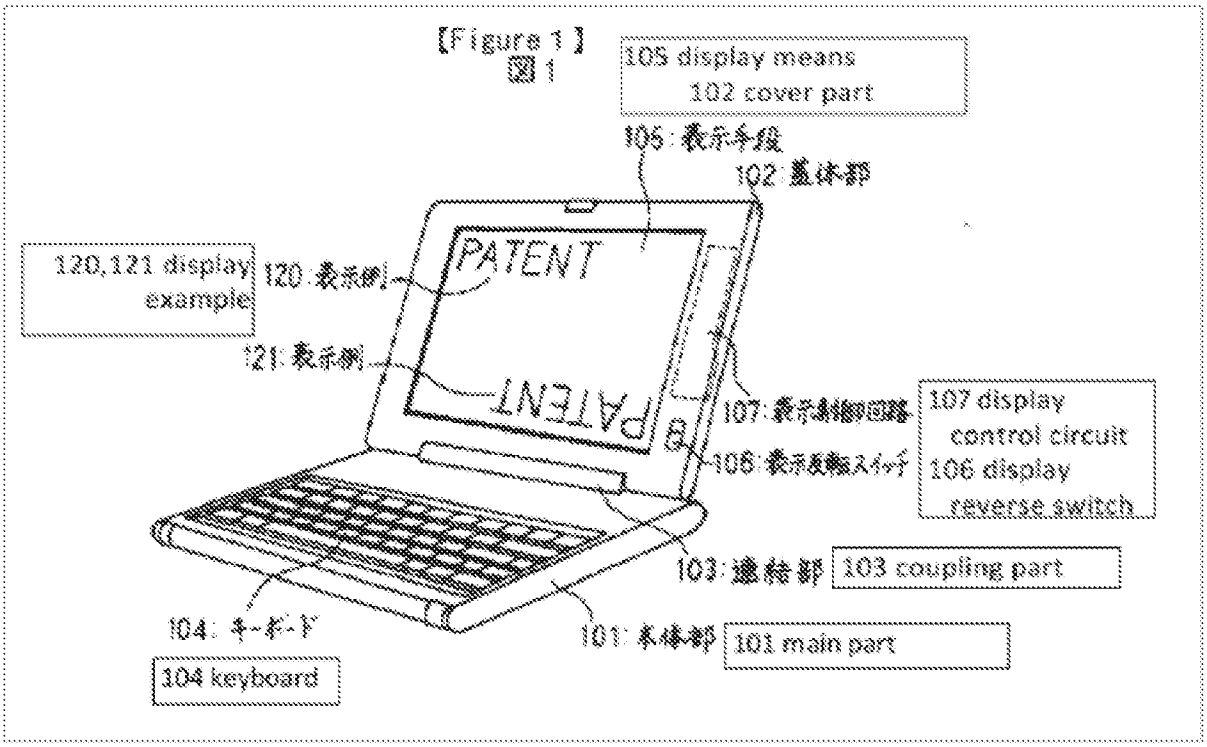
(*See* Ex. 1002 at 350–351 (emphases in original) (citing Dunko at FIG. 9 and par. 8).)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 1 as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

[1.7] detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system;

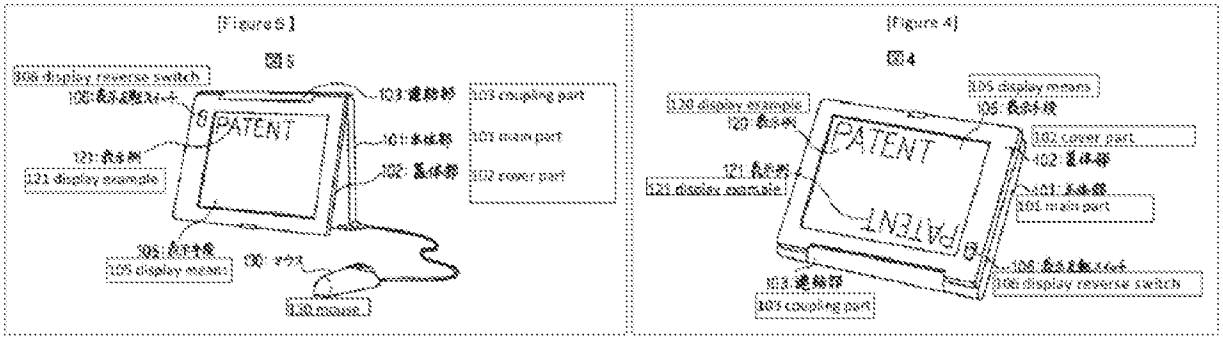
Shimura teaches this limitation. Shimura teaches a detection means used for detecting a current configuration where keyboard input is invalidated based on the value detected by the detection means. (Shimura at ¶ [0019], Claims 6, 12.) A POSITA would have understood that detecting a configuration where keyboard input is validated or invalidated is the same as detecting a configuration where keyboard is operable / inoperable to receive input from an operator of the computer system. (Schmandt ¶ 501.)

First, Shimura teaches a first computer system configuration (laptop mode, Figure 1) where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system. (Shimura at ¶ [0011].)



(Shimura at FIG. 1.)

Second, Shimura also discloses a second and third computer system configuration (easel mode, Figure 5, and tablet mode, Figure 4, respectively) where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system.



(Shimura at FIGS 4, 5.)

Shimura explains that certain modes have input from the keyboard invalidated (i.e., a configuration with an inoperable keyboard) to prevent input by mistake:

> When the cover part is used on the front, when some force is exerted on the cover part, unintended data from the keyboard of the main part which is on the back side may sometimes be inputted by mistake. A second switching means should be provided in order to invalidate the input from the keyboard in order to prevent that.

(Shimura at ¶ [0008].) Shimura connects its inoperable keyboard specifically with Figure 4:

> Furthermore, when some force is exerted on display means 105 of the chart using the personal computer in the state indicated in Figure 4, there are cases in which unintended data are mistakenly inputted from the keyboard which is on the back side. A switching means (not shown in figure) should be set in place to invalidate input from the keyboard to prevent this.

(Shimura at ¶ [0018].) Shimura also describes automatic detection of a computer system configuration which causes the keyboard to be rendered inoperable (i.e., when the main part is at an angle within a predetermined range):

> This switching means may also be devised so that it operates automatically. For example, it may be configured so that a detection means used to detect that the main part is at an angle within a predetermined range is placed on the main part and so that input from the keyboard is invalidated based on a value which has been detected by this detection means.

(Shimura at ¶ [0019].)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 1 as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation. As an example, a POSITA would have understood that by combining Shimura's

configurations, detection means, and display switching means with Ledbetter's position detector means (e.g., the motor rotation counter or optical sensor) and mode switch software, computer system configurations taught by Shimura (i.e., laptop mode, easel mode, and tablet mode) could be specifically and separately detected. (Schmandt ¶ 505.) Moreover, a POSITA would have known that the keyboard is not intended for operation in configurations such as easel or tablet modes and the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue system would therefore make the keys inoperable according to Shimura's disclosure when those modes are detected. (Schmandt ¶ 505.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to detect a computer system configuration where a keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator and a computer system configuration where a keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator. (Schmandt ¶ 506.)

[1.8] select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and

The Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation, either under the Board's preliminary construction in IPR2021-00786, or under a broader construction, of "plurality of views."

Under a broad construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Shimura teaches at least two views of content (i.e., views with different display orientations), and one of Shimura's views is selected in response to a display reversal switch. Shimura further teaches automatic switching means for keyboard invalidation corresponding to the detected current computer configuration:

> This switching means may also be devised so that it operates automatically. For example, it may be configured so that a detection means used to detect that the main part is at an angle within a

> predetermined range is placed on the main part and so that input from the keyboard is invalidated based on a value which has been detected by this detection means.

(Shimura at ¶ [0019], claims 2, 6, 10–12, ¶ [0008] ("This switching means is set so that it switches automatically from an angle relative to the vertical line of the main part.").) Shimura also teaches switching means connected to the displays means:

> The abovementioned display means should also be provided with a switching means which makes it possible for the symbols displayed to be displayed at the top and then switch to the bottom.

(*Id.* at ¶ [0008].) A POSITA would have understood that Shimura's disclosure of switching means connected with display means satisfies "select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration." (Schmandt ¶ 508.) Moreover, a POSITA would have understood that Shimura's switching means related to the display means (i.e., the display reversal switch) could be automated like the keyboard invalidation described above. (*Id.*) To the extent Shimura's disclosure is insufficient, combining Shimura with Ledbetter would teach an automated display change (i.e., selection of a view) in response to detected current computer system configuration and renders this limitation obvious. *See supra* Section VIII.A.1.

For a narrow construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Shimura describes different types of user input environments and a POSITA reading Shimura would have been motivated to look to art such as Ledbetter and Pogue which teach a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content beyond changing display orientation, as discussed in Section VIII.C. (Schmandt ¶ 509.) And, as discussed in Section VIII.A.1, *supra*, regarding limitation [1.8], Ledbetter discloses selecting one of a plurality of views

in response to the detected current computer configuration. Thus, Shimura combined with Ledbetter and Pogue meets limitation [1.8] even under the Board's narrow preliminary construction. (*See* Section IV.C *supra*; Schmandt, ¶¶ 509.) Moreover, a POSITA would have understood that by combining Shimura's configurations, detection means, and display switching means with Ledbetter's position detector means (e.g., the motor rotation counter or optical sensor) and mode switch software with Ledbetter's position detector means (e.g., the motor rotation counter or optical sensor), and further incorporating teachings from Ledbetter's mode switch software, then Ledbetter's selection of views could be in response to detection of each of Shimura's configurations such as laptop mode, easel mode, and tablet mode. (Schmandt ¶ 509.) Moreover, Pogue discloses a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content. (Schmandt ¶ 509.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration. (Schmandt ¶ 510.)

[1.9] transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views.

The Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation, either under the Board's preliminary construction in IPR2021-00786, or under a broader construction, of "plurality of views."

Under a broad construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Shimura teaches at least two views of content (i.e., views with different display orientations). Shimura further teaches the transition of the display component to the selected view through a display control circuit that controls the output to the display means:

> Display reverse switch 106 is a switch which is operated by the user and can be placed in two states, a normal state and a reverse state. This state is inputted to display control circuit 107. Display control circuit 107 is an electronic circuit used to control output to display means 105 by controlling the computer circuit which is stored in main part 101. Display control circuit 107 can turn the display upside down to the display means by using the mode of display reverse switch 106. This means that when display reverse switch 106 is in normal mode, the display is carried out as indicated in display example 120.

(Shimura at ¶ [0012].)

For a narrow construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Shimura describes different types of user input environments and a POSITA reading Shimura would have been motivated to look to art such as Ledbetter and Pogue which teach a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content beyond changing display orientation, as discussed in Section VIII.C. (Schmandt ¶ 513.) And, as discussed in Section VIII.A.1, *supra*, regarding limitation [1.9], Ledbetter discloses transitioning the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views. Thus, Shimura combined with Ledbetter and Pogue meets limitation [1.9] even under the Board's narrow preliminary construction. (*See* Section IV.C *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 513.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views. (Schmandt ¶ 514.)

2. Claim 2

Claim 2 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.)

[2.1] The user interface of claim 1, wherein in the plurality of views includes a home view configured to organize a plurality of content modes

Shimura discloses this limitation. As discussed above for limitation [1.4], Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Shimura describes three environments which require different inputs (mouse input, keyboard-based, and pen input). (Shimura at ¶ [0004].) A POSITA would have understood that the three environments described in Shimura would have a home view, such as a desktop view with icons representing content modes. (Schmandt ¶ 516.) To the extent Shimura alone is insufficient, Ledbetter and Pogue teach limitation [2.1], as discussed in Section VIII.B.2. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

[2.2] a channel view configured to organize at least one of a single content mode and two content modes.

As discussed in Section VIII.B.2, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the added limitation of limitation [2.2]. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

3. Claim 3

Claim 3 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.3, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 3. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 3 obvious.

4. Claim 4

Claim 4 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.3, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 4. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 4 obvious.

5. Claim 5

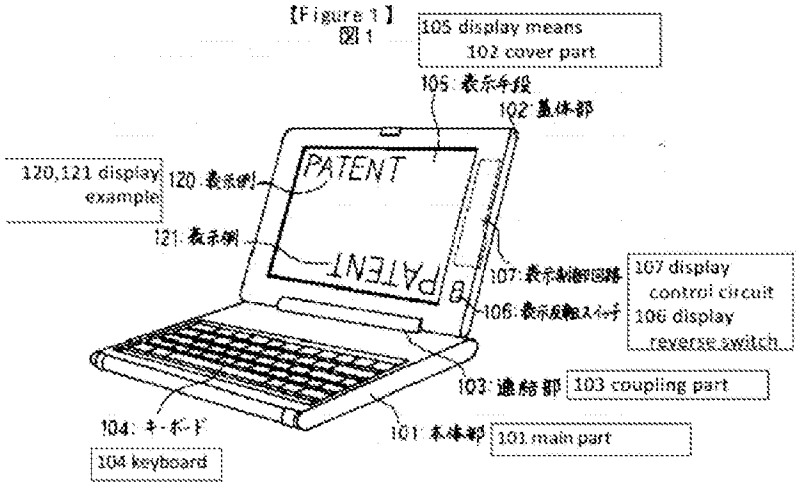
Claim 5 depends from claim 4. For the reasons discussed above, claim 4 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.4.)

[5.1] The user interface of claim 4, wherein the computer system configuration comprises a physical positioning of a computer system display relative to a base of the computer system that includes the keyboard about a longitudinal axis of rotation.

To the extent the claim 5 requires a monitor to be attached directly to a computer base that includes a keyboard and the Ledbetter-Pogue combination's disclosure discussed in Section VIII.B.5, *supra*, is insufficient, Shimura teaches the added limitation of claim 5.

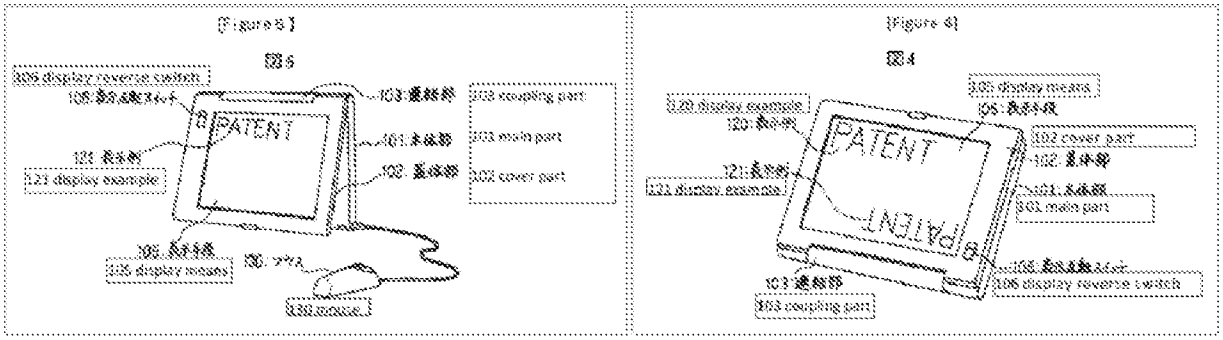
Shimura teaches that "[m]ain part 101 can rotate freely around shaft 150. Cover support shaft 111 is coupled to cover support part 113 which is placed on cover part 102. Cover part 102 can rotate freely around shaft 151." (Shimura at ¶ [0013].) A POSITA would have understood that Shimura teaches a display (i.e., 102 cover part) positioned "about a longitudinal" axis of rotation relative to a computer system base that includes a keyboard (i.e., 101 main part). (Schmandt ¶ 522.)

Shimura provides Figure 1, reproduced below:



(Shimura at FIG. 1.)

Shimura explains that "main part 101 and cover part 102 can be opened to any angle within a range of nearly 0° to 360°." (*Id.* at ¶ [0017].) Shimura provides Figure 4, which it describes as "nearly 360°" and explains that Figure 5 is "approximately 340°" (*Id.* at FIG. 5, ¶¶ [0016-17].)



(Shimura at FIG. 4, 5.)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 5 as described in Section VIII.B.5, *supra*. As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 5 obvious.

6. Claim 6

Claim 6 depends from claim 4. For the reasons discussed above, claim 4 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section

VIII.C.4.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.6, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 6. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 6 obvious.

7. Claim 7

Claim 7 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.7, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 7. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 7 obvious.

8. Claim 8

Claim 8 depends from claim 7. For the reasons discussed above, claim 7 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.7.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.7, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 8. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 8 obvious.

9. Claim 9

Claim 9 depends from claim 7. For the reasons discussed above, claim 7 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.7.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.9, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 9. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 9 obvious.

10. Claim 10

Claim 10 depends from claim 4. For the reasons discussed above, claim 4 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.4.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.10, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 10. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 10 obvious.

11. Claim 11

Claim 11 depends from claim 10. For the reasons discussed above, claim 10 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.10.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.11, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 11. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 11 obvious.

12. Claim 12

Claim 12 depends from claim 4. For the reasons discussed above, claim 4 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.4.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.12, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 12. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 12 obvious.

13. Claim 13

Claim 13 depends from claim 12. For the reasons discussed above, claim 12 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.12.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.13, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach

the additional limitations of claim 13. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 13 obvious.

14. Claim 14

Claim 14 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.14, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 14. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 14 obvious.

15. Claim 15

Claim 15 depends from claim 1. For the reasons discussed above, claim 1 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.1.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.15, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 15. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 15 obvious.

16. Claim 16

Claim 16 depends from claim 15. For the reasons discussed above, claim 15 would have been obvious to a POSITA over the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.15.) Moreover, as discussed in Section VIII.B.16, *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue further teach the additional limitations of claim 16. Thus, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 16 obvious.

17. Claim 17

[17.1] A customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard, the user interface comprising:

As discussed regarding preamble [1.1], Shimura discloses this it, to the extent preamble is limiting. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[17.2] at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.2], Shimura discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[17.3] a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.3], Shimura discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[17.4] display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.4], the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses a plurality of views of computer content. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[17.5] an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:

As discussed regarding limitation [1.5], the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[17.6] identify at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system based on sensor input indicating a position of the display component;

Shimura teaches this limitation. Shimura teaches that its computer system has a "switching means" that "invalidate[s] the input from the keyboard … set so it switches automatically from an angle relative to the vertical line of the main part." (Shimura at ¶ [0008].) Shimura further explains

that, as indicated in Figure 4, identification of a system configuration depends on when "the main part" (i.e., the computer base with keyboard) is at a certain angle:

> Furthermore, when some force is exerted on display means 105 of the chart using the personal computer in the state indicated in Figure 4, there are cases in which unintended data are mistakenly inputted from the keyboard which is on the back side. A switching means (not shown in figure) should be set in place to invalidate input from the keyboard to prevent this.
>
> This switching means may also be devised so that it operates automatically. For example, it may be configured so that a detection means used to detect that the main part is at an angle within a predetermined range is placed on the main part and so that input from the keyboard is invalidated based on a value which has been detected by this detection means.

(Shimura at ¶¶ [0018–19].) A POSITA would have understood that this automatic switch and / or detection means would have been based on a sensor that identified a configuration where the main part with keyboard are at a certain angle. (Schmandt ¶ 540.) Once the angle of the main part with keyboard reaches a "predetermined range", then the keyboard input is invalidated, which is the same as identifying a configuration where keyboard is operable / inoperable to receive input from an operator of the computer system based on sensor input indicating a position of the display component. (*Id.*)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 17 as described in Section VIII.B.17, *supra*. As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation. As an example, a POSITA would have understood that by combining Shimura's configurations, detection means, and display switching means with Ledbetter's position detector means (e.g., the

motor rotation counter or optical sensor) and mode switch software, then configurations such as Shimura's laptop mode, easel mode, and tablet mode and Ledbetter's Workstation mode, Walk-Up mode, Media Consumption Mode, and Tablet Mode (*see* Section VIII.A.1 above) could be specifically and separately identified. (Schmandt ¶ 541.) Moreover, a POSITA would have known that the keyboard is not intended for operation in configurations such as easel or tablet modes, and the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue system would therefore make the keys inoperable according to Shimura's disclosure when those modes are detected. (Schmandt ¶ 541.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to identify a computer system configuration where a keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator and a computer system configuration where a keyboard is inoperable to receive input from an operator based on sensor input indicating a position of the display component. (Schmandt ¶ 542.)

[17.7] select, responsive to the sensor input, a first content view from the plurality of views for the first computer system configuration;

The Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation, either under the Board's preliminary construction in IPR2021-00786, or under a broader construction, of "plurality of views."

Under a broad construction, Shimura teaches this limitation with its disclosure of switching means used to select a first content view in response to sensor input:

> This switching means may also be devised so that it operates automatically. For example, it may be configured so that a detection means used to detect that the main part is at an angle within a predetermined range is placed on the main part and so that input

> from the keyboard is invalidated based on a value which has been detected by this detection means.

(Shimura at ¶ [0019], Claims 2, 6, 10–12.) Shimura teaches switching means configured to perform automatically. (*Id.* at ¶¶ [0008], [0019].) As explained above for limitation [17.6], Shimura teaches the selection of a view based on sensor input.

For a narrow construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Shimura describes different types of user input environments and a POSITA reading Shimura would have been motivated to look to art such as Ledbetter and Pogue which teach a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content beyond changing display orientation, as discussed in Section VIII.C. (Schmandt ¶ 545.) And, as discussed in Section VIII.B.17, *supra*, regarding limitation [17.7], Ledbetter discloses selecting a first content view in response to sensor input. Thus, Shimura combined with Ledbetter and Pogue meets limitation [17.7] even under the Board's narrow preliminary construction. (*See* Section IV.C *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 545.)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 17 as described in Section VIII.B.17, *supra*. As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination would also teach this limitation. As an example, a POSITA would have understood that by combining Shimura's configurations, detection means, and display switching means with Ledbetter's position detector means (e.g., the motor rotation counter or optical sensor), and further incorporating teachings from Ledbetter's mode switch software, then Ledbetter's selection of views could be in response to sensor input identifying each of Shimura's configurations or Ledbetter's modes. (Schmandt ¶ 546.) Moreover, as discussed above, Pogue discloses a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content. (Schmandt ¶ 546.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to select, responsive to the sensor input, a first content view. (Schmandt ¶ 547.)

[17.8] transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component between at least the first content view of the plurality of views and a second content view of the plurality of views;

The Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation, either under the Board's preliminary construction in IPR2021-00786, or under a broader construction, of "plurality of views."

Under a broad construction, Shimura teaches this limitation with its disclosure of how a display control circuit controls the output to the display means:

> Display reverse switch 106 is a switch which is operated by the user and can be placed in two states, a normal state and a reverse state. This state is inputted to display control circuit 107. Display control circuit 107 is an electronic circuit used to control output to display means 105 by controlling the computer circuit which is stored in main part 101. Display control circuit 107 can turn the display upside down to the display means by using the mode of display reverse switch 106. This means that when display reverse switch 106 is in normal mode, the display is carried out as indicated in display example 120.

(Shimura at ¶ [0012].) As explained above for limitation [17.6], Shimura teaches the automatic selection of a view based on this sensor input. (Shimura at ¶¶ [0018], [0019].)

For a narrow construction, as explained for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Shimura describes different types of user input environments and a POSITA reading Shimura would have been motivated to look to art such as Ledbetter and Pogue which teach a plurality of

ways of organizing visual representations of computer content beyond changing display orientation, as discussed in Section VIII.C. (Schmandt ¶ 550.) And, as discussed in Section VIII.B.17, *supra*, regarding limitation [17.8], Ledbetter discloses automatic transition between first and second content views in response to sensor input. Thus, Shimura combined with Ledbetter and Pogue meets limitation [17.8] even under the Board's narrow preliminary construction. (*See* Section IV.C *supra*; Schmandt ¶ 550.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component between at least the first content view of the plurality of views and a second content view of the plurality of views. (Schmandt ¶ 551.)

[17.9] receive user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system; and;

Shimura teaches this limitation. As explained above for claim 1, Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, Shimura teaches user input using a keyboard, mouse, and / or pen input:

> It is the objective of the present invention to provide an electronic machine and device and a personal computer which adopt a shape which is suitable for a user environment centered on pen input operations and mouse operations while maintaining a shape which can [sic] used as a keyboard.

(Shimura at [Abstract], ¶ [0005].) A POSITA would have understood that the user input devices taught by Shimura are "integral or operatively connected with the computer system." (Schmandt ¶ 552.)

Moreover, Shimura teaches user input through a display reverse switch 106, another form of an input device. (Shimura at [Abstract] ("It should have a display reverse switch 106 so that

display means 105 can be switched upside down.").) Shimura expressly a display reverse switch operated by the user and is connected to the display control circuit of the computer:

> Display reverse switch 106 is **a switch which is operated by the user** and can be placed in two states, a normal state and a reverse state. This state is inputted to display control circuit 107. Display control circuit 107 is an electronic circuit used to control output to display means 105 by controlling the computer circuit which is stored in main part 101. Display control circuit 107 can turn the display upside down to the display means by using the mode of display reverse switch 106. This means that when display reverse switch 106 is in normal mode, the display is carried out as indicated in display example 120.

(Shimura at ¶ [0012] (emphasis added).)

Moreover, as explained for limitation [17.9] in Section VIII.B.17 *supra*, Ledbetter and Pogue also disclose user input via input devices integral or operatively connected with the computer system, such as keyboard, pointing device, scroll wheel, remote control, and a mouse. As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation.

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to receive user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system. (Schmandt ¶ 555.)

[17.10] transition, automatically in response to receiving the user input, the display component from one of the first content view and the second content view to a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations.

The Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. As explained above for limitation [1.4] in Section VIII.C.1 *supra*, a POSITA reading Shimura would have been motivated to look to art such as Ledbetter and Pogue. And as explained for limitation [17.10],

Ledbetter and Pogue teach limitation [17.10]. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.17.) Thus, Shimura combined with Ledbetter and Pogue would also meet limitation [17.10]. (Schmandt ¶ 556.)

In sum, a POSITA would have understood that the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches an "execution component" that is configured to transition, automatically in response to receiving the user input (e.g., Ledbetter's trigger button, Pogue's Alt-Tab or Windows button + Tab, or selection of a program in Windows Vista using a mouse), the display component from one of the first content view and the second content view to a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations (e.g., Ledbetter's channel view in media consumption mode, Pogue's channel views in Windows Vista, Windows Media Center, Windows Photo Gallery, Windows Media Player, and Internet Explorer 7.) (Schmandt ¶ 557.)

18. Claim 18

Claim 18 depends from claim 17. For the reasons discussed above, claim 17 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter. (*See supra* Section VIII.A.)

[18.1] The user interface of claim 17, wherein the at least one input device includes at least one of a scroll wheel, a touchpad, and a mouse.

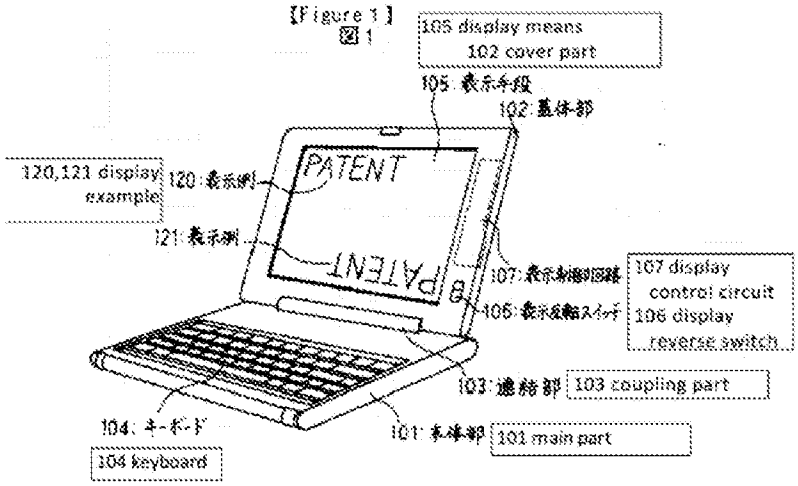
Shimura teaches this limitation. Shimura teaches the use of a mouse as an input device (*See, e.g.*, Shimura at [Abstract], ¶¶ [0004–5], [0010], [0017]). Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claim 18 as described in Section VIII.B.18, *supra*. As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination renders claim 18 obvious.

19. Claim 19

Claim 19 depends from claim 15. For the reasons discussed above, claim 15 would have been obvious to a POSITA over Ledbetter and Pogue. (*See supra* Section VIII.B.15)

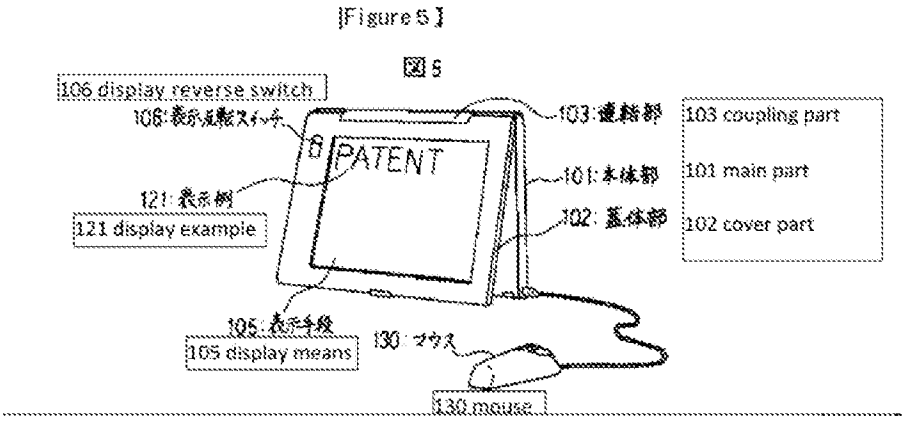
[19.1] The user interface of claim 15, wherein the first mode is a laptop mode where the keyboard is oriented to be accessible to the operator and wherein the second mode is an easel mode or a frame mode where the keyboard is oriented to be inaccessible to the operator.

To the extent the claim 19 requires further description of a laptop and the Ledbetter-Pogue combination's disclosure discussed in Section VIII.B.19, *supra*, is insufficient, Shimura discloses this limitation. While claim 19 does not provide an antecedent basis for "the first mode" and "the second mode," Shimura discloses this limitation, to the extent Requester understands this claim. Shimura discloses a laptop mode where the keyboard is oriented to be accessible to the operator:



(Shimura at FIG. 1.)

Shimura discloses a laptop mode in an "easel mode" where the keyboard is oriented to be inaccessible to the operator:



Shimura at FIG. 5.

As such, Shimura discloses a second mode that "is an easel mode **or** a frame mode where the keyboard is oriented to be inaccessible to the operator."

Even so, in view of Shimura's teaching of changing display orientation (*id.* at ¶¶ [0016-17]) and that easel mode invalidates keyboard input based on a detection means (*id.* at ¶¶ [0019]) a POSITA would have been motivated to rotate Shimura's easel mode so that the keyboard is face down on a surface and satisfy a narrow construction of "frame mode." (Schmandt ¶ 563.) A POSITA would have understood that placing the keyboard face down on a surface would provide a means of keeping the computer stable and allow easier access to ports for input and output devices. (*Id.*) A POSITA would have further understood that such a mode would facility multiple people viewing the screen from across a table, a common meeting format. (*Id.*)

20. Claim 20

[20.1] A customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard, the user interface comprising:

As discussed regarding preamble [1.1], the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses it, to the extent preamble is limiting. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.2] at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.2], the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.3] a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to display the computer content on the display component of the computer system, the graphical user interface configured to;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.3], the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.4] display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content;

As discussed regarding limitation [1.4], the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.5] wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content

As discussed regarding limitation [1.5], the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.6] an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:

As discussed regarding limitation [1.6], the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.7] detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is positioned to receive input from an operator of the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is not positioned to receive input from the operator of the computer system;

Shimura teaches this limitation. For the same reasons as discussed for limitation [1.7], which recites where the keyboard "is operable to receive input" and "is inoperable to receive

input," Shimura discloses limitation [20.7], which recites where the keyboard "is positioned to receive input" and "is not positioned to receive input." (*See supra* VIII.A.1.)

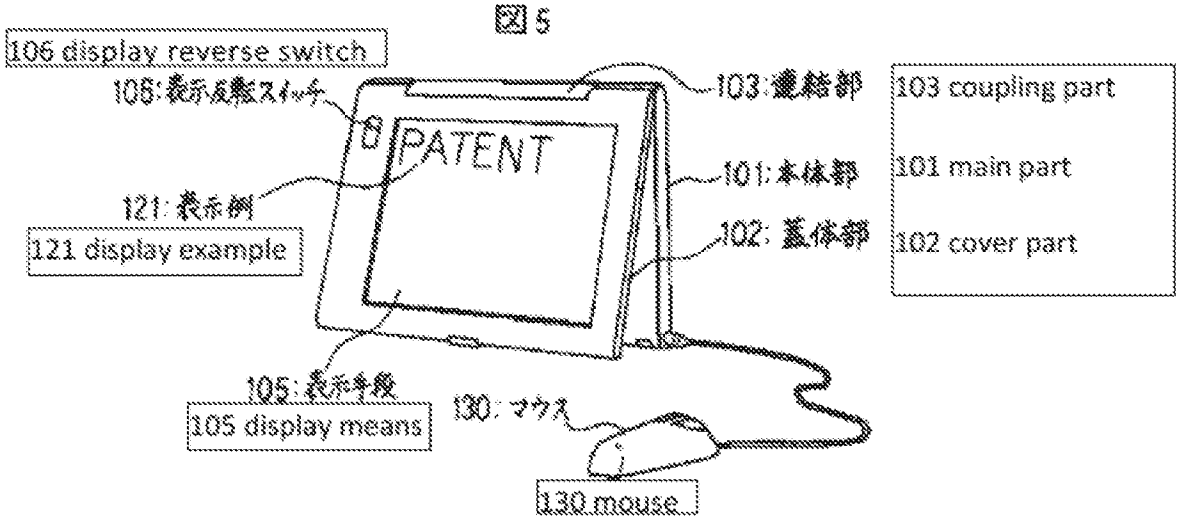
Moreover, Shimura describes the detection of a current computer system configuration from configurations where the keyboard is positioned to receive input and where the keyboard is not positioned to receive input. For example, Shimura discloses Figure 5 and explains:

> Figure 5 indicates the user mode of the state of opening of main part 101 and cover part 102 at approximately 340°. In this case, display reverse switch 106 is set to reverse mode so that the display orientation of display means 105 is set as in display example 121. Then, coupling part 103 is placed upward and placed on the table. At this time, keyboard 104 is completely on the back side when seen by the user.

(Shimura at ¶ [0017].) Figure 5 is provided below:

[Figure 5]

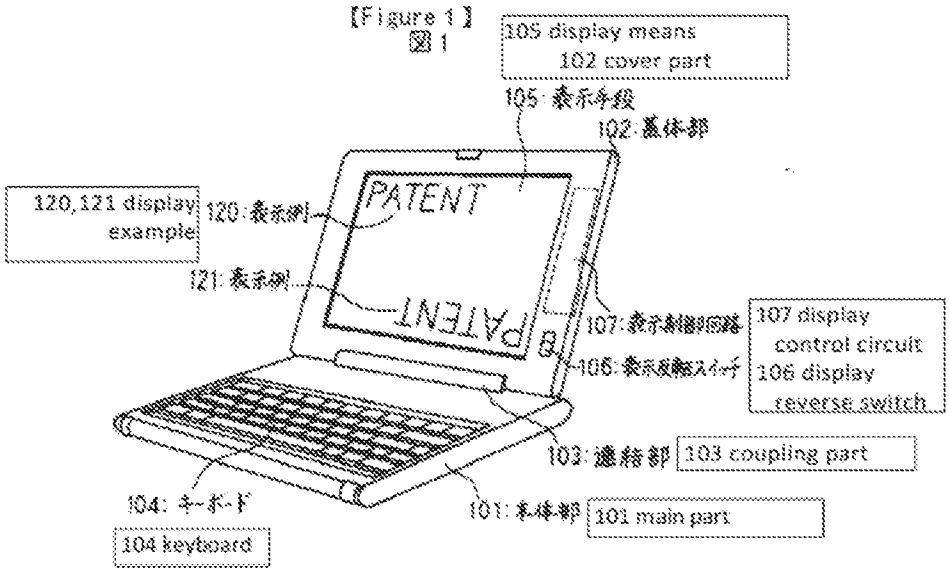
図5



(Shimura at FIG. 5.)

A POSITA would have understood from the positioning of the display means 105 and mouse 130 that the keyboard is not positioned to receive input from the operator of the computer system. (Schmandt ¶ 571.)

Shimura also discloses detection of a current configuration where the keyboard is positioned to receive input from the operator of the computer system in its "natural mode":



(Shimura at FIG. 1.)

As Shimura explains:

> This is the mode indicated in Figure 1. The user can operate the computer while facing keyboard 104 and display means 105 in a natural mode.

(Shimura at ¶ [0014].)

Moreover, Ledbetter and Pogue disclose this limitation for the same reasons Ledbetter and Pogue describe all limitations of claims 1 and 20, as described in Sections VIII.A.1 and VIII.B.1, *supra*. As such, the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination teaches this limitation. As an example, a POSITA would have understood that by combining Shimura's configurations, detection means,

and display switching means with Ledbetter's position detector means (e.g., the motor rotation counter or optical sensor) and mode switch software, configurations such as Shimura's laptop, easel, and tablet modes could be specifically and separately detected by Ledbetter's position detection means. (Schmandt ¶ 573.) Moreover, a POSITA would have known that the keyboard is not positioned to receive input from the operator in configurations such as easel or tablet modes. (*Id.*)

[20.8] select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and

As discussed regarding limitation [1.8], the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

[20.9] transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views.

As discussed regarding limitation [1.9], the Shimura-Ledbetter-Pogue combination discloses this limitation. (*See supra* Section VIII.C.1.)

IX. NO SECONDARY CONSIDERATIONS OF NON-OBVIOUSNESS

Requester is aware of no secondary considerations of non-obviousness, such as commercial success, industry praise, long felt but unsolved needs, or failure of others. *See, e.g.*, MPEP § 2145. Patent Owner may attempt to show commercial success or other factors, e.g., based on the LiTL Webbook, but any such attempt should be rejected. To support non-obviousness, the law requires "hard evidence of commercial success" of an article or product that is covered by the claims, and that the claimed invention drive that commercial success. MPEP § 2145.

As far as Requester is aware, the LiTL Webbook was not commercially successful. To the contrary, Patent Owner gauged the price of its Webbook by almost half (from $699 to $399) within just six months of its initial release in an apparent attempt to boost lackluster sales. (Ex. 1019 at

1.) Moreover, the product appears to have been discontinued. Requester cannot find the Webbook or any other LiTL computer for sale on LiTL's website, or on any other third-party websites.

Further, any minor press attention that it received was focused on aspects that either were already established in the prior art or not reflected in—and thus not coextensive with—the claims. *E.g.*, *Muniauction, Inc. v. Thomson Corp.*, 532 F.3d 1318, 1328 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (finding claims obvious and rejecting supposed evidence of praise because the alleged praise focused on aspects of the device not reflected in the claims, and thus *lack[ed] the requisite nexus to the claimed invention*) (emphasis added).

For example, one review from November 2009 noted that, while it "looks exciting," the LiTL webbook was no more than an over-priced "'web-only' netbook." (Ex. 1016 at 2.) That review concluded by suggesting that consumers "wait for the first ChromeOS PC." (*Id.*) In response, LiTL touted the brightness and viewing of the LiTL LCD screen, the case and keyboard, and the "stylish, high quality device." (Ex. 1016 at 5.) It further touted that the LiTL webbook was "a new platform for our users to access web content." (*Id.*) None of these alleged benefits (e.g., a high-end LCD screen) are recited in the claims of the '715 patent, and some are not even patentable features ("stylish, high quality device").

Another review explained "all it does is web. And it does it fairly well." (Ex. 1017 at 2.) "Fairly well" falls far short of praise. Some reviews mentioned the "easel" mode (*Id.* at 4.), describing it as an "interesting display option[]" (Ex. 1018 at 2), but such an easel mode was already a well-known prior art concept, as discussed above for limitation [19.1] in Sections VIII.C.19 and VIII.D.19 *supra* (*see, e.g.*, Shimura at Figure 5; Lane at Figures 8, 28). And that review warned consumers that "LiTL Offers Simplicity, But Not Without Sacrifice," concluding

that the LiTL webbook "will really only be good as a second computer for a busy household." (Ex. 1018 at 2.)

Thus, LiTL cannot show any secondary considerations supporting non-obviousness. Even if LiTL were, for argument's sake, able to muster evidence of secondary considerations, such evidence would still be insufficient to overcome the strong *prima facie* case of obviousness presented in this Request. *E.g.*, *Leapfrog Enterprises Inc. v. Fisher-Price Inc.*, 485 F.3d 1157, 1162, 82 U.S.P.Q.2d 1687, 1692 (Fed. Cir. 2007) ("[G]iven the strength of the *prima facie* obviousness showing, the evidence on secondary considerations was inadequate to overcome a final conclusion [of obviousness].") (emphasis added).

X. CONCLUSION

The prior art references presented in this Request were either not previously considered by the Office or are now being presented in a new light pursuant to MPEP § 2242(II)(A). The prior art references cited herein teach the subject matter of the '715 Patent in a manner such that substantial new questions of patentability for all these claims are raised by this Request. Additionally, claims 1–20 of the '715 Patent are not patentable over the prior art references cited herein. Accordingly, the Office is respectfully requested to grant this Request and to initiate reexamination. Based upon the disclosures herein and the references upon which reexamination is requested, the Requester respectfully submits that the foregoing claims are obvious in view of the prior art and should be rejected. Accordingly, the Office is respectfully requested to reject the foregoing claims in view of the art cited herein.

With the filing of this petition an electronic payment of $12,600.00 is being charged to deposit account no. 02-4550. 37 C.F.R. § 1.20. Any fee adjustments may be debited/credited to the deposit account.

Dated: February 16, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

By: /Andrew M. Mason/

Andrew M. Mason (Reg. No. 64,034)
andrew.mason@klarquist.com
Roy Chamcharas (Reg. No. 61,735)
roy.chamcharas@klarquist.com
Samuel B. Thacker (Reg. No. 78,633)
samuel.thacker@klarquist.com
KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP
One World Trade Center, Suite 1600
121 S.W. Salmon Street
Portland, Oregon 97204
Tel: 503-595-5300
Fax: 503-595-5301

Counsel for Requester,
Lenovo (United States) Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH 37 C.F.R. § 1.510

This Request complies with the requirements as set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.510.

Dated: February 16, 2022

By: /Andrew M. Mason/

Andrew M. Mason (Reg. No. 64,034)
andrew.mason@klarquist.com
Roy Chamcharas (Reg. No. 61,735)
roy.chamcharas@klarquist.com
Samuel B. Thacker (Reg. No. 78,633)
samuel.thacker@klarquist.com
KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP
One World Trade Center, Suite 1600
121 S.W. Salmon Street
Portland, Oregon 97204
Tel: 503-595-5300
Fax: 503-595-5301

Counsel for Requester,
Lenovo (United States) Inc.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	
Filing Date:	
Title of Invention:	System and Method for Streamlining User Interaction With Electronic Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yves Behar
Filer:	Andrew Mason/Stephanie Fulk
Attorney Docket Number:	10306-10753-02

Filed as Large Entity

Filing Fees for ex parte reexam

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
EX PARTE REEXAMINATION (1.510(A)) NON-STREAMLINED	1812	1	12600	12600
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**12600**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	45012242
Application Number:	90014958
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9552
Title of Invention:	System and Method for Streamlining User Interaction With Electronic Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yves Behar
Customer Number:	24197
Filer:	Andrew Mason/Stephanie Fulk
Filer Authorized By:	Andrew Mason
Attorney Docket Number:	10306-10753-02
Receipt Date:	16-FEB-2022
Filing Date:	
Time Stamp:	15:55:57
Application Type:	Reexam (Third Party)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$12600
RAM confirmation Number	E20222FF56531768
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	715IDS.pdf	176596 85357260b64fdd31d683f09641fdc7b232d64297	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
This is not an USPTO supplied IDS fillable form					
2	Transmittal of New Application	715-Transmittaluspto.pdf	158070 249993f658dfdbe0c205019e78509cbf5212aac7	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Copy of patent for which reexamination is requested	1001-9880715-BeharPDFA.pdf	6614934 b496077d5aa24941d7884d1fee4d42b3965b1d08	no	99
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Other Reference-Patent/App/Search documents	1005-2007-0058329-LedbetterPDFA.pdf	891485 4d21205880f4147270b3e263a88727d069be7f35	no	31
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Other Reference-Patent/App/Search documents	1012-61041365-ProvisionalPDFA.pdf	2987653 34fc0f2c4e8dbe20c130fc1b5df1d0098908513a	no	66
Warnings:					
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6	Foreign Reference	1007-JPH06-242853-ShimuraPDFA.pdf	178533 c65fab9434871fc8759d2ff15ff229a4ba4a384e	no	6
Warnings:					

Information:					
7	Foreign Reference	1008-JP1994-242853-Shimura-Engl-Transl-CertPDFA.pdf	655731 e1dc87b61a6f7cb2bdb152c9690458e5690068b3	no	10
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9	Other Reference-Patent/App/Search documents	1004-Schmandt-Decl-715.pdf	24949072 43ec12f57ce1c9f6f777ff8ff9d67ea93e5df6a1	no	294
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10	Other Reference-Patent/App/Search documents	1002-Pt-1-715-FH.pdf	14680483 93669ad3acddb2b0fb7f5b0c3c739da2c6887391	no	314
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11	Other Reference-Patent/App/Search documents	1002-Pt-2-715-FH.pdf	14445503 a24d58fe3fc9c4e8781986005f1149514df016fd	no	226
Warnings:					
Information:					
12	Other Reference-Patent/App/Search documents	1002-Pt-3-715-FH.pdf	5980496 055594906a0f1a4a6f4df223bdd6f5f8b0600327	no	111
Warnings:					
Information:					
13	Non Patent Literature	1006-VistaPogueExcerptsPDFA.pdf	19403955 c83ba204be71e98eddd45dd2ffb6adfe54f0943d	no	188
Warnings:					
Information:					

14	Other Reference-Patent/App/Search documents	1009-PetitionPDFA.pdf	3881728 2922f1ff4660d5615b3f9fb925832b2b15eb7735	no	114
Warnings:					
Information:					
15	Other Reference-Patent/App/Search documents	1010-POPR-PDFA.pdf	4081091 8d0b97477b36f1932af70c07e1d29903513463ae	no	86
Warnings:					
Information:					
16	Non Patent Literature	1011-DecisionDenyingPDFA.pdf	1363080 744a6ded1e3db277c9638a44acde72eb9deacbe3	no	32
Warnings:					
Information:					
17	Other Reference-Patent/App/Search documents	1013-WO95-024007A1-Lane-PTO.pdf	3502641 8243937af50da94486171ecdecfb7a7fc1fe2436	no	32
Warnings:					
Information:					
18	Other Reference-Patent/App/Search documents	1015-Aff-Frank-White-Ex-APDFA.pdf	20508694 07bf66b7cdb456f3e98f82b705105b5de0410e5d	no	21
Warnings:					
Information:					
19	Non Patent Literature	1016-Lit-Webbook-Beats-ChromeOS.pdf	3519905 2387d433b30cacf4ced896370820b723599efe36	no	9
Warnings:					
Information:					
20	Non Patent Literature	1017-Litl-Webbook-ReviewPDFA.pdf	1571032 8e3f97a74bd54272d61dff769dc04a35243ec333	no	10
Warnings:					
Information:					

21	Non Patent Literature	1018-Litl-Webbook_Re-Defines-Computing-PTO.pdf	984702 254dd317856de8506ca55503b32735416705f4e3	no	6
Warnings:					
Information:					
22	Non Patent Literature	1019-LiTL-Webbook-plummets-fr699to399PDFA.pdf	599595 cee313ce0ede194dfe5857bf89cb60dc54aa217d	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
23	Other Reference-Patent/App/Search documents	1014-Fauxsmith-Dec-Ex_A-B.pdf	7089277 883034303ad7b0056666f392edd7cebf3ab6cd94	no	5
Warnings:					
Information:					
24	Reexam Certificate of Service	COS-715Patent.pdf	140081 cd0396b962f79e18d2555bd83487f62e784918c6	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
25	Recpt Orig ExParte Reex by 3PR < 40 Pgs Rule1.20(C)(1)	ExParteRxmReq-715uspto.pdf	16698573 fca8ee905a636cb7380fc61c7ec6e30356ad7e4b	no	318
Warnings:					
Information:					
26	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	38262 9bbb233f9c404facb21273130a51d3e43dddda800	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	155293077	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY THIRD PARTY REQUESTOR		
	Attorney Docket Number	10306-107453-02
	Application Number	14/680,422
	Filing Date	April 7, 2015
	First Named Inventor	Yves Behar
	Art Unit	
	Examiner Name	Claudia B. Dragoescu

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No. (optional)	Document Number Number-Kind Code (if known)	Issue or Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant
	1.	U.S. Patent No. 9,880,715	01/30/2018	Behar

U.S. PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No. (optional)	Number	Publication Date	Name of Applicant
	2.	U.S. Patent Application No. 2007/0058329	03/15/2007	Ledbetter
	3.	U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/041,365	Filed 04/01/2008	Behar

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No. (optional)	Foreign Patent Document Country Code-Number-Kind Code (if known)	Issue or Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant	T**
	4.	JP H06-242853	09/02/1994	Shimura	
	5.	PCT International Patent Application Publication No. WO 95/24007	09/08/1995	Lane	

Examiner Initials*	Cite No. (optional)	OTHER DOCUMENTS	T**
	6.	File History of U.S. Patent No. 9,880,715	
	7.	Declaration of Christopher Schmandt	
	8.	David Pogue, *Windows Vista: The Missing Manual*, *1st edition, 2nd printing,* published February 2007. Excerpts ("**Pogue**")	

EXAMINER SIGNATURE:	DATE CONSIDERED:

* Examiner: Initial if reference considered, whether or not in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through cite if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

**Please place an "X" in this column if English translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY THIRD PARTY REQUESTOR		
	Attorney Docket Number	10306-107453-02
	Application Number	14/680,422
	Filing Date	April 7, 2015
	First Named Inventor	Yves Behar
	Art Unit	
	Examiner Name	Claudia B. Dragoescu

	9.	Certified English Translation of JP H06-242853 ("**Shimura**")	
	10.	Petition for *Inter Partes* Review of the '715 Patent, filed May 4, 2021 by Petitioner Lenovo (United Sates) Inc., *Lenovo (United States) Inc. v. LiTL LLC*, IPR2021-00786 (PTAB)	
	11.	Patent Owner Preliminary Response, filed August 13, 2021, *Lenovo (United States) Inc. v. LiTL LLC*, IPR2021-00786 (PTAB)	
	12.	Decision Denying Institution of *Inter Partes* Review of the '715 Patent, issued October 21, 2021, *Lenovo (United States) Inc. v. LiTL LLC*, IPR2021-00786 (PTAB)	
	13.	Declaration of Dan Fauxsmith, VP of Publishing Operations at O'Reilly Media, Inc. ("**Fauxsmith**")	
	14.	Affidavit of Nathaniel E. Frank-White, Records Request Processor at the Internet Archive ("**Frank-White**")	
	15.	[No Author Listed], Litl Webbook Beats ChromeOS, Becomes First Cloud Computer. CoolThings. November 16, 2009. URL:https://www.coolthings.com/litl-webbook-beats-chromeosbecomes-first-cloud-computer/ [last accessed June 25, 2021]	
	16.	McDonald, LiTL Webbook Review. Little Tech Girl. August 31, 2010. URL:https://littletechgirl.com/2010/08/31/litl-webbook-review/ [last accessed June 25, 2021]	
	17.	Strauss, Litl Webbook Re-Defines Computing. ABC News. December 14, 2009. URL:https://abcnews.go.com/Technology/GadgetGuide/litlwebbook-defines-computing/story?id=9311095 [last accessed June 25, 2021]	
	18.	Murph, Litl Webbook plummets from $699 to $399, still can't catch an eye. Engadget. May 16, 2010. URL: https://www.engadget.com/2010-05-16-litl-webbook-plummets-from-699-to-399-still-cant-catch-an-ey.html [last accessed February 7, 2022]	

EXAMINER SIGNATURE:	DATE CONSIDERED:

* Examiner: Initial if reference considered, whether or not in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through cite if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.
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Bib Data Sheet

CONFIRMATION NO. 9552

SERIAL NUMBER	FILING OR 371(c) DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
90/014,958	02/16/2022 RULE	715	3992	10306-10753-02

AIA (First Inventor to File): YES

INVENTORS

9880715, Residence Not Provided;
LITL LLC, BOSTON, MA;
ANDREW M. MASON (3RD PTY REQ.), PORTLAND, OR;

APPLICANTS

KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP, PORTLAND, OR

**** CONTINUING DATA ***************************

This application is a REX of 14/680,422 04/07/2015 PAT 9880715
which is a CON of 12/416,496 04/01/2009 PAT 9003315
which is a CIP of 12/170,939 07/10/2008 PAT 8289688
which claims benefit of 61/041,365 04/01/2008
and said 12/416,496 04/01/2009
is a CIP of 12/170,951 07/10/2008 PAT 8624844
which claims benefit of 61/041,365 04/01/2008
and said 12/416,496 04/01/2009
claims benefit of 61/041,365 04/01/2008

**** FOREIGN APPLICATIONS *********************

		STATE OR COUNTRY	SHEETS DRAWING	TOTAL CLAIMS	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS
Foreign Priority claimed	☐ yes ☐ no				
35 USC 119 (a-d) conditions met	☐ yes ☐ no ☐ Met after Allowance			20	3
Verified and Acknowledged	Examiner's Signature Initials				

ADDRESS
23628

TITLE

System and Method for Streamlining User Interaction With Electronic Content

FILING FEE RECEIVED 12600	FEES: Authority has been given in Paper No. _____ to charge/credit DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. _____ for following:	❑ All Fees ❑ 1.16 Fees (Filing) ❑ 1.17 Fees (Processing Ext. of time) ❑ 1.18 Fees (Issue) ❑ Other _____ ❑ Credit

Patent Assignment Abstract of Title

Total Assignments: 9

Application #: 14680422 **Filing Dt:** 04/07/2015 **Patent #:** 9880715 **Issue Dt:** 01/30/2018

PCT #: NONE **Intl Reg #:** **Publication #:** US20150227688 **Pub Dt:** 10/01/2015

Inventors: Yves Behar, Christopher Hibmacronan, Matthew David Day, Noah Bruce Guyot, Jenea Boshart Hayes, Joshua Morenstein, Naoya Edahiro, Robert Sanford Havoc Pennington, Daniel Kuo, Aaron Tang, Christian Marc Schmidt, David Livingstone Fore, Chris Bambacus, Logan Ray, Donald Francis Fischer, Lisa Strausfeld, John H. Chuang, Bart Haney, Serge Beaulieu

Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR STREAMLINING USER INTERACTION WITH ELECTRONIC CONTENT

Assignment: 1

Reel/Frame: 044313 / 0233 **Received:** 12/06/2017 **Recorded:** 12/06/2017 **Mailed:** 12/08/2017 **Pages:** 22

Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors:	BEHAR, YVES	**Exec Dt:** 06/19/2009
	MORENSTEIN, JOSHUA	**Exec Dt:** 06/16/2009
	HIBMACRONAN, CHRISTOPHER	**Exec Dt:** 06/16/2009
	EDAHIRO, NAOYA	**Exec Dt:** 06/16/2009
	DAY, MATTHEW DAVID	**Exec Dt:** 08/12/2009
	HAVOC PENNINGTON, ROBERT SANFORD	**Exec Dt:** 06/10/2009
	GUYOT, NOAH BRUCE	**Exec Dt:** 06/25/2009
	KUO, DANIEL	**Exec Dt:** 06/25/2009
	HAYES, JENEA BOSHART	**Exec Dt:** 06/25/2009
	TANG, AARON	**Exec Dt:** 06/10/2009
	FISCHER, DONALD FRANCIS	**Exec Dt:** 06/29/2009
	SCHMIDT, CHRISTIAN MARC	**Exec Dt:** 06/18/2009
	STRAUSFELD, LISA	**Exec Dt:** 06/18/2009
	FORE, DAVID LIVINGSTONE	**Exec Dt:** 06/25/2009
	CHUANG, JOHN	**Exec Dt:** 06/10/2009
	BAMBACUS, CHRIS	**Exec Dt:** 06/10/2009
	HANEY, BART	**Exec Dt:** 06/16/2009
	RAY, LOGAN	**Exec Dt:** 06/16/2009
	BEAULIEU, SERGE	**Exec Dt:** 06/16/2009

Assignee: AQUENT, LLC
711 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

Correspondent: MARCUS E. BROWNE
WOLF, GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON, MA 02210

Assignment: 2

Reel/Frame: 044313 / 0459 **Received:** 12/06/2017 **Recorded:** 12/06/2017 **Mailed:** 12/08/2017 **Pages:** 6

Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignor: AQUENT LLC **Exec Dt:** 12/18/2009

Assignee: LTL LLC
501 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

Correspondent: MARCUS E. BROWNE
WOLF, GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON, MA 02210

Assignment: 3

Reel/Frame: 035497 / 0904 **Received:** 04/24/2015 **Recorded:** 04/24/2015 **Mailed:** 04/28/2015 **Pages:** 23

Conveyance: SECURITY INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors: AQUENT LLC **Exec Dt:** 04/24/2015

LITL LLC **Exec Dt:** 04/24/2015

SCOUT EXCHANGE LLC **Exec Dt:** 04/24/2015

Assignee: CRYSTAL FINANCIAL LLC
2 INTERNATIONAL PLACE
17TH FLOOR
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110

Correspondent: ELIZABETH A. WALKER, ESQ.
TWO INTERNATIONAL PLACE
BOSTON, MA 02110

Assignment: 4

Reel/Frame: 036057 / 0901 **Received:** 06/23/2015 **Recorded:** 06/23/2015 **Mailed:** 07/13/2015 **Pages:** 6

Conveyance: AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO PATENT SECUIRTY AGREEMENT

Assignor: AQUENT LLC **Exec Dt:** 06/17/2015

Assignee: WELLS FARGO CAPITAL FINANCE, LLC
ONE BOSTON PLACE, 18TH FLOOR
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108

Correspondent: SUSAN O'BRIEN
CT LIEN SOLUTIONS
187 WOLF ROAD, SUITE 101
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12205

Assignment: 5

Reel/Frame: 051002 / 0850 **Received:** 11/13/2019 **Recorded:** 11/13/2019 **Mailed:** 11/15/2019 **Pages:** 8

Conveyance: CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE CORRECTION OF ASSIGNOR NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 036057 FRAME 0901. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT.

Assignor: AQUENT LLC **Exec Dt:** 06/17/2015

Assignee: WELLS FARGO CAPITAL FINANCE, LLC
ONE BOSTON PLACE
18TH FLOOR
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02108

Correspondent: TED MULLIGAN
4400 EASTON COMMONS WAY
SUITE 125
COLUMBUS, OH 43219

Assignment: 6

Reel/Frame: 046364 / 0443 **Received:** 06/14/2018 **Recorded:** 06/14/2018 **Mailed:** 07/18/2018 **Pages:** 10

Conveyance: TERMINATION AND RELEASE OF SECURITY INTEREST IN PATENT RIGHTS AT REEL/FRAME: 035497/0904

Assignor: CRYSTAL FINANCIAL LLC **Exec Dt:** 06/12/2018

Assignees: AQUENT LLC
501 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

LITL LLC
501 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

SCOUT EXCHANGE LLC
711 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

Correspondent: MICHAEL J. BEVILACQUA, ESQ.
WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORRLLP
60 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MA 02109

Assignment: 7

Reel/Frame: 051241 / 0765 **Received:** 12/10/2019 **Recorded:** 12/10/2019 **Mailed:** 12/12/2019 **Pages:** 8

Conveyance: AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT

Assignor: LTL LLC **Exec Dt:** 12/06/2019

Assignee: WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
125 HIGH STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110

Correspondent: CT CORPORATION
4400 EASTON COMMONS WAY
SUITE 125
COLUMBUS, OH 43219

Assignment: 8

Reel/Frame: 051711 / 0073 **Received:** 01/27/2020 **Recorded:** 01/27/2020 **Mailed:** 02/05/2020 **Pages:** 9

Conveyance: CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE RECEIVING PARTY NAME FROM WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION TO WELLS FARGO CAPITAL FINANCE, LLC PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 051241 FRAME 0765. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT.

Assignor: LTL LLC **Exec Dt:** 12/06/2019

Assignee: WELLS FARGO CAPITAL FINANCE, LLC
125 HIGH STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02110

Correspondent: JAMES MURRAY
4400 EASTON COMMONS WAY, SUITE 125
CT CORPORATION
COLUMBUS, OH 43219

Assignment: 9

Reel/Frame: 052735 / 0926 **Received:** 05/22/2020 **Recorded:** 05/22/2020 **Mailed:** 05/25/2020 **Pages:** 16

Conveyance: NUNC PRO TUNC ASSIGNMENT (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignor: AQUENT LLC **Exec Dt:** 05/21/2020

Assignee: LTL LLC
501 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

Correspondent: EDWARD J. RUSSAVAGE
WOLF, GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON, MA 02210

Search Results as of: 02/17/2022 08:34 AM

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REEXAM CONTROL NUMBER	FILING OR 371 (c) DATE	PATENT NUMBER
90/014,958	02/16/2022	9880715

CONFIRMATION NO. 9552

KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP
121 SW SALMON STREET
SUITE 1600
PORTLAND, OR 97204

REEXAMINATION REQUEST NOTICE

OC000000132011926

Date Mailed: 02/24/2022

NOTICE OF REEXAMINATION REQUEST FILING DATE

(Third Party Requester)

Requester is hereby notified that the filing date of the request for reexamination is 02/16/2022, the date that the filing requirements of 37 CFR § 1.510 were received.

A decision on the request for reexamination will be mailed within three months from the filing date of the request for reexamination. (See 37 CFR 1.515(a)).

A copy of the Notice is being sent to the person identified by the requester as the patent owner. Further patent owner correspondence will be the latest attorney or agent of record in the patent file. (See 37 CFR 1.33). Any paper filed should include a reference to the present request for reexamination (by Reexamination Control Number).

cc: Patent Owner
23628
WOLF GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON, MA 02210-2206

/rbell/

Legal Instruments Examiner
Central Reexamination Unit 571-272-7705; FAX No. 571-273-9900

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
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www.uspto.gov

REEXAM CONTROL NUMBER	FILING OR 371 (c) DATE	PATENT NUMBER
90/014,958	02/16/2022	9880715

CONFIRMATION NO. 9552

REEXAM ASSIGNMENT NOTICE

23628
WOLF GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON, MA 02210-2206

OC000000132011928

Date Mailed: 02/24/2022

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT OF REEXAMINATION REQUEST

The above-identified request for reexamination has been assigned to Art Unit 3992. All future correspondence to the proceeding should be identified by the control number listed above and directed to the assigned Art Unit.

A copy of this Notice is being sent to the latest attorney or agent of record in the patent file or to all owners of record. (See 37 CFR 1.33(c)). If the addressee is not, or does not represent, the current owner, he or she is required to forward all communications regarding this proceeding to the current owner(s). An attorney or agent receiving this communication who does not represent the current owner(s) may wish to seek to withdraw pursuant to 37 CFR 1.36 in order to avoid receiving future communications. If the address of the current owner(s) is unknown, this communication should be returned within the request to withdraw pursuant to Section 1.36.

NOTICE OF USPTO EX PARTE REEXAMINATION PATENT OWNER STATEMENT WAIVER PROGRAM

The USPTO has implemented a pilot program where, after a reexamination proceeding has been granted a filing date and before the examiner begins his or her review, the patent owner may orally waive the right to file a patent owner's statement. See *"Pilot Program for Waiver of Patent Owner's Statement in Ex Parte Reexamination Proceedings,"* 75 FR 47269 (August 5, 2010). One goal of the pilot program is to reduce the pendency of reexamination proceedings and improve the efficiency of the reexamination process.

Ordinarily when ex parte reexamination is ordered, the USPTO must wait until after the receipt of the patent owner's statement and the third party requester's reply, or after the expiration of the time period for filing the statement and reply (a period that can be as long as 5 to 6 months), before mailing a first determination of patentability. The USPTO's first determination of patentability is usually a first Office action on the merits or a Notice of Intent to Issue Reexamination Certificate (NIRC).

Under the pilot program, the patent owner's oral waiver allows the USPTO to act on the first determination of patentability immediately after determining that reexamination will be ordered, and in a suitable case issue the reexamination order and the first determination of patentability (which could be a NIRC if the claims under reexamination are confirmed) at the same time.

Benefits to the Patent Owner for participating in this pilot program include reduction in pendency.

To participate in this pilot program, Patent Owners may contact the USPTO's Central Reexamination Unit (CRU) at 571-272-7705. The USPTO will make the oral waiver of record in the reexamination file in an interview summary and a copy will be mailed to the patent owner and any third party requester.

cc: Third Party Requester(if any)
KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP
121 SW SALMON STREET
SUITE 1600
PORTLAND, OR 97204

/rbell/

Legal Instruments Examiner
Central Reexamination Unit 571-272-7705; FAX No. 571-273-9900

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/014,958	02/16/2022	9880715	10306-10753-02	9552

23628 7590 03/04/2022
WOLF GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON, MA 02210-2206

EXAMINER	
DESAI, RACHNA SINGH	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3992	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
03/04/2022	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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(THIRD PARTY REQUESTER'S CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS)

Klarquist Sparkman LLP
121 SW Salmon Street
Suite 1600
Portland, OR 97204

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. *90/014,958* .

PATENT UNDER REEXAMINATION *9880715* .

ART UNIT *OCRU* .

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified *ex parte* reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the *ex parte* reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

/PMartin, Paralegal Specialist/

Ex Parte Reexamination Interview Summary – Pilot Program for Waiver of Patent Owner's Statement	**Control No.** 90/014,958	**Patent Under Reexamination is Requested** 9880715	
	Examiner patricia A martin	**Art Unit** OCRU	**AIA (FITF) Status** No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address. --

All participants (USPTO official and patent owner):

(1) Patricia Martin (3) _____

(2) Edward Russavage, 43069 (4) _____

Date of Telephonic Interview: 01 March 2022.

A. The USPTO official requested waiver of the patent owner's statement pursuant to the pilot program for waiver of patent owner's statement in *ex parte* reexamination proceedings.*

☐ The patent owner **agreed** to waive its right to file a patent owner's statement under 35 U.S.C. 304 in the event reexamination is ordered for the above-identified patent.

☑ The patent owner **did not agree** to waive its right to file a patent owner's statement under 35 U.S.C. 304 at this time.

☐ USPTO personnel were unable to reach the patent owner.**

B. The Patent Owner of record telephoned the Office and indicated they would like to participate in the pilot program for waiver of patent owner's statement in *ex parte* reexamination proceedings.*

☐ The Patent owner of record telephoned the Office and **agreed** to waive its right to file a patent owner's statement under 35 U.S.C. 304 in the event reexamination is ordered for the above-identified patent.

The patent owner is not required to file a written statement of this telephone communication under 37 CFR 1.560(b) or otherwise. However, any disagreement as to this interview summary must be brought to the immediate attention of the USPTO, and no later than one month from the mailing date of this interview summary. Extensions of time are governed by 37 CFR 1.550(c).

*For more information regarding this pilot program, see *Pilot Program for Waiver of Patent Owner's Statement in Ex Parte Reexamination Proceedings, 75 Fed. Reg.* 47269 (August 5, 2010), available on the USPTO Web site at http://www.uspto.gov/patents/law/notices/2010.jsp.

**The patent owner may contact the USPTO personnel at (571) 272-7705 or at the telephone number provided below if the patent owner decides to waive the right to file a patent owner's statement under 35 U.S.C. 304.

/PMartin, Paralegal/ (571)272-5004

Signature and telephone number of the USPTO official, who contacted, was contacted by, or attempted to contact the patent owner.

cc: Requester (if third party requester)

Litigation Search Report CRU 3999
Reexam No. 90/014,958

To: Rachna Desai	**From: Patricia Martin**
Location: CRU	**Location: CRU 3999**
Art Unit: 3992	**Phone: (571) 272-7705**
Date: March 7, 2022	

Search Notes

U.S. Patent No. 9,880,715

1. Performed a KeyCite Search in Westlaw, which retrieves all history on the patent including any litigation.
2. Performed a search on the patent in Lexis CourtLink for any open dockets or closed cases.
3. Performed a search in Lexis in the Federal Courts and Administrative Materials databases for any cases found.
4. Performed a search in Lexis in the IP Journal and Periodicals database for any articles on the patent.
5. Performed a search in Lexis in the news databases for any articles about the patent or any articles about litigation on this patent.

Litigation: Found

Paper No. Date: 03/07/2022

Citing References (31)

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Examined by	**1.** LITL LLC, Plaintiff, v. LENOVO (UNITED STATES), INC. and LENOVO (BEIJING) LTD., Defendants. 2022 WL 610739, *1+ , D.Del. Before me is Defendants' motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim. (D.I. 34). Defendants Lenovo (United States) Inc. ("Lenovo U.S.") and Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd. ("Lenovo...	Jan. 21, 2022	Case		—
Examined by	**2.** Lenovo (United States) Inc. v. LITL LLC 2021 WL 5203269, *1+ , Patent Tr. & App. Bd. Lenovo (United States) Inc. ("Petitioner") filed a Petition (Paper 1, "Pet.") requesting an inter partes review of claims 1--20 of U.S. Patent No. 9,680,715 B2 (Ex. 1001, "the '715...	Oct. 21, 2021	Administrative Decision		—
Examined by	**3.** Patent Owner's Preliminary Response LENOVO (UNITED STATES) INC., Petitioner, v. LITL LLC, Patent Owner. 2021 WL 3610955, *1+ , Patent Tr. & App. Bd. (Administrative Filing)	Aug. 13, 2021	Administrative Filing		—
Examined by	**4.** Petition for Inter Partes Review Under 35 U.S.C. s311 Et Seq. and 37 C.F.R. s42.100 Et Seq. (Claims 1-20 of U.S. Patent No. 9,680,715) LENOVO (UNITED STATES) INC., Petitioner, v. LITL LLC, Patent Owner. 2021 WL 1799991, *1+ , Patent Tr. & App. Bd. (Administrative Filing)	May 04, 2021	Administrative Filing		—
Examined by	**5.** First Amended Complaint LITL LLC, Plaintiff, v. LENOVO (UNITED STATES), INC. and Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd. Defendants. 2020 WL 10352292, *1+ , D.Del. (Trial Pleading)	Dec. 30, 2020	Petition		—
Examined by	**6.** Defendant Lenovo (United States) Inc.'s Opening Brief in Support of its Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(... LITL LLC, Plaintiff, v. LENOVO (UNITED STATES), INC. and Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Defendants. 2020 WL 10352289, *1+ , D.Del. (Trial Motion, Memorandum and Affidavit)	Aug. 17, 2020	Motion		—
Discussed by	**7.** LITL LLC's Opposition to Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd's Opening Brief in Support of its Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim LITL LLC, Plaintiff, v. LENOVO (UNITED STATES), INC. and Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Defendants. 2021 WL 2878528, *1+ , D.Del. (Trial Motion, Memorandum and Affidavit)	Mar. 03, 2021	Motion		—
Discussed by	**8.** Defendant Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd.'s Opening Brief in Support of its Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim. LITL LLC, Plaintiff, v. LENOVO (UNITED STATES), INC. and Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Defendants. 2021 WL 2878525, *1+ , D.Del. (Trial Motion, Memorandum and Affidavit)	Feb. 03, 2021	Motion		—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
Mentioned by	**9.** Portable computer with multiple display configurations LitAlert P2020-22-16	May 22, 2020	Lit Alert		—
—	**10.** CUSTOMIZED USER INTERFACE FOR DISPLAYING E.G. DIGITAL PHOTO ON DISPLAY COMPONENT OF COMPUTER SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING ON-LINE SERVICES TO USER, HAS EXECUTION COMPONENT FOR TRANSITIONING DISPLAY COMPONENT TO SELECTED ONE OF VIEWS Out Of Plan DWPI 2015-59886F	Apr. 01, 2008	DWPI	—	—
—	**11.** NON-TRANSITORY COMPUTER-READABLE STORAGE MEDIUM FOR STREAMLINING USER INTERACTION WITH CONTENT IN LAPTOP, HAS SET OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELECTING VIEW FOR DISPLAY ON COMPUTER SYSTEM, TRANSITIONING TO SELECTED VIEW, AND DISPLAYING VIEW Out Of Plan DWPI 2018-50567S+	Apr. 01, 2008	DWPI	—	—
—	**12.** NON-TRANSITORY COMPUTER-READABLE MEDIUM, INVOLVES EXECUTING AN APPLICATION BY DISPLAYING A GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE OF THE APPLICATION, WHERE THE GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE HAS MULTIPLE SELECTABLE OPTIONS Out Of Plan DWPI 2020-749425	Apr. 01, 2008	DWPI	—	—
—	**13.** RF 052735/0926 Out Of Plan	May 22, 2020	Assignments	—	—
—	**14.** RF 051711/0073 Out Of Plan	Jan. 27, 2020	Assignments	—	—
—	**15.** RF 051241/0765 Out Of Plan	Dec. 10, 2019	Assignments	—	—
—	**16.** RF 051002/0850 Out Of Plan	Nov. 13, 2019	Assignments	—	—
—	**17.** RF 046364/0443 Out Of Plan	June 14, 2018	Assignments	—	—
—	**18.** RF 044313/0233 Out Of Plan	Dec. 06, 2017	Assignments	—	—
—	**19.** RF 044313/0459 Out Of Plan	Dec. 06, 2017	Assignments	—	—
—	**20.** RF 036057/0901 Out Of Plan	June 23, 2015	Assignments	—	—
—	**21.** RF 035497/0904 Out Of Plan	Apr. 24, 2015	Assignments	—	—
—	**22.** PatStat 9880715	June 08, 2021	Patent Status Files	—	—
—	**23.** PatStat 9880715	May 22, 2018	Patent Status Files	—	—
—	**24.** LITL LLC v. Lenovo (United States), Inc. ET AL	May 22, 2020	Docket Summaries	—	—

Treatment	Title	Date	Type	Depth	Headnote(s)
—	**25.** HOLISTIC MAPPING AND RELOCATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA ASSETS Out Of Plac US PAT 10956517 , U.S. PTO Utility A method, computer program product, and system for generating holistic maps and relocating social media assets. The computer may receive a plurality of social media assets to be...	Mar. 23, 2021	Patents	—	—
—	**26.** PORTABLE COMPUTER WITH MULTIPLE DISPLAY CONFIGURATIONS Out Of Plac US PAT 10782733 , U.S. PTO Utility A portable computer that is configurable between a plurality of display modes including a laptop mode (in which the portable computer has a conventional laptop appearance) and an...	Sep. 22, 2020	Patents	—	—
—	**27.** METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANAGING DIGITAL MEDIA CONTENT Out Of Plac US PAT 10684743 , U.S. PTO Utility Various aspects and embodiments are directed to a streamlined computer device and a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into views of computer content for...	June 16, 2020	Patents	—	—
—	**28.** PORTABLE COMPUTER WITH MULTIPLE DISPLAY CONFIGURATIONS Out Of Plac US PAT 10289154 , U.S. PTO Utility A portable computer that is configurable between a plurality of display modes including a laptop mode (in which the portable computer has a conventional laptop appearance) and an...	May 14, 2019	Patents	—	—
—	**29.** SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR STREAMLINING USER INTERACTION WITH ELECTRONIC CONTENT Out Of Plac US PAT APP 20200249807 , U.S. PTO Application Various aspects and embodiments are directed to a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into views of computer content for presentation to a user. Different...	Aug. 06, 2020	Patents	—	—
—	**30.** SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR STREAMLINING USER INTERACTION WITH ELECTRONIC CONTENT Out Of Plac US PAT APP 20180181271 , U.S. PTO Application Various aspects and embodiments are directed to a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into views of computer content for presentation to a user. Different...	June 28, 2018	Patents	—	—
—	**31.** PATENT-D. DEL. MOBILE DEVICE PATENTS WERE NOT DIRECTED AT AN ABSTRACT IDEA The patents were directed at solving technical computer problems and not at carrying out an abstract idea on generic computer components. A patent holder successfully stated a...	2022	Other Secondary Source	—	—

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Document: IPR2021-00786, Lenovo (United States) Inc. Vs. LiTL LLC

IPR2021-00786, Lenovo (United States) Inc. Vs. LiTL LLC

US Patent Trial and Appeals Board - Alexandria

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Header

Case Number: IPR2021-00786
Date Filed: 05/04/2021
Date Full Case Retrieved: 03/07/2022
Status: Open
Misc: (0) Unknown; Civil

Summary

Court Case Status: Institution Denied
Case Type: IPR: Inter partes review
Date of Decision to Institute Case: 2021-10-21
Technical Center Number: 2100
Patent Application Number: 14680422
Patent Number: 9880715

Participants

Litigants	Attorneys
Lenovo (United States) Inc.	

Petitioner
Litigants

Attorneys

LITL LLC

PatentOwner

Proceedings

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☐	Availability	Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
☐	Online	05/04/2021		U.S. Pat. No. 9,880,715 ("the '715 Patent")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1001 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Prosecution History of the '715 Patent (Part One)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1002 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Prosecution History of the '715 Patent (Part Two)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1002 Public? Yes

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☐	Online	05/04/2021		JP 1994-242856 to Shimura	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1003 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		U.S. Pub. No. 2005/0062715 to Tsuji et al. ("Tsuji")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1005 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Windows XP Home Edition: The Missing Manual (2nd Edition) ("Pogue") (Part One)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1006 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Windows XP Home Edition: The Missing Manual (2nd Edition) ("Pogue") (Part Two)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1006 Public? Yes

☐	Availability	Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Windows XP Home Edition: The Missing Manual (2nd Edition) ("Pogue") (Part Three)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1006 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Windows XP Home Edition: The Missing Manual (2nd Edition) ("Pogue") (Part Four)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1006 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Windows XP Home Edition: The Missing Manual (2nd Edition) ("Pogue") (Part Five)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1006 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Windows XP Home Edition: The Missing Manual (2nd Edition) ("Pogue") (Part Six)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1006 Public? Yes

☐	Availability	Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Curriculum Vitae of Jean Ward	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1008 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Claim Listing	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1009 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		U.S. Pub. No. 2008/0059888 to Dunko ("Dunko")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1010 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		U.S. Pub. No. 2006/0034042 to Hisano et al. ("Hisano")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1011 Public? Yes

☐	Availability	Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
☐	Online	05/04/2021		U.S. Pub. No. 2005/0122318 to Tonouchi et al. ("Tonouchi")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1012 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		JP 2002-258982 to Kiyoyuki	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1013 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Certified English translation of JP 2002-258982 ("Kiyoyuki")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1014 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		JP 1996-179851 to Shigeo	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1015 Public? Yes

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☐	Online	05/04/2021		Certified English translation of JP 1996-179851 ("Shigeo")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1016 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		DE 1031455A1 to Schweizer	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1017 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Certified English translation of DE 1031455A1 ("Schweizer")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1018 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Clifford & Gomez, Measuring Tilt with Low-g Accelerometers (2005) ("Freescale")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1019 Public? Yes

☐	Availability	Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
☐	Online	05/04/2021		U.S. Pat. No. 6,493,216 to Lin ("Lin")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1020 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		U.S. Pat. No. 8,151,105 to Park et al. ("Park")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1021 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Ride, MIT's $100 Laptop (2005) ("MIT")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1022 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		U.S. Pat. No. 6,882,335 to Saarinen ("Saarinen")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1023 Public? Yes

☐	Availability	Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Panasonic CF-19 Operating Instructions	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1024 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Panasonic CF-T8 Operating Instructions	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1025 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Hardy, Lenovo ThinkPad X61 Tablet PC Review (2007)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1026 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Lenovo ThinkPad X61 Tablet Service and Troubleshooting Guide	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1027 Public? Yes

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☐	Online	05/04/2021		Dell Latitude XT Tablet	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1028 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Motion Computing M1400 Tablet PC User Guide	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1029 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Motion Computing M1400 Tablet PC Addendum	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1030 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		HP Compaq Tablet PC TC1100 QuickSpecs	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1031 Public? Yes

☐	Availability	Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Sony Vaio VGN-UX280P (UX Series MicroPC) Spec Sheet	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1032 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Declaration of Michael J. Hopkins	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1033 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Declaration of Liliana Nunez	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1034 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		WaybackMachine Archive of https://www.windows-help-central.com/show-desktop-icon-in-xp-missing.html	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1035 Public? Yes

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☐	Online	05/04/2021		Excerpts of Windows XP Hacks & Mods: For Dummies	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1036 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Excerpts of Windows XP in a Nutshell (2nd Edition)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1037 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		U.S. Pat. No. 5,559,670 (????????? Flint?????????)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1038 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		IPR Petition for Patent No. 9,880,715	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: PAPER Paper/Exhibit No: 1 Public? Yes

☐	Availability	Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Power of Attorney for the '715 IPR	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: PAPER Paper/Exhibit No: 2 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Certified English translation of JP 1994-242856 ("Shimura")	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1004 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/04/2021		Declaration of Jean Ward	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1007 Public? Yes
☐	Online	05/14/2021		Notice of Accord Filing Date	Filed By: board Document Type: PAPER Paper/Exhibit No: 3 Public? Yes

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☐	Online	05/17/2021		Patent Owner's Mandatory Notices	Filed By: patentowner Document Type: PAPER Paper/Exhibit No: 4 Public? Yes
☐	Online	08/13/2021		[No Author Listed], The Litl webbook. European Consumers Choice.	Filed By: patentowner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 2001 Public? Yes
☐	Online	08/13/2021		[No Author Listed], Litl Webbook Beats ChromeOS, Becomes First Cloud Computer. CoolThings. November 16, 2009.	Filed By: patentowner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 2002 Public? Yes
☐	Online	08/13/2021		Noe, The Litl Webbook: A more social computing device. November 5, 2009. Corr77.	Filed By: patentowner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 2003 Public? Yes

☐	Availability	Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
☐	Online	08/13/2021		McDonald, LiTL Webbook Review. Little Tech Girl. August 31, 2010.	Filed By: patentowner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 2005 Public? Yes
☐	Online	08/13/2021		U.S. Patent 6,771,494	Filed By: patentowner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 2009 Public? Yes
☐	Online	08/13/2021		U.S. Patent 6,266,236	Filed By: patentowner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 2010 Public? Yes
☐	Online	08/13/2021		U.S. Patent 8,289,688	Filed By: patentowner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 2011 Public? Yes

☐	Availability	Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
☐	Online	08/13/2021		Patent Owner's Preliminary Response	Filed By: patentowner Document Type: PAPER Paper/Exhibit No: 5 Public? Yes
☐	Online	10/21/2021		Institution Decision: DECISION Denying Institution of Inter Partes Review 35 U.S.C. ?? 314	Filed By: board Document Type: PAPER Paper/Exhibit No: 6 Public? Yes

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Document: 3:19cv642, Lsp Products Group Inc V Oatey Co

3:19cv642, Lsp Products Group Inc V Oatey Co

US District Court Docket

United States District Court, Texas Northern

(Dallas)

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Header

Case Number: 3:19cv642
Date Filed: 03/14/2019
Assigned To: Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn
Nature of Suit: Patent (830)
Cause: Patent Infringement
Lead Docket: None
Other Docket: None
Jurisdiction: Federal Question

Class Code: Closed
Closed: 03/12/2021
Statute: 35:271
Jury Demand: Both
Demand Amount: $0
NOS Description: Patent

Participants

Litigants	Attorneys
LSP Products Group Inc **Plaintiff**	Eric Gregory Maurer LEAD ATTORNEY;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Not Admitted Thomas | Horstemeyer LLP 3200 Windy Hill Road Se Suite 1600e Atlanta, GA 30339 USA

Litigants	Attorneys
	770-933-9500 Fax: 770-951-0933 Email:E.Maurer@thip.Law
	Andrea N Bonner ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Not Admitted Thomas Horstmeyer LLP 3200 Windy Hill Road Se Suite 1600e Atlanta, GA 30339 USA 770-933-9500 Fax: 770-951-0933 Email:A.Bonner@thip.Law
	Anna Rebecca Skupin ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Admitted/In Good Standing Scheef & Stone, LLP 200 North Travis Street Ste. 402 United Sta Sherman, TX 75090 USA 430-262-5664 Email:Becca.Skupin@solidcounsel.Com
	Clyde Moody Siebman ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Admitted/In Good Standing Siebman Forrest Burg & Smith, LLP 300 N. Travis St. Suite 230 Sherman, TX 75090 USA 903-870-0070 Fax: 903-870-0066 Email:Clydesiebman@siebman.Com
	Elizabeth Siebman Forrest ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Admitted/In Good Standing Siebman Forrest Burg & Smith LLP 300 N. Travis Road Suite 230

Litigants	Attorneys
	4747 Hedgcoxe Road Suite 230 Plano, TX 75024 USA 214-387-9100 Fax: 214-387-9125 Email:Elizabethforrest@siebman.Com Joseph W Staley PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Not Admitted Thomas Horstemeyer LLP 3200 Windy Hill Road Se Suite 1600e Atlanta, GA 30339 USA 770-933-9500 Fax: 770-951-0933 Email:Joe.Staley@thomashorstemeyer.Com Michael C Smith ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Admitted/In Good Standing Scheef & Stone, LLP 113 East Austin Street Marshall, TX 75670 USA 903-938-8900 Email:Michael.Smith@solidcounsel.Com Scott P Amy PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Not Admitted Thomas Horstemeyer 3200 Windy Hill Road Se Suite 1600e Atlanta, GA 30339 USA 770-933-9500 Fax: 770-951-0933 Email:Scott.Amy@thomashorstemeyer.Com Stephanie Rene Barnes Bar Status: Admitted/In Good Standing [illegible]8/05/2019]

Litigants	Attorneys
	[Terminated: 06/05/2019] Plunk Smith, PLLC 1701 Legacy Drive Suite 2000 Frisco, TX 75034 USA 972-370-3333 Fax: 972-294-5274 Email:Sbarnes@plunksmith.Com Wesley A Roberts PRO HAC VICE;Bar Status: Not Admitted [Terminated: 06/21/2020] Thomas Horstemeyer LLP 3200 Windy Hill Road Se Suite 1600e Atlanta, GA 30339 USA 770-933-9500 Fax: 770-951-0933 Email:Wesley.Roberts@thomashorstemeyer.Com
Oatey Co **Defendant**	Tammy Swinney Wood LEAD ATTORNEY;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Admitted/In Good Standing Bell Nunnally & Martin 2323 Ross Avenue Suite 1900 Dallas, TX 75201 USA 214-740-1465 Fax: 214-740-1499 Fax Email:Twood@bellnunnally.Com David N Farsiou PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Not Admitted Baker & Hostetler LLP 2929 Arch Street, 12th Floor Philadelphia, PA 19104-2891 USA 215-568-3100 X8984 Fax: 215-568-3439 Email:Dfarsiou@bakerlaw.Com

Litigants	Attorneys
	Gary Levin PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Not Admitted Baker & Hostetler LLP 2929 Arch Street Cira Centre - 12th Floor Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA 215-568-3100 X8363 Fax: 215-568-3439 Email:Glevin@bakerlaw.Com James Byron Hatten PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Not Admitted Baker & Hostetler LLP 1170 Peachtree Street, Suite 2400 Atlanta, GA 30309-7676 USA 404-256-8242 Fax: 404-459-5734 Email:Jhatten@bakerlaw.Com James H Rollinson PRO HAC VICE;Bar Status: Not Admitted Baker &n Hostetler LLP 127 Public Square Suite 2000 Cleveland, OH 44114 USA 216-621-0200 Fax: 216-696-0740 Jeffrey S Lowenstein ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Admitted/In Good Standing Bell Nunnally & Martin LLP 2323 Ross Avenue, Suite 1900 Dallas, TX 75201 USA 214-740-1410 Fax: 214-740-1499 Email:Jlowenstein@bellnunnally.Com

Litigants	Attorneys
	Jeffrey A Tinker ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Admitted/In Good Standing Bell Nunnally & Martin LLP 2323 Ross Avenue, Suite 1900 Dallas, TX 75201 USA 214-740-1400 Fax: 214-740-1499 Email:Jtinker@bellnunnally.Com Robert P Leeson PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED;Bar Status: Not Admitted Baker & Hostetler LP 2929 Arch Street, 12th Floor Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA 215-564-3265 Email:Rleeson@bakerlaw.Com

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☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Free	1	03/14/2019	COMPLAINT WITH JURY DEMAND against Oatey Co filed by LSP Products Group Inc. (Filing fee $400; Receipt number 0539-9849081) Clerk to issue summons(es). In each Notice of Electronic Filing, the judge assignment is indicated, and a link to the Judges Copy Requirements is provided. The court reminds the filer that any required copy of this and future documents must be delivered to the judge, in the manner prescribed, within three business days of filing. Unless exempted, attorneys who are not admitted to practice in the Northern District of Texas must seek admission promptly. Forms, instructions, and exemption information may be found at www.txnd.uscourts.gov, or by clicking here: Attorney Information - Bar Membership. If admission requirements are not satisfied within 21 days, the clerk will notify the presiding judge. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A: 923 Patent, # 2 Exhibit B: Oatey Quadtro, # 3 Exhibit C: Oatey Quadtro, # 4 Exhibit D: Infringement Claim Chart, # 5 Cover Sheet) (Barnes, Stephanie) (Attachment 5 replaced with flattened image on 3/15/2019) (ajb). (Entered: 03/14/2019)	
☐	Free	2	03/14/2019	CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS/DISCLOSURE STATEMENT by LSP Products Group Inc identifying Corporate Parent/Other Affiliate PPG Inc, Corporate Parent/Other Affiliate NCH Corp for LSP Products Group Inc. (Barnes, Stephanie) (Main Document 2 replaced with flattened image on 3/15/2019) (ajb). (Entered:	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
				03/14/2019)	
☐	Online	3	03/14/2019	NOTICE of Related Case filed by LSP Products Group Inc. (Barnes, Stephanie) (Entered: 03/14/2019)	
☐	Online	4	03/14/2019	New Case Notes: A filing fee has been paid. Pursuant to Misc. Order 6, Plaintiff is provided the Notice of Right to Consent to Proceed Before A U.S. Magistrate Judge (Judge Ramirez). Clerk to provide copy to plaintiff if not received electronically. (ajb) (Entered: 03/15/2019)	
☐	Online	5	03/14/2019	Report to Patent/Trademark Office of Initiating Document. Form AO 120 e-mailed to notice_of_suit@uspto.gov. (ajb) (Entered: 03/15/2019)	
☐	Online	6	03/15/2019	Summons Issued as to Oatey Co. (ajb) (Entered: 03/15/2019)	
☐	Online	7	03/19/2019	SUMMONS Returned Executed as to Oatey Co; served on 3/18/2019. (Barnes, Stephanie) (Entered: 03/19/2019)	
☐	Online	8	03/22/2019	Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice with Certificate of Good Standing (Filing fee $25; Receipt number 0539-9868381) filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit(s) Certificate of Good Standing) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 03/22/2019)	
☐	Runner	9	03/26/2019	ELECTRONIC ORDER granting 8 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Eric Maurer. If not already done, Applicant must register as an ECF User within 14 days (LR 5.1(f)). (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M.G. Lynn on 3/26/2019) (chmb) (Entered: 03/26/2019)	
☐	Online	10	03/28/2019	Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice with Certificate of Good Standing (Filing fee $25; Receipt number 0539-9880715) filed by LSP [illegible] (Attachments: # 1	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
				Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit(s) Certificate of Good Standing) (Amy, Scott) (Entered: 03/28/2019)	
☐	Free	11	03/29/2019	AMENDED COMPLAINT WITH JURY DEMAND against Oatey Co filed by LSP Products Group Inc. Unless exempted, attorneys who are not admitted to practice in the Northern District of Texas must seek admission promptly. Forms, instructions, and exemption information may be found at www.txnd.uscourts.gov, or by clicking here: Attorney Information - Bar Membership. If admission requirements are not satisfied within 21 days, the clerk will notify the presiding judge. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit(s) A - '923 Patent, # 2 Exhibit(s) B - Oatey Quadtro, # 3 Exhibit(s) C - Oatey Quadtro, # 4 Exhibit(s) D- Exemplary Preliminary Infringement Chart) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 03/29/2019)	
☐	Online	12	04/03/2019	Agreed MOTION to Extend Time To Answer filed by Oatey Co (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 04/03/2019)	
☐	Online	13	04/05/2019	ORDER granting 12 Motion for Extension of Time to File Answer to 11 Amended Complaint. Oatey Co answer due 5/23/2019. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M.G. Lynn on 4/5/2019) (zkc) (Entered: 04/05/2019)	
☐	Runner	14	04/09/2019	ELECTRONIC ORDER granting 10 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Scott Amy. If not already done, Applicant must register as an ECF User within 14 days (LR 5.1(f)). (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M.G. Lynn on 4/9/2019) (chmb) (Entered: 04/09/2019)	
☐	Online	15	05/23/2019	Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim filed by Oatey Co with Brief/Memorandum in	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
				(Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 05/23/2019)	
☐	Online	16	05/23/2019	CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS/DISCLOSURE STATEMENT by Oatey Co. (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 05/23/2019)	
☐	Online	17	06/03/2019	Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice with Certificate of Good Standing for Attorney Gary H. Levin (Filing fee $25; Receipt number 0539-10025163) filed by Oatey Co (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 06/03/2019)	
☐	Online	18	06/04/2019	Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice with Certificate of Good Standing for Attorney David N. Farsiou (Filing fee $25; Receipt number 0539-10027839) filed by Oatey Co (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 06/04/2019)	
☐	Runner	19	06/11/2019	ELECTRONIC ORDER granting 17 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Gary H. Levin. If not already done, Applicant must register as an ECF User within 14 days (LR 5.1(f)). (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M.G. Lynn on 6/11/2019) (chmb) (Entered: 06/11/2019)	
☐	Runner	20	06/11/2019	ELECTRONIC ORDER granting 18 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of David N. Farsiou. If not already done, Applicant must register as an ECF User within 14 days (LR 5.1(f)). (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M.G. Lynn on 6/11/2019) (chmb) (Entered: 06/11/2019)	
☐	Online	21	06/13/2019	MOTION for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply to 15 Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 06/13/2019)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Online	22	06/14/2019	ORDER granting 21 Motion to Extend Time to File Response/Reply. Responses due by 6/20/2019. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M.G. Lynn on 6/14/2019) (epm) (Entered: 06/14/2019)	
☐	Online	23	06/19/2019	Unopposed MOTION for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit(s) A-Second Amended Complaint, # 2 Proposed Order) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 06/19/2019)	
☐	Online	24	06/21/2019	ORDER granting 23 Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint. (Unless the document has already been filed, clerk to enter the document as of the date of this order.) (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M.G. Lynn on 6/21/2019) (axm) (Entered: 06/21/2019)	
☐	Free	25	06/21/2019	SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT WITH JURY DEMAND against Oatey Co filed by LSP Products Group Inc. If additional patent or trademark numbers are included, the clerk will prepare the appropriate Report to the Patent/Trademark or Copyright Office. Unless exempted, attorneys who are not admitted to practice in the Northern District of Texas must seek admission promptly. Forms, instructions, and exemption information may be found at www.txnd.uscourts.gov, or by clicking here: Attorney Information - Bar Membership. If admission requirements are not satisfied within 21 days, the clerk will notify the presiding judge. (axm) (Entered: 06/21/2019)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Online	26	06/25/2019	Agreed Motion for Extension of Time to File Answer Second Amended Complaint filed by Oatey Co (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 06/25/2019)	
☐	Online	27	06/26/2019	ORDER denying as moot 15 Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M.G. Lynn on 6/26/2019) (aaa) (Entered: 06/26/2019)	
☐	Online	28	06/26/2019	ORDER granting 26 Motion for Extension of Time to File Answer. The deadline for Defendant to answer or otherwise respond to Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint is extended to 7/12/2019. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M.G. Lynn on 6/26/2019) (aaa) (Entered: 06/26/2019)	
☐	Free	29	07/12/2019	ANSWER to 25 Amended Complaint,, filed by Oatey Co. Unless exempted, attorneys who are not admitted to practice in the Northern District of Texas must seek admission promptly. Forms, instructions, and exemption information may be found at www.txnd.uscourts.gov, or by clicking here: Attorney Information - Bar Membership. If admission requirements are not satisfied within 21 days, the clerk will notify the presiding judge. (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 07/12/2019)	
☐	Free	30	07/15/2019	ORDER REQUIRING SCHEDULING CONFERENCE AND REPORT FOR CONTENTS OF SCHEDULING ORDER: Joint Report due by 8/5/2019. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 7/15/2019) (Attachments: # 1 Rule 16 Scheduling Conference) (mla) (Entered: 07/15/2019)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Free	31	08/01/2019	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Elizabeth Siebman Forrest on behalf of LSP Products Group Inc. (Filer confirms contact info in ECF is current.) (Forrest, Elizabeth) (Entered: 08/01/2019)	
☐	Online	32	08/02/2019	Unopposed MOTION to Withdraw as Attorney Stephanie Barnes filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Barnes, Stephanie) (Entered: 08/02/2019)	
☐	Online	33	08/05/2019	ORDER granting 32 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Stephanie Rene Barnes terminated. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 8/5/2019) (aaa) (Entered: 08/05/2019)	
☐	Online	34	08/05/2019	Proposal for contents of scheduling and discovery order and Joint Report of Scheduling Conference by LSP Products Group Inc. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit(s) A - Proposed Scheduling Order, # 2 Exhibit(s) B - Proposed ESI Order, # 3 Exhibit(s) C - Proposed Protective Order) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 08/05/2019)	
☐	Online	35	08/15/2019	ORDER SETTING RULE 16 CONFERENCE: FRCP 16 Scheduling Conference set for 9/9/2019 10:30 AM, US Courthouse, Courtroom 1570, 1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242-1310 before Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 8/15/2019) (epm) (Entered: 08/15/2019)	
☐	Online	36	08/15/2019	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 8/15/2019) (epm) (Entered: 08/15/2019)	
☐	Online	37	08/15/2019	STIPULATED ESI DISCOVERY ORDER	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
				(Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 8/15/2019) (epm) (Entered: 08/15/2019)	
☐	Online	38	08/16/2019	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE by LSP Products Group Inc of Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Preliminary Infringment Contentions (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 08/16/2019)	
☐	Online	39	08/16/2019	Unopposed MOTION to Amend/Correct Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Preliminary Infringment Contentions filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order Unopposed Motion to Amend Preliminary Infringment Contentions) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 08/16/2019)	
☐	Online	40	08/16/2019	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE by LSP Products Group Inc of LSP Amended Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Preliminary Infringment Contentions (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 08/16/2019)	
☐	Online	41	08/21/2019	ORDER granting 39 Unopposed Motion for Leave to Amend Preliminary Infringement Contentions. Plaintiff's Preliminary Infringement Contentions are amended as set forth in Plaintiff's 8/14/2019 Amended Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Preliminary Infringement Contentions. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 8/21/2019) (ykp) (Entered: 08/21/2019)	
☐	Online	42	09/04/2019	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Michael C Smith on behalf of LSP Products Group Inc. (Filer confirms contact info in ECF is current.) (Smith, Michael) (Entered: 09/04/2019)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Runner	43	09/09/2019	ELECTRONIC Minute Entry for Rule 16 Conference held on September 9, 2019 before Chief Judge Barbara M.G. Lynn: Attorney Appearances: Eric G. Maurer and Michael Smith appeared for Plaintiff; Gary H. Levin, Tammy S. Wood, and Jeffrey A. Tinker appeared for Defendant. (Court Reporter: Deborah Kriegshauser). Time of hearing ---:15. (Court Reporter: Debbie Kriegshauser) (No exhibits) Time in Court - :15. (chmb) (Entered: 09/09/2019)	
☐	Online	44	09/26/2019	NOTICE of Service of Preliminary Invalidity Contentions filed by Oatey Co (Tinker, Jeffrey) (Entered: 09/26/2019)	
☐	Online	45	10/11/2019	MOTION (Joint) to Appoint Magistrate Judge to Conduct Settlement Conference filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 10/11/2019)	
☐	Online	46	10/15/2019	ORDER granting 45 Motion to Appoint Magistrate Judge to Conduct Settlement Conference. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 10/15/2019) (ndt) (Entered: 10/15/2019)	
☐	Online	47	10/23/2019	ORDER: Settlement Conference set for 11/7/2019 01:30 PM before Magistrate Judge Irma Carrillo Ramirez. (Ordered by Magistrate Judge Irma Carrillo Ramirez on 10/23/2019) (mcrd) (Entered: 10/23/2019)	
☐	Online	48	10/30/2019	Joint MOTION to Extend Time to Complete Early Mediation and Claim Construction Disclosures filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 10/30/2019)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Online	49	11/01/2019	ORDER granting 48 Joint MOTION to Extend Time to Complete Early Mediation and Claim Construction Disclosures filed by LSP Products Group Inc. Deadline for mediation is on or before 11/7/2019. The parties shall exchange preliminary claim constructions and extrinsic evidence by 11/14/2019. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 11/1/2019) (aaa) (Entered: 11/01/2019)	
☐	Free	50	11/04/2019	***VACATED per 78 Order*** PATENT SCHEDULING ORDER: Rule 16 Conference was held on 9/9/2019 10:30 AM before Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn. Jury Trial set for three-week docket beginning 11/2/2020 09:00 AM before Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn. Motions due by 7/10/2020. Fact Discovery due by 4/13/2020. Expert Discovery due by 6/26/2020. Settlement Status Report due by 10/5/2020. Pretrial Order due by 10/12/2020. Pretrial Materials due by 10/12/2020. Pretrial Conference set for 10/30/2020 09:00 AM before Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 11/4/2019) (axm) Modified on 11/20/2019 (chmb). Docket text modified on 5/26/2020 (twd). (Entered: 11/04/2019)	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Runner	51	11/08/2019	ELECTRONIC Minute Entry for proceedings held before Magistrate Judge Irma Carrillo Ramirez: Settlement Conference held on 11/7/2019. Did not settle. Attorney Appearances: Plaintiff - Eric Gregory Maurer, Scott P Amy, Clyde Siebman; Defense - Tammy Swinney Wood, Gary Levin. Participants Present: Plaintiff - Scott Thresher, Russell Price, Blair Partlow; Defense - Andrew Johnson. (Court Reporter: Not Recorded) (No exhibits) Time in Court - 3:30. (mcrd) (Entered: 11/08/2019)	
☐	Online	52	11/25/2019	NOTICE of Filing of Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit(s) A - Joint Claim Construction Chart) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 11/25/2019)	
☐	Free	53	12/06/2019	Unopposed MOTION to Modify Patent Scheduling Order filed by Oatey Co (Tinker, Jeffrey) (Entered: 12/06/2019)	
☐	Online	54	12/13/2019	ORDER granting 53 Unopposed Motion to Modify Patent Scheduling Order. The Claim Construction Hearing is now SET for 3/17/2020 09:00 AM in US Courthouse, Courtroom 1570, 1100 Commerce St., Dallas, TX 75242-1310 before Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 12/13/2019) (ykp) (Entered: 12/13/2019)	
☐	Online	55	12/31/2019	Unopposed MOTION for Leave to File Amended Answer to Second Amended Complaint filed by Oatey Co (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 12/31/2019)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Online	56	01/06/2020	ORDER Before the Court is Defendant's Unopposed Motion for Leave to File Amended Answer to Second Amended Complaint. (ECF No. 55). The Motion is GRANTED. The Clerk of Court shall file Defendant's Amended Answer to Second Amended Complaint. (Unless the document has already been filed, clerk to enter the document as of the date of this order.) (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 1/6/2020) (ndt) (Entered: 01/06/2020)	
☐	Free	57	01/06/2020	SECOND AMENDED ANSWER to 25 Amended Complaint, with Jury Demand filed by Oatey Co If additional patent or trademark numbers are included, the clerk will prepare the appropriate Report to the Patent/Trademark or Copyright Office. (ndt) (Entered: 01/06/2020)	
☐	Free	58	01/08/2020	Defendant Oatey Co.'s Opening Claim Construction Brief filed by Oatey Co (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 01/08/2020)	
☐	Online	59	01/08/2020	Appendix in Support filed by Oatey Co re 58 Brief/Memorandum in Support of Motion Defendant Oatey Co.'s Opening Claim Construction Brief (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 01/08/2020)	
☐	Online	60	01/08/2020	Plaintiff LSP Products Group, Inc.'s Opening Claim Construction Brief filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit(s) A - '923 Patent, # 2 Exhibit(s) B - Webster's dictionary excerpts, # 3 Exhibit(s) C - Random House dictionary excerpts, # 4 Exhibit(s) D - September 20, 2019 letter, # 5 Exhibit(s) E - Mobile Telecommunications claim construction order, # 6 Exhibit(s) F -	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceedings Text	Source
				(Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 01/08/2020)	
☐	Free	61	02/06/2020	NOTICE of Joint Claim Construction Chart filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 02/06/2020)	
☐	Free	62	02/06/2020	Joint STIPULATION and [Proposed] Order Adopting Claim Construction Chart [ECF #61] by LSP Products Group Inc. (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 02/06/2020)	
☐	Free	63	02/10/2020	ORDER: Before the Court is the parties' Joint Stipulation on Claim Construction (ECF No. 62), in which the parties stipulate that the proposed constructions set forth in the parties' Joint Claim Construction Chart (ECF No. 61) are agreed for the purposes of this matter, and there remain no disputes as to construction of the terms and phrases of asserted U.S. Patent No. 5,983,923. It is therefore ORDERED that the agreed constructions set forth in the parties' Joint Claim Construction Chart (ECF No. 61) shall govern in this matter. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Markman hearing set for 3/17/2020 (ECF No. 54), is cancelled. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 2/10/2020) (ctf) (Entered: 02/10/2020)	
☐	Online	64	02/19/2020	Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice with Certificate of Good Standing for Attorney James H. Rollinson (Filing fee $100; Receipt number 0539-10634494) filed by Oatey Co (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 02/19/2020)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Runner	65	02/24/2020	ELECTRONIC ORDER granting 64 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice for James H. Rollinson. Important Reminder: Unless excused for cause, an attorney who is not an ECF user must register within 14 days of the date the attorney appears in a case pursuant to LR 5.1(f) and LCrR 49.2(g). (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 2/24/2020) (chmb) (Entered: 02/24/2020)	
☐	Online	66	03/05/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Anna Rebecca Skupin on behalf of LSP Products Group Inc. (Filer confirms contact info in ECF is current.) (Skupin, Anna) (Entered: 03/05/2020)	
☐	Online	67	03/09/2020	Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice with Certificate of Good Standing (Filing fee $100; Receipt number 0539-10686423) filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit(s) Certificate of Good Standing)Attorney Wesley A Roberts added to party LSP Products Group Inc(pty:pla) (Roberts, Wesley) (Entered: 03/09/2020)	
☐	Runner	68	03/11/2020	ELECTRONIC ORDER granting 67 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Wesley A. Roberts. Important Reminder: Unless excused for cause, an attorney who is not an ECF user must register within 14 days of the date the attorney appears in a case pursuant to LR 5.1(f) and LCrR 49.2(g). (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 3/11/2020) (chmb) (Entered: 03/11/2020)	
☐	Online	69	03/19/2020	Joint MOTION to Continue Pre-Trial Deadlines filed by Oatey Co (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 03/19/2020)	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Free	70	03/23/2020	ORDER granting 69 Motion to Continue Pre-trial Deadlines. Expert and Fact Discovery due by 7/28/2020. Dispositive Motions due by 8/7/2020. Responses due by 8/21/2020. Replies due by 8/28/2020. Daubert Motions due 9/4/20. Responses to Daubert Motions 9/22/20. Replies to Daubert Motions due 9/30/20. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 3/23/2020) (svc) (Entered: 03/24/2020)	
☐	Online	71	05/08/2020	Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice with Certificate of Good Standing for Attorney James B. Hatten (Filing fee $100; Receipt number 0539-10823856) filed by Oatey Co (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 05/08/2020)	
☐	Runner	72	05/11/2020	ELECTRONIC ORDER granting 71 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of James B. Hatten. Important Reminder: Unless excused for cause, an attorney who is not an ECF user must register within 14 days of the date the attorney appears in a case pursuant to LR 5.1(f) and LCrR 49.2(g). (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 5/11/2020) (chmb) (Entered: 05/11/2020)	
☐	Online	73	05/11/2020	Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice with Certificate of Good Standing (Filing fee $100; Receipt number 0539-10827154) filed by LSP Products Group Inc Attorney Andrea N Bonner added to party LSP Products Group Inc(pty:pla) (Bonner, Andrea) (Main Document 73 replaced to flatten image on 5/11/2020) (dsr). (Entered: 05/11/2020)	
☐	Free	74	05/11/2020	MOTION for Leave to File Amend Preliminary Invalidity Contentions filed by	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceedings Text	Source
				Oatey Co (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 05/11/2020)	
☐	Free	75	05/11/2020	Appendix in Support filed by Oatey Co re 74 MOTION for Leave to File Amend Preliminary Invalidity Contentions (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 05/11/2020)	
☐	Runner	76	05/18/2020	ELECTRONIC ORDER granting 73 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Andrea N. Bonner. Important Reminder: Unless excused for cause, an attorney who is not an ECF user must register within 14 days of the date the attorney appears in a case pursuant to LR 5.1(f) and LCrR 49.2(g). (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 5/18/2020) (chmb) (Entered: 05/18/2020)	
☐	Free	77	05/20/2020	Joint MOTION to Extend Time PreTrial and Trial Deadlines filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Siebman, Clyde) (Entered: 05/20/2020)	
☐	Free	78	05/24/2020	ORDER granting parties' 77 Joint Motion for Extension of Pretrial and Trial Deadlines. The current scheduling order (ECF No. 50) is VACATED. A new scheduling order will issue by separate Order. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 5/24/2020) (twd) (Entered: 05/26/2020)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Online	79	05/24/2020	***VACATED PER 80 ORDER*** AMENDED PATENT SCHEDULING ORDER: Rule 16 Conference set for 9/9/2019 10:30 AM before Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn. Jury Trial set for three-week docket beginning 4/19/2021 09:00 AM before Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn. Motions due by 11/30/2020. Fact Discovery due by 9/30/2020. Expert Discovery 11/30/2020. Pretrial Order due by 3/29/2021. Pretrial Materials due by 3/29/2021. Pretrial Conference set for 4/16/2021 09:00 AM before Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 5/24/2020) (axm) Modified on 5/27/2020 (mla). (Entered: 05/26/2020)	
☐	Online	80	05/27/2020	ORDER: The current 79 scheduling order is VACATED. A revised scheduling order will be entered later this week. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 5/27/2020) (mla) (Entered: 05/27/2020)	
☐	Online	81	05/28/2020	AMENDED PATENT SCHEDULING ORDER: This case is set for jury trial on this Court's three-week docket beginning 4/19/2021 09:00 AM before Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn. Motions due by 11/30/2020. All Factual Discovery due by 9/30/2020. All Expert Discovery due by 11/30/2020. Pretrial Order due by 3/29/2021. Pretrial Materials due by 3/29/2021. Pretrial Conference set for 4/16/2021 09:00 AM before Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 5/28/2020) (ndt) (Entered: 05/28/2020)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Free	82	06/01/2020	RESPONSE filed by LSP Products Group Inc re: 74 MOTION for Leave to File Amend Preliminary Invalidity Contentions (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit(s) Defendant Oatey Co.'s Preliminary Invalidity Contentions) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 06/01/2020)	
☐	Online	83	06/15/2020	REPLY filed by Oatey Co re: 74 MOTION for Leave to File Amend Preliminary Invalidity Contentions (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 06/15/2020)	
☐	Online	84	06/15/2020	Appendix in Support filed by Oatey Co re 83 Reply In Support of its Motion for Leave to Amend Preliminary Invalidity Contentions (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 06/15/2020)	
☐	Online	85	06/19/2020	Unopposed MOTION to Withdraw as Attorney Wesley A. Roberts filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Roberts, Wesley) (Entered: 06/19/2020)	
☐	Online	86	06/21/2020	ORDER granting 85 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Wesley A Roberts terminated. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 6/21/2020) (axm) (Entered: 06/22/2020)	
☐	Online	87	07/30/2020	Joint MOTION to Amend/Correct 36 Order Stipulated Protective Order filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit(s) DRAFT Amended Protectiver Order, # 2 Exhibit(s) DRAFT Amended Protective Order (Redline Version)) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 07/30/2020)	
☐	Online	88	07/31/2020	FIRST AMENDED STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M.G. Lynn on 7/31/2020)	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
				(cyn) (Entered: 08/03/2020)	
☐	Free	89	08/20/2020	Memorandum Opinion and Order: Defendant's Motion for Leave to Amend Preliminary Invalidity Contentions is GRANTED as to the Oatey Price Sheet. Defendant's Motion for Leave to Amend Preliminary Invalidity Contentions is otherwise DENIED. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 8/20/2020) (ndt) (Entered: 08/21/2020)	
☐	Online	90	10/09/2020	(Document Restricted) Sealed Motion to Preclude (Sealed pursuant to order dated 7/31/2020) filed by Oatey Co (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 10/09/2020)	
☐	Online	91	10/09/2020	(Document Restricted) Sealed Appendix in Support re: 90 Sealed and/or Ex Parte Motion (Sealed pursuant to order dated 7/31/2020) filed by Oatey Co (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 10/09/2020)	
☐	Free	92	10/09/2020	MOTION to Strike 90 (Document Restricted) Sealed Motion to Preclude (Sealed pursuant to order dated 7/31/2020) Defendant Oatey Co.'s Motion to Preclude Reliance on any Invention Dates and to Strike Certain Contentions and Evidence and Brief In Support filed by Oatey Co with Brief/Memorandum in Support. (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 10/09/2020)	
☐	Online	93	10/09/2020	Appendix in Support filed by Oatey Co re 91 Sealed and/or Ex Parte Appendix/Brief/Memorandum in Support Defendant Oatey Co.'s Motion to Preclude Reliance on any Invention Dates and Strike Certain Contentions and Evidence and Brief	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
				d, Tammy) (Entered: 10/09/2020)	
☐	Free	94	10/14/2020	Joint STIPULATION to Modify Amended Patent Scheduling Order Deadline by LSP Products Group Inc. (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 10/14/2020)	
☐	Online	95	10/19/2020	Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice with Certificate of Good Standing (Filing fee $100; Receipt number 0539-11279714) filed by Oatey Co Attorney Robert P Leeson added to party Oatey Co(pty:dft) (Leeson, Robert) (Entered: 10/19/2020)	
☐	Runner	96	10/28/2020	ELECTRONIC ORDER granting 95 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Robert P. Leeson. Important Reminder: Unless excused for cause, an attorney who is not an ECF user must register within 14 days of the date the attorney appears in a case pursuant to LR 5.1(f) and LCrR 49.2(g). (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 10/28/2020) (chmb) (Entered: 10/28/2020)	
☐	Online	97	10/30/2020	RESPONSE filed by LSP Products Group Inc re: Sealed Motion to Preclude Reliance on Any Invention Dates and to Strike Certain Contentions and Evidence (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit(s) Appendix to Response Brief) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 10/31/2020)	
☐	Free	98	11/13/2020	Joint MOTION to Extend Time Amended Patent Scheduling Order Deadlines filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 11/13/2020)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Online	99	11/13/2020	REPLY filed by Oatey Co re: 92 MOTION to Strike 90 (Document Restricted) Sealed Motion to Preclude (Sealed pursuant to order dated 7/31/2020) Defendant Oatey Co.'s Motion to Preclude Reliance on any Invention Dates and to Strike Certain Contentions and Evidence and (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 11/13/2020)	
☐	Online	100	11/13/2020	Appendix in Support filed by Oatey Co re 93 Appendix in Support, of its Motion to Preclude Reliance on any Invention Dates and to Strike Certain Contentions and Evidence (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 11/13/2020)	
☐	Online	101	11/13/2020	(Document Restricted) Sealed Reply re: 90 Sealed and/or Ex Parte Motion (Sealed pursuant to order dated 7/31/2020) filed by Oatey Co (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 11/13/2020)	
☐	Online	102	11/13/2020	(Document Restricted) Sealed Appendix in Support re: 91 Sealed and/or Ex Parte Appendix/Brief/Memorandum in Support (Sealed pursuant to order dated 7/31/2020) filed by Oatey Co (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 11/13/2020)	
☐	Online	103	11/18/2020	Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice with Certificate of Good Standing (Filing fee $100; Receipt number 0539-11368204) filed by LSP Products Group Inc Attorney Joseph W Staley added to party LSP Products Group Inc(pty:pla) (Staley, Joseph) (Entered: 11/18/2020)	
☐	Free	104	11/19/2020	ORDER granting 98 Motion to Modify Amended Patent Scheduling Order Deadlines. Expert Discovery due by 12/14/2020. Motions due by 12/21/2020.	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
				(Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 11/19/2020) (hml) (Entered: 11/19/2020)	
☐	Runner	105	11/23/2020	ELECTRONIC ORDER granting 103 Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Joseph W. Staley. Important Reminder: Unless excused for cause, an attorney who is not an ECF user must register within 14 days of the date the attorney appears in a case pursuant to LR 5.1(f) and LCrR 49.2(g). (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 11/23/2020) (chmb) (Entered: 11/23/2020)	
☐	Free	106	11/24/2020	MOTION for Leave to File Sur-Reply to Defendant's Reply on Its Motion to Preclude Reliance on Any Invention Dates and to Strike Certain Contentions and Evidence and Brief in Support filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit(s) Plaintiff LSP Products Group Inc's Sur-Reply to Defendant's Reply on Its Motion to Preclude Reliance on Any Invention Dates and to Strike Certain Contentions and Evidence # 2 Proposed Order) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 11/24/2020)	
☐	Online	107	11/24/2020	Appendix in Support filed by LSP Products Group Inc re 106 MOTION for Leave to File Sur-Reply to Defendant's Reply on Its Motion to Preclude Reliance on Any Invention Dates and to Strike Certain Contentions and Evidence and Brief in Support. (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 11/24/2020)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Online	108	11/24/2020	(Document Restricted) Sealed Appendix in Support re: 106 MOTION for Leave to File Sur-Reply to Defendant's Reply on Its Motion to Preclude Reliance on Any Invention Dates and to Strike Certain Contentions and Evidence and Brief in Support. (Sealed pursuant to order dated 7/31/2020) filed by LSP Products Group Inc. (Maurer, Eric) Modified text on 11/25/2020 (mjr). (Entered: 11/24/2020)	
☐	Free	109	11/24/2020	RESPONSE filed by Oatey Co re: 106 MOTION for Leave to File Sur-Reply to Defendant's Reply on Its Motion to Preclude Reliance on Any Invention Dates and to Strike Certain Contentions and Evidence and Brief in Support (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 11/24/2020)	
☐	Free	110	12/01/2020	REPLY filed by LSP Products Group Inc re: 106 MOTION for Leave to File Sur-Reply to Defendant's Reply on Its Motion to Preclude Reliance on Any Invention Dates and to Strike Certain Contentions and Evidence and Brief in Support (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 12/01/2020)	
☐	Free	111	12/15/2020	Joint MOTION to Extend Time Amended Patent Scheduling Order Deadlines filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 12/15/2020)	
☐	Free	112	12/16/2020	ORDER granting 111 Joint Stipulation and Motion to Modify Amended Patent Scheduling Order Deadline. Expert Discovery due by 1/8/2021. Motions due by 1/22/2021. (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 12/16/2020) (axm) (Entered: 12/16/2020)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Free	113	12/16/2020	ORDER granting 106 Motion for Leave to File Sur-Reply. Defendant has until 12/31/2020 to file a sur-sur-reply. (Unless the document has already been filed, clerk to enter the document as of the date of this order.) (Ordered by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 12/16/2020) (axm) (Entered: 12/16/2020)	
☐	Free	114	12/16/2020	Sur-reply filed by LSP Products Group Inc re: 90 (Document Restricted) Sealed Motion to Preclude (Sealed pursuant to order dated 7/31/2020). (axm) (Entered: 12/16/2020)	
☐	Free	115	12/30/2020	RESPONSE filed by Oatey Co re: 114 Sur-reply (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 12/30/2020)	
☐	Free	116	01/14/2021	Joint STIPULATION to Extend Expert Discovery Deadline by Oatey Co. (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 01/14/2021)	
☐	Online	117	01/22/2021	MOTION for Summary Judgment filed by Oatey Co (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 01/22/2021)	
☐	Free	118	01/22/2021	Brief/Memorandum in Support filed by Oatey Co re 117 MOTION for Summary Judgment (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 01/22/2021)	
☐	Online	119	01/22/2021	Appendix in Support filed by Oatey Co re 118 Brief/Memorandum in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 01/22/2021)	
☐	Online	120	01/22/2021	(Document Restricted) Sealed Brief/Memorandum in Support re: 118 Brief/Memorandum in Support of Motion (Sealed pursuant to order dated 7/31/2020) filed by Oatey Co (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 01/22/2021)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Online	121	01/22/2021	(Document Restricted) Sealed Appendix in Support re: 119 Appendix in Support (Sealed pursuant to order dated 7/31/2020) filed by Oatey Co (Attachments: # 1 Additional Page(s) Pt 2 of appendix) (Wood, Tammy) (Entered: 01/22/2021)	
☐	Online	122	01/22/2021	MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Invalidity of U.S. Patent No. 5,983,923 and Infringement of Claims 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 10 of U.S. Patent No. 5,983,923 filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 01/22/2021)	
☐	Online	123	01/22/2021	***PLEASE DISREGARD. DOCUMENT REFILED AT 124 *** Brief/Memorandum in Support filed by LSP Products Group Inc re 122 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Invalidity of U.S. Patent No. 5,983,923 and Infringement of Claims 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 10 of U.S. Patent No. 5,983,923 (Maurer, Eric) Modified on 1/25/2021 (ali). (Entered: 01/23/2021)	
☐	Free	124	01/23/2021	Brief/Memorandum in Support filed by LSP Products Group Inc re 122 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Invalidity of U.S. Patent No. 5,983,923 and Infringement of Claims 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 10 of U.S. Patent No. 5,983,923. (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 01/23/2021)	
☐	Online	125	01/23/2021	Appendix in Support filed by LSP Products Group Inc re 124 Brief/Memorandum in Support of Motion, for Partial Summary Judgment (Attachments: # 1 Additional Page(s), # 2 Additional Page(s), # 3 Additional Page(s), # 4 Additional Page(s), # 5 Additional	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
				(Additional Page(s)) (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 01/23/2021)	
☐	Free	126	01/27/2021	NOTICE of Settlement and Request for Stay filed by LSP Products Group Inc (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 01/27/2021)	
☐	Free	127	02/03/2021	Letter from the Court to Counsel Regarding Settlement; dismissal papers due 3/29/2021. (Signed by Chief Judge Barbara M. G. Lynn on 2/3/2021) (twd) (Entered: 02/03/2021)	
☐	Online	128	03/12/2021	Joint STIPULATION OF DISMISSAL re: 127 Order by LSP Products Group Inc. (Maurer, Eric) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
☐	Runner		03/12/2021	Civil Case Terminated per 128 Joint Stipulation of Dismissal. The clerk will prepare the final Report to the Patent/Trademark or Copyright Office. (mjr) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
☐	Online	129	03/12/2021	Report to Patent/Trademark Office of Final Order. Form AO 120 e-mailed to notice_of_suit@uspto.gov. (mjr) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	

Retrieve Document(s)

Patents

Number	Title	Issued	Class	Subclass
6,760,777	Method and apparatus for distributing and providing fault tolerance to path-vector routing protocols within a multi-processor router	07/06/2004	709	238
7,002,958	Method for load-balancing with FIFO guarantees in multipath networks	02/21/2006	370	392
8,429,296	Method and apparatus for distributing routing instructions over multiple interfaces of a data router	04/23/2013	709	243
9,306,757	Method and apparatus for distributing	04/05/2016	1	1

Number	[illegible]ing instructions over multiple interfaces of a data router	Issued	Class	Subclass

Content Type: Dockets

Terms: 9880715 or 9,880,715

Narrow By: Search Within Results: Patent Case Status: Open or Unknown or Closed

Date and Time: Mar 07, 2022 10:40:45 a.m. EST

CourtLink® (Dockets)

Document: 1:20cv689, Litl Llc V. Lenovo(United States), Inc. Et Al

1:20cv689, Litl Llc V. Lenovo(United States), Inc. Et Al

US District Court Docket

United States District Court, Delaware

(Wilmington)

This case was retrieved on 03/07/2022

Header

Case Number: 1:20cv689
Date Filed: 05/22/2020
Assigned To: Judge Richard G. Andrews
Nature of Suit: Patent (830)
Cause: Patent Infringement
Lead Docket: None
Other Docket: None
Jurisdiction: Federal Question

Class Code: Open
Statute: 35:1
Jury Demand: Plaintiff
Demand Amount: $0
NOS Description: Patent

Participants

Litigants	Attorneys
LiTL LLC **Plaintiff**	Adam Wyatt Poff LEAD ATTORNEY;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED Young, Conaway, Stargatt & Taylor LLP Rodney Square 1000 North King Street Wilmington, DE 19801 USA

Litigants	Attorneys
	(302) 571-6600 Email:Apoff@ycst.Com
	Eric J. Rutt PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED , Email:Erutt@wolfgreenfield.Com Gerald B. Hrycyszyn PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED , Email:Ghrycyszyn@wolfgreenfield.Com Marie A. McKiernan PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED , Email:Mmckiernan@wolfgreenfield.Com Michael A. Albert PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED , Email:Malbert@wolfgreenfield.Com Robert M. Vrana ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED Young, Conaway, Stargatt & Taylor LLP Rodney Square 1000 North King Street

Litigants	Attorneys
	Rodney Square 1000 North King Street Wilmington, DE 19801 USA (302) 571-6600 Email:Rvrana@ycst.Com
Lenovo(United States), Inc. **Defendant**	Rodger Dallery Smith , II LEAD ATTORNEY;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell LLP 1201 North Market Street P.O. Box 1347 Wilmington, DE 19899 USA (302) 351-9205 Email:Rdsefiling@mnat.Com Lai L. Yip PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED , Email:Lyip@sheppardmullin.Com Martin R. Bader PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED , Email:Mbader@sheppardmullin.Com Michael J. Hopkins PRO HAC VICE;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED , Email:Mhopkins@sheppardmullin.Com

Litigants	Attorneys
Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd. **Defendant**	Rodger Dallery Smith , II LEAD ATTORNEY;ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell LLP 1201 North Market Street P.O. Box 1347 Wilmington, DE 19899 USA (302) 351-9205 Email:Rdsefiling@mnat.Com

Proceedings

Retrieve Document(s)

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Free	1	05/22/2020	COMPLAINT filed with Jury Demand against Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Lenovo(United States), Inc. - Magistrate Consent Notice to Pltf. (Filing fee $ 400, receipt number ADEDC-2947433.) - filed by LiTL LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Exhibit B, # 3 Exhibit C, # 4 Exhibit D, # 5 Exhibit E, # 6 Exhibit F, # 7 Civil Cover Sheet)(myr) (Entered: 05/22/2020)	
☐	Free	2	05/22/2020	Notice, Consent and Referral forms re: U.S. Magistrate Judge jurisdiction. (myr) (Entered: 05/22/2020)	
☐	Free	3	05/22/2020	Report to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks for Patent/Trademark Number(s) See Attached. (myr) (Entered: 05/22/2020)	
☐	Free	4	05/22/2020	Disclosure Statement pursuant to Rule 7.1: identifying Corporate Parent TRI Ventures, Inc. for LiTL LLC filed by LiTL LLC. (myr) (Entered: 05/22/2020)	
☐	Free	5	05/22/2020	Summonses Issued (please complete the top portion of the form and print out for use/service) (myr) (Entered: 05/22/2020)	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Free	6	05/26/2020	SUMMONS Returned Executed by LiTL LLC. Lenovo(United States), Inc. served on 5/26/2020, answer due 6/16/2020. (Vrana, Robert) (Entered: 05/26/2020)	
☐	Runner		05/27/2020	Case Assigned to Judge Richard G. Andrews. Please include the initials of the Judge (RGA) after the case number on all documents filed. (rjb) (Entered: 05/27/2020)	
☐	Runner		05/27/2020	CORRECTING ENTRY: The order filed at D.I. 7 has been removed as it was filed in error. (nms) (Entered: 05/27/2020)	
☐	Free	7	05/28/2020	MOTION for Pro Hac Vice Appearance of Attorney Michael A. Albert, Eric J. Rutt, Gerald B. Hrycyszyn, and Marie A. McKiernan - filed by LiTL LLC. (Vrana, Robert) (Entered: 05/28/2020)	
☐	Runner		05/28/2020	SO ORDERED, re 7 MOTION for Pro Hac Vice Appearance of Attorney Michael A. Albert, Eric J. Rutt, Gerald B. Hrycyszyn, and Marie A. McKiernan, filed by LiTL LLC. Signed by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 5/28/2020. (nms) (Entered: 05/28/2020)	
☐	Runner		05/29/2020	Pro Hac Vice Attorneys Michael A. Albert, Eric J. Rutt, Gerald B. Hrycyszyn, Marie A. McKiernan for LiTL LLC added for electronic noticing. Pursuant to Local Rule 83.5 (d)., Delaware counsel shall be the registered users of CM/ECF and shall be required to file all papers. (kmd) (Entered: 05/29/2020)	
☐	Free	8	06/15/2020	STIPULATION and Order - filed by Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Smith, Rodger) Modified on 6/16/2020 (nms). (Entered: 06/15/2020)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Runner		06/16/2020	SO ORDERED, re 8 STIPULATION and Order (*Reset Answer Deadlines: Lenovo(United States), Inc. answer due 7/16/2020). Signed by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 6/16/2020. (nms) (Entered: 06/16/2020)	
☐	Free	9	07/01/2020	STIPULATION and Order - filed by Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Smith, Rodger) Modified on 7/2/2020 (nms). (Entered: 07/01/2020)	
☐	Runner		07/02/2020	SO ORDERED, re 9 STIPULATION and Order (*Reset Answer Deadlines: Lenovo(United States), Inc. answer due 8/17/2020). Signed by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 7/2/2020. (nms) (Entered: 07/02/2020)	
☐	Free	10	08/17/2020	MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim - filed by Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 08/17/2020)	
☐	Free	11	08/17/2020	OPENING BRIEF in Support re 10 MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim filed by Lenovo(United States), Inc..Answering Brief/Response due date per Local Rules is 8/31/2020. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 08/17/2020)	
☐	Free	12	08/17/2020	DECLARATION of Lai L. Yip re 10 MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim, by Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibits 1-2)(Smith, Rodger) Modified on 8/17/2020 (nms). (Entered: 08/17/2020)	
☐	Free	13	08/17/2020	Disclosure Statement pursuant to Rule 7.1: identifying Corporate Parent Lenovo Holding Company, Inc., Other Affiliate Lenovo Group Limited for Lenovo(United States), Inc. filed by Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 08/17/2020)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Free	14	08/17/2020	MOTION for Pro Hac Vice Appearance of Attorney Martin R. Bader, Lai L. Yip, and Michael J. Hopkins - filed by Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 08/17/2020)	
☐	Runner		08/17/2020	SO ORDERED, re 14 MOTION for Pro Hac Vice Appearance of Attorney Martin R. Bader, Lai L. Yip, and Michael J. Hopkins, filed by Lenovo(United States), Inc.. Signed by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 8/17/2020. (nms) (Entered: 08/17/2020)	
☐	Free	15	08/25/2020	STIPULATION and Proposed Order to Extend Time - filed by LITL LLC. (Poff, Adam) Modified on 8/25/2020 (nms). (Entered: 08/25/2020)	
☐	Runner		08/25/2020	SO ORDERED, re 15 STIPULATION and Proposed Order to Extend Time (*Reset Briefing Schedule: re 10 MOTION to Dismiss. Answering Brief due 9/14/2020, Reply Brief due 10/5/2020). Signed by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 8/25/2020. (nms) (Entered: 08/25/2020)	
☐	Runner		08/26/2020	Pro Hac Vice Attorney Martin R. Bader for Lenovo(United States), Inc. added for electronic noticing. Pursuant to Local Rule 83.5 (d)., Delaware counsel shall be the registered users of CM/ECF and shall be required to file all papers. (myr) (Entered: 08/26/2020)	
☐	Runner		08/26/2020	Pro Hac Vice Attorney Lai L. Yip for Lenovo(United States), Inc. added for electronic noticing. Pursuant to Local Rule 83.5 (d)., Delaware counsel shall be the registered users of CM/ECF and shall be required to file all papers. (myr) (Entered:	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Runner		08/26/2020	Pro Hac Vice Attorney Michael J. Hopkins for Lenovo(United States), Inc. added for electronic noticing. Pursuant to Local Rule 83.5 (d)., Delaware counsel shall be the registered users of CM/ECF and shall be required to file all papers. (myr) (Entered: 08/26/2020)	
☐	Online	16	09/14/2020	ANSWERING BRIEF in Opposition re 10 MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim, filed by LiTL LLC.Reply Brief due date per Local Rules is 9/21/2020. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibits A-F)(Poff, Adam) Modified on 9/15/2020 (nms). (Main Document 16 replaced on 9/15/2020) (nms). (Entered: 09/14/2020)	
☐	Free	17	09/14/2020	DECLARATION of Eric J. Gould Bear re 16 Answering Brief in Opposition, by LiTL LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 1)(Poff, Adam) Modified on 9/15/2020 (nms). (Entered: 09/14/2020)	
☐	Runner		09/15/2020	CORRECTING ENTRY: The main pdf for D.I. 16 has been replaced per counsel's request. Formatting issues have been corrected. (nms) (Entered: 09/15/2020)	
☐	Free	18	09/29/2020	STIPULATION TO EXTEND TIME for defendant Lenovo (Beijing), Ltd. to move, answer, or otherwise respond to the Complaint to November 9, 2020 - filed by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 09/29/2020)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Runner		09/29/2020	SO ORDERED, re 18 STIPULATION TO EXTEND TIME for defendant Lenovo (Beijing), Ltd. to move, answer, or otherwise respond to the Complaint to November 9, 2020 (*Reset Answer Deadlines: Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd. answer due 11/9/2020). Signed by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 9/29/2020. (nms) (Entered: 09/29/2020)	
☐	Free	19	10/05/2020	REPLY BRIEF re 10 MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim - filed by Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 10/05/2020)	
☐	Free	20	10/05/2020	DECLARATION of Lai L. Yip re 19 Reply Brief, by Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibits 3-14)(Smith, Rodger) Modified on 10/6/2020 (nms). (Entered: 10/05/2020)	
☐	Free	21	10/30/2020	STIPULATION TO EXTEND TIME for defendant Lenovo (Beijing), Ltd. to move, answer, or otherwise respond to the Complaint to December 9, 2020 - filed by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd.. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 10/30/2020)	
☐	Runner		10/30/2020	SO ORDERED, re 21 STIPULATION TO EXTEND TIME to move, answer, or otherwise respond to the Complaint to December 9, 2020 (*Reset Answer Deadlines: Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd. answer due 12/9/2020). Signed by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 10/30/2020. (nms) (Entered: 10/30/2020)	
☐	Free	22	11/25/2020	Joint STIPULATION and [Proposed] Order to Extend Time and Modify Page Limitations - by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 11/25/2020)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Free	23	11/30/2020	SO ORDERED, re 22 Joint Stipulation and Proposed Order to Extend Time and Modify Page Limitations. Signed by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 11/25/2020. (nms) (Entered: 11/30/2020)	
☐	Free	24	12/09/2020	MOTION to Dismiss - filed by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd.. (Smith, Rodger) Modified on 12/9/2020 (nms). (Entered: 12/09/2020)	
☐	Free	25	12/09/2020	OPENING BRIEF in Support re 24 MOTION to Dismiss, filed by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd..Answering Brief/Response due date per Local Rules is 12/23/2020. (Smith, Rodger) Modified on 12/9/2020 (nms). (Entered: 12/09/2020)	
☐	Free	26	12/09/2020	DECLARATION of Shannon Murray re 24 MOTION to Dismiss, by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd.. (Smith, Rodger) Modified on 12/9/2020 (nms). (Entered: 12/09/2020)	
☐	Free	27	12/09/2020	DECLARATION of Sean Noble re 24 MOTION to Dismiss, by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd.. (Smith, Rodger) Modified on 12/9/2020 (nms). (Entered: 12/09/2020)	
☐	Free	28	12/09/2020	DECLARATION of Annie Sun re 24 MOTION to Dismiss, by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd.. (Smith, Rodger) Modified on 12/9/2020 (nms). (Entered: 12/09/2020)	
☐	Free	29	12/09/2020	DECLARATION of Lai L. Yip re 24 MOTION to Dismiss, by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd.. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibits 1-9)(Smith, Rodger) Modified on 12/9/2020 (nms). (Entered: 12/09/2020)	
☐	Free	30	12/09/2020	Disclosure Statement pursuant to Rule 7.1: identifying Corporate Parent Lenovo Group Limited for Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd. filed by [illegible] (Smith, Rodger)	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
				Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 12/09/2020)	
☐	Online	31	12/30/2020	First Amended Complaint against All Defendants - filed by LiTL LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibits A-F)(Poff, Adam) Modified on 12/30/2020 (nms). (Entered: 12/30/2020)	
☐	Free	32	01/05/2021	Joint STIPULATION and [Proposed] Order Regarding Briefing on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 01/05/2021)	
☐	Free	33	01/05/2021	SO ORDERED, re 32 Joint Stipulation and Proposed Order Regarding Briefing on Motion to Dismiss (*Reactivated and Reset Briefing Schedule: re 10 MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim. Opening Brief due 2/3/2021, Answering Brief due 3/3/2021, Reply Brief due 3/24/2021). Signed by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 1/5/2021. (nms) (Entered: 01/05/2021)	
☐	Free	34	02/03/2021	MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim - filed by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 02/03/2021)	
☐	Free	35	02/03/2021	OPENING BRIEF in Support re 34 MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim - filed by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd..Answering Brief/Response due date per Local Rules is 2/17/2021. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 02/03/2021)	
☐	Free	36	03/03/2021	ANSWERING BRIEF in Opposition re 34 MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim filed by LiTL LLC.Reply Brief due date per Local Rules is 3/10/2021. (Poff, Adam) (Entered: 03/03/2021)	
☐	Online	37	03/24/2021	REPLY BRIEF re 34 MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim filed by Lenovo	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
				(Beijing) Ltd..(Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
☐	Free	38	03/25/2021	NOTICE of Filing of Petition for Inter Parties Review by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Lenovo(United States), Inc. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A)(Clark, Cameron) (Entered: 03/25/2021)	
☐	Free	39	04/05/2021	MOTION for Leave to File Sur-Reply Brief in Opposition to Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd.'s Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim - filed by LiTL LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Proposed Order)(Poff, Adam) Modified on 4/5/2021 (nms). (Entered: 04/05/2021)	
☐	Runner		04/05/2021	Set Answering Brief Deadline re 39 MOTION for Leave to File Sur-Reply Brief in Opposition to Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd.'s Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim. Answering Brief/Response due date per Local Rules is 4/19/2021. (nms) (Entered: 04/06/2021)	
☐	Online	40	04/19/2021	ANSWERING BRIEF in Opposition re 39 MOTION for Leave to File Sur-Reply Brief, filed by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd..Reply Brief due date per Local Rules is 4/26/2021. (Smith, Rodger) Modified on 4/20/2021 (nms). (Entered: 04/19/2021)	
☐	Online	41	04/26/2021	REPLY BRIEF re 39 MOTION for Leave to File Sur-Reply Brief in Opposition to Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd.'s Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim filed by LiTL LLC. (Vrana, Robert) (Entered: 04/26/2021)	
☐	Online	42	04/29/2021	NOTICE of Filing of Petition for Inter Partes Review by Lenovo(United States), Inc. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A)(Clark, Cameron) (Entered: 04/29/2021)	

☐	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
☐	Online	43	05/14/2021	NOTICE of Filing of Petitions for Inter Partes Review by Lenovo(United States), Inc. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Exhibit B, # 3 Exhibit C)(Clark, Cameron) (Entered: 05/14/2021)	
☐	Online	44	05/27/2021	NOTICE of Filing of Petition for Inter Partes Review by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Lenovo(United States), Inc. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A)(Clark, Cameron) (Entered: 05/27/2021)	
☐	Free	45	11/30/2021	NOTICE of IPR Resolutions and Request for Scheduling Conference by LiTL LLC (Poff, Adam) (Entered: 11/30/2021)	
☐	Free	46	01/21/2022	MEMORANDUM OPINION. Signed by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 1/21/2022. (nms) (Entered: 01/21/2022)	
☐	Free	47	01/21/2022	ORDER: The motion to dismiss (D.I. 10) based on patent ineligibility under 35 U.S.C. § 101 is DENIED. The motion to dismiss (D.I. 34) for failure to state a claim is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART; and the motion for leave to file a sur-reply (D.I. 39) is GRANTED (see Order for further details). Signed by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 1/21/2022. (nms) (Entered: 01/21/2022)	
☐	Free	48	01/25/2022	STIPULATION TO EXTEND TIME for defendants to respond to the Amended Complaint to February 18, 2022 - filed by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Lenovo(United States), Inc.. (Smith, Rodger) (Entered: 01/25/2022)	
☐	Runner		01/25/2022	SO ORDERED, re 48 STIPULATION and Proposed Order to Extend Time (*Reset Answer Deadlines: Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd. answer due 2/18/2022; Lenovo(United States), Inc. answer due 2/18/2022). Signed	

	Availability	#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
				by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 1/25/2022. (nms) (Entered: 01/25/2022)	
☐	Free	49	02/17/2022	NOTICE of Filing of Request for Ex Parte Reexamination by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Lenovo(United States), Inc. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A)(Clark, Cameron) (Entered: 02/17/2022)	
☐	Free	50	02/18/2022	ANSWER to 31 Amended Complaint with Jury Demand, by Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd., Lenovo(United States), Inc..(Smith, Rodger) Modified on 2/21/2022 (nms). (Entered: 02/18/2022)	
☐	Online	51	02/24/2022	Order Setting Rule 16(b) Telephone Conference: A Scheduling Conference is set for 3/25/2022, at 2:00 PM before Judge Richard G. Andrews (see Order for further details). Signed by Judge Richard G. Andrews on 2/24/2022. (nms) (Entered: 02/24/2022)	

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Patents

Number	Title	Issued	Class	Subclass
8,289,688	Portable computer with multiple display configurations	10/16/2012	361	679.3
8,624,844	Portable computer with multiple display configurations	01/07/2014	345	169
9,880,715	System and method for streamlining user interaction with electronic content	01/30/2018	1	1
8,612,888	Method and apparatus for managing digital media content	12/17/2013	715	810
8,577,957	System and method for streamlining user interaction with electronic content	11/05/2013	709	203
9,727,091	Electronic device	08/08/2017	1	1
9,003,315	System and method for streamlining user interaction with electronic content	04/07/2015	715	764

Number	Title	Issued	Class	Subclass
10,154	Portable computer with multiple display configurations	08/14/2019		

Content Type: Dockets

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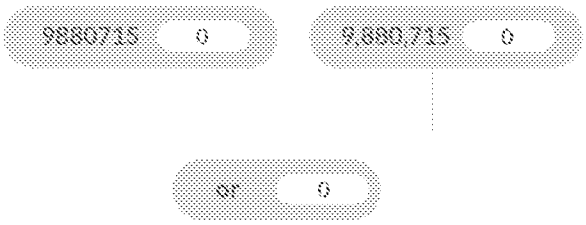

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LITL LLC v. Lenovo (United States), Inc.

United States District Court for the District of Delaware

January 21, 2022, Decided; January 21, 2022, Filed

Civil Action No. 20-689-RGA

Reporter
2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11282 *; 2022 WL 610739

LITL LLC, Plaintiff, v. LENOVO (UNITED STATES), INC. and LENOVO (BEIJING) LTD., Defendants.

Core Terms

infringement, Patents, display, induced, remote, Alteration, orientation, user, configuration, Products, motion to dismiss, abstract idea, pre-suit, recites, failure to state a claim, specific intent, portable, alleges, willful, streamlined, invention, transforming, accessing, detected, factual allegations, asserted claim, server-based, Defendants', computing, patent application

Counsel: [*1] Jack B. Blumenfeld, Rodger D. Smith II, Cameron P. Clark, MORRIS, NICHOLS, ARSHT & TUNNELL LLP, Wilmington, DE; Martin R. Bader, Michael J. Hopkins, SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP, San Diego, CA; Lai L. Yip, SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP, San Francisco, CA, for Plaintiff.

Adam W. Poff, Robert M. Vrana, YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR, LLP, Wilmington, DE; Michael A. Albert, Eric J. Rutt, Gerald B. Hrycyszyn, Marie A. McKiernan, WOLF, GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C., Boston, MA, for Defendants.

Judges: Richard G. Andrews, United States District Judge.

Opinion by: Richard G. Andrews

Opinion

MEMORANDUM OPINION

January 21, 2022

/s/ Richard G. Andrews

ANDREWS, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE:

Before me is Defendants' motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim. (D.I. 34). Defendants Lenovo (United States) Inc. ("Lenovo U.S.") and Lenovo (Beijing) Ltd. ("Lenovo Beijing") argue Plaintiff LiTL's First Amended Complaint ("FAC") (D.I. 31) fails to state a claim on two grounds: (1) the Asserted Patents are directed to ineligible subject matter under *35 U.S.C. § 101*, and (2) as to Lenovo Beijing, LiTL fails to state a claim of induced infringement and willful infringement. (*Id.*).

The *Section 101* issue was fully briefed for Lenovo U.S.'s first motion [*2] to dismiss. (D.I. 10, 11, 16, 19). After Lenovo Beijing filed a separate Motion to Dismiss (D.I. 24) and LiTL filed its FAC, the parties stipulated, and I agreed, that I would consider the previously filed *Section 101* motion and accompanying briefing as though it had been refiled in response to the FAC. (D.I.

33). Lenovo Beijing joins in Lenovo U.S.'s Section 101 motion. (D.I. 34 at 1). Lenovo Beijing also brings its own motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim. (*Id.*). Both issues have been fully briefed and I have reviewed the parties' briefing.[1] (D.I. 11, 16, 19, 35, 36, 37, 39 Ex. A, 40, 41).

I. BACKGROUND

LiTL alleges Defendants infringe one or more claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 8,289,688 ("the '688 patent"), 8,624,844 ("the '844 patent"), 10,289,154 ("the '154 patent"), 8,880,715 ("the '715 patent"), 8,612,888 ("the '888 patent), and 8,577,957 ("the '957 patent") (collectively, "the Asserted Patents."). The Asserted Patents relate to portable computing devices. The Asserted Claims of the '688, '844, '154, '715, and '888 patents ("the Display Alteration patents") relate to altering a portable computer's display in response to changes in the physical configuration of the device. The Asserted Claim of the '957 patent ("the Remote Service patent") relates to a "streamlined" computer device capable of operating complex, server-based programs in a simplified manner by transforming [*3] "local access operations" into "remote access operations" that can be performed remotely by various "remote services."

A. Display Alteration Patents

The Asserted Claims of the Display Alteration Patents are generally directed to portable computers configurable among multiple "display modes," where the display changes in response to the physical configuration of the device. (D.I. 31 Ex. A, B, C, D, E). In its FAC, LiTL expressly asserts that Defendants' Accused Products infringe Claim 19 of the '688 patent, Claim 10 of the '844 patent, Claim 11 of the '154 patent, Claim 1 of the '715 patent, and Claim 27 of the '888 patent. (D.I. 31 ¶¶ 117, 162, 209, 246, 287).

The specific Asserted Claims differ slightly in some respects. Some claim a "customized user interface" that displays content (the '715 patent), some claim a "portable computer" with a display component that displays content (the '688, '154, and '844 patents), and one claims a "system" that includes a display component (the '888 patent). Some explicitly claim a keyboard and condition certain display modes on the operability or inoperability of that keyboard. Some explicitly claim an "orientation sensor" that is used to detect the current physical configuration of the computer so that the display may be adjusted accordingly. [*4] Regardless, I find that all the Asserted Claims are "substantially similar" and directed to the same concept, automatically altering a display in response to a change in the physical configuration of the device, which

[1] I agree with LiTL that Lenovo Beijing argued for the first time in its Reply that causation must be pled separately from "intent to cause infringement" to successfully plead induced infringement. Although Lenovo Beijing states in its Opening Brief, "LiTL fails to plead any facts demonstrating that Lenovo Beijing possessed specific intent to induce infringement *or that any inducing acts caused any infringement*," it does not substantively argue that "causation" is its own pleading requirement, distinct from "intent to cause infringement." (D.I. 35 at 2) (emphasis added). In its Opening Brief, Lenovo Beijing discusses causation as a prerequisite for proving (but presumably subsumed within) specific intent, but then pivots to argue for the first time in its Reply that causation is a standalone element of an inducement claim. (D.I. 35 at 8-9; D.I. 37 at 2).

I do not consider Lenovo Beijing's discussion of causation in its Opening Brief sufficient to put LiTL on notice that it intended to argue causation must be pled as an element of induced infringement. For that reason, I will allow and have considered the parties' additional briefing (D.I. 39 Ex. A, 40, 41) on this issue.

Defendants contend is abstract. *Content Extraction & Transmission LLC v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., 776 F.3d 1343, 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2014)* (finding the district court did not err in limiting its *Section 101* analysis to a single representative claim where all claims were "substantially similar and linked to the same abstract idea"). Therefore, I will consider Claim 19 of the '688 patent as representative of the Display Alteration Patents' Asserted Claims in my analysis. Claim 19 recites:

A portable computer comprising:

a base unit comprising an integrated keyboard;

a single display unit including a single display screen configured to display content;

an orientation sensor which detects a physical orientation of the single display unit relative to the base unit;

and a display orientation module which orients the content displayed on the single display screen responsive to the physical orientation detected by the orientation sensor between at least a first content display orientation, the second content display orientation being 180 degrees relative to the first content display orientation;

wherein the [*5] display orientation module is further configured to detect a change between a laptop mode, an easel mode, and a frame mode based on the detected physical orientation of the single display unit relative to the base unit, and wherein the display orientation module is further configured to:

trigger a display inversion from one of the first and second content display orientations to the other of the first and second content display orientations responsive to the orientation sensor detecting the change between the laptop mode and the easel mode, trigger a display inversion from one of the first and second content display orientations to the other of the first and second content display orientations responsive to the orientation sensor detecting the change between the easel mode and the frame mode.

B. Remote Service Patent

The '957 Patent is titled, "System and Method for Streamlining User Interaction with Electronic Content." (D.I. 31 Ex. F). LiTL alleges Defendants infringe "one or more of the claims of the '957 patent, including at least claim 19." (D.I. 31 ¶ 318). Claim 19 recites an invention that allows users to operate server-based programs from a streamlined computer device by leveraging some number of remote [*6] services (*e.g.*, online remote storage services) to perform "*local* access operations" (*e.g.*, memory storage) requested by the server-based program, *remotely*. (D.I. 31 Ex. F).

Specifically, Claim 19 recites a "streamlined computer device" (*i.e.*, a processor "operatively connected to" memory), through which a user can interact with a server-based (non-local) program using the device's simplified graphical user interface ("GUI"). The streamlined device is capable of receiving "executable operations" from the server-based program and presenting those to the user via the device's GUI. Once the user has selected an "executable operation" to be performed, the streamlined device determines whether the "executable operation" constitutes a "local access operation." An example of a "local access operation" could be storing electronic content to local memory. Upon determination that an "executable operation" is a "local access operation," the streamlined device transforms the "local access operation" into a "remote access operation" by (1) identifying some characteristic of the executable operation (*e.g.*, determining that the file type to be saved is a PDF), (2) searching for an available "remote [*7] service" that can perform the

operation, based on said characteristic of the operation (*e.g.*, searching for a remote service, such as Google Drive, that can store PDF files), and (3) retrieving the user's access information for the corresponding remote service. Finally, the server-based program is informed of the execution of the remote access operation just as it would be if the operation had been executed locally.

The invention recited in Claim 19 simplifies the user's experience so that all the user must do is select "executable operations" via the device's simplified GUI, without having to worry about how the operation will be executed (*i.e.*, whether the operation will take place locally or remotely, and, if remotely, which service will be used to carry out the operation). LiTL claims that this method of relying on a potential plurality of remote services to perform operations that would otherwise be performed locally reduces and/or eliminates the need for "non-volatile memory" in the streamlined computer device, which, in turn, reduces the complexity and cost of the device. (D.I. 31 Ex. F at 18:64-67).

Claims 1 and 19 are the only independent claims recited by '957 patent. Claim 1 recites **[*8]** the same concept as claim 19, but in method form. The dependent claims merely offer potential examples for concretizing the generic terms and steps that are broadly described by Claims 1 and 19. For these reasons, and because Claim 19 is the only claim of the '957 patent expressly asserted by LiTL in its FAC, I will consider Claim 19 representative of the '957 patent. Claim 19 recites:

> A streamlined computer device, the device comprising:
> at least one processor operatively connected to a memory, the processor when executing is configured to cause the device to:
> receive electronic content hosted by a server system;
> render electronic content to a user in a graphical user interface;
> receive selection through the graphical user interface, by the user, of at least one executable operation provided by the server system within the electronic content;
> determine that the at least one executable operation performs a local access operation, and
> transform the at least one executable operation into a remote access operation, wherein transforming includes:
> identifying at least one characteristic of the at least one executable operation;
> accessing a profile to retrieve information on at least one available remote services (sic) **[*9]** responsive to the at least one identified characteristics (sic) of the executable operation;
> selecting an available remote service from the at least one available remote service;
> retrieving the service access information for the selected remote service;
> wherein transforming is executed based on the at least one characteristic of the at least one executable operation and the service access information; and
> transmit the remote access operation to the server system

II. LEGAL STANDARD

When reviewing a motion to dismiss pursuant to *Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6)*, the Court must accept the complaint's factual allegations as true. *See Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555-56, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 167 L. Ed. 2d 929 (2007). *Rule 8(a)* requires "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." *Id. at 555*. The factual allegations do not have to be detailed, but they must

provide more than labels, conclusions, or a "formulaic recitation" of the claim elements. *Id.* ("Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level . . . on the assumption that all the allegations in the complaint are true (even if doubtful in fact)."). Moreover, there must be sufficient factual matter to state a facially plausible claim to relief. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 173 L. Ed. 2d 868 (2009)*. The facial plausibility standard is satisfied [*10] when the complaint's factual content "allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." *Id.* ("Where a complaint pleads facts that are merely consistent with a defendant's liability, it stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility of entitlement to relief." (cleaned up)).

III. DISCUSSION

A. Patent Eligible Subject Matter

Patentability under *35 U.S.C. § 101* is a threshold legal issue. *Bilski v. Kappos, 561 U.S. 593, 602, 130 S. Ct. 3218, 177 L. Ed. 2d 792 (2010)*. Accordingly, the *§ 101* inquiry is properly raised at the pleading stage if it is apparent from the face of the patent that the asserted claims are not directed to eligible subject matter. *See Cleveland Clinic Found. v. True Health Diagnostics LLC, 859 F.3d 1352, 1360 (Fed. Cir. 2017)*. This is, however, appropriate "only when there are no factual allegations that, taken as true, prevent resolving the eligibility question as a matter of law." *Aatrix Software, Inc. v. Green Shades Software, Inc., 882 F.3d 1121, 1125 (Fed. Cir. 2018)*.

Section 101 of the Patent Act defines patent-eligible subject matter. It provides, "Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title." *35 U.S.C. § 101*. The Supreme Court has recognized an implicit exception for three categories of subject matter not eligible [*11] for patentability—laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas. *Alice Corp. Pty. v. CLS Bank Int'l, 573 U.S. 208, 215, 134 S. Ct. 2347, 189 L. Ed. 2d 296 (2014)*. The purpose of these carve-outs is to protect the "basic tools of scientific and technological work." *Mayo Collaborative Servs. v. Prometheus Labs., Inc., 566 U.S. 66, 71, 132 S. Ct. 1289, 182 L. Ed. 2d 321 (2012)*. "[A] process is not unpatentable simply because it contains a law of nature or a mathematical algorithm," as "an application of a law of nature or mathematical formula to a known structure or process may well be deserving of patent protection." *Id.* at 1293-94 (internal quotation marks and emphasis omitted). In order "to transform an unpatentable law of nature into a patent-eligible application of such a law, one must do more than simply state the law of nature while adding the words 'apply it.'" *Id. at 72* (emphasis omitted).

The Supreme Court reaffirmed the framework laid out in *Mayo* "for distinguishing patents that claim laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas from those that claim patent-eligible applications of those concepts." *Alice, 573 U.S. at 217*. First, the court must determine whether the claims are drawn to a patent-ineligible concept. *Id.* If the answer is yes, the court must look to "the elements of the claim both individually and as an 'ordered combination'" to see if there is an "'inventive concept'—*i.e.*, an element [*12] or combination of elements that is 'sufficient to ensure that the patent in practice amounts to significantly more than a patent upon the [ineligible concept] itself.'" *Id.* (alteration in original). "A claim that recites an abstract idea must include 'additional features' to ensure that the

[claim] is more than a drafting effort designed to monopolize the [abstract idea]." *Id. at 221*. Further, "the prohibition against patenting abstract ideas cannot be circumvented by attempting to limit the use of [the idea] to a particular technological environment." *Id. at 222* (quoting *Bilski, 561 U.S. at 610-11*). Thus, "the mere recitation of a generic computer cannot transform a patent-ineligible abstract idea into a patent-eligible invention." *Id.*

"Patent eligibility under *§ 101* is a question of law that may contain underlying issues of fact." *Solutran, Inc. v. Elavon, Inc., 931 F.3d 1161, 1165 (Fed. Cir. 2019)*. Whether a claim is drawn to patent-eligible subject matter "is a matter of both claim construction and statutory construction." *In re Bilski, 545 F.3d 943, 951 (Fed. Cir. 2008), aff'd sub nom. Bilski v. Kappos, 561 U.S. 593, 130 S. Ct. 3218, 177 L. Ed. 2d 792 (2010)*. Claim construction is a question of law. *See Teva Pharms. USA, Inc. v. Sandoz, Inc., 574 U.S. 318, 325, 135 S. Ct. 831, 190 L. Ed. 2d 719 (2015)* (citing *Markman v. Westview Instruments, Inc., 517 U.S. 370, 388-91, 116 S. Ct. 1384, 134 L. Ed. 2d 577 (1996)*).

1. Display Alteration Patents

The Display Alteration Patents recite a portable computer device that can be configured in multiple "display modes" and alters the orientation of its display according to its **[*13]** physical configuration. Defendants argue the claimed invention is merely "altering a display in response to information" and is therefore abstract. (D.I. 11 at 8). I disagree. The Display Alteration Patents disclose a non-abstract technical improvement for enabling the use of a portable computing device in multiple physical configurations.

In analyzing *Section 101* questions involving computer-related inventions, the Federal Circuit makes the critical distinction "between, on one hand, computer-functionality improvements and, on the other, uses of existing computers as tools in aid of processes focused on 'abstract ideas.'" *Elec. Power Grp., Inc. v. Alstom S.A., 830 F.3d 1350, 1354 (Fed. Cir. 2016)*. Defendants cite several Federal Circuit decisions finding claims directed to "altering a display in response to information" to be abstract. (D.I. 11 at 8). These examples address patents claiming various ways of selecting and organizing content to be displayed on a static display screen. *E.g.*, *Interval Licensing LLC v. AOL, Inc., 896 F.3d 1335, 1344-45 (Fed. Cir. 2018)* (finding abstract the "collection, organization, and display of two sets of information on a generic display device"); *Ameranth, Inc. v. Domino's Pizza, LLC, 792 F. App'x 780, 787 (Fed. Cir. 2019)* (same for "automatic formatting for different handheld devices"); *Elec. Power, 830 F.3d at 1354* (same for "gathering and analyzing information of a specific content, then displaying the results"). **[*14]** The "focus" of these claims is the selection and presentation of information, an abstract idea.

By contrast, here, the "focus" of the Display Alteration Patents is allowing a portable computer device to be operated in multiple physical configurations or "display modes." The automatic alteration of the display is intended to ensure continuity of operability regardless of the physical configuration of the device. The focus of the claims is not what is on the display screen, but rather ensuring that the display screen remains functional for the user in each physical configuration of the device. This is a specific, technical improvement in the field of portable computing devices. It is not an abstract idea.

Defendants also argue, "[T]he idea of altering a display based on a detected configuration about the device was well-known in the art," and a concept being "well understood in the art" supports a finding of abstractness. (D.I. 11 at 9, (citing *Chamberlain Group, Inc. v. Techtronic Industries Co., 935 F.3d 1341, 1347*

(Fed. Cir. 2019)). They point to an IBM patent from 1996 that discloses an "apparatus for altering a display . . . in response to a change in orientation." (D.I. 11 at 9). Exactly how much the Display Alteration Patents differ from what was disclosed in the prior [*15] art is a matter to be resolved at a later time. Defendants imply the invention is obvious, but that is not an issue at this stage. For now, I find that LiTL has pled sufficient facts for me to conclude that the Display Alteration Patents are directed to "a specific means or method that improves the relevant technology." Chamberlain, 835 F.3d at 1347. While the general concept of altering a display in response to the orientation of a laptop computer in its standard laptop configuration may have been known, the Display Alteration Patents are directed to altering the display of a device transitioning among multiple physical configurations (*i.e.*, "laptop mode," "frame mode," and "easel mode"). I agree with LiTL that this is a specific technological improvement in the portable computing field.

Because I do not find the Display Alteration Patents are directed toward an abstract idea, Defendants' Section 101 motion to dismiss the Display Alteration Patents is DENIED.

2. Remote Service Patent

Defendants argue that the '957 patent is directed to "accessing remotely stored information," which the Federal Circuit has held is an abstract idea. (D.I. 11 at 4, (citing Intellectual Ventures I LLC v. Erie Indem. Co., 850 F.3d 1315, 1330 (Fed. Cir. 2017) ("We conclude therefore that the [asserted patent's] concept of remotely accessing [*16] user-specific information is abstract, and thus fails under step one."))). I disagree that Claim 19 of the '957 patent is merely directed to accessing remotely stored information.

Defendants are correct that to assess whether a claim is directed to an abstract idea, "it is necessary to analyze the 'focus' of the claim, *i.e.*, its 'character as a whole.'" (D.I. 11 at 4, citing SAP Am., Inc. v. InvestPic, LLC, 898 F.3d 1161, 1167 (Fed. Cir. 2018)). Here, the "focus" of Claim 19 is not "accessing remotely stored information," but rather delegating "local access operations" to remote services to be performed remotely. Put simply, the Claim is directed to outsourcing tasks, rather than accessing information. Because the Claim is directed to a specific method of finding, accessing, and delegating tasks to remote services, I find it is not directed to an abstract idea.

I agree with LiTL that Claim 19 recites "a non-abstract computer-functionality improvement ... done by a specific technique that departs from earlier approaches." (D.I. 16 at 18 (citing Ancora Techs., Inc. v. HTC Am., Inc., 908 F.3d 1343, 1346 (Fed. Cir. 2018)). Claim 19 improves computer functionality in two specific ways. First, it allows users to operate complex, server-based programs from a simplified GUI, thereby reducing user confusion by not requiring users to be familiar [*17] with complex features they neither need nor understand. (D.I. 31 Ex. F at 12:18-45). Second, by enlisting remote services to perform operations that would otherwise be performed locally, the invention eliminates or reduces the need for local non-volatile memory, allowing for cheaper, less complex, more "streamlined" computer devices. (D.I. 31 Ex. F at 18:64-67).

Finally, Claim 19 does more than simply claim all methods of "transforming a local access operation into a remote access operation." The Claim specifically recites a technique for such transformation, including (1) characterizing the type of local access operation, (2) cross-referencing that specific type of local access operation against a potential plurality of remote services to find one that is available and capable of performing the operation, and (3) accessing the remote service by

retrieving the user's or the device's specific access information for that remote service. Because Claim 19 describes a specific technological improvement in the field of portable computing and recites a specific technique for implementation, I find that it is not directed to an abstract idea. Therefore, Defendants' *Section 101* motion to dismiss the Remote [*18] Service Patent is DENIED.

B. Induced Infringement

To succeed on a claim of induced infringement, "the patentee must show, first, that there has been direct infringement, and second, that the alleged infringer knowingly induced infringement and possessed specific intent to encourage another's infringement. While proof of intent is necessary, direct evidence is not required; rather, circumstantial evidence may suffice." *MEMC Electr. Materials, Inc. v. Mitsubishi Materials Silicon Corp., 420 F.3d 1369, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2005)* (cleaned up). "[L]iability for inducing infringement attaches only if the defendant knew of the patent and that 'the induced acts constitute patent infringement.'" *Commil USA, LLC v. Cisco Systems, Inc., 575 U.S. 632, 639, 135 S. Ct. 1920, 191 L. Ed. 2d 883 (2015)*. "[A] plaintiff must prove that the defendants' actions induced infringing acts and that they knew or should have known their actions would induce actual infringement." *Warner-Lambert Co. v. Apotex Corp., 316 F.3d 1348, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2003)* (cleaned up).

In summary, to prove induced infringement, a plaintiff must prove the following elements: (1) direct infringement, (2) knowing inducement of infringement, and (3) specific intent to encourage another's infringement. To prove the second element, "knowing inducement of infringement," it logically follows that a plaintiff must prove the following sub-elements: (a) knowledge of the patent(s), *Commil, 575 U.S. at 639*; (b) knowledge of the direct infringement [*19] of the patent(s), *id.*; (c) action(s) taken to induce infringement, *Warner-Lambert, 316 F.3d at 1363*; (d) knowledge the action(s) would induce the direct infringement, *id.*; and (e) some causal link between the inducing acts and the direct infringement. *Dynacore Holdings Corp. v. U.S. Philips Corp., 363 F.3d 1263, 1274 (Fed. Cir. 2004)* ("[t]o prevail under a theory of indirect infringement, [plaintiff] must first prove that the defendants' actions led to direct infringement"). This means that at the pleading stage, a plaintiff must allege facts that would allow a factfinder plausibly to conclude each of these elements and sub-elements is satisfied. LiTL has done that here.

LiTL alleges, "Lenovo Beijing knowingly intended to induce several direct infringers — specifically Lenovo U.S., end users, repair and service technicians, Lenovo U.S. employees and contractors — to infringe the Asserted Patents." (D.I. 36 at 2; D.I. 31 ¶¶ 144, 193, 231, 270, 308, 339). Lenovo Beijing does not dispute that LiTL has successfully pled the requisite direct infringement element. It does, however, argue that LiTL has failed to successfully plead (1) pre-suit knowledge of the Asserted Patents, (2) specific intent to cause infringement, and, belatedly, (3) a causal link between the inducing acts and the direct infringement. [*20] (D.I. 35 at 5; D.I. 37 at 2).

As I recently stated, when induced infringement is alleged, an amended complaint can operate to plead knowledge since the filing of the original complaint. *Wrinkl, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc., 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 188085, 2021 WL 4477022, at *7 (D. Del. Sept. 30, 2021)*. Here, LiTL's FAC alleges post-suit knowledge as to all six of the Asserted Patents, *i.e.*, knowledge since the original complaint was filed on May 22, 2020. (D.I. 31 ¶¶ 140, 189, 227, 266, 304, 335).

For its claim of pre-suit induced infringement, LiTL must allege sufficient facts to support an inference that

Lenovo Beijing had knowledge of each of the Asserted Patents prior to the commencement of this suit. For the reasons that follow, I find that LiTL has succeeded in doing so only for the '688 patent. Therefore, I will GRANT Lenovo Beijing's Motion to Dismiss for failure to state a claim of pre-suit induced infringement for the '844, '715, '957, '154, and '888 patents.

1. Pre-Suit Knowledge

a. '688 Patent

LiTL has alleged sufficient facts to support a plausible inference that Lenovo Beijing had pre-suit knowledge of the '688 patent.

The '688 patent is cited on the face of one of Lenovo Beijing's patents and Lenovo Beijing identified the '688 patent specifically in two Information Disclosure Statements it submitted to the USPTO in connection with two of its patent applications. (D.I. [*21] 31 ¶¶ 33, 131-32).

USPTO examiners cited the published version of the patent application that issued as the '688 patent ("the '832 publication") in its rejection of two pending Lenovo Beijing patent applications. Lenovo Beijing itself discussed the substance of the '832 publication during prosecution of another of its patent applications. (D.I. 31 ¶¶ 128-29). I agree with Lenovo Beijing that, without additional context, a reference to a patent application, even a published one, is often irrelevant to knowledge of a patent, as a "substantial percentage of applications never result in patents," and "[w]hat the scope of claims in patents that do issue will be is something totally unforeseeable." *State Indus., Inc. v. A.O. Smith Corp., 751 F.2d 1226, 1236 (Fed. Cir. 1985)*. Here, however, LiTL has also alleged facts showing Lenovo Beijing was familiar with the actual substance described in the '832 publication and has pointed to specific instances in which Lenovo Beijing cited the patent the '832 publication issued as. This additional context makes it more plausible that Lenovo Beijing was aware a patent did eventually issue for the invention described in the '832 publication, which makes Lenovo Beijing's awareness of the '832 publication more relevant to knowledge.

Lenovo Group Ltd. [*22] the parent company of Lenovo Beijing, has cited to the '688 patent six times and to the '832 publication three times, and LiTL points to over one hundred citations to the '688 patent by other "major players" in the personal computing industry to show the '688 patent is "well known" in the industry. (D.I. 31 ¶87). The allegations adequately support the conclusion. *See Investpic, LLC v. FactSet Research Sys., Inc., 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 112891, 2011 WL 4591078, at *2 (D. Del. Sept. 30, 2011)* (finding an asserted patent was "well-known in the industry having been cited by at least 79 issued U.S. patents" in the last decade). While none of these allegations on its own may be sufficient to demonstrate knowledge, taken together, I find that they plausibly support an inference that Lenovo Beijing had pre-suit knowledge of the '688 patent.

b. '844 Patent, '715 Patent, '957 Patent, '154 Patent, '888 Patent

LiTL does not allege a single instance of Lenovo Beijing specifically referencing any of the remaining five Asserted Patents. Instead, it relies on a small handful of citations to various applications that eventually issued as the Asserted Patents or, even more distantly, applications that eventually issued as patents related to the Asserted Patents, sometimes once or twice removed. (*E.g.*, D.I. 31 ¶¶ 171, 173-74, 259, 329). For the '154 and '888 patents, LiTL does not identify any instances of Lenovo Beijing citing either the [*23]

patents or their corresponding applications. (D.I. 31 ¶¶ 218-236; 256-277).

Because LiTL cannot point to any facts suggesting Lenovo Beijing had specific knowledge of the remaining Asserted Patents, it relies on general allegations of (1) Lenovo Beijing's "sophistication and extensive experience with IP matters and substantial prosecution activities directed to electronic devices with 2-in-1 functionality," (2) the Asserted Patents' relationship to the '688 patent, and (3) the Asserted Patents' membership in "a patent family that has been frequently cited in patent applications of major players in the personal computing space," to support its allegation of pre-suit knowledge. (*See, e.g.*, D.I. 31 ¶ 219, 330). I do not consider these allegations specific enough to plausibly support a conclusion that Lenovo Beijing had pre-suit knowledge of the '844, '715, '957, '154, and '888 patents.

2. Specific Intent and Causation

In this case, because Lenovo U.S. continues to offer the Accused Products for sale in the United States, the specific intent and causation analysis for induced infringement is essentially the same for the pre-suit claims of the '688 patent and post-suit claims of all the Asserted Patents.

LiTL alleges the Accused Products directly [*24] infringe as soon as they are sold in the United States by Lenovo U.S.. Lenovo Beijing does not dispute this theory of direct infringement, and even attempts to use it to argue that, because no further action is required to "cause" infringement, Lenovo Beijing cannot have induced infringement. I find that argument unconvincing.

If the Accused Products directly infringe upon being sold in the U.S., it follows that any actions by Lenovo Beijing intended to make the products available for sale in the U.S. would, by definition, be relevant to the argument that Lenovo Beijing intended to cause infringement. Here, LiTL has alleged several actions undertaken by Lenovo Beijing that evince a specific intent to cause the Accused Products to be sold in the United States.

Lenovo Beijing specifically developed and designed one or more of the Accused Products to comply with U.S. FCC requirements and to meet U.S. EPA Energy Star requirements. (D.I. 31 ¶ 22). A Lenovo Beijing employee submitted an "equipment authorization application" for one of the Accused Products to the FCC and explicitly noted that public disclosure of documents containing proprietary information about the Accused Products would [*25] give competitors an unfair advantage in "the market," presumably referring to the U.S. market. (D.I. 31 ¶ 25).

The Federal Circuit has held that evidence of design decisions undertaken for the purpose of enabling infringing use is evidence of specific intent to induce infringement. *See Lucent Techs., Inc. v. Gateway, Inc., 580 F.3d 1301, 1323 (Fed. Cir. 2009)*; *Ricoh Co. v. Quanta Computer Inc., 550 F.3d 1325, 1343 (Fed. Cir. 2008)*. The Federal Circuit has specifically pointed to evidence of foreign companies designing products "to meet certain United States Energy standards, including Energy Star" as evidence that supports a finding that a defendant "actually induced third-party direct infringement." *Power Integrations, Inc. v. Fairchild Semiconductor Int'l, Inc., 843 F.3d 1315, 1333-34 (Fed. Cir. 2016)*. The same evidence that supports a finding of inducement may also support a finding of an intent to induce infringement. I agree with LiTL that here, because the "infringing use" is the Accused Products being sold in the United States, evidence of design decisions undertaken for the purpose of enabling that infringing use (*i.e.*, enabling the sale of the products in the U.S. by designing them to comply with U.S. regulatory requirements), is evidence that plausibly

supports a finding of both affirmative acts and specific intent to induce infringement.

Lenovo Beijing is the registrant of the Lenovo.com domain and, as registrant, LiTL [*26] claims, "is solely responsible for what website the Lenovo.com Domain points to in various locations around the world."[2] (D.I. 31 ¶¶10, 16). Lenovo Beijing uses the Lenovo.com Domain to disseminate product manuals,[3] press releases, and other advertising material about the Accused Products to potential Lenovo customers in the United States. (D.I. 31 ¶144, 145). Specific actions such as this, taken by Lenovo Beijing to encourage customers to purchase infringing products in the United States, also support an inference of intent to induce infringement.

In my view, Plaintiff's factual assertions, taken together and viewed in the light most favorable to LiTL, plausibly support an inference that Lenovo Beijing intends to cause the Accused Products to be sold in the United States.[4]

Lenovo Beijing argues LiTL pleads these factual allegations to show specific intent but pleads nothing to show causation between Lenovo Beijing's inducing actions and the direct infringement.[5] (D.I. 37 at 1 ("But even if these activities are the inducing acts, they are insufficient because they are not alleged to cause infringement."). I disagree. The same factual allegations that support a plausible inference of intent [*27] also support a plausible inference of causation. The causal nexus between the inducing actions and direct infringement can be shown through circumstantial evidence. "Indeed, we have affirmed induced infringement verdicts based on circumstantial evidence of inducement (*e.g.*, advertisements, user manuals) directed to a class of direct infringers (*e.g.*, customers, end users) without requiring hard proof that any individual third-party direct infringer was actually persuaded to infringe by that material." *Power Integrations, 843 F.3d at 1335*.

Here, because the Accused Products directly infringe when sold and the inducing acts LiTL alleges are directed toward encouraging U.S. customers to

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[2] While Lenovo Beijing disputes the veracity of that claim (D.I. 35 at 7-8), at the motion to dismiss stage I must treat the complaint's factual allegations as true.

[3] Lenovo Beijing's argument that other third-party websites also post user guides for the Accused Products, even if properly considered on a motion to dismiss, would not be compelling. (D.I. 35 at 7). Lenovo Beijing has a commercial interest in customers purchasing the Accused Products and it is reasonable to infer the information it posts relating to those products is meant to encourage and facilitate those purchases. What third-party websites do is irrelevant to Lenovo Beijing's intent.

[4] Lenovo Beijing owns United States trademark registrations that it "uses in connection with sales and offers for sale of the Accused Products within the United States." (D.I. 31 ¶¶ 36-56). Lenovo Beijing acted affirmatively to obtain these trademark registrations and use them in connection with the Accused Products. Given the other allegations, I do not have to decide whether these actions are additional evidence of an intent to secure the Accused Products' competitiveness in the United States market and ultimately to facilitate the sale of the Accused Products in the U.S.

[5] Technically, Lenovo Beijing argues this in the alternative. I am unconvinced by Lenovo Beijing's primary argument, that because LiTL's allegations directed to intent are in the "Jurisdiction and Venue" section of the FAC and only incorporated by reference in its counts of induced infringement, Lenovo Beijing was not "on notice that such activities were directed to inducement." (D.I. 37 at 1). In addition to incorporating the "Jurisdiction and Venue" paragraphs by reference, LiTl re-alleges enough other similar factual allegations in its induced infringement counts to put Lenovo Beijing on notice of its theory of induced infringement. (*See, e.g.*, D.I. 31 ¶¶ 141, 143, 147).

purchase the Accused Products, LiTL need not allege "hard proof" that any individual purchaser "was actually persuaded" to purchase the Accused Products by Lenovo Beijing's inducing acts. The factual allegations LiTL has made provide sufficient circumstantial evidence to draw such an inference at the pleadings stage.

Finally, Lenovo Beijing's damages argument, "it is unclear what kind of relief LiTL can even obtain against Lenovo Beijing," (D.I. 35 at 9) is both premature and irrelevant to the issue of whether LiTL has successfully [*28] stated a claim of induced infringement.

LiTL has plausibly alleged pre-suit knowledge, causation, and specific intent to induce infringement of the '688 patent. Thus, Lenovo Beijing's Motion to Dismiss for failure to state a claim of pre-suit induced infringement is DENIED as to the '688 patent. LiTL has successfully alleged post-suit knowledge, causation, and specific intent to induce infringement as to all six of the Asserted Patents. Therefore, Lenovo Beijing's Motion to Dismiss for failure to state a claim of post-suit induced infringement is DENIED as to all patents.

C. Willful Infringement

"[A] finding of induced infringement does not compel a finding of willfulness. Indeed, the standard required for willful infringement is different than that for induced infringement." *SRI Int'l, Inc. v. Cisco Systems, Inc., 14 F.4th 1323, 1329 (Fed. Cir. 2021)*. "Under *Halo*, the concept of 'willfulness' requires ... no more than deliberate or intentional infringement. The question of enhanced damages is addressed by the court once an affirmative finding of willfulness has been made." *Eko Brands, LLC v. Adrian Rivera Maynez Enters., Inc., 946 F.3d 1367, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2020)* (citing *Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc., 579 U.S. 93, 105, 136 S. Ct. 1923, 195 L. Ed. 2d 278 (2016)*) (cleaned up).

As I stated recently in *Wrinkl*, an amended complaint cannot rely upon the original complaint as a basis to allege knowledge for a willful infringement claim. *Wrinkl, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc., 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 188085, 2021 WL 4477022, at *7 (D. Del. Sept. 30, 2021)*.

LiTL has plausibly alleged that Lenovo [*29] Beijing had pre-suit knowledge of the existence of the '688 patent. At the motion to dismiss stage, that is sufficient to support a claim of willful infringement. Thus, as to the '688 patent, Lenovo Beijing's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim of willful infringement is DENIED. Because LiTL has failed to plausibly allege pre-suit knowledge as to the remaining Asserted Patents, I will GRANT Lenovo Beijing's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim of willful infringement as to the other five patents.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, Defendants' *Section 101* motion to dismiss is DENIED with respect to all six Asserted Patents.

Lenovo Beijing's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim of post-suit induced infringement is DENIED with respect to all six Asserted Patents. Lenovo Beijing's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim of pre-suit induced infringement is GRANTED with respect to the '844, '154, '715, '957, and '888 patents and DENIED with respect to the '688 patent. Lenovo Beijing's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim of willful infringement is GRANTED with respect to the '844, '154, '715, '957, and '888 patents and DENIED with respect to the '688 patent.

An appropriate order will issue.

ORDER

For the reasons stated in the accompanying Memorandum [*30] Opinion, the motion to dismiss (D.I. 10) based on patent ineligibility under *35 U.S.C. § 101* is DENIED; the motion to dismiss (D.I. 34) for failure to state a claim is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART; and the motion for leave to file a sur-reply (D.I. 39) is GRANTED.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The claims of pre-suit induced infringement by Lenovo (Beijing) with respect to the '844, '154, '715, '957, and '888 patents are DISMISSED.
2. The claims of willful infringement by Lenovo (Beijing) with respect to the '844, '154, '715, '957, and '888 patents are DISMISSED.

Entered this 21st day of January, 2022.

/s/ Richard G. Andrews

United States District Judge

End of Document

2021 Pat. App. LEXIS 6256

Patent Trial and Appeal Board Representative Orders, Decisions and Notices

October 21, 2021, Decided

IPR2021-00786, Paper: 6 ; Patent 9,880,715 B2

USPTO Bd of Patent Appeals & Interferences; Patent Trial & Appeal Bd Decs.

Reporter

2021 Pat. App. LEXIS 6256 *

LENOVO (UNITED STATES) INC.,

Petitioner,

v.

LITL LLC,

Patent Owner.

Notice:

[*1] ROUTINE OPINION. Pursuant to the Patent Trial and Appeal Board Standard Operating Procedure 2, the opinion below has been designated a routine opinion.

Core Terms

display, patent, user, plurality, interface, configure, computer system, visual, orientation, screen, recite, rotate, portable computer, graphical, channel, keyboard, reproduce, comprise, window, main part, switch, surface, invert, reasonable likelihood, digital, prelim, sensor, easel, input, axis

Counsel

PETITIONER:

Martin Bader

Nam Kim

Michael Hopkins

SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP

mbader@sheppardmullin.com

nkim@sheppardmullin.com

nhopkins@sheppardmullin.com

PATENT OWNER:

Gerald B. Hrycyszyn

Richard F. Giunta

Jason Balich

WOLF GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.

ghrycyszyn-ptab@wolfgreenfield.com

rgiunta-ptab@wolfgreenfield.com

jbalich-ptab@wolfgreenfield.com

Panel: Before MICHELLE N. ANKENBRAND, GARTH D. BAER, and BRIAN D. RANGE, Administrative Patent Judges.

Opinion By: BRIAN D. RANGE

Opinion

RANGE, *Administrative Patent Judge.*

DECISION

Denying Institution of *Inter Partes* Review

35 U.S.C. § 314

I. INTRODUCTION

Lenovo (United States) Inc. ("Petitioner") filed a Petition (Paper 1, "Pet.") requesting an *inter partes* review of claims 1-20 of U.S. Patent No. *9,880,715* B2 (Ex. 1001, "the '715 patent "). LiTL LLC ("Patent Owner") filed a Preliminary Response. Paper 5 ("Prelim. Resp.").

Petitioner identifies Lenovo (United States) Inc. and Lenovo (Beijing) Limited as the real parties in interest, and further notes that Lenovo (United States) Inc. is "an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Lenovo Group Limited." Pet. 2. Patent Owner identifies LiTL LLC as the real party in interest. Paper [*2] 4, 1.

We have authority to determine whether to institute an *inter partes* review. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 314; 37 C.F.R. § 42.4(a) (2020). The standard for institution is set forth in 35 U.S.C. § 314(a), which provides that *inter partes* review may not be instituted unless "there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition." As discussed below, we determine that Petitioner does not show a reasonable likelihood of prevailing with respect to any of the challenged claims. Accordingly, we deny institution of an *inter partes* review.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Related Matters

The parties identify the following as a related matter: *LiTL LLC v. Lenovo (United States), Inc. and Lenovo (Beijing) Limited*, 1:20-cv-00689-RGA (D. Del.). Pet. 2; Paper 4, 1. Patent Owner also identifies the following as related matters: IPR2021-00681 (challenging U.S. Patent No. 8,289,688 , which belongs to the patent family of the '715 patent); IPR2021-00800 (challenging U.S. Patent No. 10,289,154 , which belongs to the patent family of the '715 patent); IPR2021-00821 (challenging U.S. Patent No. 8,612,888 , which belongs to the patent family of the '715 patent); and IPR2021-00822 (challenging U.S. Patent No. 8,624,844 , which belongs to the patent family of the '715 patent). Paper 4, 2.

B. The '715 Patent (Ex. 1001)

The '715 patent is titled "System and Method for Streamlining User Interaction with Electronic Content." Ex. 1001, code (54). The challenged claims [*3] relate to "a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into views of computer content for presentation to a user" and "an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and activities performed by the user." *Id.*, code (57). The '715 patent explains that increased computing power enables computers to provide more and more features, but the myriad options may frustrate some users. *Id.* at 1:40-2:14. The '715 patent emphasizes the problem of "the inflexibility of the devices being used and their accompanying interfaces," and a problem generated by "feature packing" whereby "[t]ypical computer users simply can't take advantage of all the functionality offered. . . . [as t]he complexity of the interface (both hardware and software) hampers adoption [of, e.g., services and features offered by their own computer or by online providers], as does the volume of features offered." *Id.* at 2:18-33; *see id.* at 15:19-30.

The solution the '715 patent proposes is a graphical user interface that improves the user's experience and the user's ability to interact with electronic content, by implementing different views. *Id.* at 2:45-58. For example, the '715 patent explains different views present different organizations [*4] of interface elements based upon device configuration and user activity:

> [A]spects and embodiments are directed to a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into modes of content for presentation to a user. Different views of the modes of content are used to present the

> user with an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and responsive to activity being performed by the user. Further the elements that comprise the graphical user interface are configured to present a summarized view of available actions and content, in order to simplify user interaction. The different views present different organizations of the interface elements and in some example display only certain ones of the modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate to accomplish an objective.

Id. at 2:35-58.

The '715 patent further explains that its user interface comprises a plurality of views of representations of computer content and explains the views as follows:

> The user interface comprises a map based graphical user interface displayed on the computer system, the map based user interface comprising a plurality of views of a plurality of visual [*5] representations of computer content, wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content, and the plurality of visual representations of computer content rendered on the computer display, wherein the plurality of visual representations of computer content include an association to a first view of the plurality of views, the first view including the computer content, and wherein the each of the plurality of visual representations is responsive to focus and execution, wherein execution includes clicking on the visual representation, and an execution component comprising at least one computer hardware element configured to transition the computer system display between the plurality of views, wherein the execution component further comprises a view selector component configured to select one of the plurality of views for display on a computer system in response to a computer system configuration.

Id. at 2:63-3:25.

The computer system of the '715 patent also describes different profiles to customize the graphical user interface in different modes, including: a closed mode (in which the display screen is [*6] disposed substantially against the base of the computer); a laptop mode (in which the portable computer has a conventional laptop appearance, achieved by, e.g., rotating the display about the longitudinal axis up to approximately 180 degrees from the closed mode); an easel mode (in which the base of the computer and its display component stand upright forming an inverted "V," and the keyboard is concealed and not easily accessible); a flat mode (in which the computer's base component and display component lay flat on a surface); and a frame mode (in which the keyboard is concealed and not easily accessible, and software and/or hardware protection may be provided for the keyboard to prevent keys from being pressed, or to prevent the computer from responding to pressed keys). *Id.* at 6:39-42, 6:49-56, 11:40-42, 24:37-63, 25:40-50.

Figure 17 of the '715 patent , reproduced below, illustrates a portable computer in laptop mode, in which the keyboard is oriented to be accessible to the user. *Id.* at 13:29-32, 21:1-3. Figure 4 of the '715 patent , reproduced

below, illustrates the portable computer in easel mode, in which the keyboard is concealed and not easily accessible. *Id.* at 12:57-58, 24:61-62, 26:60-65. [*7] And Figure 26 of the '715 patent , reproduced below, illustrates the portable computer configured into frame mode, in which the keyboard is concealed and not easily accessible. *Id.* at 13:55-58, 24:61-62.

Figure 17 illustrates a portable computer in laptop mode. *Id.* at 13:29-32.

Figure 4 illustrates a portable computer in easel mode. *Id.* at 12:57-58.

Figure 26 illustrates a portable computer in frame mode. *Id.* at 13:55-58.

The '715 patent 's computer assigns different views to the different modes (e.g., the laptop mode, the easel mode, the flat mode, and the frame mode) based on the mode's configuration. *Id.* at 2:45-3:16, 31:18-26. For example, the computer may display a "home view" in laptop mode, and may display a "Channel View" in easel mode as Figure 23 of the '715 patent shows. We reproduce Figure 23 below. *Id.* at 31:18-26.

Figure 23 is a screen shot of a graphical user interface of the portable computer set in easel mode, displaying a channel view that may also display a plurality of modes of content. *Id.* at 13:47-49, 31:20-26.

As Figure 23 shows, the channel view includes selector display (2302) and visual representations of content or channel cards (2304-2310) available for [*8] selection. *Id.* at 31:18-26, 53:63-54:1. The visualization the channel view provides resembles and behaves like a rolodex. *Id.* at 54:7-10. In one example, a user invokes the channel view by operating/moving a physical scroll wheel (e.g., scroll wheel 132 illustrated in Figure 4, reproduced above). *Id.* at 53:60-64. As the user moves the scroll wheel, individual channels 2304-2310 appear to flip around the hinge of the device. *Id.* at 54:10-19. In response to a selection, the foremost channel card displayed is selected and displayed full screen. *Id.*

As further examples, the '715 patent explains that the computer may display a "channel page view" (illustrated in Figure 20A, reproduced below), and a "channel full view" (illustrated in Figure 21, reproduced below).

Figure 20A is a screen shot illustrating a graphical user interface showing a channel page view, which presents a unique view into content made available through a website, and provides a consistent framework for user interaction with rss style content. *Id.* at 13:38-40, 51:28-50.

Figure 21 is a screen shot illustrating a graphical user interface showing a channel full view, which includes displays configured to identify a source **[*9]** of an rss feed, and, in response to a user selection, displays a content menu permitting selection of any of the rss items. *Id.* at 13:41-43, 52:33-52.

C. Challenged Claims

Among challenged claims 1-20, claims 1, 17, and 20 are independent. Claims 2-16 and 19 depend from claim 1, and claim 18 depends from claim 17. Claim 1 is exemplary of the claimed subject matter of the '715 patent and is reproduced as follows, with added bracketed identifiers to claim elements.

1. [1pre] A customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard, the user interface comprising:

[1a] at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system;

[1b] a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to display the computer content on the display component of the computer system, the graphical user interface configured to:

[1c] display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content, wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content;

[1d] an execution component, executing on the **[*10]** at least one processor, configured to:

[1e] detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system;

[1f] select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and

transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views.

Ex. 1001, 70:63-71:24; *see also* Ex. 1009 and Pet. 51-59 (annotating claim 1 with the same identifiers).

D. Asserted Grounds of Unpatentability

Petitioner asserts that the challenged claims are unpatentable based on the following grounds:

Ground	Claim(s) Challenged	35 U.S.C. §	Reference(s)/Basis
1	1, 20	103	Shimura, [1] Tsuji [2]

[1] JP1994-242853 (H6-242853), published September 2, 1994 (Ex. 1003). We refer to the Certified English translation (Ex. 1004).

[2] US 2005/0062715 A1, published Mar. 24, 2005 (Ex. 1005).

Ground	Claim(s) Challenged	35 U.S.C. §	Reference(s)/Basis
2	2-19	103	Shimura, Tsuji, Pogue [3]

Pet. 3. Petitioner supports the asserted grounds with the Declaration of Jean Renard Ward. Ex. 1007; *see also* Ex. 1008 (curriculum vitae of Jean Renard Ward).

III. ANALYSIS

We organize our analysis into three main sections: (A) level of ordinary skill in the art; (B) claim construction; (C) the adequacy of Petitioner's ground one showings for purposes of trial institution; and (D) the adequacy of Petitioner's ground two for purposes of trial institution.

A. Level of Ordinary Skill in the Art

With regard to the level of ordinary skill in the art, Petitioner contends that a person of ordinary skill would have had:

> at least a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering, Computer Engineering, or Computer Science, plus two to three years of work experience in designing hardware and/or software aspects of user interfaces for computing devices and be familiar with designs of the user interface employed and displayed by the operating system and its organization of content and functionality. . . . Alternatively, the POSITA would also have received a graduate degree such as Master's or PhD degree in the same field with at least one year of the same work experience.

Pet. 14 (citing Ex. 1007 PP 24-28).

Patent Owner does not dispute Petitioner's asserted level of ordinary skill in the art. *See generally* Prelim. Resp.

We find, based on the current record, that Petitioner's contention is reasonable. For purposes of this decision, we adopt the level of ordinary skill in the art Petitioner proposes.

B. Claim Construction

Petitioner proposes constructions for several claim terms, including: "execution component" (asserting "'execution component' is a means-plus-function limitation under 35 U.S.C. § 112, P6"); and "content mode" (asserting that for "'content mode(s),' 'single content mode,' and 'two content modes' each is construed as 'user selectable element(s) displayed on a user interface that, when selected, allows the user to access the content organized therein'"). Pet. 15-29.

[3] Windows XP Home Edition: The Missing Manual (2d ed.) (David Pogue, Pogue Press, LLC & O'Reilly Media, Inc. 2004) (Ex. 1006).

Patent Owner does not dispute Petitioner's proposed construction for "content mode" because "the Petition fails even if that construction is adopted." Prelim. Resp. 15. Patent Owner disputes Petitioner's proposed means-plus-function constructions for "execution component" because "the Petition misapplies the law for construing an alleged means-plus-function limitation." *Id.*

We determine we need not explicitly construe "execution component" and "content mode" at this stage of the proceeding. *See Nidec Motor Corp. v. Zhongshan Broad Ocean Motor Co. Mafat, 868 F.3d 1013, 1017 (Fed. Cir. 2017)* ("we need only construe terms 'that are in controversy, and only to the extent necessary to resolve the controversy'" (quoting *Vivid Techs., Inc. v. Am. Sci. & Eng'g, Inc., 200 F.3d 795, 803 (Fed. Cir. 1999)*)).

We determine, however, that construction is necessary for "plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content" (as recited in claim 1, and, similarly, in the other challenged claims of the '715 patent). For brevity, we refer to this recitation as the "views recitation." With respect to the views recitation, the '715 patent provides that "different views present different organizations of the interface elements" and "organize modes of content." Ex. 1001, 2:54-56, 3:26-28. For example, the '715 patent describes the different views as presenting different organizations of interface elements as follows:

> Different views of the modes of content are used to present the user with an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and responsive to activity being performed by the user. Further the elements that comprise the graphical user interface are configured to present a summarized view of available actions and content, in order to simplify user interaction. The different views present different organizations of the interface elements and in some example display only certain ones of the modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate to accomplish an objective.
>
> . . .
>
> The user interface comprises a map based graphical user interface displayed on the computer system, the map based user interface comprising a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content, wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content, and the plurality of visual representations of computer content rendered on the computer display, wherein the plurality of visual representations of computer content include an association to a first view of the plurality of views, the first view including the computer content, and wherein the each of the plurality of visual representations is responsive to focus and execution, wherein execution includes clicking on the visual representation, and an execution component comprising at least one computer hardware element configured to transition the computer system display between the plurality of views, wherein the execution component further comprises a view selector component configured to select one of the plurality of views for display on a computer system in response to a computer system configuration. . . .
>
> According to one aspect of the present invention, the plurality of views are configured to organize modes of content into different views.

Id. at 2:45-3:28.

The entirety of the '715 patent is consistent with the description above. As we explain in the summary of the '715 patent provided in Section II.B, *supra*, the purpose of the '715 patent is to better organize "more and more features" provided by "feature packing," so that the typical computer user can better take advantage of features offered. *Id.* at 1:40-2:44. The '715 patent explains that "different views [that] present different organizations of the interface elements and in some example[s] display only certain ones of the modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate to accomplish an objective." *Id.* at 2:45-58.

As Patent Owner explains, the '715 patent discusses views extensively. *See, e.g.*, Prelim. Resp. 29-33 (providing numerous citations to the '715 patent . In particular, the '715 patent describes many examples of views that each organize content in a different way. *See, e.g., id.* at Figs. 2 (home view), 3A (web page view), 5 (quick access view), 6 (bookmark view), 20A (channel page view), 21 (channel full view), 23 (channel view); *see also id.* at 12:48-15:15 (summarizing the '715 patent 's figures). We agree with Patent Owner that, when discussing views, the '715 patent consistently refers to different ways of organizing content. Prelim. Resp. 29-33.

Although not a focus of the '715 patent , the '715 patent also describes how the orientation of displayed content may be changed to ensure it is right-side up. The '715 patent explains that changing the visual display may be rotated when the computer's configuration is changed as follows:

> According to one embodiment, when the portable computer 100 is configured into the easel mode, the visual display on the display screen 110 is automatically rotated 180 degrees such that the information appears "right-way-up," even though the display screen is upside-down compared to when the portable computer is in laptop mode. Thus, a user may simply "flip" the portable computer 100 into the easel mode and immediately be able to comfortably view information on the display screen 110, without having to access display screen controls to adjust the orientation of the visual display.

Ex. 1001, 20:10-24. The '715 patent further explains how the computer may incorporate sensors to allow automatic adjustment of the display's orientation. *Id.* at 20:24-38; *see also id.* at 23:59-24:1 (explaining change in orientation). The '715 patent , however, never refers to merely changing the visual display's orientation as changing views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content.

Based on the analysis above and the record before us, and for purposes of this Decision, we construe the claim recitation "plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content" (and similar recitations) as referring to a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content. The recitation is distinct from merely providing a plurality of ways of displaying content (by, for example, changing display orientation, color, resolution, etc.).

C. Ground One: Obviousness Based on Shimura and Tsuji

All grounds rely on Shimura and Tsuji. We provide an overview of Shimura and Tsuji before we address the parties' contentions.

1. Overview of Shimura (Exs. 1003 and 1004)

Shimura is a Japanese patent application publication (Ex. 1003) for which Petitioner has provided a certified English translation (Ex. 1004). Shimura relates to a personal computer "which can adopt a mode suitable for a user environment centered on a pen input operation and a mouse input operation while retaining a mode which can use a keyboard." Ex. 1004, code [57]. Figure 1 of Shimura, reproduced below, illustrates an example of the personal computer. *Id.*

Figure 1 illustrates a personal computer. *Id.*

As shown in Figure 1, the personal computer includes main part 101 provided with keyboard 104 on the front, cover part 102 provided with display 105 on the front, and coupling mechanism 103 used to couple one end of main part 101 and one end of cover part 102 with display 105 such that cover part 102 faces main part 101, and coupling mechanism 103 enables the opening and closing of computer parts 101 and 102. *Id.* Coupling mechanism 103 is structured so that it can also open cover part 102 so that the orientation of cover part 102 exceeds 180° relative to main part 101. *Id.* Figures 4 and 5 of Shimura, reproduced below, show inclined views of the personal computer, with main part 101 rotated nearly 360° with respect to cover part 102 (Figure 4), and main part 101 and cover part 102 opened to an angle of approximately 340° (Figure 5). *Id.* PP 16-17, Figs. 4 and 5.

Figures 4 and 5 show inclined views of the personal computer in which main part 101 has been rotated by more than 180° with respect to cover part 102. *Id.* PP 6-7, 12, 16-17.

Coupling mechanism 103 enables the rotation of cover part 102 with respect to main part 101. *Id.* PP 12-13. Coupling mechanism 103 is fastened by hinges to main part 101 and cover part 102. *Id.* P 12. A display reverse switch 106 enables display 105 to be switched upside down. *Id.* PP 12, 17. A user may place display reverse switch 106 in a normal state and a reverse state. *Id.* P 12. For example, a user may set display reverse switch 106 to a normal mode so that the display orientation of display 105 has orientation 120 (as shown in Figure 1). *Id.* P 12. A user may also set display reverse switch 106 to a reverse mode so that a display orientation of display 105 has orientation 121 (e.g., upside down, as shown in Figure 5). *Id.* PP 12, 17. Display control circuit 107 of the personal computer controls the output to display 105 by controlling a computer circuit stored in main part 101. *Id.* P 12. Display control circuit 107 turns the display upside down (to orientation 121) based on the state of display reverse switch 106. *Id.*

2. Overview of Tsuji (Ex. 1005)

Tsuji is a US patent application publication that relates to a portable computer including: a housing with a top surface; a keyboard placed on the top surface of the housing; a display unit with a front surface and a rear surface, supported by the housing and "rotated between a closed position in which the keyboard is covered and an open position in which the keyboard is exposed"; a sensor which senses an angle formed between the front surface of the display unit and the top surface of the housing; and a display device in the display unit to display a screen

image in one of "a first orientation in which a bottom-end portion of the screen image is located toward the housing and a second orientation in which a top-end portion of the screen image is located toward the housing in accordance with the angle sensed by the sensor." Ex. 1005 PP 3, 10. Tsuji's Figures 1, 2, and 5, reproduced below, illustrate the portable computer with its display in various positions. *Id.* PP 13-15.

Figure 1 illustrates a portable computer including display unit 12 that can rotate around first central axis 15a that extends in parallel to the outer surface of computer main body 11, and can also rotate around second central axis 15b perpendicular to first central axis 15a. *Id.* PP 13, 31-33.

Figure 2 illustrates the portable computer with display unit 12 rotated around second central axis 15b, display unit 12 rotatable 360° around second central axis 15b in the horizontal direction with respect to the outer surface of computer main body 11. *Id.* PP 14, 33.

Figure 5 illustrates the portable computer with display unit 12 set to a PDA style by rotating the display unit 180° around second central axis 15b in a horizontal direction so that the display unit is accessible in a second open position. *Id.* PP 17, 33-34.

Figure 14 of Tsuji, reproduced below, illustrates a control operation for an automatic image rotating function performed by the portable computer shown in Figure 1. *Id.* P 26.

Figure 14 illustrates a control operation for an automatic image rotating function performed by the portable computer shown in Figure 1. *Id.* P 26.

A BIOS (Basic Input Output System) program 301 shown in Figure 14 acquires values from a sensing switch, a rotation angle sensor, and a gravity sensor to determine whether the portable computer is used in a PC style (as shown in Figure 1, reproduced above) or in a PDA style (as shown in Figure 5). *Id.* PP 34, 64, 69-71. When the computer is used in PC style, BIOS 301 performs control to change the orientation of a screen image in response to a signal from rotation angle sensor 202. *Id.* P 70. When the computer is used in PDA style, BIOS 301 performs control to change the orientation of a screen image in response to a signal from gravity sensor 203. *Id.* BIOS 301 then informs display driver 303 of the orientation of the screen image to be displayed on the computer's LCD and the aspect ratio of the screen image, and display driver 303 performs an operation for rotating the screen image displayed on the computer's LCD and a scaling operation for varying the aspect ratio in response to an instruction from BIOS 301. *Id.* Display driver 303 then sets the orientation of the screen image displayed on the LCD in one of four orientations (a), (b), (c) and (d). *Id.* P 71.

3. Discussion

Based on the present record, Petitioner does not demonstrate a reasonable likelihood of showing the combination of Shimura and Tsuji (ground 1) would have rendered obvious the subject matter of challenged claims 1 and 20. Pet. 42-62. Petitioner also does not demonstrate a reasonable likelihood of showing the subject matter of the challenged claims would have been obvious over the combination of references Petitioner applies for ground 2. *Id.* at 62-102.

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, a "graphical user interface" configured to "display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content, wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content" (limitation [1c]), and an "execution component" configured to "select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration [as determined by the keyboard being operable or inoperable to receive input from the computer's operator]" and "transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views" (limitation [1f]). Ex. 1001, 71:1-24.

Petitioner contends Shimura's display 105 teaches the claimed "graphical user interface." Pet. 53-54 (citing Ex. 1004, Fig. 1; Ex. 1007 PP 185-189). Petitioner further contends Shimura's graphical user interface meets the views recitation because Shimura's display 105 "displays content in either a normal or inverted view (i.e., rotated 180°)," where

> [t]he view depends on the state of display reversal switch 106 inputted to display control circuit 107 inside the cover part 102. . . . If the display reverse switch 106 is set to normal view, the display control circuit 107 causes the display screen 105 to display the content in normal view. . . . Similarly, if the display reverse switch 106 is set to reverse mode the content is displayed in an inverted view.
>
> A POSITA would have considered the Shimura-Tsuji Computer's ability to display content in either a normal or inverted view to disclose [1c].

Id. at 54-56 (citing Ex. 1004 P 12, Fig. 1; Ex. 1007 PP 190-194). With respect to limitation [1f], Petitioner contends that a combined Shimura-Tsuji computer can select a view based on computer system configuration:

> [t]he Shimura-Tsuji Computer can determine the computer system configurations and "select[s] one of the plurality of views [e.g., normal and inverted views] for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration" and transitions the display to that view.

Id. at 59 (citing Ex. 1007 PP 203-206). For the claimed "execution component," Petitioner also relies on Tsuji's BIOS program 301 "that informs a display driver 303 . . . of the orientation of the image to be displayed," and on Tsuji's display driver 303 "which is controlled by the BIOS program 301, [and] performs the operation for rotating the image displayed on the LCD." *Id.* at 59-60 (citing Ex. 1005 PP 68-74, Fig. 14; Ex. 1007 P 205).

Patent Owner argues that Petitioner has failed to meet its burden for claim 1 because the "Petition fails to properly construe 'plurality of views,' which refers to a plurality of *ways of organizing* displayed content." Prelim. Resp. 24, 44-45. Patent Owner's argument is persuasive for the reasons explained below.

As Patent Owner argues, the Petition relies only on different orientations (such as a "normal view" and an "inverted view") of a single organization of displayed content, to meet claim 1's views recitation. *Id.* at 24-25. For example, Patent Owner points out that the Petition considers Shimura's display of the word "PATENT" right-side-up (normal view) and upside-down (inverted) as meeting the recited "plurality of views." *Id.* at 26-27 (citing Pet. 49-50, 54-55). As we explain above in our claim construction, however, inverting or re-orienting a single way of organizing displayed content does not create a "plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content" as claimed and described in the '715 patent . As such, Petitioner's implicit "construction of 'plurality of views' as reading on different orientations of the same organization of displayed content is wrong because it is inconsistent with every embodiment of a 'plurality of views' described in the specification." *Id.* at 25, 38-41.

Indeed, Patent Owner correctly explains that the '715 patent addresses reorientation of a display but reorientation does not result in the views recitation. Patent Owner makes this distinction by arguing:

> [in] the claims and the specification of the '715 Patent --a "view" is a *way of organizing* displayed content. Ex. 1001, Abstract, 2:54-58 ("[t]he *different views* present *different organizations* of the interface elements"); 3:26-28 ("the plurality of *views* are configured to *organize modes of content* into different views"); 7:25-27, 9:55-57 (a "plurality of views" of computer content as recited in claims 1, 17 and 20, is a plurality of ways of organizing displayed content).
>
> . . . the specification also describes *re-orientating* the same display organization about the computer's longitudinal axis to ensure it is right-side-up, but uses different terminology to describe that re-orientation and never refers to two different orientations of the same organization of displayed content as different views.
>
> . . .
>
> The specification makes clear "views" are particular *ways of organizing* displayed content-- *not* different *orientations* of a single organization of displayed content.

Prelim. Resp. 27-28; *see id.* at 29-37, 42-44. We find that Patent Owner's explanation of this distinction is best supported by the text of the '715 patent .

Thus, on the current record, Petitioner has not made a sufficient showing that the combination of Shimura and Tsuji teaches the subject matter of limitations [1c] and [1f] of claim 1.

Independent claim 20 includes recitations similar to the views recitation of claim 1. *See* Ex. 1001, 73:19-74:18; Pet. 60-62. Patent Owner maps claim 20 to the prior art's teachings merely by referring back to claim 1. Pet. 60-62. For the reasons we provide as to claim 1, Petitioner has not made a sufficient showing that the combination of Shimura and Tsuji teaches the subject matter of claim 20.

D. Ground Two: Obviousness Based on Shimura, Tsuji, and Pogue

We provide an overview of Pogue before we address the parties' contentions.

1. Overview of Pogue (Ex. 1006)

Pogue is a book on Windows XP, titled "Windows XP Home Edition: The Missing Manual." Ex. 1006, 2. Pogue explains that "[t]he purpose of this book . . . is to serve as the manual that should have accompanied Windows XP" and to provide "step-by-step instructions for using almost every Windows feature." *Id.* at 15. [4] Pogue presents various screen images from a computer running Windows XP, including the "Windows XP computer screen" after a fresh install of Windows XP (Figure 2-2) and a Filmstrip view that "turns [a] folder window into a slide show machine, complete with Next and Previous buttons beneath an enlarged picture, as well as buttons that rotate the image on the screen" (Figure 2-5). *Id.* at 36, 87.

Figure 2-2 shows the Windows XP computer screen displayed after a fresh install of Windows XP. *Id.* at 36.

Figure 2-5 shows a Filmstrip view that "turns [a] folder window into a slide show machine, complete with Next and Previous buttons beneath an enlarged picture, as well as buttons that rotate the image on the screen." *Id.* at 87.

2. Discussion

Petitioner's second ground of unpatentability is based on obviousness over Shimura, Tsuji, and Pogue. Pet. 62. Although Petitioner states that Pogue discloses a "home view" and a "channel view," as recited in claim 2, Petitioner does not show that Pogue remedies the deficiencies of Shimura and Tsuji with respect to the claimed selection and display of "a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content," as recited in claim 1. *See* Pet. 63-66.

In particular, claims 2-16 and 19 depend from claim 1 and include all the limitations claim 1 requires. Claim 1 requires "an execution component . . . configured to: select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration." Ex. 1001, 71:10-20; *see also* Ex. 1009, 1 (mapping this recitation as [1f]). Even if Pogue teaches a plurality of views (within the claim construction we provide above), Petitioner does not rely on Pogue to meet the [1f] recitation. Instead, Petitioner alleges that the Shimura-Tsuji combination selecting between normal and inverted views meets the [1f] recitation. Pet. 59. But, as we explain above, Petitioner's mapping of Shimura-Tsuji to [1f] is insufficient. Thus, for the reasons discussed with respect to claim 1, we determine that Petitioner has not established a reasonable likelihood of prevailing in its contention that the asserted combination of Shimura, Tsuji, and Pogue would have rendered obvious claims 2-16 and 19.

[4] Page numbers refer to numbered pages of Exhibit 1006 rather than referring to pages of the book.

As Patent Owner's arguments with respect to independent claim 17 (arguments similar to those submitted for claims 1 and 20, *see* Prelim. Resp. 24-27, 42-45) further explain, Petitioner also has not shown that the combination of Shimura and Tsuji teaches the limitations directed to the "plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of the computer content" recited in independent claim 17. *Id.* at 62-64. Petitioner labels the portions of claim 17 requiring a graphical user interface "configured to display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of the computer content" and requiring an execution component configured to "select, responsive to the sensor input, a first content view from the plurality of views" as [17b] and [17e] respectively. Ex. 1009, 4. Petitioner does not provide any mapping to prior art for these recitations beyond what Petitioner provided for claim 1. Pet. 100-101. Petitioner, therefore, does not show that Pogue remedies the deficiencies of Shimura and Tsuji that we addressed with respect to claim 1. Thus, Patent Owner's arguments persuade us that Petitioner has not made a sufficient showing that the combination of Shimura, Tsuji, and Pogue teaches the subject matter of claim 17.

Claim 18 depends from claim 17 and includes all the limitations claim 17 requires. For the reasons discussed with respect to claim 17, we determine that Petitioner has not established a reasonable likelihood of prevailing in its contention that claim 18 would have been rendered obvious by the asserted combination of Shimura, Tsuji, and Pogue.

Therefore, Petitioner does not establish a reasonable likelihood of prevailing in demonstrating the unpatentability of any challenged claim of the '715 patent in its second ground of unpatentability for the same reasons as Petitioner's first ground of patentability.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons above, we determine that Petitioner has not established a reasonable likelihood that it would prevail in showing that at least one of the challenged claims is unpatentable.

V. ORDER

In consideration of the foregoing, it is hereby:

ORDERED that the Petition is denied, and we do not institute an *inter partes* review of any claim of the '715 patent based on a ground asserted in the Petition.

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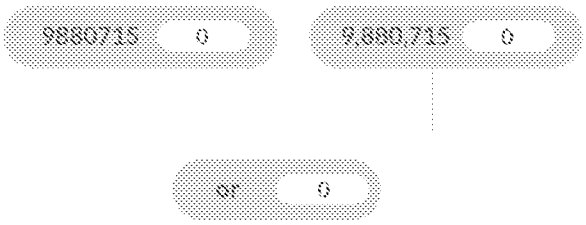

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US Patent Issued to LiTL on Jan. 30 for "System and method for streamlining user interaction with electronic content" (Massachusetts Inventor)

US Fed News

January 30, 2018 Tuesday 7:40 PM EST

Length: 288 words

Dateline: ALEXANDRIA, Va.

Body

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 30 -- United States *Patent* no. *9,880,715*, issued on Jan. 30, was assigned to LiTL LLC (Boston).

"System and method for streamlining user interaction with electronic content" was invented by LiTL LLC (Boston). According to the abstract* released by the U.S. *Patent* & Trademark Office: "Various aspects and embodiments are directed to a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into views of computer content for presentation to a user. Different views of are used to provide an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and activities performed by the user. Aspects include permitting the user to transition the device from one configuration to another during its use. The elements that comprise the graphical user interface are configured to present a summarized view of available actions and content to simplify user interaction. The different views present different organizations of the interface elements and in some examples display only certain modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate. Methods and systems for streamlining user interaction with computer content are also provided. Streamlining includes, for example, pre-configuring a user device based on received information." The *patent* was filed on April 7, 2015, under Application No. 14/680,422. *For further information, including images, charts and tables, please visit:

http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsearch-bool.html&r=1&f=G&l=50&co1=AND&d=PTXT&s1=9880715&OS=9880715&RS=9880715 For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at *content.services@htlive.com*

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U.S. Patents Awarded to Inventors in California (Feb. 1)

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February 1, 2018 Thursday 2:03 PM EST

Length: 10861 words

Byline: Targeted News Service Targeted News Service

Dateline: Alexandria, VA.

Body

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- The following federal *patents* were awarded to inventors in California.

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Medtronic Assigned *Patent* for Sensing Temperature Within Medical Devices

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Medtronic, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been assigned a *patent* (9,882,420) developed by six co-inventors for "sensing temperature within medical devices." The co-inventors are Peng Cong, Burlingame, California, Venkat R. Gaddam, Maple Grove, Minnesota, David P. Olson, Minnetrista, Minnesota, Erik R. Scott, Maple Grove, Minnesota, Todd V. Smith, Shoreview, Minnesota, and Leroy L. Perz, Maple Grove, Minnesota. The abstract states: "Devices, systems, and techniques for monitoring the temperature of a device used to charge a rechargeable power source are disclosed. Implantable medical devices may include a rechargeable power source that can be transcutaneously charged. The temperature of an external charging device and/or an implantable medical device may be monitored to control the temperature exposure to patient tissue. In one example, a temperature sensor may sense a temperature of a portion of a device, wherein the portion is non-thermally coupled to the temperature sensor. A processor may then control charging of the rechargeable power source based on the sensed temperature."

The *patent* application was filed on March 20, 2017 (15/464,066). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,882,420.PN.&OS=PN/9,882,420&RS=PN/9,882,420*

Written by Amal Ahmed; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

***

Northwestern University Assigned *Patent* for Anti-Cancer Compounds

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,878,984) developed by four co-inventors for anti-cancer compounds. The co-inventors are Sui Huang, Chicago, Illinois, John Norton, San Diego, California, Daniel Appella, Rockville, Maryland, and Mark Witschi, Davis, California. The abstract states: "The present invention relates to anti-cancer compounds, methods for their discovery, and their therapeutic use. In particular, the present invention provides analogs of the known anti-cancer compound amonafide, and structurally and functionally related compounds, and methods of using such compounds as therapeutic agents to treat a number of conditions associated with hyperproliferation."

The *patent* application was filed on Sept. 8, 2014 (14/480,235). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,878,984.PN.&OS=PN/9,878,984&RS=PN/9,878,984*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Cameron Health Assigned *Patent* for Classifying Cardiac Activity

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Cameron Health, St. Paul, Minnesota, has been assigned a *patent* (9,878,172) developed by four co-inventors for "methods and devices for accurately classifying cardiac activity." The co-inventors are Venugopal Allavatam, Fremont, California, Surekha Palreddy, Maplewood, Minnesota, Rick Sanghera, San Clemente, California, and Jay A. Warren, San Juan Capistrano, California. The abstract states: "Methods, systems, and devices for signal analysis in an implanted cardiac monitoring and treatment device such as an implantable cardioverter defibrillator. In illustrative examples, captured data including detected events is analyzed to identify likely overdetection of cardiac events. In some illustrative examples, when overdetection is identified, data may be modified to correct for overdetection, to reduce the impact of overdetection, or to ignore overdetected data. New methods for organizing the use of morphology and rate analysis in an overall architecture for rhythm classification and cardiac signal analysis are also discussed."

The *patent* application was filed on April 26, 2016 (15/138,623). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,878,172.PN.&OS=PN/9,878,172&RS=PN/9,878,172*

Written by Amal Ahmed; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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AbbVie Stemcentrx Assigned *Patent* for Methods of Delivering DLL3 Antibody Drug Conjugates

U.S. Patents Awarded to Inventors in California (Feb. 1)

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- AbbVie Stemcentrx, North Chicago, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,878,053) developed by seven co-inventors for "methods of delivering DLL3 antibody drug conjugates." The co-inventors are Robert A. Stull, Alameda, California, Laura Saunders, San Francisco, California, Scott J. Dylla, Emerald Hills, California, Orit Foord, Foster City, California, David Liu, San Francisco, California, Michael Torgov, Los Angeles, California, and Hui Shao, Foster City, California. The abstract states: "Novel modulators, including antibodies and derivatives thereof, and methods of using such modulators to treat proliferative disorders are provided."

The *patent* application was filed on May 30, 2017 (15/608,991). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,878,053.PN.&OS=PN/9,878,053&RS=PN/9,878,053*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Tribune Broadcasting Assigned *Patent* for News Production System

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Tribune Broadcasting, Chicago, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,883,246) developed by Gary Wilson Cox, Sacramento, California, for "news production system with dynamic character generator output." The abstract states: "In one aspect, an example method involves: accessing, by a computing device, data associated with an election, using, by a computing device, the accessed data to determine a status associated with a voting option of the election, using, by the computing device, the determined status as a basis to select a content storage-location from among multiple content storage-locations, wherein each of the multiple content storage-locations corresponds with a respective content placeholder of a content template, and storing, by the computing device, in the selected content storage-location, (i) a content item associated with the voting option or (ii) a reference to the content item."

The *patent* application was filed on July 27, 2015 (14/809,673). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,883,246.PN.&OS=PN/9,883,246&RS=PN/9,883,246*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Horizon Orphan Assigned *Patent* for Compositions Comprising Receptor-Associated Protein

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Horizon Orphan, Lake Forest, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,879,064) developed by two co-inventors for "compositions comprising receptor-associated protein (RAP) variants specific for CR-containing proteins and uses thereof." The co-inventors are Todd C. Zankel, San Francisco, California, and Christopher M. Starr, Sonoma, California. The abstract states: "The present invention relates generally to receptor-

selective variants of the low-density lipoprotein receptor-associated protein (RAP) and compositions thereof, methods of generating such variants and methods of using such receptor-selective RAP variant compositions for therapeutic purposes."

The *patent* application was filed on June 23, 2015 (14/747,716). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,879,064.PN.&OS=PN/9,879,064&RS=PN/9,879,064*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Boeing Assigned *Patent* for Stand-Off Panel Thermal Protection System

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Boeing, Chicago, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,878,809) developed by three co-inventors for a "stand-off panel thermal protection system and method of fabricating the same." The co-inventors are Michael J. Best, Huntington Beach, California, Thomas R. Pinney, Long Beach, California, and Jonathan D. Embler, Tustin, California. The abstract states: "A stand-off panel thermal protection system includes a sandwich panel comprising: a first ceramic matrix composite facesheet and a second ceramic matrix composite facesheet. A ceramic matrix composite core is positioned between the first ceramic matrix composite facesheet and the second ceramic matrix composite facesheet. The ceramic matrix composite core has a perimeter. The first ceramic matrix composite facesheet and the second ceramic matrix composite facesheet extend past the perimeter to form a gap between the first ceramic matrix composite facesheet and the second ceramic matrix composite facesheet surrounding the ceramic matrix composite core. A plurality of orifices are formed through the sandwich panel. The thermal protection system further comprises a soft goods seal positioned in the gap, a plurality of insulation components, a plurality of stand-off brackets, and a plurality of fasteners positionable through the plurality of orifices to couple the sandwich panel to the plurality of brackets."

The *patent* application was filed on June 12, 2015 (14/738,314). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,878,809.PN.&OS=PN/9,878,809&RS=PN/9,878,809*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Harvard College Assigned *Patent* for Electronic Control of Fluidic Species

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,878,325) developed by five co-inventors for "electronic control of fluidic species." The co-inventors are David A. Weitz, Bolton, Massachusetts, Darren Roy Link, Lexington, Massachusetts, Galder Cristobal-Azkarate, Bordeaux, France,

Zhengdong Cheng, College Station, Texas, and Keunho Ahn, San Diego, California. The abstract states: "Various aspects of the present invention relate to the control and manipulation of fluidic species, for example, in microfluidic systems. In one aspect, the invention relates to systems and methods for making droplets of fluid surrounded by a liquid, using, for example, electric fields, mechanical alterations, the addition of an intervening fluid, etc. In some cases, the droplets may each have a substantially uniform number of entities therein. For example, 95% or more of the droplets may each contain the same number of entities of a particular species. In another aspect, the invention relates to systems and methods for dividing a fluidic droplet into two droplets, for example, through charge and/or dipole interactions with an electric field. The invention also relates to systems and methods for fusing droplets according to another aspect of the invention, for example, through charge and/or dipole interactions. In some cases, the fusion of the droplets may initiate or determine a reaction. In a related aspect of the invention, systems and methods for allowing fluid mixing within droplets to occur are also provided. In still another aspect, the invention relates to systems and methods for sorting droplets, e.g., by causing droplets to move to certain regions within a fluidic system. Examples include using electrical interactions (e.g., charges, dipoles, etc.) or mechanical systems (e.g., fluid displacement) to sort the droplets. In some cases, the fluidic droplets can be sorted at relatively high rates, e.g., at about 10 droplets per second or more. Another aspect of the invention provides the ability to determine droplets, or a component thereof, for example, using fluorescence and/or other optical techniques (e.g., microscopy), or electric sensing techniques such as dielectric sensing."

The *patent* application was filed on Sept. 5, 2017 (15/695,184). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,78,325.PN.&OS=PN/98,78,325&RS=PN/98,78,325

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Acushnet Assigned *Patent* for Interchangeable Shaft System

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Acushnet, Fairhaven, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,878,216) developed by eight co-inventors for an interchangeable shaft system. The co-inventors are Gery M. Zimmerman, Fallbrook, California, Jonathan Hebreo, San Diego, California, Adrian L. Stanescu, La Canada Flintridge, California, Helene Hipp, San Diego, California, Marni Ines, San Marcos, California, Stephanie Luttrell, Carlsbad, California, Thomas Orrin Bennett, Carlsbad, California, and Stephen S. Murphy, Carlsbad, California. The abstract states: "A golf club incorporating an interchangeable shaft system includes a shaft, a shaft sleeve, a club head. The shaft sleeve is coupled to an end of the shaft and is received in a hosel included in the club head. The shaft sleeve is removably coupled to the club head. Hosel and shaft sleeve alignment features provide discrete orientations between the shaft and club head."

The *patent* application was filed on June 24, 2016 (15/192,922). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-

Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,78,216.PN.&OS=PN/98,78,216&RS=PN/98,78,216

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Skyworks Solutions Assigned *Patent* for Multi-Band Power Amplifier

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Skyworks Solutions, Woburn, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,882,587) developed by five co-inventors for a multi-band power amplifier." The co-inventors are Jinghang Feng, Santa Clara, California, Shuqi Zheng, San Jose, California, Netsanet Gebeyehu, San Jose, California, Ying Shi, Saratoga, California, and James Phillip Young, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The abstract states: "Systems, devices and methods related to multi-band power amplifier. In some embodiments, a power amplifier module includes a power amplifier having an output stage and configured to receive a signal. The power amplifier module also includes a first programmable harmonic termination circuit in electrical communication with the output stage of the power amplifier. The first programmable harmonic termination circuit includes a first plurality of capacitors and a first plurality of switches, with at least one of the first plurality of capacitors being in electrical communication with at least one of the first plurality of switches. The power amplifier module further includes a controller configured to modify a configuration of the first plurality of switches of the first programmable harmonic termination circuit based at least in part on a second harmonic frequency of the signal."

The *patent* application was filed on March 30, 2016 (15/085,868). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,82,587.PN.&OS=PN/98,82,587&RS=PN/98,82,587*

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Brooks Automation Assigned *Patent* for Workpiece Structures for Accessing Same

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Brooks Automation, Chelmsford, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,878,453) developed by Anthony C. Bonora, Fremont, California, for "workpiece structures and apparatus for accessing same." The abstract states: "A workpiece container stores at least one workpiece having a bottom surface and a peripheral edge. In one embodiment, a workpiece support structure is located within the container enclosure, which forms multiple vertically stacked storage shelves within the enclosure. Each storage shelf includes, in one embodiment, a first tine and a second tine for supporting the workpiece in a substantially horizontal orientation. The bottom surface and peripheral edge of a workpiece seated on a storage shelf extends beyond the outer edge of both the first tine and the second tine. An end effector may engage these extended portions or "grip zones" of the workpiece."

The *patent* application was filed on Aug. 5, 2014 (14/452,490). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,78,453.PN.&OS=PN/98,78,453&RS=PN/98,78,453*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Lockheed Martin Assigned *Patent* for Wire Bonding Methods

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Lockheed Martin, Bethesda, Maryland, has been assigned a *patent* (9,881,895) developed by two co-inventors for "wire bonding methods and systems incorporating metal nanoparticles." The co-inventors are Randall Mark Stoltenberg, Palo Alto, California, and Alfred A. Zinn, Palo Alto, California. The abstract states: "Wire bonding operations can be facilitated through the use of metal nanoparticle compositions. Both ball bonding and wedge bonding processes can be enhanced in this respect. Wire bonding methods can include providing a wire payout at a first location from a rolled wire source via a dispensation head, contacting a first metal nanoparticle composition and a first portion of the wire payout with a bonding pad, and at least partially fusing metal nanoparticles in the first metal nanoparticle composition together to form an adhering interface between the bonding pad and the first portion of the wire payout. The adhering interface can have a nanoparticulate morphology. Wire bonding systems can include a rolled wire source, a dispensation head configured to provide a wire payout, and an applicator configured to place a metal nanoparticle composition upon at least a portion of the wire payout or upon a bonding pad."

The *patent* application was filed on Aug. 10, 2016 (15/233,912). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,81,895.PN.&OS=PN/98,81,895&RS=PN/98,81,895*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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University of Illinois Assigned *Patent* for Colorimetric Sensor Arrays

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- The University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,880,137) developed by five co-inventors for "colorimetric sensor arrays based on nanoporous pigments." The co-inventors are Sung H. Lim, Mountain View, California, Christopher J. Musto, Champaign, Illinois, Liang Feng, Urbana, Illinois, Jonathan W. Kemling, Urbana, Illinois, and Kenneth S. Suslick, Champaign, Illinois. The abstract states: "A colorimetric array includes a substrate, a first spot on the substrate, and a second spot on the substrate. The first spot includes a first nanoporous pigment that includes a first nanoporous material and a first immobilized, chemoresponsive colorant. The second spot includes a second nanoporous pigment that includes a second

nanoporous material and a second immobilized, chemoresponsive colorant. The first nanoporous pigment is different from the second nanoporous pigment."

The *patent* application was filed on Sept. 2, 2009 (12/552,899). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,880,137.PN.&OS=PN/9,880,137&RS=PN/9,880,137*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Personify Assigned *Patent* for Methods for Real-Time User Extraction

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Personify, Chicago, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,881,207) developed by five co-inventors for "methods and systems for real-time user extraction using deep learning networks." The co-inventors are Quang Nguyen, San Jose, California, Cong Nguyen, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam, Long Dang, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam, Gia Dang, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam, and Simion Venshtain, Chicago, Illinois. The abstract states: "Methods and systems for real-time user extraction using deep learning networks. In one embodiment, user extraction comprises obtaining a given frame of color pixel data, checking whether a reset flag is cleared or set, and generating a trimap for the given frame. If the reset flag is cleared, generating the trimap comprises: obtaining a user-extraction contour based on a preceding frame, and generating the trimap based on the obtained user-extraction contour. If the reset flag is set, generating the trimap comprises: detecting at least one persona feature in the given frame, generating an alpha mask by aligning an intermediate contour with the detected persona feature(s), wherein the intermediate contour is based on a color-based flood-fill operation performed on a previous frame which was segmented by a machine-learning-segmentation process, and generating the trimap based on the generated alpha mask. The generated trimap is output for extracting a user persona."

The *patent* application was filed on Oct. 25, 2016 (15/333,623). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,881,207.PN.&OS=PN/9,881,207&RS=PN/9,881,207*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Boston Scientific Scimed Assigned *Patent* for Methods of Operating Laser System Chiller

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Boston Scientific Scimed, Maple Grove, Minnesota, has been assigned a *patent* (9,882,338) developed by two co-inventors for "methods of operating a laser system chiller." The co-inventors are Rongwei Jason Xuan, Fremont, California, and Douglas L. Evans, Andover, Minnesota. The abstract states: "A laser system includes a laser element, a pump source configured to input light to the laser element, a first cooling

circuit and a second cooling circuit. The first cooling circuit includes a first pump configured to drive a first flow of cooling liquid through a first fluid pathway, a first primary heat exchanger configured to cool the first flow of cooling liquid, and a laser element heat exchanger configured to remove heat from the laser element using the first flow of cooling liquid. The second cooling circuit includes a second pump configured to drive a flow of cooling liquid through a second fluid pathway, a second primary heat exchanger configured to cool the second flow of cooling liquid, and a pump source heat exchanger configured to remove heat from the pump source using the first and second flows of cooling liquid."

The *patent* application was filed on May 13, 2016 (15/154,281). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,882,338.PN.&OS=PN/9,882,338&RS=PN/9,882,338*

Written by Amal Ahmed; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Cardiac Pacemakers Assigned *Patent* for Providing CRT Therapy to Patient

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Cardiac Pacemakers, St. Paul, Minnesota, has been assigned a *patent* (9,878,163) developed by five co-inventors for a "system and method for assessing and selecting stimulation vectors in an implantable cardiac resynhronization therapy device." The co-inventors are Yinghong Yu, Shoreview, Minnesota, Keith L. Herrmann, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Holly Rockweiler, San Francisco, California, Sunipa Saha, Shoreview, Minnesota, and Benjamin J. Nyquist, Apple Valley, Minnesota. The abstract states: "Systems and methods for providing CRT therapy to a patient with an implanted multi-site pacing medical device. In one example, an intrinsic electrical delay associated with each of two or more left ventricle electrodes may be determined. The intrinsic electrical delay associated with each of the two or more left ventricle electrodes may be compared to an electrical delay threshold. If the electrical delay associated with one or fewer left ventricle electrodes is greater than the electrical delay threshold, a single left ventricle electrode may be selected for use during subsequent CRT therapy. If the electrical delay associated with more than one left ventricle electrode is greater than the electrical delay threshold, two or more of the left ventricle electrodes may be selected for use during subsequent CRT therapy."

The *patent* application was filed on Sept. 27, 2016 (15/276,860). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,878,163.PN.&OS=PN/9,878,163&RS=PN/9,878,163*

Written by Amal Ahmed; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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EMC IP Holding Assigned *Patent* for Periodicity Detection

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- EMC IP Holding, Hopkinton, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,882,927) developed by Richard Chiles, Castro Valley, California, for periodicity detection. The abstract states: "Improved techniques involve testing periodicity at a given period based on locations of clicks within a sampling window whose duration is a multiple of the given period. Along these lines, when a testing server receives a click stream from a client machine, the testing server assigns a timestamp to each of the clicks in the click stream. The testing server generates a list of candidate periods at which periodicity of the click stream is to be tested. For each of the candidate periods, the testing server forms a sampling window whose duration is a multiple of that candidate period and tests whether the click stream is periodic based on the locations of the clicks within the sampling window. If indeed the testing server finds that the click stream is periodic at any of the candidate periods, the testing server may send an alert to a security entity to indicate that suspect activity has been identified."

The *patent* application was filed on June 30, 2014 (14/319,645). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,882,927.PN.&OS=PN/9,882,927&RS=PN/9,882,927*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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MACOM Connectivity Solutions Assigned *Patent* for Resolving Interaction Between Channel Estimation, Timing Recovery

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- MACOM Connectivity Solutions, Lowell, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,882,710) developed by two co-inventors for "resolving interaction between channel estimation and timing recovery." The co-inventors are Yehuda Azenkot, San Jose, California, and Bart R. Zeydel, El Dorado Hills, California. The abstract states: "System and method of timing recovery for recovering a clock signal with reduced interaction between an adaptive channel estimator and the overall timing loop for correcting clock phase. The channel response estimation in the timing recovery loop is dynamically adapted to the current channel response that varies over time. The channel estimator includes compensation logic operable to detect and compensate a correction of clock phase ascribed to the channel estimator. The compensation logic can calculate the offset between a center of filter (COF) value and a COF nominal value, the offset indicative of the amount and direction of clock phase correction contributed by the channel estimator. Based on the offset, the compensation logic adjusts the estimates channel response by adjusting the tap weights of the channel estimator to correct the offset, thereby compensating the clock phase correction."

The *patent* application was filed on June 23, 2016 (15/191,229). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,882,710.PN.&OS=PN/9,882,710&RS=PN/9,882,710*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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MACOM Connectivity Solutions Assigned *Patent* for Allocation of Load Instruction(s) to Queue Buffer

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- MACOM Connectivity Solutions, Lowell, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,880,849) developed by two co-inventors for "allocation of load instruction(s) to a queue buffer in a processor system based on prediction of an instruction pipeline hazard." The co-inventors are Matthew Ashcraft, Belmont, California, and Richard W. Thaik, San Jose, California. The abstract states: "Various aspects provide for detecting ordering violations in a memory system. A system includes a prediction component and an execution component. The prediction component predicts whether a load instruction in the system is associated with an instruction pipeline hazard. The execution component allocates the load instruction to a queue buffer in the system in response to a prediction that the load instruction is not associated with the instruction pipeline hazard."

The *patent* application was filed on Dec. 9, 2013 (14/100,228). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,80,849.PN.&OS=PN/98,80,849&RS=PN/98,80,849*

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Immersion Medical Assigned *Patent* for Virtual Tool Manipulation System

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Immersion Medical, Gaithersburg, Maryland, has been assigned a *patent* (9,881,520) developed by two co-inventors for a "virtual tool manipulation system." The co-inventors are Christopher J. Ullrich, Santa Cruz, California, and Kevin J. Kunkler, Frederick, Maryland. The abstract states: "In the field of virtual reality, virtual tool manipulation systems and related methods and software are described in the present disclosure. One implementation of a virtual tool manipulation system, among others, comprises a motion tracking system configured to generate motion information related to the position of a part of a user's body. The virtual tool manipulation system also comprises a haptic feedback system configured to provide a haptic sensation to the user based on the motion information, the position of a virtual tool, and characteristics of the virtual tool."

The *patent* application was filed on Jan. 8, 2008 (11/970,625). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,81,520.PN.&OS=PN/98,81,520&RS=PN/98,81,520*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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U.S. Patents Awarded to Inventors in California (Feb. 1)

Boeing Assigned *Patent* for Propellant Gauging Tool

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Boeing, Chicago, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,880,042) developed by three co-inventors for a "propellant gauging tool for predicting propellant mass in a propellant storage volume." The co-inventors are Steven E. Core, Redondo Beach, California, Michael Novean, Valencia, California, and Linton Honda, Rancho Palos Verdes, California. The abstract states: "Apparatus, computer-readable medium, and method for calculating a mass of propellant in a propellant storage volume. A density of the propellant is calculated based on a detected pressure and temperature of the propellant and actual thermodynamic properties of the propellant. A volume of the propellant storage volume is calculated based on a measured nominal volume and changes to the nominal volume based on pressure. The mass of the propellant is calculated by multiplying the calculated volume of the propellant storage volume by the calculated density of the propellant in the propellant storage volume."

The *patent* application was filed on Dec. 8, 2015 (14/962,277). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,880,042.PN.&OS=PN/9,880,042&RS=PN/9,880,042*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Cardiac Pacemakers Assigned *Patent* for Cardiac Pacing with Anodal Stimulation Detection

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Cardiac Pacemakers, St. Paul, Minnesota, has been assigned a *patent* (9,878,164) developed by five co-inventors for "cardiac pacing with anodal stimulation detection." The co-inventors are Holly E. Rockweiler, Palo Alto, California, Shibaji Shome, Arden Hills, Minnesota, Arjun D. Sharma, St. Paul, Minnesota, Deepa Mahajan, Roseville, Minnesota, and Sunipa Saha, Shoreview, Minnesota. The abstract states: "Methods and device for determining a pacing vector for delivering an electrostimulation therapy are described. An implantable medical device may be configured to determine an anode capture threshold and a cathode capture threshold for a first anode and cathode pair of electrodes, switch a polarity of the first anode and cathode pair of electrodes, and determine an anode capture threshold and a cathode capture threshold for the first anode and cathode pair of electrodes having the switched polarity. The implantable medical device may be further configured to compare a cathodal capture threshold for the anode and cathode pair having the switched polarity to the anodal capture threshold of the first anode and cathode pair of electrodes and select either an anode or a cathode for delivering an electrostimulation therapy based at least in part on the comparison. Other methods and systems are also contemplated and described."

The *patent* application was filed on Oct. 2, 2014 (14/505,136). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,878,164.PN.&OS=PN/9,878,164&RS=PN/9,878,164*

U.S. Patents Awarded to Inventors in California (Feb. 1)

Written by Amal Ahmed; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Boston Scientific Scimed Assigned *Patent* for Endoscope Laser Light Filter Assembly

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Boston Scientific Scimed, Maple Grove, Minnesota, has been assigned a *patent* (9,880,379) developed by Nathan Saito, San Jose, California, for an "endoscope laser light filter assembly." The abstract states: "An endoscope laser light filter assembly includes a filter support having opposing first and second sides, one or more circumferential flanges, and a laser light filter. The one or more circumferential flanges are positioned on the first side of the filter support and are displaced from the filter support along a central axis. The laser light filter is supported on the second side of the filter support."

The *patent* application was filed on Oct. 6, 2015 (14/875,962). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,880,379.PN.&OS=PN/9,880,379&RS=PN/9,880,379*

Written by Amal Ahmed; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Valent Biosciences Assigned *Patent* for (S)-Abscisic Acid Derivatives

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Valent Biosciences, Libertyville, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,877,480) developed by five co-inventors for "(S)-abscisic acid derivatives for enhanced grape coloration." The co-inventors are Derek D. Woolard, Zion, Illinois, Gary T. Wang, Libertyville, Illinois, Rick Hopkins, Fresno, California, Daniel C. Leep, Lindenhurst, Illinois, and Gregory D. Venburg, Deerfield, Illinois. The abstract states: "The present invention is directed to the treatment of grapes with 3'-methyl-(S)-abscisic acid, 3'-propargyl-(S)-abscisic acid, and/or salts thereof in order to enhance the color of the grapes."

The *patent* application was filed on May 19, 2016 (15/158,793). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,877,480.PN.&OS=PN/9,877,480&RS=PN/9,877,480*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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MACOM Connectivity Solutions Assigned *Patent* for Timing Recovery

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- MACOM Connectivity Solutions, Lowell, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,882,709) developed by two co-inventors for "timing recovery with adaptive channel response estimation." The co-

inventors are Yehuda Azenkot, San Jose, California, and Bart R. Zeydel, El Dorado Hills, California. The abstract states: "System and method of timing recovery for recovering a clock signal by using adaptive channel response estimation. The channel response estimation in the timing recovery loop is dynamically adapted to the current channel response that varies over time. More particularly, the channel estimation coefficients used in a channel estimator can be adapted based on an error signal representing the difference between a received signal at the timing recovery loop and an estimated signal output from a channel estimator. Further, to prevent undesirable interaction between the channel estimator and the overall timing recovery loop with respect to clock phase recovery, the adaptation of channel estimation can be controlled in terms of speed or time so as to reduce or eliminate the channel estimator's effect on clock phase correction."

The *patent* application was filed on May 10, 2016 (15/151,154). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,82,709.PN.&OS=PN/98,82,709&RS=PN/98,82,709*

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Cognex Assigned *Patent* for Machine Vision System

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Cognex, Natick, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,883,121) developed by John McGarry, San Diego, California, for a "machine vision system for forming a one dimensional digital representation of a low information content scene." The abstract states: "A machine vision system to form a one dimensional digital representation of a low information content scene, e.g., a scene that is sparsely illuminated by an illumination plane, and the one dimensional digital representation is a projection formed with respect to columns of a rectangular pixel array of the machine vision system."

The *patent* application was filed on Jan. 15, 2016 (14/997,469). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,883,121.PN.&OS=PN/9,883,121&RS=PN/9,883,121*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Origin Wireless Assigned *Patent* for Time-Reversal Wireless Systems

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Origin Wireless, Greenbelt, Maryland, has been assigned a *patent* (9,882,675) developed by two co-inventors for "time-reversal wireless systems having asymmetric architecture." The co-inventors are Feng Han, San Diego, California, and K.J. Ray Liu, Potomac, Maryland. The abstract states: "In an asymmetric time-reversal wireless system, a base station includes an input circuit configured to, during a hand-

shake period, receive a channel response signal derived from a probe signal sent from a first terminal device to the apparatus through multiple wireless propagation paths, and during an uplink transmission period, receive combined signals that include a signal from the first terminal device and a signal from a second terminal device. The base station includes a data processor configured to calculate a signature waveform for the first terminal device based on the channel response, and determine the signal sent from the first terminal device during the uplink transmission period based on the combined signals and the signature waveform for the first terminal device."

The *patent* application was filed on Aug. 16, 2013 (13/969,271). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,82,675.PN.&OS=PN/98,82,675&RS=PN/98,82,675*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Tribune Broadcasting Assigned *Patent* for Video-Broadcast System with DVE-Related Alert Feature

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Tribune Broadcasting, Chicago, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,883,212) developed by two co-inventors for a "video-broadcast system with DVE-related alert feature." The co-inventors are Scott Allan Propst, Noblesville, Indiana, and Dana A. Lasher, Morgan Hill, California. The abstract states: "In one aspect, a method includes: receiving an instruction to apply a particular digital video-effect (DVE) of a particular DVE type to a temporal portion of a video segment based, at least in part, on the temporal portion of the video segment being suitable for having a DVE of the particular DVE type applied thereto, wherein the particular DVE corresponds to a duration, making a determination that no particular temporal portion of the video segment satisfies each condition in a set, the set comprising (i) a first condition that the particular temporal portion of the video segment has been identified as being suitable for having a DVE of the particular DVE type applied thereto, and (ii) a second condition that the particular temporal portion of the video segment is of at least the duration, and based, at least in part, on the received instruction and the determination, outputting an alert."

The *patent* application was filed on Sept. 24, 2015 (14/864,641). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,883,212.PN.&OS=PN/9,883,212&RS=PN/9,883,212*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Pavillion Medical Innovations Assigned *Patent* for Endoscopic Cannulas

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Pavillion Medical Innovations, Norwell, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,877,643) developed by Albert K. Chin, Palo Alto, California, for "endoscopic cannulas and methods of using the

same." The abstract states: "Endoscopic cannulas and methods of their use are disclosed. In some embodiments, an endoscopic cannula may include an elongated body having a proximal end and a distal end. A viewing channel and a working channel may extend through the elongated body. The viewing channel can be configured for passing therethrough an endoscope to the distal end of the elongated body for viewing outside the elongated body, while the working channel can be configured for passing therethrough an injection needle distally of the elongated body. The cannula may also include a suction pod disposed on a bottom surface of the elongated member, the suction pod being in communication with a suction channel extending through the elongated body to create suction between the suction pod and a tissue surface to temporary attach the elongated body to the tissue surface."

The *patent* application was filed on July 27, 2016 (15/220,630). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,77,643.PN.&OS=PN/98,77,643&RS=PN/98,77,643*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Meso Scale Technologies Assigned *Patent* for Assay Modules

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Meso Scale Technologies, Gaithersburg, Maryland, has been assigned a *patent* (9,878,323) developed by eight co-inventors for "assay modules having assay reagents and methods of making and using same." The co-inventors are Eli N. Glezer, Chevy Chase, Maryland, Bandele Jeffrey-Coker, Darnestown, Maryland, Jeffery D. Debad, Gaithersburg, Maryland, Sudeep M. Kumar, Gaithersburg, Maryland, George B. Sigal, Rockville, Maryland, Gisbert Spieles, Bethesda, Maryland, Michael Tsionsky, Derwood, California, and Michael Warnock, Carlsbad, California. The abstract states: "We describe assay modules (e.g., assay plates, cartridges, multi-well assay plates, reaction vessels, etc.), processes for their preparation, and method of their use for conducting assays. Reagents may be present in free form or supported on solid phases including the surfaces of compartments (e.g., chambers, channels, flow cells, wells, etc.) in the assay modules or the surface of colloids, beads, or other particulate supports. In particular, dry reagents can be incorporated into the compartments of these assay modules and reconstituted prior to their use in accordance with the assay methods. A desiccant material may be used to maintain and stabilize these reagents in a dry state."

The *patent* application was filed on Oct. 29, 2012 (13/662,553). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9878323.PN.&OS=PN/9878323&RS=PN/9878323*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Analog Devices Assigned *Patent* for Method for Isolated Current Mode Controller

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Analog Devices, Norwood, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,882,493) developed by two co-inventors for an "apparatus and method for isolated current mode controller." The co-inventors are Michael Daly, San Jose, California, and Gabriele Bernardinis, Los Gatos, California. The abstract states: "A soft start-up method is provided comprising: producing an initialization signal on a primary winding side of a transformer; using a comparison of the initialization signal with a signal having a value indicative of a current in the primary winding to control a switch operatively disposed between a voltage source and the primary side; transmitting the initialization signal over a galvanically isolating communication medium from the primary side to a secondary winding side of a transformer; at the secondary winding side, comparing a reference voltage signal with a secondary winding output voltage signal; in response to a match between the reference signal and the secondary winding output voltage signal, transmitting a comparison voltage signal over the galvanically isolating communication medium from the secondary side to the primary side; at the primary side, comparing the initialization signal with the transmitted comparison voltage signal; and in response to a match between the initialization signal the and the comparison voltage signal, using the transmitted comparator voltage signal to control the switch."

The *patent* application was filed on May 4, 2016 (15/146,635). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,882,493.PN.&OS=PN/98,882,493&RS=PN/98,882,493*

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Delta Cycle Assigned *Patent* for Electronic Device Caddy

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Delta Cycle, Randolph, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,879,705) developed by two co-inventors for an electronic device caddy. The co-inventors are Michael Downes, Coronado, California, and Errol Drew, Cape Town, South Africa. The abstract states: "An electronic device caddy includes a first tray portion with at least two spaced lengthwise channels and an end cage and a second tray portion also including an end cage and at least two lengthwise rails slideable in the spaced channels of the first tray portion to load and accommodate different size electronic devices between the end cages. A locking mechanism releasably locks at least one rail in its channel. A mounting bracket is attached rearward of one tray portion."

The *patent* application was filed on March 25, 2014 (14/224,323). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,79,705.PN.&OS=PN/98,79,705&RS=PN/98,79,705*

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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AutoConnect Holdings Assigned *Patent* for Vehicle Crate for Blade Processors

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- AutoConnect Holdings, Wellesley, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,883,209) developed by Christopher P. Ricci, Saratoga, California, for a "vehicle crate for blade processors." The abstract states: "Methods, systems, and a computer readable medium are provided for a vehicle containing multiple blade processors for performing vehicle and/or infotainment tasks, functions, and operations. The blade processors can be included in a crate having a first communication zone defining a trusted network within the vehicle to connect with trusted computational devices and/or modules provided or certified by the vehicle manufacturer but not untrusted computational devices and/or modules provided by vehicle occupants, a second communication zone defining an untrusted network to connect with the untrusted computational devices and/or modules, and a third communication zone providing power and data transmission to the blade processors. A master blade processor can assign a component and/or module requiring a blade processor for execution to a selected blade processor."

The *patent* application was filed on April 15, 2014 (14/253,526). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,883,209.PN.&OS=PN/9,883,209&RS=PN/9,883,209*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Covidien Assigned *Patent* for Methods for Luminal Stenting

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Covidien, Mansfield, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,877,856) developed by two co-inventors for "methods and apparatus for luminal stenting." The co-inventors are Jessica Liang, Irvine, California, and Jianlu Ma, Irvine, California. The abstract states: "A stent delivery device includes a first retaining polymer disposed about and retaining a self-expanding stent at a proximal end portion, a second retaining polymer disposed about and retaining the self-expanding stent at a distal end portion, a first resistance member in thermal communication with the first retaining polymer, and a second resistance member in thermal communication with the second retaining polymer. The second retaining polymer and second resistance member are configured to allow release and expansion of the distal end portion of the self-expanding stent without expansion of the proximal end portion of the self-expanding stent."

The *patent* application was filed on Oct. 9, 2015 (14/879,749). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,77,856.PN.&OS=PN/98,77,856&RS=PN/98,77,856*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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ZIH Assigned *Patent* for Tracking Assets

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- ZIH, Lincolnshire, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,880,283) developed by four co-inventors for "system, apparatus and method for locating and/or tracking assets." The co-inventors are Tom Richardson, White Pine, Tennessee, Santiago Romero, Mount Airy, Maryland, David S. Wisherd, Carmel, California, and Michael A. Wohl, Rogersville, Tennessee. The abstract states: "A system is provided for tracking an asset within a geographic area. The system includes an antenna mast supportable by, and extending upward from, an object configured to move or facilitate movement of the asset. The antenna mast is capable of supporting a plurality of wireless locating units of a plurality of geo-spatial positioning systems, which are configured to locate a respective one or more locating units, and thereby the asset, within the geographic area. The system also includes a controller positionable on the object and configured to control operation of the wireless locating units. The controller is further configured to direct transmission of data to a host via one of the locating units or another wireless transmitter, and in a manner that accounts for a wireless link between the respective locating unit or other wireless transmitter and the host."

The *patent* application was filed on July 9, 2008 (12/169,742). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,880,283.PN.&OS=PN/9,880,283&RS=PN/9,880,283*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research Assigned *Patent* for Modulators of Alpha-Synuclein Toxicity

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,879,257) developed by three co-inventors for "modulators of alpha-synuclein toxicity." The co-inventors are Susan L. Lindquist, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Aaron D. Gitler, Foster City, California, and Anil Cashikar, Martinez, Georgia. The abstract states: "Disclosed are genes that, when overexpressed in cells expressing alpha-synuclein, either suppress or enhance alpha-synuclein mediated cellular toxicity. Compounds that modulate expression of these genes or activity of the encoded proteins can be used to inhibit alpha-synuclein mediated toxicity and used to treat or prevent synucleinopathies such as Parkinson's disease. Also disclosed are methods of identifying inhibitors of alpha-synuclein mediated toxicity."

The *patent* application was filed on March 24, 2015 (14/666,517). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,79,257.PN.&OS=PN/98,79,257&RS=PN/98,79,257*

U.S. Patents Awarded to Inventors in California (Feb. 1)

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Origin Wireless Assigned *Patent* for Waveform Design for Time-Reversal Systems

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Origin Wireless, Greenbelt, Maryland, has been assigned a *patent* (9,883,511) developed by three co-inventors for "waveform design for time-reversal systems." The co-inventors are Yu-Han Yang, San Diego, California, Beibei Wang, Bridgewater, New Jersey, and K.J. Ray Liu, Potomac, Maryland. The abstract states: "A transmitter receives channel impulse response signals derived from impulse signals sent from two or more receivers, each impulse signal being sent from one of the receivers to the transmitter through multiple propagation paths. Downlink waveforms for the two or more receivers are calculated in a way so as to increase a weighted sum-rate under a total power constraint, the downlink waveforms being determined based on time-reversed channel impulse response signals and initial virtual uplink power allocation coefficients. Updated virtual uplink power allocation coefficients are determined based on the downlink waveforms, and downlink power allocation coefficients are determined based on the downlink waveforms and the virtual uplink power allocation coefficients."

The *patent* application was filed on Dec. 5, 2012 (13/706,342). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9883511.PN.&OS=PN/9883511&RS=PN/9883511*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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General Hosptial Assigned *Patent* for Targeting RNAs to Microvesicles

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- General Hosptial, Boston, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,879,254) developed by four co-inventors for "targeting RNAs to microvesicles." The co-inventors are Okay Saydam, Vienna, Austria, Mehmet Fatih Bolukbasi, Worcester, Massachusetts, Arda Mizrak, San Francisco, California, and Xandra O. Breakefield, Newton, Massachusetts. The abstract states: "Disclosed herein is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a first nucleic acid sequence 5'-ACCCTGCCGCCTGGACTCCGCCTGT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 22), or a functional variant thereof, operably linked to a second, heterologous nucleic acid sequence. The isolated nucleic acid molecule can be DNA (in an expression vector) and RNA (mRNA, shRNA, oncRNA). Also disclosed is a microvesicle comprising the nucleic acid molecule and a microvesicle preparation comprising the microvesicle. Also disclosed is an in vitro method of producing a microvesicle preparation enriched for a specific RNA sequence by transfecting cells with the nucleic acid sequence, and isolating microvesicles generated therefrom. Methods of delivering therapeutic RNA to a subject are also disclosed."

The *patent* application was filed on Jan. 17, 2013 (14/372,640). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,79,254.PN.&OS=PN/98,79,254&RS=PN/98,79,254*

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Under Armour Assigned *Patent* for Recipe Identification Method

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Under Armour, Baltimore, Maryland, has been assigned a *patent* (9,881,081) developed by Paul Radcliffe, San Francisco, California, for "recipe identification method and apparatus." The abstract states: "Disclosed embodiments include apparatus, method and storage medium associated with recipe identification. In embodiments, an apparatus may include a recipe identification function configured to receive or retrieve a text document, analyze the text document to identify a recipe, and return the identified recipe. Other embodiments may be described and claimed."

The *patent* application was filed on June 5, 2017 (15/613,507). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,81,081.PN.&OS=PN/98,81,081&RS=PN/98,81,081*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Boeing Assigned *Patent* for Piezoelectric Bimorph Actuator

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Boeing, Chicago, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,882,115) developed by two co-inventors for an "integrated compliant boundary for piezoelectric bimorph actuator." The co-inventors are Dan J. Clingman, Milton, Washington, and Esther S. Zidovetzki, Venice, California. The abstract states: "A piezoelectric bimorph actuator with an integral compliant boundary employs a first piezoelectric element, a second piezoelectric element and a composite layer intimately engaged between the first and second piezoelectric elements to form a bimorph actuator. The composite layer extends from a peripheral edge of the piezoelectric elements and has a curved interface portion providing a mount for attachment of the bimorph actuator."

The *patent* application was filed on April 2, 2015 (14/677,138). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,882,115.PN.&OS=PN/9,882,115&RS=PN/9,882,115*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Aegerion Pharmaceuticals Assigned *Patent* for Engineered Polypeptides

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Aegerion Pharmaceuticals, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,879,063) developed by six co-inventors for "engineered polypeptides having enhanced duration of action and reduced immunogenicity." The co-inventors are Mary Erickson, San Diego, California, David C. Litzinger, San Diego, California, Soumitra S. Ghosh, San Diego, California, Zijian Guo, San Diego, California, Caroline Ekblad, San Diego, California, and Jonathan D. Roth, San Diego, California. The abstract states: "Compounds are provided having inter alia good duration of action, high potency and/or convenient dosing regimens including once weekly administration. The compounds are engineered polypeptides which incorporate an albumin binding domain in combination with one or more biologically active polypeptides. Also provided are pharmaceutical compositions and methods of treatment for diseases and disorders including lipodystrophy, dyslipidemia, hyperlipidemia, overweight, obesity, hypothalamic amenorrhea. Alzheimer's disease, leptin deficiency, fatty liver disease or diabetes (including type I and type II). Additional diseases and disorders which can be treated by the compounds and methods described herein include nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), metabolic syndrome X and Huntington's Disease."

The *patent* application was filed on Aug. 27, 2015 (14/837,705). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,79,063.PN.&OS=PN/98,79,063&RS=PN/98,79,063*

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Raytheon Assigned *Patent* for Broadband Power Amplifier

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Raytheon, Waltham, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,881,729) developed by Timothy D. Aust, Thousand Oaks, California, for a "broadband power amplifier having high efficiency." The abstract states: "A wideband power amplifier module includes a plurality of switch mode amplifiers and a plurality of impedance amplifier modules. Each switch mode amplifier includes an input to receive an input signal, and an RF output to output an RF power signal. The switch mode amplifier includes at least one semiconductor switch formed from gallium nitride (GaN). Each impedance amplifier module includes an output electrically connected to the RF output of a respective switch mode amplifier. The impedance amplifier module is configured to inject at least one impedance control signal to each RF output."

The *patent* application was filed on Sept. 1, 2015 (14/841,881). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,81,729.PN.&OS=PN/98,81,729&RS=PN/98,81,729*

U.S. Patents Awarded to Inventors in California (Feb. 1)

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Sirna Therapeutics Assigned *Patent* for RNA Interference Mediated Inhibition of Hepatitis B Virus

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Sirna Therapeutics, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,879,262) developed by three co-inventors for "RNA interference mediated inhibition of hepatitis B virus (HBV) gene expression using short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)." The co-inventors are Steven Bartz, Seattle, Washington, Duncan Brown, Berkeley, California, and Michael Robinson, San Francisco, California. The abstract states: "The present invention relates to compounds, compositions, and methods for the study, diagnosis, and treatment of traits, diseases and conditions that respond to the modulation of HBV gene expression and/or activity, and/or modulate a HBV gene expression pathway. Specifically, the invention relates to double-stranded nucleic acid molecules including small nucleic acid molecules, such as short interfering nucleic acid (siNA), short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA (dsRNA), micro-RNA (miRNA), and short hairpin RNA (shRNA) molecules that are capable of mediating or that mediate RNA interference (RNAi) against HBV gene expression."

The *patent* application was filed on Aug. 30, 2016 (15/251,155). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9879262.PN.&OS=PN/9879262&RS=PN/9879262*

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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LiTL Assigned *Patent* for Streamlining User Interaction with Electronic Content

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- LiTL, Boston, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (*9,880,715*) developed by 19 co-inventors for a "system and method for streamlining user interaction with electronic content." The co-inventors are Yves Behar, Oakland, California, Joshua Morenstein, San Francisco, California, Christopher Hibmacronan, Oakland, California, Naoya Edahiro, San Francisco, California, Matthew David Day, San Francisco, California, Robert Sanford Havoc Pennington, Asheville, North Carolina, Noah Bruce Guyot, Mill Valley, California, Daniel Kuo, San Francisco, California, Jenea Boshart Hayes, Castro Valley, California, Aaron Tang, Somerville, Massachusetts, Donald Francis Fischer, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Christian Marc Schmidt, Brooklyn, New York, Lisa Strausfeld, New York, David Livingstone Fore, Oakland, California, John H. Chuang, Brookline, Massachusetts, Chris Bambacus, Framingham, Massachusetts, Bart Haney, Boston, Massachusetts, Logan Ray, Boston, Massachusetts, and Serge Beaulieu, San Francisco, California. The abstract states: "Various aspects and embodiments are directed to a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into views of computer content for presentation to a user. Different views of are used to provide an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and activities performed by the user. Aspects include permitting the user to transition

the device from one configuration to another during its use. The elements that comprise the graphical user interface are configured to present a summarized view of av

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Load-Date: February 1, 2018

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LiTL Assigned Patent for Streamlining User Interaction with Electronic Content

Targeted News Service

February 1, 2018 Thursday 1:52 AM EST

Length: 429 words

Byline: Targeted News Service

Dateline: Alexandria, Va.

Body

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- LiTL, Boston, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (*9,880,715*) developed by 19 co-inventors for a "system and method for streamlining user interaction with electronic content." The co-inventors are Yves Behar, Oakland, California, Joshua Morenstein, San Francisco, California, Christopher Hibmacronan, Oakland, California, Naoya Edahiro, San Francisco, California, Matthew David Day, San Francisco, California, Robert Sanford Havoc Pennington, Asheville, North Carolina, Noah Bruce Guyot, Mill Valley, California, Daniel Kuo, San Francisco, California, Jenea Boshart Hayes, Castro Valley, California, Aaron Tang, Somerville, Massachusetts, Donald Francis Fischer, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Christian Marc Schmidt, Brooklyn, New York, Lisa Strausfeld, New York, David Livingstone Fore, Oakland, California, John H. Chuang, Brookline, Massachusetts, Chris Bambacus, Framingham, Massachusetts, Bart Haney, Boston, Massachusetts, Logan Ray, Boston, Massachusetts, and Serge Beaulieu, San Francisco, California.

The abstract states: "Various aspects and embodiments are directed to a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into views of computer content for presentation to a user. Different views of are used to provide an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and activities performed by the user. Aspects include permitting the user to transition the device from one configuration to another during its use. The elements that comprise the graphical user interface are configured to present a summarized view of available actions and content to simplify user interaction. The different views present different organizations of the interface elements and in some examples display only certain modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate. Methods and systems for streamlining user interaction with computer content are also provided. Streamlining includes, for example, pre-configuring a user device based on received information."

The *patent* application was filed on April 7, 2015 (14/680,422). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,880,715.PN.&OS=PN/9,880,715&RS=PN/9,880,715*

LiTL Assigned Patent for Streamlining User Interaction with Electronic Content

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

For more information about Targeted News Service federal *patent* awards please contact: Myron Struck, Editor, Direct: 703/866-4708, Cell: 703/304-1897, *Myron@targetednews.com*

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Load-Date: February 1, 2018

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U.S. Patents Awarded to Inventors in North Carolina (Feb. 1)

Targeted News Service

February 1, 2018 Thursday 2:03 PM EST

Length: 1817 words

Byline: Targeted News Service Targeted News Service

Dateline: Alexandria, VA.

Body

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- The following federal *patents* were awarded to inventors in North Carolina.

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University of Louisville Research Foundation, North Carolina Central University Assigned *Patent* for Genetic Determinants of Prostate Risk

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- The University of Louisville Research Foundation, Louisville, Kentucky, and North Carolina Central University, Durham, North Carolina, have been assigned a *patent* (9,879,324) developed by two co-inventors for "genetic determinants of prostate and breast cancer risk." The co-inventors are La Creis Renee Kidd, Louisville, Kentucky, and Kevin Sean Kimbro, Durham, North Carolina. The abstract states: "Described are methods of determining if a subject has a genetic predisposition to developing prostate cancer (PCa) or aggressive PCa, or to developing breast cancer (BrCa)."

The *patent* application was filed on March 30, 2012 (14/009,197). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,879,324.PN.&OS=PN/9,879,324&RS=PN/9,879,324*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Allscripts Software Assigned *Patent* for Mobile Healthcare Application

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Allscripts Software, Chicago, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,881,024) developed by Mary Sumner Johnson, Raleigh, North Carolina, for a "mobile healthcare application for facilitating color determination." The abstract states: "A method for assisting a health care practitioner in color evaluation

includes maintaining, in a database, a plurality of images each corresponding to a particular result or condition, capturing, by a healthcare practitioner using a camera of a mobile electronic device, a subject image of a patient or an object associated with the patient, automatically comparing, utilizing one or more electronic processors, the captured subject image to images maintained in the database, such comparison including comparing one or more colors in the subject image to one or more colors in the images maintained in the database, automatically determining, based on the automatic comparison, that the captured subject image is positively matched to one or more of the plurality of images maintained in the database, and displaying an indication of the particular result or condition corresponding to each of the positively matched plurality of images."

The *patent* application was filed on Oct. 30, 2014 (14/528,349). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,881,024.PN.&OS=PN/9,881,024&RS=PN/9,881,024*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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United Therapeutics Assigned *Patent* for Methods for Delivery of Prostacyclin Analogs

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- United Therapeutics, Silver Spring, Maryland, has been assigned a *patent* (9,878,972) developed by two co-inventors for "compounds and methods for delivery of prostacyclin analogs." The co-inventors are Ken Phares, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and David Mottola, Cary, North Carolina. The abstract states: "This invention pertains generally to prostacyclin formulations and methods for their use in promoting vasodilation, inhibiting platelet aggregation and thrombus formation, stimulating thrombolysis, inhibiting cell proliferation (including vascular remodeling), providing cytoprotection, preventing atherogenesis and inducing angiogenesis."

The *patent* application was filed on Aug. 17, 2016 (15/239,014). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9878972.PN.&OS=PN/9878972&RS=PN/9878972*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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EMC IP Holding Assigned *Patent* for Reboot System

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- EMC IP Holding, Hopkinton, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,880,854) developed by four co-inventors for a reboot system and method. The co-inventors are Jackson B. Myers, Cary, North Carolina, Phillip H. Leef, Boston, Massachusetts, Michael L. Burriss, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Brion P. Philbin, North Grafton, Massachusetts. The abstract states: "A method, computer program product, and computing system for initiating a computing device includes setting a master reboot flag to no reboot required. A first software

component in an initiation component stack is executed. Upon completing execution of the first software component, a determination is made concerning whether the computing device requires: an immediate reboot, a deferred reboot, or no reboot."

The *patent* application was filed on Sept. 30, 2015 (14/871,740). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,80,854.PN.&OS=PN/98,80,854&RS=PN/98,80,854*

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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FMR Assigned *Patent* for Monitoring Presence of Authorized User

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- FMR, Boston, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,883,403) developed by Sunil Madhani, Cary, North Carolina, for "monitoring presence of authorized user during user session based upon mobile computing device motion." The abstract states: "Methods, systems and apparatuses, including computer program products, are described for monitoring a presence of an authorized user of a mobile computing device during a user session based upon motion of the mobile computing device. The mobile computing device enters a first operational mode based upon a user session established by a user. The mobile computing device generates a first motion signature based upon first motion data obtained from a plurality of sensors during the user session, the first motion signature corresponding to the user. The mobile computing device generates a second motion signature based upon second motion data obtained from the plurality of sensors during the user session. The mobile computing device enters a second operational mode if a difference between the first motion signature and the updated motion signature exceeds a predetermined threshold."

The *patent* application was filed on May 15, 2016 (15/155,040). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,883,403.PN.&OS=PN/9,883,403&RS=PN/9,883,403*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Allscripts Software Assigned *Patent* for Security Credentials

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Allscripts Software, Chicago, Illinois, has been assigned a *patent* (9,881,147) developed by three co-inventors for "systems and methods related to security credentials." The co-inventors are David Thomas Windell, Raleigh, North Carolina, Todd Michael Eischeid, Cary, North Carolina, and Scott David Bower, Raleigh, North Carolina. The abstract states: "A method includes receiving, from a user via an electronic device, input representing a password to be utilized for an account, automatically determining, utilizing a processor,

a complexity value for the input password, automatically determining, based on the determined complexity value, security settings for the account, receiving, from a user via an electronic device, input representing an attempt to login to the account, the input representing an attempt to login to the account including an attempted password, automatically determining that the attempted password does not match the password to be utilized for the account, and determining a course of action to take in response to the determination that the attempted password does not match the password to be utilized for the account, the course of action being determined based at least in part on the automatically determined security settings for the account."

The *patent* application was filed on Dec. 30, 2016 (15/395,760). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,881,147.PN.&OS=PN/9,881,147&RS=PN/9,881,147*

Written by Ranjan Behera; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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LiTL Assigned *Patent* for Streamlining User Interaction with Electronic Content

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- LiTL, Boston, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (*9,880,715*) developed by 19 co-inventors for a "system and method for streamlining user interaction with electronic content." The co-inventors are Yves Behar, Oakland, California, Joshua Morenstein, San Francisco, California, Christopher Hibmacronan, Oakland, California, Naoya Edahiro, San Francisco, California, Matthew David Day, San Francisco, California, Robert Sanford Havoc Pennington, Asheville, North Carolina, Noah Bruce Guyot, Mill Valley, California, Daniel Kuo, San Francisco, California, Jenea Boshart Hayes, Castro Valley, California, Aaron Tang, Somerville, Massachusetts, Donald Francis Fischer, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Christian Marc Schmidt, Brooklyn, New York, Lisa Strausfeld, New York, David Livingstone Fore, Oakland, California, John H. Chuang, Brookline, Massachusetts, Chris Bambacus, Framingham, Massachusetts, Bart Haney, Boston, Massachusetts, Logan Ray, Boston, Massachusetts, and Serge Beaulieu, San Francisco, California. The abstract states: "Various aspects and embodiments are directed to a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into views of computer content for presentation to a user. Different views of are used to provide an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and activities performed by the user. Aspects include permitting the user to transition the device from one configuration to another during its use. The elements that comprise the graphical user interface are configured to present a summarized view of available actions and content to simplify user interaction. The different views present different organizations of the interface elements and in some examples display only certain modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate. Methods and systems for streamlining user interaction with computer content are also provided. Streamlining includes, for example, pre-configuring a user device based on received information."

The *patent* application was filed on April 7, 2015 (14/680,422). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-*

Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,80,715.PN.&OS=PN/98,80,715&RS=PN/98,80,715

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

TARGETED NEWS SERVICE: Myron Struck, editor; 703/304-1897; *editor@targetednews.com*; *https://targetednews.com*

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U.S. Patents Awarded to Inventors in New York (Feb. 1)

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Byline: Targeted News Service Targeted News Service

Dateline: Alexandria, VA.

Body

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- The following federal *patents* were awarded to inventors in New York.

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Lockheed Martin Assigned *Patent* for Pivoting Sensor Drive System

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Lockheed Martin, Bethesda, Maryland, has been assigned a *patent* (9,882,276) developed by two co-inventors for a "pivoting sensor drive system and method." The co-inventors are Richard R. Hall, Baldwinsville, New York, and Peter M. Nichols, Johnson City, New York. The abstract states: "A method of articulating a sensor comprising the steps applying a friction force on a curved surface of a sensor support frame with a friction drive actuator for pivoting the sensor support frame about a pivot point for altering an elevation and azimuth angle of the sensor. The sensor may be maintained at a predetermined elevation angle while the sensor support frame is pivoted about the pivot point with the friction drive actuator for altering an azimuth angle of the sensor."

The *patent* application was filed on April 24, 2015 (14/695,586). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=9,882,276.PN.&OS=PN/9,882,276&RS=PN/9,882,276

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Covidien Assigned *Patent* for Exchangeable Core Biopsy Needle

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Covidien, Mansfield, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,877,708) developed by five co-inventors for an "exchangeable core biopsy needle." The co-inventors are John O.

McWeeney, Brighton, Massachusetts, Stephen Tully, Waltham, Massachusetts, Eugene Campbell, Natick, Massachusetts, Bora Gumustop, Slingerlands, New York, and Brian Tinkham, Scituate, Massachusetts. The abstract states: "The present disclosure provides biopsy needles configured to maximize tissue sampling yield and further ensure collection of a cohesive unit of sampled tissue. The biopsy needles of the present disclosure provide a distinct tissue collection distal end configured to collect a full core of tissue sample and keep the full core intact. The distal end may include a distinct helical slot extending from an open distal end or a distinct cutting tip forming a coring feature."

The *patent* application was filed on June 30, 2015 (14/755,018). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,77,708.PN.&OS=PN/98,77,708&RS=PN/98,77,708*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Brooks Automation Assigned *Patent* for Reduced Capacity Carrier

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Brooks Automation, Chelmsford, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (9,881,825) developed by five co-inventors for a "reduced capacity carrier and method of use." The co-inventors are Ulysses Gilchrist, Reading, Massachusetts, Michael L. Bufano, Belmont, Massachusetts, William Fosnight, Saratoga Springs, New York, Christopher Hofmeister, Holderness, New Hampshire, and Gerald M. Friedman, New Ipswich, New Hampshire. The abstract states: "A substrate transport apparatus is provided. The apparatus has a casing and a door. The casing is adapted to form a controlled environment therein. The casing has supports therein for holding at least one substrate in the casing. The casing defines a substrate transfer opening through which a substrate transport system accesses the substrate in the casing. The door is connected to the casing for closing the substrate transfer opening in the casing. The casing has structure forming a fast swap element allowing replacement of the substrate from the apparatus with another substrate without retraction of the substrate transport system and independent of substrate loading in the casing."

The *patent* application was filed on Nov. 14, 2014 (14/541,934). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,81,825.PN.&OS=PN/98,81,825&RS=PN/98,81,825*

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Lockheed Martin Assigned *Patent* for Conformal Antenna

U.S. Patents Awarded to Inventors in New York (Feb. 1)

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Lockheed Martin, Bethesda, Maryland, has been assigned a *patent* (9,882,271) developed by three co-inventors for a "conformal antenna and related methods of manufacture." The co-inventors are Tommy Lam, Apalachin, New York, Nicholas Gretzinger, Vestal, New York, and Christopher Jordan Torbitt, Binghamton, New York. The abstract states: "According to some aspects, an antenna is provided comprising a substrate, a first conductive region disposed on a first side of the substrate, a second conductive region disposed on a second side of the substrate, and a coaxial transmission line, an inner conductor of the coaxial transmission line electrically coupled to the first conductive region and an outer conductor of the coaxial transmission line electrically coupled to the second conductive region, wherein the second conductive region includes at least one structural feature that functions as a choke when the first and second conductive regions are operated together as an antenna. According to some aspects, an aerial vehicle comprising a conformal antenna is provided."

The *patent* application was filed on July 2, 2015 (14/790,260). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,82,271.PN.&OS=PN/98,82,271&RS=PN/98,82,271*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Harvard College, Procter & Gamble Assigned *Patent* for Methods for Encapsulation of Actives Within Droplets

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Procter and Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been assigned a *patent* (9,878,299) developed by six co-inventors for "methods for encapsulation of actives within droplets and other compartments." The co-inventors are John Christopher Wesner, Liberty Township, Ohio, Marco Caggioni, Cincinnati, Ohio, Taotao Zhu, West Chester, Ohio, David A. Weitz, Bolton, Massachusetts, Alireza Abbaspourrad, Ithaca, New York, and Chang-Hyung Choi, Belmont, Massachusetts. The abstract states: "The present invention generally relates to microparticles and, in particular, to systems and methods for encapsulation within microparticles. In one aspect, the present invention is generally directed to microparticles containing entities therein, where the entities contain an agent that can be released from the microparticles, e.g., via diffusion. In some cases, the agent may be released from the microparticles without disruption of the microparticles. The entities may be, for instance, polymeric particles, hydrogel particles, droplets of fluid, etc. The entities may be contained within a fluid that is, in turn, encapsulated within the microparticle. The agent may be released from the entity into the fluid, and then from the fluid through the microparticle. In such fashion, the release of agent from the microparticle may be controlled, e.g., over relatively long time scales. Other embodiments of the present invention are generally directed to methods of making such microparticles, methods of using such microparticles, microfluidic devices for making such microparticles, and the like."

The *patent* application was filed on Nov. 19, 2015 (14/945,484). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-*

Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,78,299.PN.&OS=PN/98,78,299&RS=PN/98,78,299

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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Harvard College Assigned *Patent* for NAD Biosynthesis for Cancer Treatment

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and NewSouth Innovations, Sydney, Australia, have been assigned a *patent* (9,877,981) developed by three co-inventors for "NAD biosynthesis and precursors for the treatment and prevention of cancer and proliferation." The co-inventors are David A. Sinclair, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, Ana P. Gomes, New York, and Lindsay Wu, Coogee, Australia. The abstract states: "Disclosed herein are novel compositions and methods for the treatment of age-related diseases, mitochondrial diseases, the improvement of stress resistance, the improvement of resistance to hypoxia and the extension of life span. Also described herein are methods for the identification of agents useful in the foregoing methods. Methods and compositions are provided for the treatment of diseases or disorders associated with mitochondrial dysfunction. The invention relates to methods for treatment and prevention of cancer by administering agents that increase levels of NAD+, such as NAD+ precursors or agents involved in NAD+ biosynthesis."

The *patent* application was filed on Oct. 9, 2013 (14/434,573). The full-text of the *patent* can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,77,981.PN.&OS=PN/98,77,981&RS=PN/98,77,981*

Written by Subhashree Samal; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

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LiTL Assigned *Patent* for Streamlining User Interaction with Electronic Content

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 -- LiTL, Boston, Massachusetts, has been assigned a *patent* (*9,880,715*) developed by 19 co-inventors for a "system and method for streamlining user interaction with electronic content." The co-inventors are Yves Behar, Oakland, California, Joshua Morenstein, San Francisco, California, Christopher Hibmacronan, Oakland, California, Naoya Edahiro, San Francisco, California, Matthew David Day, San Francisco, California, Robert Sanford Havoc Pennington, Asheville, North Carolina, Noah Bruce Guyot, Mill Valley, California, Daniel Kuo, San Francisco, California, Jenea Boshart Hayes, Castro Valley, California, Aaron Tang, Somerville, Massachusetts, Donald Francis Fischer, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Christian Marc Schmidt, Brooklyn, New York, Lisa Strausfeld, New York, David Livingstone Fore, Oakland, California, John H. Chuang, Brookline, Massachusetts, Chris Bambacus, Framingham, Massachusetts, Bart Haney, Boston, Massachusetts, Logan Ray, Boston, Massachusetts, and Serge Beaulieu, San Francisco, California. The abstract states: "Various aspects and embodiments are directed to a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into views of computer

content for presentation to a user. Different views of are used to provide an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and activities performed by the user. Aspects include permitting the user to transition the device from one configuration to another during its use. The elements that comprise the graphical user interface are configured to present a summarized view of available actions and content to simplify user interaction. The different views present different organizations of the interface elements and in some examples display only certain modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate. Methods and systems for streamlining user interaction with computer content are also provided. Streamlining includes, for example, pre-configuring a user device based on received information."

The ***patent*** application was filed on April 7, 2015 (14/680,422). The full-text of the ***patent*** can be found at *http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO1&Sect2=HITOFF&d=PALL&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsrchnum.htm&r=1&f=G&l=50&s1=98,80,715.PN.&OS=PN/98,80,715&RS=PN/98,80,715*

Written by Diptimayee Mishra; edited by Sudarshan Harpal.

TARGETED NEWS SERVICE: Myron Struck, editor; 703/304-1897; *editor@targetednews.com; https://targetednews.com*

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WebNews - English

Law360

https://www.law360.com/articles/1457734/lenovo-can-t-escape-tech-co-s-portable-devices-patent-suit

January 25, 2022 Tuesday

Length: 688 words

Body

A Delaware federal judge refused on Friday to dismiss a tech company's ***patent*** infringement suit against two subsidiaries of retail corporation Lenovo, rejecting arguments that the ***patents*** are invalid for claiming only abstract ideas such as altering a display and accessing stored information. U.S. District Judge Richard G. Andrews declined to invalidate the ***patents*** under Alice, finding...

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WOLF GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON, MA 02210-2206

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DESAI, RACHNA SINGH	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Klarquist Sparkman LLP
121 SW Salmon Street
Suite 1600
Portland, OR 97204

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. *90/014,958* .

PATENT UNDER REEXAMINATION *9880715* .

ART UNIT *3992* .

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified *ex parte* reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the *ex parte* reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

Order Granting Request For Ex Parte Reexamination	Control No. 90/014,958	Patent Under Reexamination 9880715	
	Examiner RACHNA S DESAI	Art Unit 3992	AIA (FITF) Status No

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

The request for *ex parte* reexamination filed 02/16/2022 has been considered and a determination has been made. An identification of the claims, the references relied upon, and the rationale supporting the determination are attached.

Attachments: a)☐ PTO-892, b)☐ PTO/SB/08, c)☑ Other: 1449

1. ☑ The request for *ex parte* reexamination is GRANTED.

RESPONSE TIMES ARE SET AS FOLLOWS:

For Patent Owner's Statement (Optional): TWO MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication (37 CFR 1.530 (b)). **EXTENSIONS OF TIME ARE GOVERNED BY 37 CFR 1.550(c).**

For Requester's Reply (optional): TWO MONTHS from the **date of service** of any timely filed Patent Owner's Statement (37 CFR 1.535). **NO EXTENSION OF THIS TIME PERIOD IS PERMITTED.** If Patent Owner does not file a timely statement under 37 CFR 1.530(b), then no reply by requester is permitted.

cc:Requester (if third party requester)

DETAILED ACTION

1. The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

Decision on Request for Reexamination

2. A substantial new question of patentability affecting claims 1-20 of US Patent 9,880,715 (hereafter "the '715 patent") is raised by the request for ex parte reexamination.

References Cited in the Request

3. The request cites the following prior art references:

- Ledbetter et al., US 2007/0058329 A1, 03/15/2007 (filed on 09/09/2005) (hereinafter "Ledbetter").
- Pogue, David, "Windows Vista", 2007.
- Lane, Jeffrey, P., WO 95/24007, 09/08/1995.
- Shimura, Japanese Patent 1994-242853, 09/02/1994.

Issues Raised by Request

Issue 1: The Requester alleges that Ledbetter raises a substantial new question of patentability regarding claims 1 and 20 of the '715 Patent. Ledbetter was not previously considered during original prosecution.

Issue 2: The Requester alleges that Ledbetter in combination with Pogue* raises a substantial new question of patentability regarding claims 1-20 of the '715 Patent. Neither Ledbetter nor Pogue* were previously considered during original prosecution.

Issue 3: The Requester alleges that Lane in combination with Ledbetter and Pogue* raises a substantial new question of patentability regarding claims 1-20 of the '715 Patent. Lane was cited, but not applied in the prior prosecution. Neither Ledbetter nor Pogue* were previously considered during original prosecution.

Issue 4: The Requester alleges that Shimura in combination with Ledbetter and Pogue* raises a substantial new question of patentability regarding claims 1-20 of the '715 Patent. Shimura was cited and relied upon in the related IPR proceeding, IPR2021-00786. Neither Ledbetter nor Pogue were previously considered during original prosecution.

**Pogue was not previously considered during original prosecution; however, a different book by Pogue (Windows XP Home Edition: The Missing Manual (2d ed.), O'Reilly media, Inc. 2004 was subject to review in the related IPR.*

Background

4. Claims 1-20 are being requested in the instant request for reexamination in the '715 Patent that issued Jan. 30, 2018 from application 14/680,422 filed on April 7, 2015. This patent is a continuation of application 12/416,496 filed on 04/2009, now US Patent 9,003,315 which is a CIP of US Patent 8,289,688 filed on 07/10/2008 and of US 8,624,844 filed on 07/10/2008. The patent additionally claims priority to provisional application 61/041,365 filed on 04/01/2008.

The '715 patent relates to various aspects and embodiments directed to a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into views of computer content for presentation to a user. Different views of are used to provide an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and activities performed by the user. Aspects include permitting the user to transition the device from one configuration to another during its use. The elements that comprise the graphical user interface are configured to present a summarized view of available actions and content to simplify user interaction. The different views present different organizations of the interface elements and in some examples display only certain modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate. Methods and systems for streamlining user interaction with computer content are also provided. Streamlining includes, for example, pre-configuring a user device based on received information.

Prosecution History

Original Application 14/680,422

5. During prosecution of the original application 14/680,422, a preliminary amendment was filed on 06/22/2015. A non-final office action mailed on 04/19/2017 rejected claims1-22 over double patenting; claims 1, 6-7, and 18 over Miller in view of Dunko; claims 8, 14, and 15 over Miller in view of Dunko and Filner; claim 9 over Miller, Dunko, Filner, and Oakley; claims 11-13 over Miller in view of Dunko and Mattox; and claims 19-22 over Miller in view of Dunko and Nishiyama.

Applicant filed a Terminal Disclaimer and a response with amendments on 08/18/2017. In the amendments, the claim 1 was amended to recite **"where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system** and a second computer system configuration **where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system."** Claim 22 was similarly amended. New claim 24 incorporating the same features was also added. In the Response to Arguments, the Applicant argued these underlined, bolded features were not disclosed by the applied prior art references.

A notice of Allowance issued on 09/22/2017 in which these features along with other limitations were cited as the Reasons for Allowance. (See NOA, 09/22/2017, pages 2-5.

IPR 2021-00786

6. On 05/04/2021, a petition requesting trial was filed in the '715 Patent. On 10/21/2021, a Decision Denying Institution of Inter Partes Review was issued. In the Decision Denying Institution of IPR, PTAB concluded that the references Shimura, Tsuji, and Pogue did not establish a reasonable likelihood of prevailing in showing that at least one of the challenged claims was unpatentable.

Specifically, PTAB construed "plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content" as referring to a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content. The recitation is distinct from merely providing a plurality of ways of displaying content (by, for example, changing display orientation, color, resolution, etc.). See pages 15-16 of the Decision. PTAB decided that the first grounds of rejection over Shimura and Tsuji did not teach these features (features 1c and 1f) reciting "display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content, wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations, and passive digital content" and "select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views". PTAB further decided the second grounds of rejection based on Shimura, Tsuji, and Pogue did not establish a reasonable likelihood of prevailing in showing that at least one of the challenged claims was unpatentable for the same reasons with respect to ground 1 and additionally because the Petitioner had not mapped these limitations to Pogue and therefore, Pogue did not remedy the deficiencies noted under the Ground 1 analysis.

Substantial New Question

7. In view of the prosecution history, it is considered that the evaluation of a prior art reference or combination of references that teaches or suggests the following claim limitations would raise a substantial new question of patentability: **"where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system** and a second computer system configuration **where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system".**

Analysis

Issue 1

8. Ledbetter is newly cited prior art that was not cited or applied in the previous examination.

Ledbetter discloses, among other things, multiple position computer display arm that couples a monitor to a base in a manner that facilitates display monitor movement between various positions, including preset positions that may be optimized to match typical computer usage modes. The arm is associated with a mechanism that guides the user to convenient stopping positions for different types of interacts. For example, preset stopping positions may be provided for conventional (e.g. mouse and keyboard) workstation like interaction, or standup touch-screen interaction, and/or pen input similar to a table computing device. Users can position the monitor display screen between the

preset positions and vary the positioning at the preset or other stopping points. See abstract and paragraph [0003]. See also figures 2-5 and paragraphs [0027]-[0032] describing the different modes. Paragraphs [0025]-[0026} discloses that in FIG. 1 is a keyboard 140 and remote control device 142, shown in a retracted position. A user may desire such positioning for viewing audiovisual content, and may control such operation by removing the remote control 142. In the event that the screen is touch and/or pen-sensitive, the user also may interact with the computer system via the display monitor 122 using a pen 142 or the like. FIGS. 2-5 provide examples of typical usage modes for user interaction with a computer system, and in particular the computer system's display monitor. A combination of hinge points and arm extensions designed to work together create a smooth movement of the display across a range of multiple positions. Some of the positions are preset, such as a mostly upright (productivity or workstation) position, a walk-up (touch screen) position, a forward (entertainment/media viewing) position, and a table level (pen interaction/tablet) position. Each preset position of the display may provide the user with one or more noticeable "stops" that are integrated into the hinge mechanism. Paragraph [0030] states, “The location of these mechanisms facilitates interaction with the computer system, including when the keyboard does not exist or is stored behind the display and is therefore not easily accessible.” Additionally, paragraph [0055]-[0056] disclose that In addition to providing the various positions corresponding to interaction modes, the computer providing the content to display can change software operating modes to match the corresponding monitor position. FIG. 13 shows a multiple-position arm 1324 coupled to a position detection means 1380, such as one or more switches, a counter (such as motor rotations), an optical sensor or

sensors and/or essentially any equivalent mechanism or mechanisms that can report a signal indicative of the current position (at least once movement has stopped) to a computer system. A position detector is coupled (e.g., via a hardware to software interface) to mode switch software 1382 running on the computer system. In general, the mode switch software 1382 comprises policy or the like, which may be user configurable preference data, as to what shell user interface and/or other software should be operational in each position, including positions between preset modes. The mode switch software, which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component, reports the position-based decision to the operating system, which in turn loads a corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs as necessary to configure the computer system user interface display and running programs to match the current mode.

Since these teachings are directly related to subject matter considered as the basis for allowability of the patent claims, a reasonable examiner would consider evaluation of Ledbetter as important in determining the patentability of the claims. As such it is agreed that Ledbetter raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to at least claims 1 and 20 of the ‘715 Patent as proposed in SNQ 1.

Issue 2

9. Ledbetter and Pogue are newly cited prior art references that were not cited or applied in the previous examination.

Ledbetter discloses, among other things, multiple position computer display arm that couples a monitor to a base in a manner that facilitates display monitor movement between various positions, including preset positions that may be optimized to match typical computer usage modes. The arm is associated with a mechanism that guides the user to convenient stopping positions for different types of interacts. For example, preset stopping positions may be provided for conventional (e.g. mouse and keyboard) workstation like interaction, or standup touch-screen interaction, and/or pen input similar to a table computing device. Users can position the monitor display screen between the preset positions and vary the positioning at the preset or other stopping points. See abstract and paragraph [0003]. See also figures 2-5 and paragraphs [0027]-[0032] describing the different modes. Paragraphs [0025]-[0026} discloses that in FIG. 1 is a keyboard 140 and remote control device 142, shown in a retracted position. A user may desire such positioning for viewing audiovisual content, and may control such operation by removing the remote control 142. In the event that the screen is touch and/or pen-sensitive, the user also may interact with the computer system via the display monitor 122 using a pen 142 or the like. FIGS. 2-5 provide examples of typical usage modes for user interaction with a computer system, and in particular the computer system's display monitor. A combination of hinge points and arm extensions designed to work together create a smooth movement of the display across a range of multiple positions. Some of the positions are preset, such as a mostly upright (productivity or workstation) position, a walk-up (touch screen) position, a forward (entertainment/media viewing) position, and a table level (pen interaction/tablet) position. Each preset position of the display may provide the user with one or more noticeable "stops" that are integrated into the

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As it has already been established that Ledbetter, alone, raises an SNQ with respect to claims 1 and 20 of the '715 patent, Examiner finds that Ledbetter in view of Pogue would also raise an SNQ.

Additionally, Pogue discloses, among other things, the Windows Vista operating system with a customizable graphical user interface that presents different views of visual representations of computer content including views as a Windows Vista desktop (page 23), a Windows Explorer window (page 58), Internet Explorer 7 (page 368), Windows Photo Gallery (page 423), Windows Media Player (page 463), Windows media center (page 501). Pogue discloses Windows Vista has touch screen views for people who prefer to use PCs with touch screens (see page 273). Pogue further discloses that Windows Vista has views for handwriting//stylus pen input such as Windows Journal and Flicks (page 583). Pogue discloses a Media Center in which TV + Movies Sections can be selected. Various subcategories of online and tv shows, live tv, recorded tv, can be provided. See pages 510-520. Pogue further discloses a Windows Media Center can be used to select computer operations such as recording a show, saving a show, burning a DVD, renting/buying a movie, creating a slideshow, etc. See pages 512-517.

Since these teachings are directly related to subject matter considered as the basis for allowability of the patent claims, a reasonable examiner would consider evaluation of Ledbetter in view of Pogue as important in determining the patentability of the claims. As such it is agreed that Ledbetter in view of Pogue raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to at least claims 1-20 of the '715 Patent as proposed in SNQ 2.

Issue 3

10. Lane is prior art that was cited, but not applied in the previous examination. Ledbetter and Pogue are newly cited prior art references that were not cited or applied in the previous examination.

Lane discloses, among other things, a modular device and reconfigurable portable computer allowing a mechanical coupling and decoupling of various types of devices. The invention allows use of a visual display in a standard laptop format and in formats facilitating use of the display as a television or telecommunications monitor or a pen-based computing table. See pages 2-3. Lane discloses two views of visual representation of computer content with different orientations such as landscape or portrait position. See page 5, lines 35-page 6, line 6. Lane discloses four display modes and alternative positionings involving rotation of the second module 18 in figure 1a about axis 62 in which a 90-degree rotation of the second module provides a standard desktop orientation and a rotation of more than 270 degrees. See figures 20, 25, and 27-28 and page 10. Figure 27 shows second module 18 rotate 360 degrees relative to the first module 14, exposing visual display for use as a table for pen-based computing. Lane discloses a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input (i.e. a standard laptop computer format). See figure 1 and 20. See pages 3, lines 10-11 and page 5, lines 4-6 in which a device may be a portable computer comprising a first module (14 keyboard) and second module 18 (a display). Figure 1 depicts an open position with access to both the display and the keyboard. Figure 6 illustrates positions representative of those assumed by the displays and

keyboard of laptop computers. Figures 25 and 28 depicts a computer configuration in which the computer system is in frame mode or easel mode and only the visual display 35 needs to be accessible. See page 10, lines 24-31.

Ledbetter discloses, among other things, multiple position computer display arm that couples a monitor to a base in a manner that facilitates display monitor movement between various positions, including preset positions that may be optimized to match typical computer usage modes. The arm is associated with a mechanism that guides the user to convenient stopping positions for different types of interacts. For example, preset stopping positions may be provided for conventional (e.g. mouse and keyboard) workstation like interaction, or standup touch-screen interaction, and/or pen input similar to a table computing device. Users can position the monitor display screen between the preset positions and vary the positioning at the preset or other stopping points. See abstract and paragraph [0003]. See also figures 2-5 and paragraphs [0027]-[0032] describing the different modes. Paragraphs [0025]-[0026} discloses that in FIG. 1 is a keyboard 140 and remote control device 142, shown in a retracted position. A user may desire such positioning for viewing audiovisual content, and may control such operation by removing the remote control 142. In the event that the screen is touch and/or pen-sensitive, the user also may interact with the computer system via the display monitor 122 using a pen 142 or the like. FIGS. 2-5 provide examples of typical usage modes for user interaction with a computer system, and in particular the computer system's display monitor. A combination of hinge points and arm extensions designed to work together create a smooth movement of the display across a range of multiple positions. Some of the positions are preset, such as a mostly upright (productivity or workstation) position,

a walk-up (touch screen) position, a forward (entertainment/media viewing) position, and a table level (pen interaction/tablet) position. Each preset position of the display may provide the user with one or more noticeable "stops" that are integrated into the hinge mechanism. Paragraph [0030] states, “The location of these mechanisms facilitates interaction with the computer system, including when the keyboard does not exist or is stored behind the display and is therefore not easily accessible.” Additionally, paragraph [0055]-[0056] disclose that In addition to providing the various positions corresponding to interaction modes, the computer providing the content to display can change software operating modes to match the corresponding monitor position. FIG. 13 shows a multiple-position arm 1324 coupled to a position detection means 1380, such as one or more switches, a counter (such as motor rotations), an optical sensor or sensors and/or essentially any equivalent mechanism or mechanisms that can report a signal indicative of the current position (at least once movement has stopped) to a computer system. A position detector is coupled (e.g., via a hardware to software interface) to mode switch software 1382 running on the computer system. In general, the mode switch software 1382 comprises policy or the like, which may be user configurable preference data, as to what shell user interface and/or other software should be operational in each position, including positions between preset modes. The mode switch software, which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component, reports the position-based decision to the operating system, which in turn loads a corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs as necessary to configure the computer system user interface display and running programs to match the current mode.

Further, Pogue discloses, among other things, the Windows Vista operating system with a customizable graphical user interface that presents different views of visual representations of computer content including views as a Windows Vista desktop (page 23), a Windows Explorer window (page 58), Internet Explorer 7 (page 368), Windows Photo Gallery (page 423), Windows Media Player (page 463), Windows media center (page 501). Pogue discloses Windows Vista has touch screen views for people who prefer to use PCs with touch screens (see page 273). Pogue further discloses that Windows Vista has views for handwriting//stylus pen input such as Windows Journal and Flicks (page 583). Pogue discloses a Media Center in which TV + Movies Sections can be selected. Various subcategories of online and tv shows, live tv, recorded tv, can be provided. See pages 510-520. Pogue further discloses a Windows Media Center can be used to select computer operations such as recording a show, saving a show, burning a DVD, renting/buying a movie, creating a slideshow, etc. See pages 512-517.

Since these teachings are directly related to subject matter considered as the basis for allowability of the patent claims, a reasonable examiner would consider evaluation of Lane in view of Ledbetter and Pogue as important in determining the patentability of the claims. As such it is agreed that Lane in view of Ledbetter and Pogue raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to at least claims 1-20 of the '715 Patent as proposed in Issue 3.

Issue 4

11. Shimura is prior art that was not cited in the prior reexamination. Ledbetter and Pogue are newly cited prior art references that were not cited or applied in the previous examination.

Shimura discloses, among other things, a personal computer that can adopt a mode suitable for a user environment centered on a pen input operation and an mouse input operation while retaining a mode which can use a keyboard. See figure 1 and abstract, and page 1. A configuration for a keyboard main core, a pen-entry main core, and mouse operation main core are disclosed. See paragraph [0020]. Figure 1 depicts a display means disclosing a user interface to display computer content. Shimura discloses detecting a current configuration where keyboard input is invalidated based on the value detected by a detection means. IN laptop mode, a keyboard is operable to receive input. In figures 4 and 5, a tablet mode and easel mode are disclosed in which the keyboard is not used to receive input. A coupling mechanism enables rotation of cover part 102 with respect to the main part 101 and cover part 102. See paragraphs 12-13. A display reverse switch enables the display to be switched upside down. The display switch can be set to a normal mode or reverse mode. See paragraphs 12 and 17.

Ledbetter discloses, among other things, multiple position computer display arm that couples a monitor to a base in a manner that facilitates display monitor movement between various positions, including preset positions that may be optimized to match typical computer usage modes. The arm is associated with a mechanism that guides the user to convenient stopping positions for different types of interacts. For example,

preset stopping positions may be provided for conventional (e.g. mouse and keyboard) workstation like interaction, or standup touch-screen interaction, and/or pen input similar to a table computing device. Users can position the monitor display screen between the preset positions and vary the positioning at the preset or other stopping points. See abstract and paragraph [0003]. See also figures 2-5 and paragraphs [0027]-[0032] describing the different modes. Paragraphs [0025]-[0026} discloses that in FIG. 1 is a keyboard 140 and remote control device 142, shown in a retracted position. A user may desire such positioning for viewing audiovisual content, and may control such operation by removing the remote control 142. In the event that the screen is touch and/or pen-sensitive, the user also may interact with the computer system via the display monitor 122 using a pen 142 or the like. FIGS. 2-5 provide examples of typical usage modes for user interaction with a computer system, and in particular the computer system's display monitor. A combination of hinge points and arm extensions designed to work together create a smooth movement of the display across a range of multiple positions. Some of the positions are preset, such as a mostly upright (productivity or workstation) position, a walk-up (touch screen) position, a forward (entertainment/media viewing) position, and a table level (pen interaction/tablet) position. Each preset position of the display may provide the user with one or more noticeable "stops" that are integrated into the hinge mechanism. Paragraph [0030] states, “The location of these mechanisms facilitates interaction with the computer system, including when the keyboard does not exist or is stored behind the display and is therefore not easily accessible.” Additionally, paragraph [0055]-[0056] disclose that In addition to providing the various positions corresponding to interaction modes, the computer providing the content to display can

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Since these teachings are directly related to subject matter considered as the basis for allowability of the patent claims, a reasonable examiner would consider evaluation of Shimura in view of Ledbetter and Pogue as important in determining the patentability of the claims. As such it is agreed that Shimura in view of Ledbetter and Pogue raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to at least claims 1-20 of the '715 Patent as proposed in Issue 4.

35 USC 325(d)

A review of the post grant history for US 9,880,715 ('715 patent), indicates that the '715 patent was the subject of a single AIA trial petition. The petition in IPR 2021-00786 was filed by Lenovo and institution was denied on merits. A comparison of the instant request for *ex parte* reexamination of the '715 patent ('958 request) and the prior AIA petition filed by Lenovo indicates that the Shimura prior art reference cited as raising a substantial new question of patentability (SNQ) by the requester as in the reexamination request was previously presented in the petition in IPR 2021-00786 filed by Lenovo. (Note that the Pogue prior art reference cited by third party requester is not the same Pogue prior art reference cited in IPR2021-000786). A further review of the '958 request and the denied petition in IPR2021-00786, reveal that (1) there is no evidence that the third party requester of the '958 request is the same real party interest as the

petitioner in IPR 2021-00786 and (2) the '958 request points to and discusses additional newly cited secondary references Ledbetter and Pogue in combination with the Shumura reference to specifically the address the deficiencies the Board found in Lenovo's petition in IPR 2021-00786, which was the Board's basis for determining that the petition failed to raise a reasonable likelihood to prevail. In addition, a review of the other references cited in the '958 request indicates that these references are not the same or substantially as the prior art cited in the IPR2021-00786 petition. Accordingly, these facts and circumstances do not implicate a discretionary denial of the '958 request for reexamination pursuant 35 USC 325(d) and the request is Ordered for the reasons set forth above.

Conclusion

Extensions of Time

12. Extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) will not be permitted in these proceedings because the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 apply only to "an applicant" and not to parties in a reexamination proceeding. Additionally, 35 U.S.C. 305 requires that reexamination proceedings "will be conducted with special dispatch" (37 CFR 1.550(a)). Extension of time in *ex parte* reexamination proceedings are provided for in 37 CFR 1.550(c).

Waiver of Right to File Patent Owner Statement

13. In a reexamination proceeding, Patent Owner may waive the right under 37 C.F.R. 1.530 to file a Patent Owner Statement. The document needs to contain a statement that Patent Owner waives the right under 37 C.F.R. 1.530 to file a Patent Owner Statement and proof of service in the manner provided by 37 C.F.R. 1.248, if the request for reexamination was made by a third party requester, see 37 C.F.R. 1.550(f). The Patent Owner may consider using the following statement in a document waiving the right to file a Patent Owner Statement:

Patent Owner waives the right under 37 C.F.R. 1.530 to file a Patent Owner Statement.

Amendment in Reexamination Proceedings

14. Patent Owner is notified that any proposed amendment to the specification and/or claims in this reexamination proceeding must comply with 37 CFR 1.530(d)-(j), must be formally presented pursuant to 37 CFR §1.52(a) and (b), and must contain any fees required by 37 CFR §1.20(c). See MPEP §2250(IV) for examples to assist in the preparation of proper proposed amendments in reexamination proceedings.

Submissions

15. If the patent owner fails to file a timely and appropriate response to any Office action or any written statement of an interview required under 37 CFR §1.560(b), the ex parte reexamination proceeding will be terminated, and the Director will proceed to issue a certificate under 37 CFR §1.570 in accordance with the last office action.

Service of Papers

16. After the filing of a request for reexamination by a third party requester, any document filed by either the patent owner or the third party requester must be served on the other party (or parties where two or more third party requester proceedings are merged) in the reexamination proceeding in the manner provided in 37 CFR 1.248. See 37 CFR 1.550(f).

Notification of Concurrent Proceedings

17. The patent owner is reminded of the continuing responsibility under 37 CFR 1.565(a) to apprise the Office of any litigation activity, or other prior or concurrent proceeding, involving Patent No. 9,880,715 B2 throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. The third-party requester is also reminded of the ability to similarly apprise the Office of any such activity or proceeding throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. See MPEP §§ 2207, 2282 and 2286.

18. All correspondence relating to this ex parte reexamination proceeding should be directed:

By Mail to: Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexam
Central Reexamination Unit
Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent & Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

By FAX to: (571) 273-9900
Central Reexamination Unit

By hand: Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Registered users of EFS-Web may alternatively submit such correspondence via the electronic filing system EFS-Web, at https://sportal.uspto.gov/authenticate/authenticateuserlocalepf.html. EFS-Web offers the benefit of quick submission to the particular area of the Office that needs to act on the correspondence. Also, EFS-Web submissions are "soft scanned" (i.e., electronically uploaded) directly into the official file for the reexamination proceeding, which offers parties the opportunity to review the content of their submissions after the "soft scanning" process is complete.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Rachna Desai at telephone number 571-272-4099.

/Rachna S Desai/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992

Conferees:
/PENG KE/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992

/ALEXANDER J KOSOWSKI/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3992

Reexamination	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,958	9880715
	Certificate Date	Certificate Number

Requester Correspondence Address: ☐ Patent Owner ☑ Third Party
Klarquist Sparkman LLP 121 SW Salmon Street Suite 1600 Portland, OR 97204

LITIGATION REVIEW ☑	RSD (examiner initials)	29 March 2022 (date)
Case Name		Director Initials
3:19cv642, Lsp Products Group Inc V Oatey Co		
1:20cv689, Litl LLc v. Lenovo, Inc. et al.		

COPENDING OFFICE PROCEEDINGS	
TYPE OF PROCEEDING	**NUMBER**
Inter Partes Reviewed - Denied	IPR 2021-00786

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,958	9880715
	Examiner	Art Unit
	RACHNA S DESAI	3992

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
Reviewed Prosecution History	03/29/2022	RSD
Reviewed IPR2021-00786	03/29/2022	RSD

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

PATENT ASSIGNMENT COVER SHEET

Electronic Version v1.1
Stylesheet Version v1.2

EPAS ID: PAT7418604

SUBMISSION TYPE:	NEW ASSIGNMENT
NATURE OF CONVEYANCE:	AMENDMENT N0. 6 TO PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT

CONVEYING PARTY DATA

Name	Execution Date
LITL LLC	06/30/2022

RECEIVING PARTY DATA

Name:	WELLS FARGO CAPITAL FINANCE, LLC
Street Address:	125 HIGH STREET
Internal Address:	11TH FLOOR
City:	BOSTON
State/Country:	MASSACHUSETTS
Postal Code:	02110

PROPERTY NUMBERS Total: 9

Property Type	Number
Application Number:	16997718
Application Number:	90014965
Application Number:	90015025
Application Number:	16722760
Application Number:	90014958
Application Number:	16938852
Application Number:	16865893
Patent Number:	11265510
Application Number:	17576207

CORRESPONDENCE DATA

Fax Number: (800)914-4240

Correspondence will be sent to the e-mail address first; if that is unsuccessful, it will be sent using a fax number, if provided; if that is unsuccessful, it will be sent via US Mail.

Phone: 8007130755
Email: eric.edwards@wolterskluwer.com
Correspondent Name: CT CORPORATION
Address Line 1: 4400 EASTON COMMONS WAY
Address Line 2: SUITE 125
Address Line 4: COLUMBUS, OHIO 43219

NAME OF SUBMITTER:	JESSICA HILDEBRANDT

SIGNATURE:	/Jessica Hildebrandt/
DATE SIGNED:	07/06/2022
	This document serves as an Oath/Declaration (37 CFR 1.63).

Total Attachments: 7
source=IP filing#page1.tif
source=IP filing#page2.tif
source=IP filing#page3.tif
source=IP filing#page4.tif
source=IP filing#page5.tif
source=IP filing#page6.tif
source=IP filing#page7.tif

Form **PTO-1595** (Rev. 06-12)
OMB No. 0651-0027 (exp. 04/30/2015)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office

RECORDATION FORM COVER SHEET
PATENTS ONLY

To the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office: Please record the attached documents or the new address(es) below.

1. Name of conveying party(ies)

LITL LLC

Additional name(s) of conveying party(ies) attached? ☐ Yes ■ No

2. Name and address of receiving party(ies)

Name: Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC
Internal Address:
Street Address: 125 High Street, 11th Floor
City: Boston
State: MA
Country: USA Zip: 02110

Additional name(s) & address(es) attached? ☐ Yes ■ No

3. Nature of conveyance/Execution Date(s):

Execution Date(s) June 30, 2022

☐ Assignment ☐ Merger
☐ Security Agreement ☐ Change of Name
☐ Joint Research Agreement
☐ Government Interest Assignment
☐ Executive Order 9424, Confirmatory License
☐ Other Amendment No. 6 to Patent Security Agreement

4. Application or patent number(s):

☐ This document serves as an Oath/Declaration (37 CFR 1.63).

A. Patent Application No.(s)

See attached Schedule I

B. Patent No.(s)

See attached Schedule I

Additional numbers attached? ■ Yes ☐ No

5. Name and address to whom correspondence concerning document should be mailed:

Name: Jessica Hildebrandt
Internal Address: Otterbourg P.C.
Street Address: 230 Park Ave.
City: New York
State: NY Zip: 10169
Phone Number: 212-905-3670
Docket Number:
Email Address: jhildebrandt@otterbourg.com

6. Total number of applications and patents involved: 9

7. Total fee (37 CFR 1.21(h) & 3.41) $

☐ Authorized to be charged to deposit account
☐ Enclosed
☐ None required (government interest not affecting title)

8. Payment Information

Deposit Account Number
Authorized User Name

9. Signature:

7/6/2022
Signature Date

Jessica Hildebrandt
Name of Person Signing

Total number of pages including cover sheet, attachments, and documents: 6

Documents to be recorded (including cover sheet) should be faxed to (571) 273-0140, or mailed to:
Mail Stop Assignment Recordation Services, Director of the USPTO, P.O.Box 1450, Alexandria, V.A. 22313-1450

AMENDMENT NO. 6 TO PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT

This AMENDMENT NO. 6 TO PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT (this "Amendment") is dated as of June 30, 2022, by and between LITL LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Grantor"), and WELLS FARGO CAPITAL FINANCE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, in its capacity as agent for Secured Parties (as hereinafter defined) (in such capacity, "Agent").

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, Grantor and Agent, acting on behalf of lenders and certain other parties (Agent and such lenders and other parties, collectively "Secured Parties") are parties to the Patent Security Agreement, dated February 16, 2010, and recorded with the Assignment Recordation Branch for Patents of the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") on February 22, 2010, at Reel/Frame 023966/0954, as amended by (a) Amendment No. 1 to Patent Security Agreement, dated as of June 17, 2015, and recorded with the Assignment Recordation Branch for Patents of the USPTO on June 23, 2015, at Reel/Frame 036015/0940, (b) Amendment No. 2 to Patent Security Agreement, dated as of January 7, 2016, and recorded with the Assignment Recordation Branch for Patents of the USPTO on January 8, 2016, at Reel/Frame 037461/0396, (c) Amendment No. 3 to Patent Security Agreement, dated as of May 16, 2016, and recorded with the Assignment Recordation Branch for Patents of the USPTO on June 14, 2016, at Reel/Frame 038992/0349, (d) Amendment No. 4 to Patent Security Agreement, dated as of September 6, 2017, and recorded with the Assignment Recordation Branch for Patents of the USPTO on September 6, 2017, at Reel/Frame 043495/0521 and (e) Amendment No. 5 to Patent Security Agreement, dated as of December 6, 2019, and recorded with the Assignment Recordation Branch for Patents of the USPTO on December 6, 2019, at Reel/Frame 051241/0765[1] (as amended hereby and as the same may hereafter be further amended, modified, supplemented, extended, renewed, restated or replaced, the "Patent Security Agreement");

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Patent Security Agreement, Grantor has, among other things, granted to Agent a security interest in all present and future Patents and Patent applications of Debtor, together with certain related assets, and has agreed to execute and deliver to Agent all agreements and documents as requested by Grantor to evidence the security interests of Agent therein;

WHEREAS, Grantor has adopted, used and is using, and is the owner of the entire right, title, and interest in and to a new patent and patent applications filed with the USPTO described in Schedule I hereto and made a part hereof (collectively, the "Additional Patents"); and

WHEREAS, Grantor is obligated to grant a security interest in and pledge all such Additional Patents and Additional Patent Collateral (as hereinafter defined) to Agent, as provided by the terms and conditions of the Patent Security Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, Grantor and Agent hereby agree as follows:

1. Definitions. All initially capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein have the meanings given to them in the Patent Security Agreement or, if not defined therein, in the Security Agreement, and this Amendment shall be subject to the rules of construction set forth in the Security Agreement, which rules of construction are incorporated herein by this reference, mutatis mutandis.

[1] A corrective assignment was filed to amend the recordal of the receiving party's name at Reel Frame 051711/0073

2. Grant of Security Interest. In addition, and not in limitation, of the security interests and other interests granted to Agent (for itself and the benefit of Secured Parties) pursuant to the Patent Security Agreement, as collateral security for the prompt performance, observance and indefeasible payment in full of all of the Secured Obligations, Grantor hereby grants to Agent (for itself and the benefit of Secured Parties) a continuing security interest in and a general lien upon, and a conditional assignment, and hereby confirms, reaffirms and restates the prior grant thereof to Agent (for itself and the benefit of Secured Parties) pursuant to the Patent Security Agreement, of the following, whether presently existing or hereafter arising or acquired (being collectively referred to herein as the "Additional Patent Collateral"):

(a) all of the Additional Patents referred to on Schedule 1 to this Amendment and any Additional Patent licensed under any Intellectual Property License referred to on Schedule 1 to this Amendment;

(b) all divisionals, continuations, continuations-in-part, reissues, reexaminations, or extensions of the foregoing; and

(c) all products and proceeds (as that term is defined in the UCC) of the foregoing, including any claim by such Grantor against third parties for past, present or future (i) infringement or dilution of any Additional Patent or any Additional Patent licensed under any Intellectual Property License, including right to receive any damages, (ii) injury to the goodwill associated with any Additional Patent or any Additional Patent licensed under any Intellectual Property License, or (iii) right to receive license fees, royalties, and other compensation in connection with any Additional Patent or any Additional Patent licensed under any Intellectual Property License.

3. Security for Secured Obligations. This Amendment and the security interest created hereby and in the Patent Security Agreement secures the payment and performance of the Secured Obligations, whether now existing or arising hereafter. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this Patent Security Agreement secures the payment of all amounts which constitute part of the Secured Obligations and would be owed by any Grantor to Agent or Secured Parties, whether or not they are unenforceable or not allowable due to the existence of a case under any Insolvency Proceeding involving any Grantor.

4. Confirmation of Grant of Security Interest. Without limiting the grant of the security interest to Agent set forth in Section 2 of the Patent Security Agreement or any other provisions thereof, Grantor hereby confirms, reaffirms and restates its prior grant of Patent Collateral to Agent, for itself and on behalf of the other Secured Parties, and hereby grants to Agent, for itself and on behalf of the other Secured Parties, a continuing security interest in and a general lien upon the Additional Patent Collateral.

5. Supplement and Amendment to Patent Security Agreement.

(a) Without limiting any of the Patent Collateral otherwise described in the Patent Security Agreement,

(i) Schedule I to the Patent Security Agreement is hereby amended and supplemented to include, in addition and not by way of limitation, the Additional Patents,

(ii) all references to the term "Patents" in the Patent Security Agreement or the Security Agreement are hereby amended to include, in addition and not in limitation, the Additional Patents, and

(iii) all reference to the term "Patent Collateral" in the Patent Security Agreement and the Security Agreement are hereby amended to include, in addition and not in limitation, the Additional Patent Collateral.

(b) The security interests granted pursuant to this Amendment and the Patent Security Agreement are granted in conjunction with the security interests granted to Agent, for itself and the benefit of the Secured Parties, pursuant to the Security Agreement. Grantor hereby acknowledges and affirms that the rights and remedies of Agent with respect to the security interest in the Additional Patent Collateral made and granted hereby are more fully set forth in the Security Agreement, the terms and provisions of which are incorporated by reference herein as if fully set forth herein. To the extent there is any inconsistency between the Patent Security Agreement as amended by this Amendment and the Security Agreement, the Security Agreement shall control.

6. Representations, Warranties and Covenants. All of the representations, warranties and covenants with respect to the Patent Collateral set forth in the Patent Security Agreement shall apply to the Additional Patent Collateral and other assets described in Section 2 of this Amendment.

7. Effect of this Amendment. Except as expressly amended pursuant hereto, no other changes or modifications to the Patent Security Agreement or waivers of or consents under any provisions thereof are intended or implied, and in all other respects the Patent Security Agreement is hereby specifically ratified, restated, and confirmed by all parties hereto as of the effective date hereof. This Amendment and the Patent Security Agreement to be read and construed as one agreement.

8. Counterparts; Electronic Execution. This Amendment may be executed by means of (a) an electronic signature that complies with the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, state enactments of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act, or any other relevant and applicable electronic signatures law; (b) an original manual signature; or (c) a faxed, scanned, or photocopied manual signature. Each electronic signature or faxed, scanned, or photocopied manual signature shall for all purposes have the same validity, legal effect, and admissibility in evidence as an original manual signature. Agent reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to accept, deny, or condition acceptance of any electronic signature on this Amendment. This Amendment may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed to be an original, but such counterparts shall, together, constitute only one instrument. Delivery of an executed counterpart of a signature page of this Amendment will be as effective as delivery of a manually executed counterpart of this Amendment.

9. Governing Law. The validity, interpretation and enforcement of this Amendment and any dispute arising out of the relationship between parties hereto, whether in contract, tort, equity or otherwise, shall be governed by the internal laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but excluding any principles of conflict of laws or other rule of law that would cause the application of the law of any jurisdiction other than the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[Signature Page Follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be executed and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

GRANTOR:

LITL, LLC

By: _____
Name: John Chuang
Title: President and CEO

AGENT:

WELLS FARGO CAPITAL FINANCE, LLC,

By: _____
Name: Melissa Provost
Title: Vice President

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be executed and delivered as of the day and year first above written.

GRANTOR:

LITL LLC

By:_____
Name: John Chuang
Title: President and CEO

AGENT:

WELLS FARGO CAPITAL FINANCE, LLC,

By:_____
Name: Melissa Provost
Title: Vice President

SCHEDULE I
to
AMENDMENT NO. 6 TO PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT

United States Patents and Patent Applications

Patent	Application No.	Application Date	Patent No.	Issue Date
PORTABLE COMPUTER WITH MULTIPLE DISPLAY CONFIGURATIONS	16/997718	08/19/2020		
PORTABLE COMPUTER WITH MULTIPLE DISPLAY CONFIGURATIONS	90/014965	02/25/2022		
PORTABLE COMPUTER WITH MULTIPLE DISPLAY CONFIGURATIONS	90/015025	05/06/2022		
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR STREAMLINING USER INTERACTION WITH ELECTRONIC CONTENT	16/722760	12/20/2019		
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR STREAMLINING USER INTERACTION WITH ELECTRONIC CONTENT	90/014958	02/16/2022		
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING CONTEXTUAL SERVICES	16/938852	07/24/2020		
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MANAGING DIGITAL MEDIA CONTENT	16/865893	05/04/2020		
VIDEO INTEGRATION	16/682579	11/13/2019	11265510	03/01/2022
VIDEO INTEGRATION	17/576207	01/14/2022		

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/014,958	02/16/2022	9880715	10306-10753-02	9552

23628 7590 08/29/2022
WOLF GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON, MA 02210-2206

EXAMINER	
DESAI, RACHNA SINGH	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3992	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
08/29/2022	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

DO NOT USE IN PALM PRINTER

(THIRD PARTY REQUESTER'S CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS)

Klarquist Sparkman LLP
121 SW Salmon Street
Suite 1600
Portland, OR 97204

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. *90/014,958* .

PATENT UNDER REEXAMINATION *9880715* .

ART UNIT *3992* .

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified *ex parte* reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the *ex parte* reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

Office Action in Ex Parte Reexamination	**Control No.** 90/014,958	**Patent Under Reexamination** 9880715	
	Examiner RACHNA S DESAI	**Art Unit** 3992	**AIA (FITF) Status** No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

a. ☐ Responsive to the communication(s) filed on _____.
☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

b. ☐ This action is made FINAL.

c. ☑ A statement under 37 CFR 1.530 has not been received from the patent owner.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 2 month(s) from the mailing date of this letter. Failure to respond within the period for response will result in termination of the proceeding and issuance of an *ex parte* reexamination certificate in accordance with this action. 37 CFR 1.550(d). **EXTENSIONS OF TIME ARE GOVERNED BY 37 CFR 1.550(c).** If the period for response specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a response within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.

Part I THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:

1. ☐ Notice of References Cited by Examiner, PTO-892.
2. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement, PTO/SB/08.
3. ☐ Interview Summary, PTO-474.
4. ☐ _____.

Part II SUMMARY OF ACTION

1a. ☑ Claims 1-20 are subject to reexamination.
1b. ☐ Claims _____ are not subject to reexamination.
2. ☐ Claims _____ have been canceled in the present reexamination proceeding.
3. ☐ Claims _____ are patentable and/or confirmed.
4. ☑ Claims 1-20 are rejected.
5. ☐ Claims _____ are objected to.
6. ☐ The drawings, filed on _____ are acceptable.
7. ☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ has been (7a) ☐ approved (7b) ☐ disapproved.
8. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of the priority claim under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of the certified copies have
   1 ☐ been received.
   2 ☐ not been received.
   3 ☐ been filed in Application No. _____.
   4 ☐ been filed in reexamination Control No. _____.
   5 ☐ been received by the International Bureau in PCT application No. _____.
   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
9. ☐ Since the proceeding appears to be in condition for issuance of an *ex parte* reexamination certificate except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte* Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
10. ☐ Other: _____

cc: Requester (if third party requester)

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

DETAILED ACTION

Reexamination

1. An Ex Parte Reexamination has been granted for claims 1-20 of U.S. Patent No. 9,880,715 B2 (hereafter "the '715 patent"). See Order, mailed 04/14/2022. Claims 1-20 are pending.

References Submitted by Requester

2. The following references have been cited as establishing a substantial new question of patentability. See Order, mailed 04/14/2022.

- Ledbetter et al., US 2007/0058329 A1, 03/15/2007 (filed on 09/09/2005) (hereinafter "Ledbetter").
- Pogue, David, "Windows Vista", 2007.
- Lane, Jeffrey, P., WO 95/24007, 09/08/1995.
- Shimura, Japanese Patent 1994-242853, 09/02/1994.

Claim Interpretation

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112(f):

> (f) Element in Claim for a Combination. – An element in a claim for a combination may be expressed as a means or step for performing a specified function without the recital of structure, material, or acts in support thereof, and such claim shall be construed to cover the corresponding structure, material, or acts described in the specification and equivalents thereof.

The following is a quotation of pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph:

> An element in a claim for a combination may be expressed as a means or step for performing a specified function without the recital of structure, material, or acts in support thereof, and such claim shall be construed to cover the corresponding structure, material, or acts described in the specification and equivalents thereof.

The claims in this application are given their broadest reasonable interpretation using the plain meaning of the claim language in light of the specification as it would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art. The broadest reasonable interpretation of a claim element (also commonly referred to as a claim limitation) is limited by the description in the specification when 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, is invoked.

As explained in MPEP § 2181, subsection I, claim limitations that meet the following three-prong test will be interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph:

(A) the claim limitation uses the term "means" or "step" or a term used as a substitute for "means" that is a generic placeholder (also called a nonce term or a non-structural term having no specific structural meaning) for performing the claimed function;

(B) the term "means" or "step" or the generic placeholder is modified by functional language, typically, but not always linked by the transition word "for" (e.g., "means for") or another linking word or phrase, such as "configured to" or "so that"; and

(C) the term "means" or "step" or the generic placeholder is not modified by sufficient structure, material, or acts for performing the claimed function.

Use of the word "means" (or "step") in a claim with functional language creates a rebuttable presumption that the claim limitation is to be treated in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph. The presumption that the claim limitation is interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, is rebutted when the claim limitation recites sufficient structure, material, or acts to entirely perform the recited function.

Absence of the word "means" (or "step") in a claim creates a rebuttable presumption that the claim limitation is not to be treated in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph. The presumption that the claim limitation is not interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, is rebutted when the claim limitation recites function without reciting sufficient structure, material or acts to entirely perform the recited function.

Claim limitations in this application that use the word "means" (or "step") are being interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, except as otherwise indicated in an Office action. Conversely, claim limitations in this application that do not use the word "means" (or "step") are not being interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, except as otherwise indicated in an Office action.

This application includes one or more claim limitations that do not use the word "means," but are nonetheless being interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, because the claim limitation(s) uses a generic placeholder

that is coupled with functional language without reciting sufficient structure to perform the recited function and the generic placeholder is not preceded by a structural modifier. Such claim limitation(s) is/are:

"an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to: detect a current computer system configuration…select one of the plurality of views…transition the display component…" in claim 1

"an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to: identify at least a first computer system configuration…select, responsive to the sensor input, a first content view…transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component…transition, automatically in response to receiving the sensor input, the display component …receive user input via at least one input device…transition, automatically in response to receiving the user input, the display component from one of the first content view and the second content view to a channel view…" in claim 17.

"an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to: identify at least a first computer system configuration…select, responsive to the sensor input, a first content view…transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component…transition, automatically in response to receiving the user input, the display component from one of the first content view and the second content view…" in claim 20.

"the execution component is further configured to execute a process for creating a visual representation…" in claim 13

"the execution component is further configured to transition the computer system to the channel view…" in claim 16

Because this/these claim limitation(s) is/are being interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, it/they is/are being interpreted to cover the corresponding structure described in the specification as performing the claimed function, and equivalents thereof.

If applicant does not intend to have this/these limitation(s) interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, applicant may: (1) amend the claim limitation(s) to avoid it/them being interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph (e.g., by reciting sufficient structure to perform the claimed function); or (2) present a sufficient showing that the claim limitation(s) recite(s) sufficient structure to perform the claimed function so as to avoid it/them being interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112(f) or pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. In the event the determination of the status of the application as subject to AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103 (or as subject to pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 102 and 103) is incorrect, any correction of the statutory basis for the rejection will not be considered a new ground of rejection if the prior art relied upon, and the rationale supporting the rejection, would be the same under either status.

5. The following is a quotation of pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-20 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ledbetter in view of Pogue.

Regarding claim 1, Ledbetter discloses ***a customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard the user interface comprising***. See abstract, figures 1-5, and paragraph [0003]-[0004] disclosing a computer system with a monitor display screen and keyboard. Users can position the monitor display screen between preset positions and vary the positioning at the preset or other stopping points. Software such as a user interface code can change to match the current position. The software that is executing on the computer is providing output to the display monitor, including the current user interface shell code and can be automatically changed to match the current display monitor position including a preset position corresponding to a current user interaction mode. See also paragraphs [0056]-[0059] and figures 2-5 disclosing and/or depicting the computer system user interface displays and how the system has a customized interface.

Ledbetter discloses ***at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system***. See paragraph [0024] disclosing the computer components include a processor and memory.

Ledbetter discloses ***a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to display the computer content on the display component***

of the computer system, the graphical user interface configured to. See paragraph [0056]-[0059] and figure 13 disclosing, "The position detector means 1380 is coupled (e.g., via a hardware to software interface) to mode switch software 1382 running on the computer system. In general, the mode switch software 1382 comprises policy or the like, which may be user configurable preference data, as to what shell user interface and/or other software should be operational in each position, including positions between preset modes. The mode switch software 1382, which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component, reports the position-based decision to the operating system 1384, which in turn loads a corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs (e.g., 1386.sub.1) as necessary to configure the computer system user interface display 1388 and running programs to match the current mode."

Ledbetter discloses ***display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content, wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content***. See paragraphs [0003]-[0004], [0055]-[0059], and figures 2-5 disclosing and depicting four different modes or views in which visual representations of computer content are displayed and organized in different ways. As noted in paragraph [0056], "The position detector means 1380 is coupled (e.g., via a hardware to software interface) to mode switch software 1382 running on the computer system. In general, the mode switch software 1382 comprises policy or the like, which may be user configurable preference data, as to what shell user interface and/or other software should be operational in each position, including positions between preset modes. The

mode switch software 1382, which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component, reports the position-based decision to the operating system 1384, which in turn loads a corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs (e.g., 1386.sub.1) as necessary to configure the computer system user interface display 1388 and running programs to match the current mode." Ledbetter further discloses in paragraph [0057] that the computer content can include a touch screen shell program providing convenient access to walk-up types of information such as weather, messages, internet and so forth (selectable digital content) as well as other computer usage such as gaming or information for working/productivity (selectable user operations). Additionally, Ledbetter discloses that media can be loaded and executed on the computer (passive digital content).

However, to the extent "a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content" refers to a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content and not merely providing a plurality of ways of displaying content (as construed in the related IPR2021-00786 Decision Denying Institution), Pogue discloses ***"a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content"***. Specifically, Pogue discloses several views of visual representations of computer content such as views as Windows Vista desktop (page 23), a Windows explorer window (page 580, IE 7 (page 368), Windows Photo Gallery (page 423), Windows Media Player (463), and Windows Media Center (page 501). Additionally, Pogue discloses Windows Vista has views for touch screens which include views of programs that are exclusively designed for people who use PCs with touch screens such as Sticky Notes, Table PC input panel, and windows journal. See page 273. Windows Vista also

has different views for handwriting and pen input such as Windows Journal and Flicks (page 583). Windows Media Center also presents a plurality of views of computer content such as a view of a Start screen displaying categories of computer content. See figure 16-1 and page 503. Other views within the Media Center include views that display different visual representations of computer content for a single category such as Online Media and TV Guide (figures 16-10 and 16-5). Pogue additionally teaches ***wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content.*** See figure 16-1 disclosing selectable digital content via a Windows Media Center having a start screen with visual representations of selectable digital content such as TV+Movies, Music, Pictures+Video, Online Media, More TV, Live TV, Guide, Movie-Guide. See also page 520 and figure 16-10 depicting selectable digital content such as TV/Movies, Music/Radio, News/Sports, Games, Lifestyle. See also pages 58, 368, 424, 431-432, 465 depicting selectable digital content. Pogue also discloses selectable computer operations. See pages 368, 425, 512-518, 526 and figures 16-8 and 16-12 disclosing using Windows media Center to select computer operations such as record a show, save a show, rent/buy a movie, etc. Pogue discloses the computer content includes passive digital content when describing how the Windows Media Center has a TV player, photo viewer, DVD player, etc. See pages 501-503, 519, 524, 527, 529 and figures 16-6. Additional passive content is discloses as a slideshow (page 431), visualizer for music playing, playing a DVD, presentation of a slideshow via Windows media player (pages 465-482) and YouTube access via IE7 on page 379.

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying ***a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content, wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content***, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying ***a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content*** within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools.

Ledbetter discloses ***an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:*** See paragraphs [0004] and [0056] disclosing software executing on a computer system. *Claim Interpretation: This element is interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112 6th/f as a processor programmed with an algorithm that detects a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the*

computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system; select on of the plurality of views for display in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views. See column 68, lines 8-column 69, line 37 disclosing the present invention may be implemented using a special purpose computer and/or specialized software executing in the computer systems. The detecting occurs via mode sensor, accelerometer or other sensor that responds when an I/O device is enabled or active. See column 3; column 11, lines 66-column 12, line 3; column 20, lines 20-61; column 26, lines 50-67; column 70, lines 19-35. The selecting is interpreted as described in column 3, column 5, lines 43-60; column 11, lines 9-13; column 14, lines 56-59; figure 48 and columns 55-57. The transition is interpreted as described in column 3, lines 10-22; column 6, lines 19-22; column 8, lines 67-column 9, column 9, lines 36-45, and column 11, lines 26-28.

Ledbetter discloses a processor configured to ***detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system***. See paragraph [0056] disclosing a mode switching software, "The position detector means 1380 is coupled (e.g., via a hardware to software interface) to mode switch software 1382 running on the computer system. In general, the mode switch software 1382 comprises policy or the

like, which may be user configurable preference data, as to what shell user interface and/or other software should be operational in each position, including positions between preset modes. The mode switch software 1382, which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component, reports the position-based decision to the operating system 1384, which in turn loads a corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs (e.g., 1386.sub.1) as necessary to configure the computer system user interface display 1388 and running programs to match the current mode." Ledbetter discloses a configuration where the keyboard is operable to operate in a "workstation mode" and other configurations in which a keyboard is inoperable such as when operating in tablet computing mode or touch-screen mode. See paragraphs [0003], [0030],, abstract, and figures 2-5.

Ledbetter discloses ***select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration and transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views.*** See paragraph [0056] disclosing the mode switch software 1382, which may be any program such as an application and/or operating system component, reports the position-based decision to the operating system 1384, which in turn loads a corresponding shell user interface and/or other program or programs (e.g., 1386.sub.1) as necessary to configure the computer system user interface display 1388 and running programs to match the current mode."

However, to the extent "a plurality of views for display" refers to a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content and not merely providing

a plurality of ways of displaying content (as construed in the related IPR2021-00786 Decision Denying Institution), Pogue discloses Pogue discloses several views of visual representations of computer content such as views as Windows Vista desktop (page 23), a Windows explorer window (page 580, IE 7 (page 368), Windows Photo Gallery (page 423), Windows Media Player (463), and Windows Media Center (page 501). Additionally, Pogue discloses Windows Vista has views for touch screens which include views of programs that are exclusively designed for people who use PCs with touch screens such as Sticky Notes, Table PC input panel, and windows journal. See page 273. Windows Vista also has different views for handwriting and pen input such as Windows Journal and Flicks (page 583). Windows Media Center also presents a plurality of views of computer content such as a view of a Start screen displaying categories of computer content. See figure 16-1 and page 503. Other views within the Media Center include views that display different visual representations of computer content for a single category such as Online Media and TV Guide (figures 16-10 and 16-5). It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying ***a plurality of views for display***, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying ***a plurality of views for***

display within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools.

Regarding claim 2, Ledbetter discloses t***he user interface of claim 1, wherein in the plurality of views includes a home view configured to organize a plurality of content modes.*** See paragraph [0057] disclosing a walkup and workstation mode in which information corresponding to a home view such as weather, messages, internet may be loaded and shortcuts and other information for working or other computer usage may be displayed. Pogue additionally discloses a home view in disclosing the Windows Vista desktop (pages 23, 213-217, 220-221 and figure 1-2) displays different content modes such as icons and Gadgets displayed on a user interface. See also Pogue's disclosure of Window Media Center start page (figure 16-1 and pages 501, 503, and 519), Window Photo Gallery start page (figure 13-1 and page 424), Windows Media Player's library screen (page 465), IE7's home page (page 371, 376, and 383), Windows Explorer's basic window (pages 58-60 and figure 2-1).

Ledbetter further discloses ***a channel view configured to organize at least one of a single content mode and two content modes.*** See figure 4 and paragraph [0057] disclosing channel views such as "media consumption mode" and three content modes in channel view including TV, video, and DVC. See paragraph [0003}, [0059]. Further, Pogue discloses ***a channel view configured to organize at least one of a***

single content mode and two content modes. Windows Vista has content modes in programs such as Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Windows Mail, IE7. See pages 29, 41, 73, 222, 367, and 391. Further, Windows Media Center has channel view configured to organize various content modes such as TV/Movies, Music/Radio, News/Sports, Games, etc. See page 512 and 520. See also IE7 description on page 380 and how RSS feeds can bring podcasts, photos, video, etc. Windows Photo Gallery also provies a media mode of content to play/view media such as video and photos an. See pages 423 and 429. Pogue's additional features of Windows Media Player's online music, internet radio, video clips (pages 477-482) and Window's Explorer's slideshow, playing of music, video photos (pages 57, 66, 70, 80) further teach this limitation.

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying ***a plurality of views for display***, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying ***a plurality of views for display*** within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer

configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools.

Regarding claim 3, Ledbetter does not explicitly disclose ***wherein the plurality of views includes a screen saver view configured to organize selected content modes for passive viewing.*** However, Pogue discloses Window Vista's screen saver view is configured to organize user-selected photos for passive viewing. See pages 423, 459-461.

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying ***a plurality of views for display***, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying ***a plurality of views for display*** within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools.

Regarding claim 4, both Ledbetter and Pogue disclose ***the user interface of claim 1, wherein the plurality of views includes a home view organizing a plurality of visual representations of digital content.*** See Ledbetter at paragraph [0057] disclosing a walkup and workstation mode in which information corresponding to a home view such as weather, messages, internet may be loaded and shortcuts and other information for working or other computer usage may be displayed. Pogue additionally discloses a home view in disclosing the Windows Vista desktop (pages 23, 213-217, 220-221 and figure 1-2) displays different content modes such as icons and Gadgets displayed on a user interface. See also Pogue's disclosure of Window Media Center start page (figure 16-1 and pages 501, 503, and 519), Window Photo Gallery start page (figure 13-1 and page 424), Windows Media Player's library screen (page 465), IE7's home page (page 371, 376, and 383), Windows Explorer's basic window (pages 58-60 and figure 2-1).

Ledbetter does not explicitly disclose ***wherein the home view comprises a header display and a body display, and wherein the header display comprises a lateral frame extending from the left of the display component to the right of the display component, wherein the body display is rendered below the header display in the display component of the computer system.*** However, Pogue discloses in Windows Vista home view, a task bar (header) is movable to the top of the monitor with the desktop (body display) beneath the task bar (see pages 23 and 97). Additionally, Windows PhotoGallery discloses a toolbar with a search box and icons at

the top (header display) and a view of thumbnails beneath (body display). See page 424. IE7 discloses a toolbar (header) and home web page (body display) at page 36. Windows Explorer displays a title bar, address bar, and toolbar (header display) showing, e.g. the file folder address at the top and beneath it a folder view (body display) showing the list of favorites, subfolders, files, photos, etc within a folder (page 58). Windows Media player shows a toolbar with a search box and computer operations at the top (header) and detailed view of library contents (body display) on page 465. Pogue discloses ***wherein the header display comprises a lateral frame extending from the left of the display component to the right of the display component, wherein the body display is rendered below the header display in the display component of the computer system***. See page 23, 58, 86, 368, 465 and figures 11-1 and 14-1 depicting the lateral frame extending from left to right and the body rendered below the header display. It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying ***a plurality of views for display***, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying ***a plurality of views for display*** within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating

the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools.

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying ***a plurality of views for display***, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying ***a plurality of views for display*** within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools.

Regarding claim 5, Ledbetter discloses ***the user interface of claim 4, wherein the computer system configuration comprises a physical positioning of a computer system display relative to a base of the computer system that includes the keyboard about a longitudinal axis of rotation.*** See figure 1 and paragraph [0024] disclosing the base pivots around an axis. The base includes computer

components such as a processor and memory. Pivoting coupling allows the monitor to be positioned several ways relative to the base.

Regarding claim 6, Ledbetter does not explicitly disclose a search tool; however, Pogue discloses ***the user interface of claim 4, wherein the graphical user interface is further configured to display a search tool displayed in the header display, wherein the search tool is configured to accept search terms entered by a user and in response to execution, causes the computer system to navigate to a view of a first visual representation of digital content, wherein the digital content includes a search engine, and the search engine presents results for the search terms.*** See Windows Vista's search tool "address toolbar" in the desktop taskbar described on page 97 and 99. See page 445 depicting a search tool in the header of Windows Photo Gallery. Windows Media Player search tool in the header display depicted on page 472, IE7 search bar in header display on page 368, Window Explorer's search tool in the header of the window on pages 120-121. See also page 106 disclosing a search box appears in every Explorer window next to the address bar. See also pages 62, 64, 99, and 106 disclosing that in response to a search term, the computer system navigates to a view of the visual representation of digital content either on the computer system or from the internet. See also page 125, 371, 445, and 473. Vista's search feature finds files as you type what you're looking for. See pages 106, 112-114. See also pages 445 and 473 depicting search engines.

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying *a plurality of views for display*, within

Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying *a plurality of views for display* within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools. Additionally, it would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have provided a search tool as suggested by Pogue within Ledbetter in order to easily and efficiently locate digital content and the results would have been predictable.

Regarding claim 7, Ledbetter discloses ***the user interface of claim 1, further comprising a storage component configured to retain a previous view state.*** See paragraph [0059] disclosing the system may persist personal settings for the display. See also Pogue disclosing IE can store web pages on a hard drive to peruse later (see page 665) and other storage components in IE7 can retain previous view state including the internet cache and history. See page 379. Windows Vista has a standby mode where any programs or documents you were working on remain in memory (see page 31). On page 165-166, Pogue discloses retaining previous view state in its screen

saver and saving searches in a windows explorer window. See page 61 and 370 where Pogue discloses toolbars with forward/back buttons to navigate to states visited previously which are saved.

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying a plurality of views for display, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying a plurality of views for display within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools. It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's storage of previous view states within Ledbetter for later retrieval or reference and the results would have been predictable.

Regarding claim 8, Pogue discloses ***the user interface of claim 7, wherein the execution component is further configured to cause the computer system to***

transition to a previous view in response to execution of a navigation element by a user. See pages 370-371 disclosing a forward and back button in IE 7 transitions the web browser to a previous view. Clicking the home button brings up a view of a web page previously designated as a home page.

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying a plurality of views for display, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying a plurality of views for display within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools. Further, it would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's transition to previous views within Ledbetter for reference and the results would have been predictable.

Regarding claim 9, Pogue discloses ***the user interface of claim 7, further comprising the navigation element displayed in a header display.*** See page 97 disclosing how the desktop taskbar of Windows Vista has navigation elements to return users to a previous state such as a home view. Further, a navigation element is displayed in the toolbar of IE7 (i.e. Back button). See page 368. Windows Explorer window also displays a toolbar with back and forward buttons at the header on page 61.

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying a plurality of views for display, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying a plurality of views for display within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools. Further, it would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's navigation element within Ledbetter for easy transitioning and referencing of prior states and views and the results would have been predictable.

Regarding claim 10, Pogue discloses t***he user interface of claim 4, wherein the body display comprises an organization of the plurality of visual representations of computer content rendered on the computer display, and the home view further comprises display pages in response to a display threshold establishing a maximal number of visual representations displayed per display page.*** See page 368 depicting the body display of IE7 displaying and organizing visual representations of web content. Figure 2-1 and page 58 show the body display of Windows Explorer window displaying/organizing visual representations of files and folders. Figure 13-1 and page 424 disclose the Windows Photo Gallery body display with an organization of photos/videos and thumbnails. Figures 14-1 and page 465 disclose the body display of Windows Media Player displays or organizes media. Window's Vista's body display can show an organization of desktop icons or start menu icons as in figure 1-2 and page 23. Pogue further discloses Windows Vista's desktop home view has display pages in the Sidebar which contain visual representations called Gadgets. See page 212. When there are too many gadgets to fit on one display page, another display page is created . See figure 6-10 and pages 212-214. Pogue also discloses in figure 2-26 and page 424 various menu pages result in a button shown indicating another display page. See figure 13-1 depicting a home view of the Photo Gallery with display pages with a max of nine representations. Similarly, Windows Media Player's library view with display pages with a max of three icons per display page (see page 476) and IE 7 with a maximum of 6 images on the display pages as in figure 11-4 and page 375. Figure 2-1 and page 58 display an image of a windows

explorer window where max number of thumbnails are shown according of the threshold max number fitting in the window.

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying a plurality of views for display, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying a plurality of views for display within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools. Further, it would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have provided Pogue's display pages when a threshold of visual representations were reached within Ledbetter for the ease of accessing further content within the same display and the results were predictable.

Regarding claim 11, Pogue discloses ***the user interface of claim 10, wherein the home view further comprises an indication of visual representations***

displayed on adjacent display pages of the home view, wherein the indication is displayed within the body of the home view. Pogue discloses each of Windows Vista, Windows Photo Gallery, Windows Media Player, Windows Explorer disclose an indication. For example in Window's Vista, a tiny triangle on top of the sidebar is displayed when there are more gadgets that fit on the display page of the sidebar on the home view of Window's vista. See page 375 and figures 2-26. Similarly, figure 6-10 shows a scrollbar on the home view with arrows indicating visual representation displays on adjacent display pages on Windows Photo Gallery. See page 424. Figure 6-10 and page 465 depicts windows media player including a scroll bar indicating visual representation of music content available on adjacent display pages The indications appear below the header display of the home views of the Windows Vista desktop, Windows Photo Gallery, Window Media Player, and Windows Explorer.

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying a plurality of views for display, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying a plurality of views for display within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would

have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools. Further, it would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have provided Pogue's indication of visual representations on adjacent display pages within Ledbetter for the ease of accessing further content within the same display and the results were predictable.

Regarding claim 12, Pogue discloses ***the user interface of claim 4, wherein the graphical user interface is further configured to display a nascent card in the home view, wherein the nascent card is configured to permit generation of additional visual representations of digital content.*** See figure 3-13 on page 139 depicting a nascent card resulting in the generation of an additional visual representation of the digital content such as of the colosseum. See also pages 211-213 disclosing the Windows Vista desktop is configured to show a Sidebar of Gadgets including a + button at the top of the screen in figures 6-10 for adding a gadget which provides an additional visual representation of digital content. Pogue further discloses IE7 includes empty tabs for creating new IE windows, an "Open in New Tab" card to open a link and a toolbar for adding content to Favorites. See page 373 and 378. Additionally, pages 379 and 381 disclose nascent cards in the form of a tiny page icon to be dragged onto the links toolbar would map to content and nascent cards with a star/plus sign for RSS feed subscriptions. Page 473 depicts a nascent card in Windows Media Player for dragging visual representations of musical content to a playlist to create a mapping to a song.

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying a plurality of views for display, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying a plurality of views for display within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools. Further, it would have been obvious to incorporate Pogue's nascent cards within Ledbetter in order to easily provide the ability to generate additional representations of content and the results were predictable.

Regarding claim 13, Pogue discloses ***wherein the execution component is further configured to execute a process for creating a visual representation in response to execution of the nascent card, wherein the process for creating a visual representation includes acts of: transitioning to a quick access view; generating a mapping to online digital content; executing the mapping; and displaying a first view of the mapped digital content.*** See explanation in claim 12 above for the process for creating a visual representation in response to execution of

the nascent card. Pogue's disclosure of creating shortcut icons on Windows Vista's desktop teaches ***transitioning to a quick access view***. Similarly, creating a gadget on a sidebar also transitions to a quick access view as does IE's quick tabs, RSS Feed selection, and Windows Media Player's playlist. Pogue's disclosure of dragging a link from a links toolbar to the desktop or Explorer window creating an Internet shortcut file, gadget creation and IE 7's new tab, quick tabs, and RSS feed panels disclose ***generating a mapping to online digital content.*** Pogue's teachings of double clicking on a shortcut, gadget selection and selection of IE's quick tabs or clicking on favorites or RSS feeds teaches ***executing the mapping.*** The subsequent display of the digital content upon this execution reads on the ***displaying a first view of the mapped digital content.*** *Claim Interpretation: the execution component is interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112 6th/f as the software/algorithm executing on a processor as described in column 5, lines 33-41; column 8, lines 34-36; and column 10, lines 60-65. See column 68, lines 8-column 69, line 37 disclosing the present invention may be implemented using a special purpose computer and/or specialized software executing in the computer systems.* It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying a plurality of views for display, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode.

Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying a plurality of views for display within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools. Further, it would have been obvious to incorporate Pogue's nascent cards within Ledbetter in order to easily provide the ability to generate additional representations of content and the results were predictable.

Regarding claim 14, Ledbetter discloses a plurality of views (see claim 1 above). Pogue further discloses ***the user interface of claim 1, wherein the plurality of views includes a quick access view configured to permit user generation of a mapping between digital content and a visual representation.*** See page 53 disclosing a Windows Vista Start Menu providing quick access to user-configurable icons (visual representations) mapped to digital content and page 103 displaying a taskbar with a quick launch area for creating icons for different projects. See windows Photo gallery displaying pictures/video as thumbnails on pages 424-433 an d83. IE7 has a quick tabs view transitioning to a quick access view showing an overview of the IE 7 tabs where the thumbnails map the quick tab to the digital content. See page 374-375. Additionally, IE 7's favorites and RSS Feed Pages are mappings between a web page and the visual representation of a favorites (bookmark). See pages 377-381. It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying a plurality of views for display, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual

representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying a plurality of views for display within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools. Further, it would have been obvious to incorporate Pogue's nascent cards within Ledbetter in order to easily provide the ability to generate additional representations of content and the results were predictable.

Regarding claim 15, Ledbetter discloses ***the user interface of claim 1, wherein the plurality of views includes a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations.*** See paragraph [0025], [0031], and figures 2-4 disclosing touch screen operation and remote control operation of a media consumption mode. However, Pogue more clearly discloses a channel selector and a sequence of visual representations for its channel selector. See page 91 and figure 2-20 depicting Flip3D which displays live channels (i.e. a movie) and selections can be made using arrow keys or a mouse. Further, Pogue discloses displays of a sequence of visual representations such as lists of online content, TV shows, music, games, movies, RSS feeds, web pages. Windows Media Center (see

figure 16-5, 16-6 and pages 510-512) discloses selecting channels from titles. Windows Photo Gallery shows a photo slideshow with previous/next slide control (see figure 13-5 and page 431) and Windows Media Player discloses a channel view via a Media Guide and using a mouse to select the channel (i.e. radio station) (see figure 14-9 and page 478). IE7 dislcoses RSS Feeds show a channel view (see page 380).

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying ***a plurality of views for display***, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying ***a plurality of views for display*** within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools.

Regarding claim 16, Ledbetter discloses ***the user interface of claim 15, wherein the execution component is further configured to transition the computer system to the channel view in response to receiving user input via at least one***

input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system. See paragraph [0059]-[0060] disclosing positions can be manually changed such as triggered from a button on the display. Audiovisual content may be controlled with a remote control via input device (see paragraph [0025] or interaction can be accomplished with a touch-screen operation. See figures 2-4 and paragraph [0031]. The transition to a channel view occurs in response to a remote control. Further, Pogue discloses user input on a keyboard brings forth the Flip3D. See pages 90-91.Alt-Tab brings forth the channel selector view. Remote control and buttons on the mouse control the playback of the video, photos, and DVDs in the Windows Media Center. See pages 523-523 and 529. The transition is executed by Windows Vista and programs such as IE7 (software on a processor). *Claim Interpretation: the execution component is interpreted under 35 U.S.C. 112 6th/f as the software/algorithm executing on a processor as described in the '715 Patent column 5, lines 56-60 and column 11, lines 9-12.. See column 68, lines 8-column 69, line 37 disclosing the present invention may be implemented using a special purpose computer and/or specialized software executing in the computer systems.*

Regarding claim 17, See claim 1 above and additional discussion below:

a customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard, the user interface comprising: at least one processor operatively coupled to a memory of the computer system; See discussion in claim 1 above.

a graphical user interface, executing on at least one processor, configured to display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of the computer content; See discussion in claim 1 above.

an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to: See discussion in claim 1 above.

Ledbetter discloses ***identify at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system based on sensor input indicating a position of the display component.*** See paragraph [0055]-[0056] disclosing a computer providing the content to display can change software operating modes to match the corresponding monitor position). A position detector means includes optical sensors or an equivalent mechanism that can report a signal indicative of the current position to a computer system. The position detector means is coupled to a multiple position arm and to mode switch software via a hard to software interface. The optical sensor coupled to the multiple-position arm indicates the position of the display. In paragraph [0003] and figure 2, Ledbetter discloses a conventional workstation mode in which a keyboard is operable to receive input from the operator. In paragraph [0030] and figures 3-5, Ledbetter discloses systems in which the keyboard is inoperable such as in media consumption mode, tablet mode, etc. See also figure 1

and paragraph [0025] describing a touch/pen sensitive screen where the keyboard is retracted. See also discussion in claim 1 above.

Ledbetter discloses ***select, responsive to the sensor input, a first content view from the plurality of views for the first computer system configuration.*** See paragraph [0004] and [0055]-[0056] disclosing the position detector means including optical sensors or equivalent mechanisms reporting a signal indicative of the current position to a computer system. A position detector means includes optical sensors or an equivalent mechanism that can report a signal indicative of the current position to a computer system. The position detector means is coupled to a multiple position arm and to mode switch software via a hard to software interface. The optical sensor coupled to the multiple-position arm indicates the position of the display. See figure 13. See discussion in claim 1 above with respect to the manner in which Pogue discloses visual representations of computer content.

Ledbetter discloses ***transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component between at least the first content view of the plurality of views and a second content view of the plurality of views;*** See paragraphs [0055]-[0056] disclosing that in addition to providing various positions corresponding to interaction modes, the computer providing content can change software operating modes to match the monitor position. See claim 13 depicting a multiple position arm coupled to a position detection means such as one or more switches, a counter such as motor rotations and or sensor can report a signal indicative of the position. In response to the sensor input, the software can run during position switching or be manually

triggered. See paragraph [0060]. Paragraph [0056] disclosing the reported position-based decision to the operating system results in loading a corresponding shell user interface to match the current mode. See discussion in claim 1 above with respect to the manner in which Pogue discloses visual representations of computer content.

Ledbetter discloses ***receive user input via at least one input device integral to or operatively connected with the computer system.*** See paragraphs [008], [0028], [0032], and abstract disclosing a workstation mode facilitates access to an input device such as a keyboard and poingint device, in addition to touch-screen input. Pogue further discloses user input via scroll wheel, keyboard, remote control, and a mouse. See page 13, 90=91, 297, 380, 431, 478, 510, 534-524, and 529.

Ledbetter and Pogue disclose ***transition, automatically in response to receiving the user input, the display component from one of the first content view and the second content view to a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations.*** See claim 15 above. Further, Ledbetter discloses transitioning a first and second view (workstation/walkup) to a media consumption view as in figures 2-4 and paragraphs [0025] and [0031]. Ledbetter discloses the device positions are changed in response to user input such as pushing a button on the keyboard or display. The software runs during position switching or is manually triggered. While in media consumption mode, the display may be controlled with user input. Pogue discloses a transition to a channel view in response to user input as discussed in claim 15 above. See flip3D depicted in figure 2-20. See also the

discussion in claim 2 above and Pogues' teachings of channel selector displaying a sequence of visual representation.

It would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time of the invention to have incorporated Pogue's teachings of displaying ***a plurality of views for display***, within Ledbetter because it was desirable at the time of the invention to provide different visual representations of computer content that worked well in different modes such as for example, tablet or handwriting/pen mode, in order to optimize the user experience and tools that were useful when operating in a specific mode. See page 582 of Pogue describing the advantages of providing a view of Windows Journal to mimic the manner in which a student may take notes when in handwriting mode. Further, a skilled artisan would have been capable of implementing Pogue's displaying ***a plurality of views for display*** within Ledbetter for the benefit of providing optimal content and/or tools for the specific configuration a user was operating the computer system and the results would have been predictable because presenting content according to the computer configuration provided a more efficient, optimal manner in which to access certain content/tools.

Regarding claim 18, Ledbetter and Pogue disclose ***the user interface of claim 17, wherein the at least one input device includes at least one of a scroll wheel, a touchpad, and a mouse.*** See abstract of Ledbetter and page 13 of Pogue.

Regarding claim 19, Ledbetter discloses ***the user interface of claim 1, wherein the first mode is a laptop mode where the keyboard is oriented to be***

accessible to the operator and wherein the second mode is an easel mode or a frame mode where the keyboard is oriented to be inaccessible to the operator.

See paragraph [0002]-[0003], [0025], [0028], [0030] and figures 2-5 disclosing a first mode which is a laptop mode with a keyboard and second mode is a mode in which the keyboard is retracted and inaccessible and the mode is one of an easel or frame mode.

Regarding claim 20, see rejections of claim 1 above.

Other References Submitted by the Requester

7. The other rejections proposed by the Requester are highly material and relevant as they too have been deemed to raise a substantial new question of patentability with respect to the claims. It is noted that while the additional rejections appear to be redundant and unnecessary at this time, any response to this office action may wish to address those references. Therefore, the claim rejections based upon these references are not made at this time as it would appear to be redundant to the claim rejections advanced therein.

Conclusion

Submissions

8. In order to ensure full consideration of any amendments, affidavits or declarations, or other documents as evidence of patentability, such documents must be submitted in response to this Office action. Submissions after the next Office action, which is intended to be a final action, will be governed by the requirements of 37 CFR 1.116, after final rejection and 37 CFR 41.33 after appeal, which will be strictly enforced.

Notification of Concurrent Proceedings

9. The patent owner is reminded of the continuing responsibility under 37 CFR 1.565(a) to apprise the Office of any litigation activity, or other prior or concurrent proceeding, involving Patent No. 9,880,715 B2 throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. The third party requester is also reminded of the ability to similarly apprise the Office of any such activity or proceeding throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. See MPEP §§ 2207, 2282 and 2286.

Extension of Time

10. Extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) will not be permitted in these proceedings because the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 apply only to "an applicant" and not to parties in a reexamination proceeding. Additionally, 35 U.S.C. 305 requires that reexamination proceedings "will be conducted with special dispatch" (37 CFR 1.550(a)).

Extension of time in *ex parte* reexamination proceedings are provided for in 37 CFR 1.550(c).

11. All correspondence relating to this ex parte reexamination proceeding should be directed:

By Mail to: Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexam
Central Reexamination Unit
Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent & Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

By FAX to: (571) 273-9900
Central Reexamination Unit

By hand: Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Registered users of EFS-Web may alternatively submit such correspondence via the electronic filing system EFS-Web, at:

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EFS-Web offers the benefit of quick submission to the particular area of the Office that needs to act on the correspondence. Also, EFS-Web submissions are “soft scanned” (i.e., electronically uploaded) directly into the official file for the reexamination proceeding, which offers parties the opportunity to review the content of their submissions after the "soft scanning" process is complete.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to the Central Reexamination Unit at telephone number 571-272-7705.

/Rachna S Desai/
Primary Examiner
Central Reexamination Unit – Art Unit 3992

Conferees:
/CATHERINE M TARAE/
Reexamination Specialist, Art Unit 3992

/ALEXANDER J KOSOWSKI/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3992

Reexamination	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,958	9880715
	Certificate Date	Certificate Number

Requester Correspondence Address: ☐ Patent Owner ☑ Third Party
Klarquist Sparkman LLP 121 SW Salmon Street Suite 1600 Portland, OR 97204

LITIGATION REVIEW ☑	RSD (examiner initials)	29 March 2022 (date)
Case Name		Director Initials
3:19cv642, Lsp Products Group Inc V Oatey Co		
1:20cv689, Litl LLc v. Lenovo, Inc. et al.		

COPENDING OFFICE PROCEEDINGS	
TYPE OF PROCEEDING	NUMBER
Inter Partes Reviewed - Denied	IPR 2021-00786

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,958	9880715
	Examiner	Art Unit
	RACHNA S DESAI	3992

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
Reviewed Prosecution History	03/29/2022	RSD
Reviewed IPR2021-00786	03/29/2022	RSD

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

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WOLF GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON, MA 02210-2206

EXAMINER	
DESAI, RACHNA SINGH	

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3992	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
09/27/2022	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Klarquist Sparkman LLP
121 SW Salmon Street
Suite 1600
Portland, OR 97204

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. *90/014,958* .

PATENT UNDER REEXAMINATION *9880715* .

ART UNIT *3992* .

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified *ex parte* reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the *ex parte* reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

Ex Parte Reexamination Interview Summary	Control No.	Patent Under Reexamination	
	90/014,958	9880715	
	Examiner	Art Unit	AIA (FITF) Status
	RACHNA S DESAI	3992	No

All participants (USPTO personnel, patent owner, patent owner's representative):

(1) Rachna Desai	(3) Richard Giunta
(2) Alexander Kosowski; C. Michelle Tarae	(4) Gerald Hrycyszyn; Eric Bear

Date of Interview: 21 September 2022

Type: a) ☑ Telephonic b) ☐ Video Conference
c) ☐ Personal (copy given to: 1) ☐ patent owner 2) ☐ patent owners representative)

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d) ☐ Yes e) ☑ No.
If Yes, brief description: _____

Agreement with respect to the claims f) ☐ was reached. g) ☑ was not reached. h) ☐ N/A.
Any other agreement(s) are set forth below under "Description of the general nature of what was agreed to..."

Claim(s) discussed: 1-20 generally .

Identification of prior art discussed: Ledbetter & Pogue of record .

Description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments:
See Continuation Sheet .

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims patentable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims patentable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

A FORMAL WRITTEN RESPONSE TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION MUST INCLUDE PATENT OWNER'S STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP § 2281). IF A RESPONSE TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION HAS ALREADY BEEN FILED, THEN PATENT OWNER IS GIVEN **ONE MONTH** FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE TO PROVIDE THE MANDATORY STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW
(37 CFR 1.560(b)). THE REQUIREMENT FOR PATENT OWNERS STATEMENT CAN NOT BE WAIVED.
EXTENSIONS OF TIME ARE GOVERNED BY 37 CFR 1.550(c).

/RACHNA S DESAI/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	/A.J.K/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3992	

cc: Requester (if third party requester)

Continuation of Description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: PO's representative(s) argued the instant invention was allowable over the Ledbetter and Pogue references because: (1) Ledbetter fails to disclose a computer system configuration in which a keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator; (2)The references fail to disclose displaying a plurality of views of a plurality of visual reprsentations of computer content and an execution component configured to select one of hte plurality of views based on the computer system's configuration and (3) Modifying Ledbetter based on Pogue would not yield selection of a view in response to the detected computer system configuration. See attached agenda. No agreement was reached; however, Examiner advised PO's representatives to clearly identify the definition and/or interpretation of certain terms (e.g." views", "computer content", "inoperable") and further elaborate on the arguments with the formal response.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

First Named Inventor:	Yves Behar
Application No.:	90/014,958
Confirmation No.:	9552
Filed:	February 16, 2022
For:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR STREAMLINING USER INTERACTION WITH ELECTRONIC CONTENT
Examiner:	R. S. Desai
Art Unit:	3992

INTERVIEW AGENDA

Patent Owner, LiTL, thanks Examiner Desai and the Conferees for scheduling a video conference interview on September 21, 2022 at 11:00 AM (EST) to discuss the outstanding Office Action (dated 8/29/22) in the above-referenced reexamination of Patent No. 9,880,715 ("'715 Patent"). The arguments and evidence to be discussed during the interview are summarized below.

I. INTRODUCTION

Third Party Requester, Lenovo (United States) Inc. ("Lenovo") filed its Request for *Ex Parte* Reexamination ("Request") seeking a second bite at the apple after its petition seeking *inter partes review* (IPR) of the '715 Patent in IPR2021-00786 was denied because Lenovo failed to give the claimed "plurality of views" its proper meaning.

The Office Action makes a single rejection – rejecting all claims as allegedly obvious over Ledbetter and Pogue – that mirrors the Request's Ground 2 and should be withdrawn for at least three reasons.

First, the Office Action ("OA") relies on Ledbetter to purportedly disclose a processor configured to detect a computer system configuration in which "the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator" as required by claims 1-19. OA at 12. The cited portions of

Ledbetter only teach that the keyboard is inaccessible to the operator because it is oriented in a manner that make it difficult for the operator to access. The specification and claims (*compare e.g.*, claim 1 "inoperable" *with* claim 19 "inaccessible") make clear that the keyboard being inoperable to receive input means the keyboard is ***disabled***, which is different from the keyboard being oriented so it is inaccessible. Ledbetter at most teaches that its keyboard is inaccessible. Ledbetter never teaches that its keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator as claims 1-19 require.

Second, all claims require, *inter alia*: (1) a graphical user interface (GUI) configured to "display a ***plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations***"[1] of computer content and (2) an execution component configured to select one of the "plurality of views" (or a "content view" from the "plurality of views") based on the "computer system['s] configuration." The rejection alleges that the claimed "plurality of views" are met by different ***content*** displayed by different software in Ledbetter and/or Pogue. OA at 8-11. The specification makes clear that displaying different content is not displaying a "plurality of views."

Third, the Office Action fails to establish that modifying Ledbetter based on Pogue would yield a system that selects one Pogue's alleged views "in response to the detected current computer system configuration" (required by claims 1-16 and 19-20) or "responsive to the sensor input" (required by claims 17-18).

[1] All emphasis is added unless otherwise indicated.

II. '715 PATENT

The'715 Patent's inventions were groundbreaking in 2008. They earned substantial contemporaneous praise and have become industry standards that are ubiquitous today. They were anything but in the timeframe relevant to this reexamination.

A. Embodiments

1. Physical Configuration Modes

The '715 Patent discloses a computer configurable into a number of "operating modes" which are different physical configurations, including laptop, easel, frame, and flat (*i.e.*, tablet) modes. '715 Patent, 11:39-12:8, Figs. 1, 4, 26, 27. Laptop and easel modes are illustrated below. Different modes have different "I/O profiles." *Id.*, 18:17-29. For example, the laptop mode's I/O profile reflects availability of a keyboard. *Id.*, 27:5-47, Fig. 17 (reproduced below). Conversely, the keyboard is not part of the easel mode's I/O profile because the keyboard is inaccessible to the user in easel mode. *Id.*, 26:55-65, Fig. 4 (reproduced below). A scroll wheel 132 is accessible to the user in both laptop and easel modes. *Id.*, 18:20, 20:48-56. "I/O devices that become inaccessible may be deactivated." *Id.*, 26:61-65; *see also Id.*, 24:50-53 ("software … protection may be provided for the keyboard to ... prevent the portable computer from responding to pressed keys" when the keyboard is inaccessible).

Laptop Mode

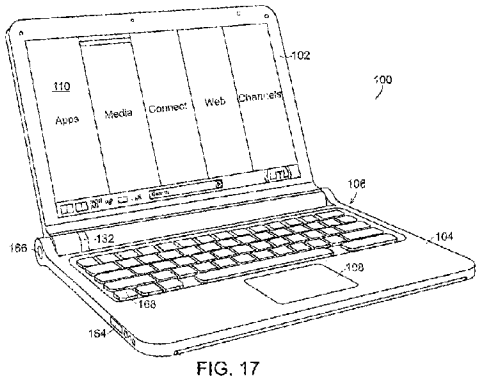


FIG. 17

Easel Mode

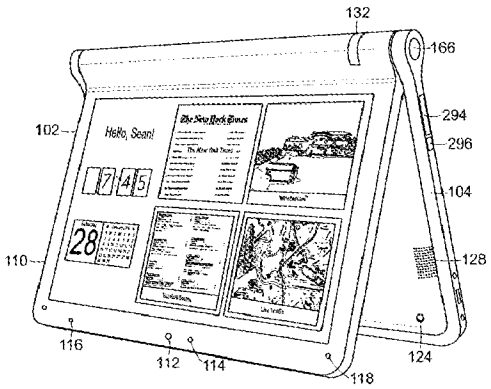


FIG. 4

2. Computer Content Is Organized Differently in Different Views Automatically Selected In Different Operating Modes

The inventors recognized that because different I/O devices may be available – or not – to the user in different modes (*e.g.*, laptop, frame, easel, and tablet modes), the user experience could be improved by customizing the way the computer's content is organized for display to the user based on the mode. *Id.*, 25:21-31. The '715 Patent calls these different organizations of the computer content different "views," and discloses a GUI that:

> ***organizes*** interface elements into modes of content for presentation to a user. ***Different views*** of the modes of content are used to present the user with an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and responsive to activity being performed by the user … The ***different views present different organizations of the interface elements . . . .***

Id., 2:45-55.

For example, the '715 Patent discloses displaying a "home view" in laptop mode (Fig. 2) and a "Channel View" in easel mode (Fig. 23). *Id.*, 31:18-23. Both the home and channel views

render visual representations of computer content as "cards" which the '715 Patent describes in detail. *See e.g.*, *id.*, 16:1-19, 41:22-43:5, 43:63-45:33. Cards summarize available content. *Id.*, 27:23-34, 43:5-40.

Home View for Laptop Mode

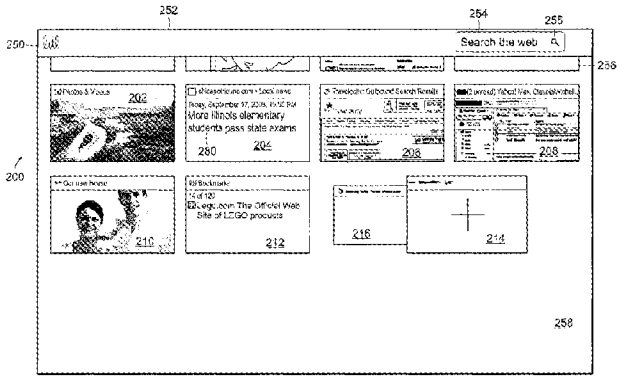


FIG. 2

Channel View for Easel Mode

FIG. 23

Choosing the home and channel views for the laptop and easel modes, respectively, improves user interaction. The home view leverages the keyboard's accessibility in laptop mode by organizing the cards 202-216 into pages so the user can select from among a number of cards viewed simultaneously (*id.*, 33:6-16), and by providing a web search bar 254 for searching the web (*Id.*, 33:6-26, Fig. 2). Home view is less well-suited to easel mode because the keyboard is inaccessible in easel mode (*id.*, 26:55-65, Fig. 4) and it would be difficult for the user to interact with pages of cards and web search bar 254 without a keyboard. Channel view is better suited to easel mode because it presents "channel cards" that stream web-based content in a "summarized" manner (*id.*, 16:1-19, 57:1-8, 53:44-62, Fig. 23) and organizes the channel cards so a user can navigate through them (like flipping through a rolodex) by actuating the scroll wheel 132 (Fig. 4) that is accessible in easel mode (*id.*, 54:7-17).

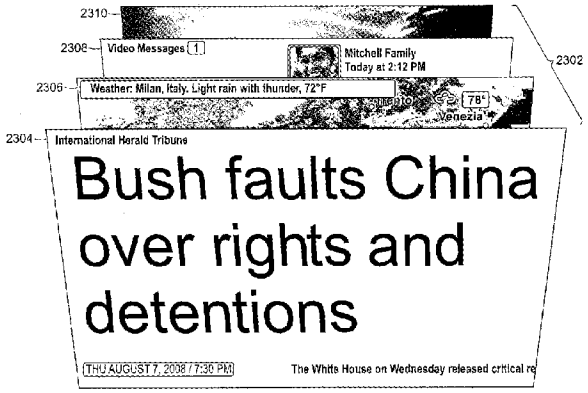


FIG. 23

"Home view" and "channel view" are ***different ways of organizing*** the displayed content. *Id.*, 2:45-55. As the Board noted, "the '715 patent discusses views extensively … [and] describes many examples of views that each ***organize*** content in a different way. … when discussing views, the '715 patent consistently refers to different ways of ***organizing*** content." *Lenovo v. LiTl*, IPR2021-00786, Paper 6 at 15.

The computer system automatically selects a view (*e.g.*, home or channel view) to suit the computer's physical configuration. For example, in response to the user changing the device's configuration "from laptop to easel mode … the computer system switches view from its current view to a channel view," whereas in response to the user changing "from easel mode to a laptop mode … the device displays a home view of available content." '715 Patent, 56:40-57:15.

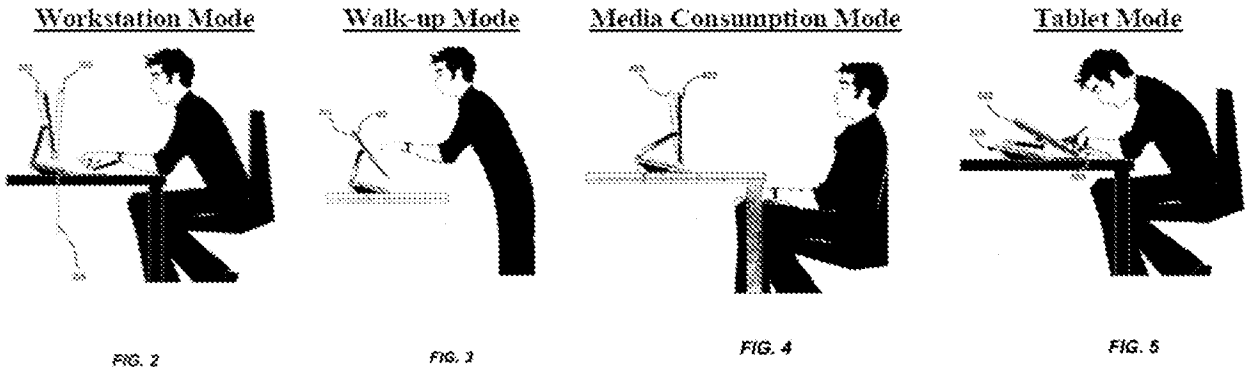
III. The Ledbetter/Pogue Combination Fails To Meet Any Challenged Claim

A. Ledbetter Does Not Teach That Its Keyboard is Ever Inoperable

Claims 1-19 require a processor configured to "detect" (claims 1-16 and 19) or "identify" (claims 17-18) "a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator . . . and a second computer system configuration where the ***keyboard is inoperable*** to receive input from the operator."

The Office Action alleges that Ledbetter teaches a processor configured to detect a computer system configuration where the "keyboard is inoperable" (OA at 12), alleging that "Ledbetter discloses … configurations in which a keyboard is inoperable such as when operating in tablet computing mode or touch-screen mode. See paragraphs [0003], [0030], abstract, and figures 2-5." OA at 13; *see also* OA at 36-37 ("In paragraph [0030] and figures 3-5, Ledbetter discloses systems in which the keyboard is in media consumption mode, tablet mode, etc. See also figure 1 and paragraph [0025] describing a touch/pen sensitive screen where the keyboard is retracted.").

Thus, the Office Action alleges that Ledbetter says the keyboard is inoperable in the walk-up (touch screen) mode, media consumption mode and tablet mode shown in Ledbetter's figures 3-5 (reproduced below). None of the cited disclosures in Ledbetter says that the keyboard is ***inoperable*** in any of these configurations. Ledbetter only says that in some configurations "the keyboard does not exist or is stored behind the display and is therefore not easily ***accessible***." Ledbetter, [0030].



The '715 Patent specification makes clear that the keyboard being "inoperable" means it is disabled or deactivated, not that the computer is in a physical configuration where the keyboard is inaccessible to the operator. Specifically, the specification discloses that "I/O devices may be ***enabled/disabled*** based on the physical configuration of the device. For example, during a

transition from laptop mode to easel mode, various ***I/O devices that become inaccessible may be deactivated***." '715 Patent, 26:61-65; *see also Id.*, 24:50-53 ("software … protection may be provided for the keyboard to ... prevent the portable computer from responding to pressed keys"). Thus, the keyboard being in a physical configuration where it is inaccessible does not mean it is inoperable, because a keyboard that "become[s] inaccessible ***may*** be deactivated" (*Id.*, 26:61-65), which makes clear that an inaccessible keyboard alternatively may not be deactivated or disabled and thereby rendered inoperable.

The claims of the '715 Patent confirm that the keyboard being inoperable is different and distinct from the keyboard being inaccessible. Claim 1 requires a processor configured to detect a computer system configuration "where the ***keyboard is inoperable*** to receive input from the operator," and claim 19 (which depends from claim 1) ***further*** requires that the computer have "an easel mode or a frame mode where the ***keyboard is oriented to be inaccessible*** to the operator." Claim 19's reference to the keyboard being inaccessible in addition to claim 1's requirement that it be inoperable confirms what the specification says – the keyboard being inaccessible is different and distinct from the keyboard being inoperable.

None of the Ledbetter disclosures the Office Action cites disclose making the keyboard inoperable. OA at 13 (citing Ledbetter, [0003], [0030], abstract, and figures 2-5 as allegedly disclosing this limitation), 36-37 (citing Ledbetter, [0030], [0025] and figures 1, 3-5 as allegedly disclosing this limitation), 40 (citing Ledbetter, [0002]-[0003], [0025], [0030] and figures 2-5). These discloses only disclose that in some configurations there is no keyboard or the keyboard is not easily accessible. *See e.g.*, Ledbetter, [0030] (in walk up mode the keyboard may not exist or be "stored behind the display and is therefore not easily accessible.").

Nowhere does Ledbetter disclose rendering the keyboard inoperable. The rejection of claims 1-19 should be withdrawn for this reason.

B. Neither Ledbetter nor Pogue Teaches a Plurality of Views

1. Lenovo Failed to Properly Construe a "Plurality of Views"

Lenovo cited no evidence demonstrating any use of the term "plurality of views" in the art, and thus established no meaning for this term beyond what the specification says. Despite that, despite having already lost an IPR challenging the '715 patent because Lenovo failed to give "plurality of views" its proper meaning, and despite filing a **305-page** Request, Lenovo never acknowledged what the specification says "views" are.

"[T]he best source for determining the meaning of a claim term" under the broadest reasonable interpretation (BRI) standard "is the specification." MPEP § 2111.01. A claim interpretation under BRI "cannot be divorced from the specification and the record evidence," *In re NTP, Inc.*, 654 F.3d 1279, 1288 (Fed. Cir. 2011), and "must be consistent with the one that those skilled in the art would reach," *In re Cortright*, 165 F.3d 1353, 1358 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

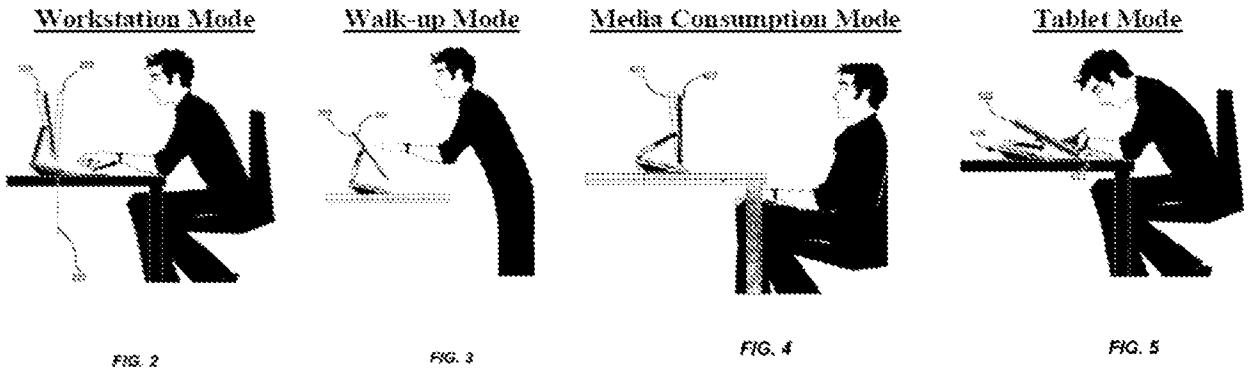
As discussed above, the specification describes a computer capable of being configured in different physical modes (*e.g.*, laptop mode, tablet mode, etc.) and provides a plurality of views that can organize the same computer content differently so the displayed organization is optimized for the physical configuration the computer is in. As the Board correctly found, the proper interpretation of "'plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content' (and similar recitations) … refer[s] to a plurality of ways of ***organizing*** visual representations of computer content." *Lenovo v. LiTl*, IPR2021-00786, Paper 6 at 16 (October 21, 2021).

2. Ledbetter's Loading of Different Software that Displays Different Content Does Not Display a Plurality of Views

To meet the claimed "plurality of views," the Office Action (like Grounds 1-2 in the Request) relies on Ledbetter's computer system that displays different content from different application programs that are loaded based on the computer's physical configuration. Ledbetter does not teach a "plurality of views," which are different ways of "***organizing*** visual representations of computer content." *Id.*

a. Ledbetter Discloses Loading Different Software in Different Physical Orientations

The Office Action alleges that Ledbetter discloses the claimed plurality of views in [0003]-[0004], [0055]-[0059] and Figures 2-5, which are alleged to disclose "four different modes or ***views*** in which visual representations of computer content are displayed and organized in different ways." OA at 8. The Office Action notes that a different "shell user interface and/or other software" and different "program[s]" may be loaded when the computer is in Ledbetter's different physical configurations shown in Figures 2-5 (reproduced below). OA at 8-9.



Ledbetter says the "***software*** that is currently ***loaded*** and executing on the computer system that is providing output to the display monitor, including the current ***user interface shell code***, can

be automatically changed to match the current display monitor position." Ledbetter, [0004]; *see also id.* [0055] ("the computer providing the content to display ***can change software operating modes*** to match the corresponding monitor position."), Fig. 13 (reproduced below).

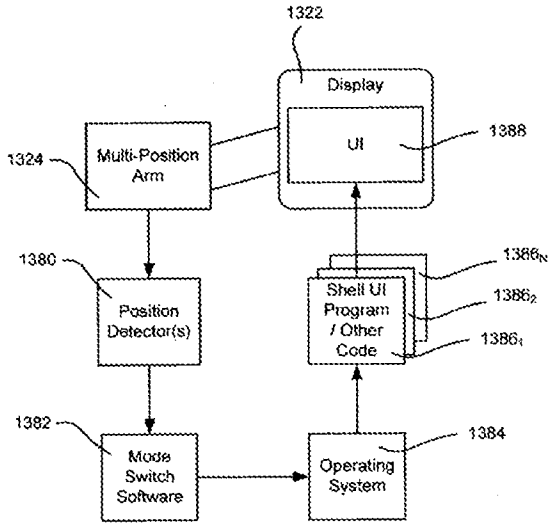


FIG. 13

Workstation mode (Fig. 2) is a physical configuration for "conventional (e.g., mouse and keyboard) work station-like interaction." *Id.*, [0003]. In this mode, the UI software is configured like a typical computer: "**typical shortcuts and other information used for working/productivity** or other computer usage (*e.g.*, gaming) may be displayed." *Id.*, [0057].

Walk-up mode (Fig. 3) is a physical configuration for "stand-up (walk-up) touch-screen interaction" (*id.* [0003]) and "provides user interaction via a touch-screen interface" (*id.*, [0029]). In this mode, "a touch-screen shell program configured to provide convenient access to ***walk-up types of information (e.g., weather, messages, the internet*** and so forth) may be loaded." *Id.*, [0057].

Media consumption mode (Fig. 4) is a physical configuration "for viewing video where the bulk of user interaction is simply viewing." *Id.*, [0031]. In this mode, "***media player software may be loaded and automatically executed***." *Id.*, [0057].

Tablet mode (Fig 5) is a physical configuration "***for pen input, similar to a tablet*** computing device." *Id.*, [0003]. "[T]ablet operating system components such as including ***handwriting recognition software*** may be loaded and automatically executed." *Id.*, [0057].

Thus, Ledbetter discloses various physical configurations (modes) and automatically loads different software in the different modes.

b. Ledbetter's Loading of Different Software That Displays Different Content Fails to Meet Displaying a "Plurality of Views" that Organize Content Differently

The specification is clear that there is a difference between displaying different content and presenting a "plurality of views" of content which are different ways of ***organizing*** computer content. The specification discloses a plurality of "views" including a "home view" ('715 Patent, 33:5-52, 27:23-47, Fig. 2), and a "channel view" (*id.*, 31:21-26, Fig. 23) which is also called a "channel card view" (*id.*, 53:43).

Example Home View

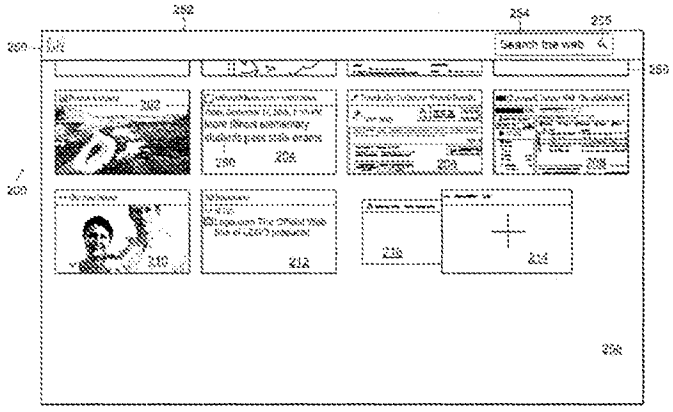


FIG. 2

Example Channel View

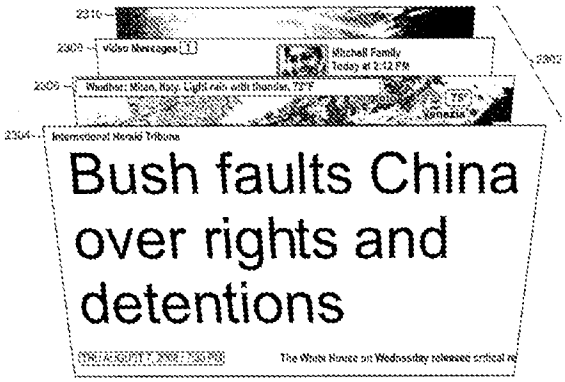


FIG. 23

The '715 Patent makes clear that some of the same content (presented via channel cards) is displayed in the home and channel views, and that it is not the display of ***different content*** that results in a different view, but a ***different way of organizing*** whatever content is displayed.

i. The Specification is Clear that Identical Content Can Be Displayed in a Plurality of Views

In one embodiment, different types of "cards" render different types of content, including "web cards" that render web content, "system cards" that display system operations, and "channel cards" that stream web-based content in a "summarized" manner. *Id.*, 16:1-19.

Cards render visual representations of content in both the home view (*id.*, 43:33-35, Fig. 2, 29:25-40) and the channel view (*id.*, 32:17-19, 53:43-54:19, Fig. 23). Channel cards are displayed in the both the home view (*id.*, 29:25-40 (describing "channel card" 204 displayed in FIG. 2's "home view")) and the channel view which is "a view of the channel cards that are available to a user" (*id.*, 32:17-19; *see also id.*, 53:43-54:19, Fig. 23). *Id.*, 53:58-61 ("***[t]he content displayed in the channel card view is dependent on the channel cards displayed in the home view***."). The same channel cards are presented in both the home and channel views so the operator may transition "from one mode of viewing to another without loss of the ability to appreciate and interact with the streamlined view." *Id.*, 16:35-39.

ii. Changing Displayed Content Does Not Change the View

The specification is clear that when the displayed content changes but not the ***organization*** of displayed content, the view does not change. For example, Figure 2 shows a "home view" that "organizes user interface elements into a mapped based presentation and separates the presentation into logical units based on a single displayed screen, i.e. a page." *Id.*,12:51-53, 27:23-27. A user can customize the home view by adding interface elements. *Id.*, 30:15-50, 28:8-20 ("Typically, the home view is configurable by the user. ***New items may be added, existing items may be moved and/or removed based on user selection***.").

The '715 Patent illustrates an example of adding visual representations of additional content to the home view of FIG. 2, and FIG. 8 shows the modified home view which includes "the … newly created visual representation (804)." *Id.*, 29:25-30:50. FIGs. 2 and 8 are highlighted below to illustrate the newly-added content in yellow, and the content that is shown in both FIGs. 2 and 8 in other colors.

Home View

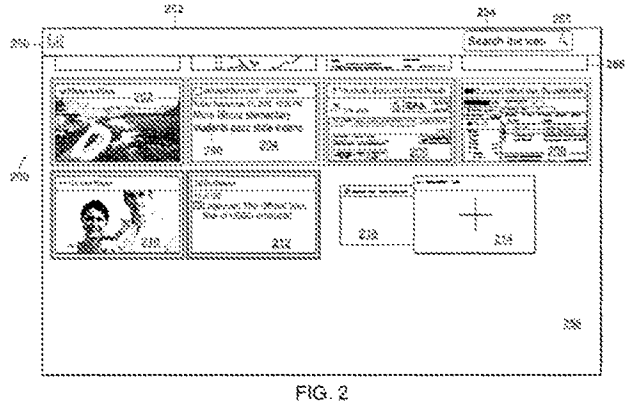


FIG. 2

Home View (with Added Content)

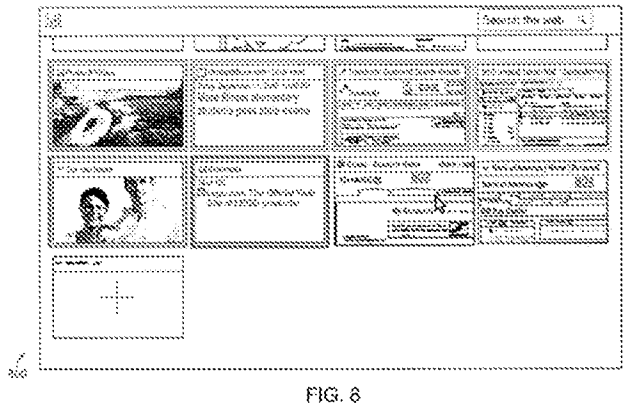


FIG. 8

Thus, the '715 Patent specification makes clear that displaying different content in the same organization (*e.g.*, the home view organization) does not change the view.

c. Conclusion: Ledbetter's Loading of Different Software That Displays Different Content Does Not Disclose a Plurality of Views

The specification of the '715 Patent makes clear that displaying different content is not displaying "a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content," which instead refers to "ways of ***organizing*** visual representations of computer content." *Lenovo v. LiTl*, IPR2021-00786, Paper 6 at 16. Ledbetter's disclosure of loading different software that displays different content in different physical configurations says nothing about how the content is ***organized*** and does not disclose a plurality of views as claimed.

3. Pogue Does Not Disclose a Plurality of Views

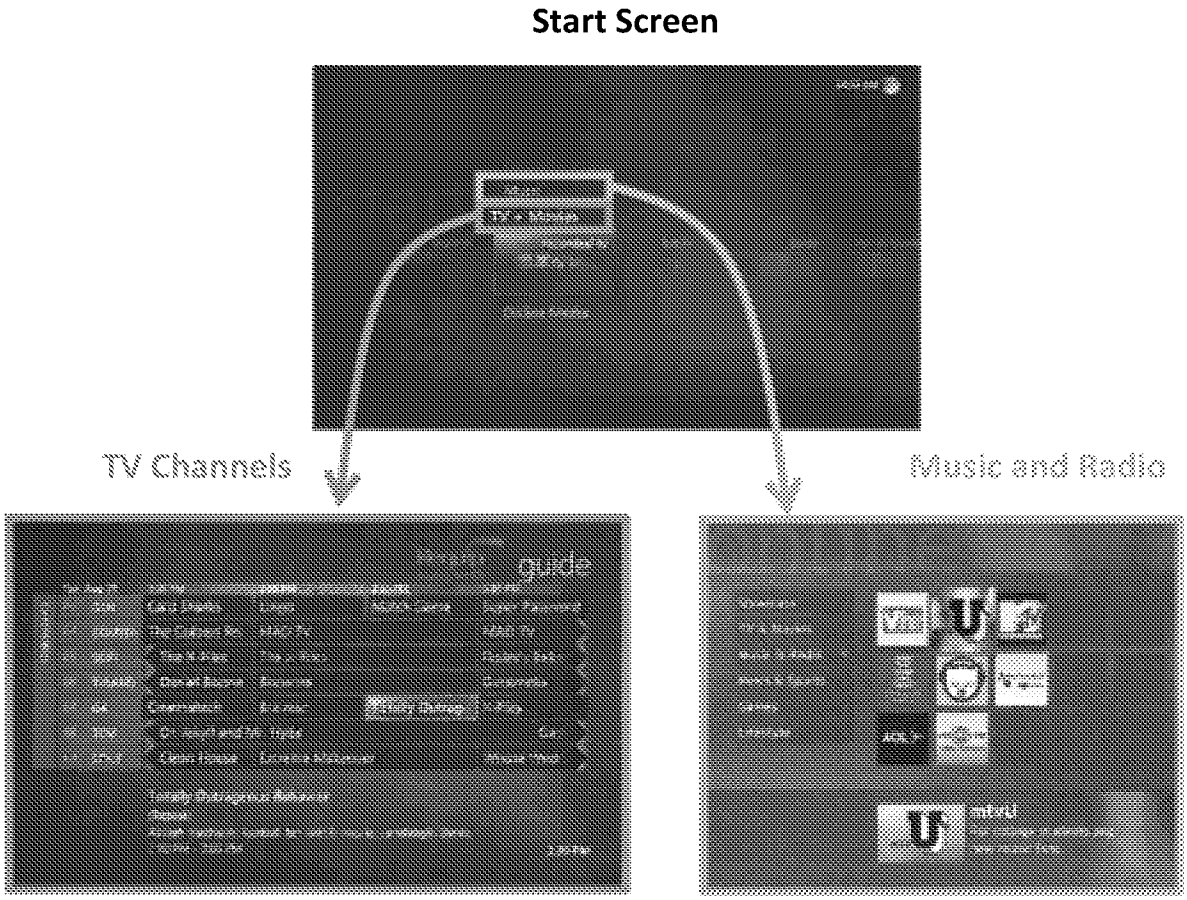
The Office Action says that to the extent the plurality of views refers to ways of organizing visual representations of content, Pogue discloses a plurality of views. OA at 9-11. The Office Action points to two types of teachings in Pogue but neither discloses a plurality of views.

a. The Windows Desktop and Various Applications That is Each Accessible By Opening a Windows are Not a Plurality of Views

The Office Action alleges that Pogue discloses a plurality of views, including "Windows Vista Desktop," "a Windows Explorer window," Internet Explorer, "Windows Photo Gallery," "Windows Media Player," and "Windows Media Center." OA at 9. The cited Windows desktop that allows access to various applications discloses only one way of visually representing content – the desktop allows the user to select any of various applications, and when the user selects an application a window is opened for the selected application. The applications the Office Action identifies merely present different underlying content, which fails to meet a plurality of views for the same reason that Ledbetter's different application content is not a plurality of views.

b. Windows Media Player Does Not Present a Plurality of Views

The Office Action alleges that the "Windows Media Center also presents a plurality of views" (OA at 10) because it is hierarchical and has a Start screen from which categories of content (e.g., TV, movies, music) can be displayed, and in response to the user selecting a particular category of content the Guide displays content in the selected category, such as by showing the available TV Channels or "Music and Radio content" as shown below:



The Windows Media Center does not display a plurality of views of representations of visual content. It provides a hierarchical GUI that provides ***one*** way of organizing the accessible content. From the Media Center's highest level start screen, the user can select a media type (e.g., music or TV & movies) and in response to the user's selection, the available options for the selected media type are displayed. The '715 patent describes this type of hierarchical user interface and distinguishes it from a GUI that presents a plurality of views (*e.g.*, the home and channel views).

Specifically, the '715 patent discloses a "map mode of navigation," which is a "hierarchical mode that reduces the number of items to select amongst at any stage of navigation, thereby facilitating user access." '715 patent, 20:62-21:7. Indeed, FIG. 11 illustrates various content modes

including a "media mode 172a [that] may provide access to a media player to play, view, search and organize media such as music, video, photos" (*id.*, 21:30-32), where the user can access the media content by selecting the high level "media mode" (*id.*, 21:25-29). The '715 Patent never describes this type of hierarchical navigation of available media content – which mirror's Pogue's Media Center – as presenting a plurality of views of content, let alone views from which a view is selected for display responsive to a configuration of the computer system as required by every claim. Instead, the '715 Patent describes the home view that organizes content into pages of cards that each summarizes available content (*id.*, 27:23-34, 43:5-40) and the channel view that allows the user to scroll through the cards like a rolodex (53:63-54:19) as being different views selected based on the system's physical configuration (56:40-57:15).

Pogue's media player that uses a hierarchical UI is a "map mode of navigation" as described in the '715 Patent and does not disclose a plurality of views of any visual representations of computer content as described and claimed in the '715 Patent.

C. The Office Action's Reliance On Pogue to Meet The Plurality of Views Results in a Ledbetter/Pogue Combination That Fails to Meet Any Claim as a Whole

Even if the desktop, various application windows and/or different screens of Pogue's Media Center were considered to be a plurality of views (they are not), neither Ledbetter nor Pogue discloses a processor configured to select any of these alleged views based on the computer system configuration as required by every claim, and the Office Action does not allege otherwise. Thus, the Ledbetter/Pogue combination fails to meet any claim as a whole.

The rejection based on Ledbetter and Pogue adopts in substance the Request's Ground 2, which is a fundamentally flawed obviousness ground because it merely maps features of the independent claims to Ledbetter or Pogue individually, without ever mapping either claim ***as a***

whole onto a Ledbetter/Pogue ***combination***. *Infobionic v. Braemer,* No. IPR2016-01236, Paper 8 at 12 (P.T.A.B. Dec. 23, 2016) ("a patent claim composed of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was known, independently, in the prior art") (citing *KSR*, 550 U.S. at 418).

Claims 1-16 and 19-20 require that the processor be configured to "select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system ***in response to the detected current computer system configuration***." *See* claim 1. Claims 17-18 require that the processor be configured to identify a configuration of the computer system "based on sensor input" and "select, ***responsive to the sensor input***, a first content view from the plurality of views." *See* claim 17. None of the alleged views in Pogue are selected based on a detected computer system configuration or responsive to sensor input – they are selected by the user.

Referring to Pogue's Media Center as an example, the Office Action alleges it has different "views" that each displays content for "a single category such as Online Media and TV Guide." OA at 14. However, the Office Action never alleges that a POSA would have implemented Ledbettter to select the Online Media or the TV Guide "in response to the detected current computer system configuration" (claims 1-16 and 19-20) or "responsive to the sensor input" (claims 17-18), and such an alleged implementation would not be supported by anything but hindsight. Ledbetter teaches that "media player software may be loaded and automatically executed" in response to the physical configuration being the media consumption mode. Ledbetter, [0057], FIG. 4. However, neither Ledbetter nor Pogue teaches automatically navigating, based on the computer's configuration, to any particular menu or screen within a launched media player, and thus there is no teaching or

suggestion to select among Pogue's alleged "views" (e.g., Online Media or the TV Guide) based on the computer's configuration rather than based on a user selection.

Dependent claim 15 is another example. To meet claim 15's requirement for a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations, the Office Action points to Pogue's Flip3D feature (OA at 33-34) which is an "alternative to the Alt+Tab trick" and responds to "the press of a keystroke" by shrinking "*all windows in all programs* so that they all fit on the screen (Figure 2-20), stacked like the exploded view of a deck of cards." Pogue at 90 (emphasis original). Even if a POSA would have been motivated to add Pogue's Flip3D feature to Ledbetter, the Flip3D feature would be selected by the "press of a keystroke" so Flip3D cannot be one of the plurality of views recited in claim 1 (from which claim 15 depends) that the processor is configured to select for display "in response to the detected current computer system configuration." Thus, the Office Action fails to demonstrate obviousness of claim 15 as a whole.

Lenovo failed to establish that Ledbetter as modified by Pogue would yield a system that selects one Pogue's alleged views "in response to the detected current computer system configuration" (claims 1-16 and 19-20) or "responsive to the sensor input" (claims 17-18) and the Office Action's single rejection inherits that shortcoming. The rejection of all the claim should be withdrawn for this additional reason.

IV. Conclusion

LiTl appreciates the examiner's consideration of this interview agenda and looks forward to discussing these and any other issues the examiners would like to address during the interview.

Respectfully submitted,

/Richard Giunta/
Richard F. Giunta, Reg. No. 36,149
Gerald B. Hrycyszyn, Reg. No. 50,474

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.248 and §1.550(f), the undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of this INTERVIEW AGENDA IN EX PARTE RE-EXAMINATION, in Reexamination No.: 90/014,958, including all attachments, exhibits, and documents filed therewith, will be served by first-class mail upon:

KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP
121 SW SALMON STREET
SUITE 1600
PORTLAND, OR 97204

Dated: September 13, 2022

/MacAulay Rush/
MacAulay Rush
Patent Paralegal
WOLF, GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

First Named Inventor:	Yves Behar
Application No.:	90/014,958
Confirmation No.:	9552
Filed:	February 16, 2022
For:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR STREAMLINING USER INTERACTION WITH ELECTRONIC CONTENT
Examiner:	R. S. Desai
Art Unit:	3992

Certificate of Electronic Filing nnder 37 C.F.R. § 1.8

I hereby certify that this paper (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being transmitted via the Office's electronic filing system in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.6(a)(4).

Dated: October 28, 2022 Electronic Signature for MacAulay S. Rush: /MacAulay S. Rush/

RESPONSE TO NON-FINAL OFFICE ACTION UNDER 37 CFR 1.111 AND WRITTEN STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 1.560(b)

Mail Stop Ex Parte Reexam
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Madam:

In response to the non-final Office Action mailed August 29, 2022, the Patent Owner requests reconsideration.

Remarks begin on page 2 of this paper, and include a **Written Statement under 37 C.F.R. § 1.560**.

A copy of the **Interview Agenda** submitted September 13, 2022, is attached as Exhibit A.

A **Declaration of Eric J. Gould Bear under 37 C.F.R. § 1.132** ("Bear") is attached as Exhibit B.

Excerpts from Webster's Third New International Dictionary are attached as Exhibit C.

Excerpts from The Chambers Dictionary are attached as Exhibit D.

REMARKS

In response to the non-final Office Action mailed August 29, 2022 in connection with the reexamination of U.S. Patent No. 9,880,715 ("'715 Patent"), the Patent Owner LiTL LLC ("LiTL") respectfully requests reconsideration. The Office Action has been carefully considered and its rejections are addressed below. Patent Owner respectfully submits that each originally patented claim should be confirmed.

I. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-20 are subject to reexamination. No claims have been canceled, added or amended. As a result, claims 1-20 are pending for reexamination. It is respectfully submitted that all outstanding rejections should be withdrawn for the reasons discussed below.

II. CONCURRENT PROCEEDINGS (37 C.F.R. § 1.565(a))

LiTL is aware of the following prior and concurrent proceedings in which the '715 Patent is or was involved.

1. *LiTL LLC v. Lenovo (United States), Inc. et al*, Civ. No. 1-20-cv-00689 (D. Del.) (pending). In this proceeding, the requestor of this Reexamination ("Lenovo") is accused of infringing the '715 Patent.

2. *Lenovo (United States) Inc. v. LiTL LLC*, IPR2021-00786 (P.T.A.B.) (institution denied). *See* Ex. 1011.

LiTL is aware of the following prior and concurrent proceedings in which patents or applications related to the '715 Patent are or were involved.

Proceeding	Patent / Application	Status
Lenovo (United States) Inc. v. LiTL LLC, IPR2021-00681	8,289,688	Institution denied
Lenovo (United States) Inc. v. LiTL LLC, IPR2021-00822	8,624,844	Institution denied
Lenovo (United States) Inc. v. LiTL LLC, IPR2021-00800	10,289,154	Institution denied

Proceeding	Patent / Application	Status
Lenovo (United States) Inc. v. LiTL LLC, IPR2021-00821	8,612,888	Institution denied
Microsoft Corporation v. LiTL LLC, IPR2021-01011	8,577,957	Institution denied
Ex parte reexamination of 8,289,688	8,289,688 90/014,958	Pending: Reexamination ordered
Ex parte reexamination of 8,624,844	8,624,844 90/014,965	Pending: Non-final action mailed
Ex parte reexamination of 10,289,154	10,289,154 90/015,025	Pending: Reexamination ordered

III. WRITTEN STATEMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.560(b)

LiTL thanks Examiner Desai and the Conferees for conducting a video conference interview on September 21, 2022. LiTL was represented at the interview by Richard F. Giunta and Gerald Hrycyszyn of Wolf Greenfield. Eric Bear, LiTL's expert witness, was present in a listening capacity. LiTL's representatives provided the Examiners with an Interview Agenda (copy attached as Exhibit A) prior to the interview. The arguments LiTL advanced during the interview as reasons warranting favorable action tracked the Interview Agenda, so the Interview Agenda provides a "complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action" as required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.560(b).

Additionally, during the interview, Examiner Desai advised LiTL's representatives that the Examiners would reconsider the rejections in view of LiTL's arguments and evidence submitted in this Response, and she asked some questions and offered comments that are summarized in this Response. For example, Examiner Desai suggested that it would be helpful to identify any intrinsic and extrinsic evidence impacting the proper interpretations of the claim terms "views," "computer

content," and "inoperable" and LiTl does so below. If the Examiners disagree with anything in LiTL's Written Statement Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.560(b) or other summary of the interview, they are invited to call the undersigned at the telephone number provided below to discuss how the record may be clarified.

IV. DECLARATION OF ERIC J. GOULD BEAR ("BEAR")

To assist the Examiners' understanding of the issues through the perspective of a person of ordinary skill in the art ("POSA"), attached as Exhibit B is a Declaration of Eric J. Gould Bear under 37 C.F.R. § 1.132 ("Bear").

Mr. Bear has been involved in the research, teaching, design, development and manufacturing of graphical user interface ("GUI") technology, as well as other hardware and software user experience ("UX") technologies, for over 35 years. He is the first named inventor on 84 issued U.S. patents in the field, including patents covering real-time communications architectures, auxiliary visual displays for personal computers, methods for navigating content user interfaces, and handheld multi-channel interactive environments. He has designed touch screen user interfaces for many industry-leading companies and form-factors including universal remote controls (Logitech, Microsoft), mobile phones (Samsung), car dashboards (Ford), blood analyzers (Luminex) and hospital handhelds (Novartis). Bear, ¶¶ 13-25.

The claims must be interpreted, and the prior art teachings must be understood, from the perspective of a POSA. See MPEP §§ 2111 ("the focus of the inquiry regarding the meaning of a claim should be what would be reasonable from the perspective of one of ordinary skill in the art."), 2144.08 ("evidence must be viewed from position of ordinary skill"). Mr. Bear's testimony, corroborated by extensive citation to evidence of record, makes clear that a POSA would not

consider any of claims 1-20 to be anticipated or rendered obvious by the teachings of Ledbetter and Pogue.

V. THE '715 PATENT

The '715 Patent's inventions were groundbreaking in 2008. Bear, ¶ 68. The commercial embodiment of the '715 Patent earned contemporaneous praise and the inventions of the '715 Patent have become industry standards that are ubiquitous today. *Id.* They were anything but in the timeframe relevant to this reexamination. *Id.*

A. Physical Configurations

The '715 Patent discloses a computer configurable into a number of "operating modes" – which are different physical configurations – including laptop, easel, frame, and flat (*i.e.*, tablet) modes. '715 Patent, 11:39-12:8, Figs. 1, 4, 26, 27. Laptop and easel modes are illustrated below. Different modes have different "I/O profiles." *Id.*, 18:17-29. For example, the laptop mode's I/O profile reflects availability of a keyboard. *Id.*, 27:5-47, Fig. 17 (reproduced below). Conversely, the keyboard is not part of the easel mode's I/O profile because the keyboard is inaccessible to the user in easel mode. *Id.*, 26:55-65, Fig. 4 (reproduced below). A scroll wheel 132 is accessible to the user in both laptop and easel modes. *Id.*, 18:20, 20:48-56. "I/O devices that become inaccessible may be deactivated." *Id.*, 26:61-65; *see also Id.*, 24:50-53 ("software … protection may be provided for the keyboard to ... prevent the portable computer from responding to pressed keys" when the keyboard is inaccessible).

Laptop Mode

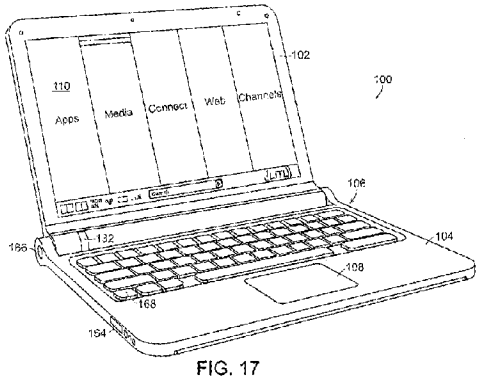


FIG. 17

Easel Mode

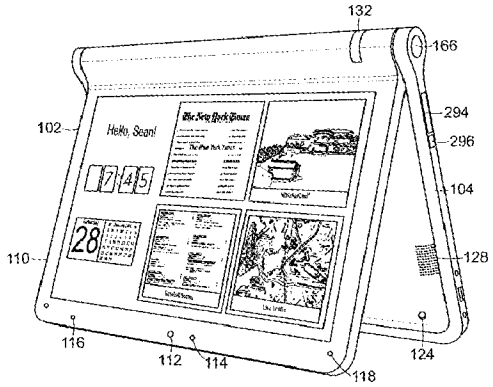


FIG. 4

B. Different Organizations of Content – Different "Views" – Are Automatically Selected in Different Operating Modes

The inventors recognized that because different I/O devices may be available – or not – to the user in different modes (*e.g.*, laptop, frame, easel, and tablet modes), the user experience could be improved by customizing the way the computer's content is organized for display to the user based on the mode. *Id.*, 25:21-31. The '715 Patent calls these different organizations of the computer content different "views," and discloses a GUI that:

> ***organizes***[1] interface elements into ***views of computer content*** for presentation to a user … The ***different views present different organizations of the interface elements*** and in some examples display only certain modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate.

Id., Abstract. The '715 Patent further explains that its disclosed GUI:

> ***organizes*** interface elements into modes of content for presentation to a user. ***Different views*** of the modes of content are used to present the user with an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device … The ***different views present different organizations of the interface elements . . . .***

Id., 2:45-55.

[1] All emphasis is added throughout unless otherwise indicated.

For example, the '715 Patent discloses displaying a "home view" in laptop mode (Fig. 2) and a "Channel View" in easel mode (Fig. 23). *Id.*, 31:18-23. Both the home and channel views render visual representations of computer content as "cards," which the '715 Patent describes in detail. *See e.g.*, *id.*, 16:1-19, 41:22-43:5, 43:63-45:33. Cards summarize available content. *Id.*, 27:23-34, 43:5-40.

Home View for Laptop Mode

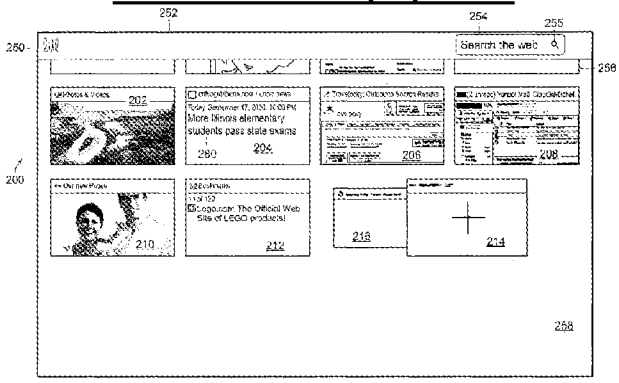


FIG. 2

Channel View for Easel Mode

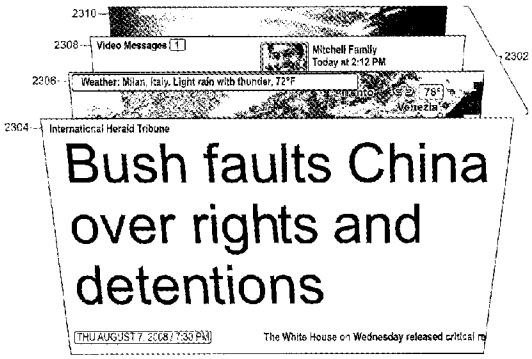


FIG. 23

Choosing the home and channel views for the laptop and easel modes, respectively, improves user interaction. The home view leverages the keyboard's accessibility in laptop mode by organizing the cards 202-216 into pages so the user can select from among a number of cards viewed simultaneously (*id.*, 33:6-16), and by providing a web search bar 254 for searching the web (*Id.*, 33:6-26, Fig. 2). Home view is less well-suited to easel mode because the keyboard is inaccessible in easel mode (*id.*, 26:55-65, Fig. 4) and it would be difficult for the user to interact with pages of cards and web search bar 254 without a keyboard. Channel view is better suited to easel mode because it presents "channel cards" that stream web-based content in a "summarized" manner (*id.*, 16:1-19, 57:1-8, 53:44-62, Fig. 23) and organizes the channel cards so a user can navigate through them (like flipping through a rolodex) by actuating the scroll wheel 132 (Fig. 4) that is accessible in easel mode (*id.*, 54:7-17).

"Home view" and "channel view" are ***different ways of organizing*** the displayed content. *Id.*, 2:45-55. As the Board noted in denying institution of an IPR filed by Third Party Requester Lenovo against the '715 Patent, "the '715 patent discusses views extensively … [and] describes many examples of views that each ***organize*** content in a different way. … when discussing views, the '715 patent consistently refers to different ways of ***organizing*** content." Ex. 1011 (*Lenovo v. LiTl*, IPR2021-00786, Paper 6 (Patent Trial & Appeal Board Decision Denying Institution)) at 15.

In one embodiment, the computer system automatically selects a view (*e.g.*, home or channel view) to suit the computer's physical configuration. For example, in response to the user changing the device's configuration "from laptop to easel mode … the computer system switches view from its current view to a channel view," whereas in response to the user changing "from easel mode to a laptop mode … the device displays a home view of available content." '715 Patent, 56:40-57:15.

VI. THE REJECTIONS SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN FOR ALL CLAIMS

The Office Action ("OA") rejects all claims as allegedly obvious over Ledbetter and Pogue.

A. Summary of the Argument

The rejections should be withdrawn for at least three reasons.

First, the Office Action relies on Ledbetter to purportedly disclose a processor configured to detect a computer system configuration in which "the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator" as required by claims 1-19. OA at 12. The cited portions of Ledbetter only teach that either there is no keyboard, or the keyboard is not easily accessible to the operator because the computer system is physically configured so that it is difficult for the operator to access the keyboard. The specification and claims make clear that the keyboard being inoperable to receive input means the keyboard is ***disabled***, which is different from the keyboard being oriented so it is

inaccessible (*compare e.g.,* claim 1 "inoperable" *with* claim 19 "inaccessible"). Additional evidence submitted herewith, including Mr. Bear's testimony and dictionary definitions of "inoperable" and "inaccessible," further confirm that a POSA would not have considered a keyboard to be inoperable simply because it is inaccessible. Bear, ¶ 10. Claims 1-19 are not met when there is no keyboard at all, because those claims recite the computer system as "including a keyboard" that is inoperable in one configuration and operable in another configuration. Ledbetter never teaches that its keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator as claims 1-19 require. The rejection of claims 1-19 should be withdrawn for this reason alone.

Second, all claims require, *inter alia*: (1) a graphical user interface (GUI) configured to "display a ***plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations***" of computer content and (2) an execution component configured to select one of the "plurality of views" (or a "content view" from the "plurality of views") based on the "computer system['s] configuration." The rejection alleges that the claimed "plurality of views" are met by different ***content*** displayed by different software in Ledbetter and/or Pogue. OA at 8-11. The specification makes clear that displaying visual representations of different content without changing the organization is not displaying a "plurality of views," as the plurality of views requires different ***organization*** of visual representations of content. Mr. Bear confirms that a POSA would not consider the different content displayed in Ledbetter or Pogue to be a plurality of views as claimed.

Third, the Office Action fails to establish that modifying Ledbetter based on Pogue would yield a system that selects one of Pogue's alleged views "in response to the detected current computer system configuration" (required by claims 1-16 and 19-20) or "responsive to the sensor input" (required by claims 17-18).

B. The Office Action Fails to Establish that the Ledbetter/Pogue Combination Has a Processor Configured to Detect or Identify a Configuration Where The Keyboard Is *Inoperable*

Claims 1-19 require a processor coupled or connected to a memory of a computer system "including a keyboard." The processor is configured to "detect" (claims 1-16 and 19) or "identify" (claims 17-18) "a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator . . . and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator."

The Office Action offers no express interpretation or construction of the term "inoperable," and does not analyze the specification or any extrinsic evidence that would inform how a POSA would interpret "inoperable." The Office Action alleges that Ledbetter discloses "configurations in which the keyboard is inoperable such as when operating in tablet computing mode or touch-screen mode. See paragraphs [0003], [0030], abstract, and figures 2-5." OA at 13.

The cited disclosures of Ledbetter only teach that in these modes either "the keyboard does not exist or is stored behind the display and is therefore not easily accessible." Ledbetter, [0030]. The Office Action does not explain whether the inoperable keyboard is alleged to be met by a "keyboard [that] does not exist" or by a keyboard that is "stored behind the display and is therefore not easily accessible." As detailed below and explained by Mr. Bear, a POSA would not consider a non-existent keyboard, or one that is simply "not easily accessible," to be inoperable as claimed.

1. A POSA Would Not Consider Ledbetter's Disclosure of a Keyboard that Is Not Easily Accessible to Disclose that It is Inoperable

The '715 Patent claims and specification establish that the keyboard being "inoperable" means it is disabled or deactivated so that the portable computer does not respond to pressed keys, not that the computer is in a physical configuration where the keyboard is not easily accessible to

the operator. Bear ¶ 82. This is consistent with the plain meaning of the word "inoperable." *Id.* ¶¶ 89-91.

a. Claim Interpretation

i. The Specification Makes Clear to a POSA that Accessibility Relates to the Physical Configuration/Orientation and Operability Relates to Activation to Receive Input

"[T]he best source for determining the meaning of a claim term" under the broadest reasonable interpretation (BRI) standard "is the specification." MPEP § 2111.01. A claim interpretation under BRI "cannot be divorced from the specification and the record evidence." *In re NTP, Inc.*, 654 F.3d 1279, 1288 (Fed. Cir. 2011). The interpretation "must be consistent with the one that those skilled in the art would reach." *In re Cortright*, 165 F.3d 1353, 1358 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Indeed, the claims must be interpreted "in light of the specification as it would be interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art." MPEP § 2111 (quoting *In re Am. Acad. of Sci. Tech. Ctr.,* 367 F.3d 1359, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2004)). Mr. Bear provides highly relevant testimony about how the specification "would be interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art." *Id.*

The specification confirms that inaccessibility relates to the physical configuration of the computer, whereas inoperability is something different that relates to the keyboard being disabled from receiving input from the operator so that the computer will not respond to depressed keys. Bear ¶¶ 87-88. Specifically, the specification discloses that "I/O devices [such as a keyboard] may be ***enabled/disabled*** based on the physical configuration of the device," and that "[f]or example, during a transition from laptop mode to easel mode, various ***I/O devices that become inaccessible may be deactivated***." '715 Patent, 26:61-65; *see also id.*, 24:50-53 ("software … protection may be provided for the keyboard to ... prevent the portable computer from responding to pressed keys"). A

POSA would have understood this to mean that the keyboard being in a physical configuration where it is inaccessible does not mean it is inoperable, because a keyboard that "become[s] inaccessible ***may*** be deactivated." *Id.*, 26:61-65; Bear ¶ 87. This makes clear that an inaccessible keyboard alternatively may not be deactivated, so an inaccessible keyboard may be operable to receive operator input by responding to depressed keys. Bear ¶ 87.

Thus, the specification makes clear that a keyboard may be accessible to an operator yet inoperable because it is disabled or deactivated via software so that the computer will not respond to the depression of keys on the keyboard. *Id.* ¶ 88; '715 Patent, 26:61-65, 24:50-53. Conversely, a keyboard may be physically inaccessible to the operator but operable so that if keys were depressed the computer would respond. Bear ¶ 88. A POSA would have understood the specification to make clear that the accessibility of the keyboard relates to its physical orientation, and that an inaccessible keyboard is operable unless the system disables or deactivates the keyboard so that the system does not respond to depressed keys. *Id.*

ii. The Claims Differentiate An "Inoperable" Keyboard From an "Inaccessible" Keyboard.

The claims of the '715 Patent establish that the keyboard being "inoperable" relates to its inability to receive input from the operator which is different and distinct from the keyboard being physically oriented so that it is inaccessible to the operator (difficult for the operator to physically access). *Id.* ¶¶ 83-86.

Claim 1 requires at least one processor connected to the memory of a computer system, the "computer system including a keyboard." An execution component, executing on the at least one processor, is configured to detect a computer system configuration from at least: (1) "a first computer system configuration where the ***keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator***

of the computer system to control the computer system;" and (2) "a second computer system configuration where the ***keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator***." A POSA would have understood this to mean that there is a keyboard that exists (the "computer system including a keyboard"), and that the keyboard can be "operable" (meaning that it is enabled to receive input from the operator) or "inoperable" (meaning it is disabled from receiving input from the operator). Bear ¶ 85.

In contrast, claim 19 (which depends from claim 1) ***further*** requires that the computer have "a laptop mode where ***the keyboard is oriented to be accessible to the operator***" and "an easel mode or a frame mode where ***the keyboard is oriented to be inaccessible to the operator***." From this, a POSA would have understood that the accessibility of the keyboard relates to its physical orientation – the keyboard being "oriented to be inaccessible to the operator" means it is in a physical orientation in which it is difficult for the operator to access or operate the keyboard. *Id.*

Thus, the claims make clear to a POSA that the operability of the keyboard relates to whether the keyboard is enabled or disabled to receive operator input in response to depression of keyboard keys, whereas accessibility of the keyboard has to do with the physical orientation of the computer system. *Id.* ¶ 86. POSA would have understood that the keyboard being inoperable is a different and distinct concept than the keyboard being inaccessible. *Id.* If it were not, claim 19's requirements that the keyboard be (1) accessible in the mode in which the keyboard is operable and (2) inaccessible in the mode in which the keyboard is inoperable would be superfluous. *Id.* "Interpretations that render some portion of the claim language superfluous are disfavored." *Power Mosfet Techs., L.L.C. v. Siemens AG*, 378 F.3d 1396, 1410 (Fed. Cir. 2004); *Merck & Co. v. Teva Pharm. USA, Inc.*, 395 F.3d 1364, 1372 (Fed.Cir.2005) ("A claim construction that gives meaning

to all the terms of the claim is preferred over one that does not do so."); *Akzo Nobel Coatings, Inc. v. Dow Chem. Co.*, 811 F.3d 1334, 1340 (Fed. Cir. 2016) ("allowing 'collection' to mean 'receive' would render 'collection' entirely superfluous and allow any pressurized vessel to constitute a 'pressurized collection vessel'; such a result is disfavored").

iii. The '715 Patent Uses the Terms "Inoperable" and "Inaccessible" Consistent with Their Plain and Different Meanings

The claims and specification of the '715 Patent use the term "inoperable" consistently with its accepted plain meaning relating to the working status of the keyboard. *Id.* ¶¶ 89-91. For example, Webster's Third New International Dictionary from 2002 defines "inoperable" as "not operable," and "operable" as "working, efficacious." Ex. C, 1166, 1580. Thus, inoperable means not working according to the Webster dictionary. Bear ¶ 89. As another example, the Chambers Dictionary from 2007 defines "inoperable" to mean "not workable." Ex. D at 768.. These dictionary definitions of "inoperable" are consistent with how the claims and specification of the '715 Patent use the term as denoting a state in which the keyboard is disabled or deactivated so that the system does not respond to depressed keys. Bear ¶ 89.

The claims and specification of the '715 Patent also use the term "inaccessible" consistently with its accepted plain meaning relating to the physical availability of the keyboard. *Id.* ¶ 90. For example, Webster's Third New International Dictionary from 2002 defines "inaccessible" as "not capable of being reached, entered, or approached." Ex. C, 1139. This definition of "inaccessible" is consistent with how the claims and specification of the '715 Patent use the term as denoting a physical configuration of the computer system in which the keyboard is not easily reachable by the operator to provide input to the computer system. Bear ¶ 90.

These dictionary definitions corroborate Mr. Bear's testimony that a POSA would have understood "inoperable" and "inaccessible" to have different plain meanings consistent with how the claims and specification of the '715 Patent use these terms to mean different things. *Id.* ¶ 91.

iv. Conclusion: The Keyboard Being "Inoperable" Means the Computer Does Not Respond to Depressed Keys Which Is Different than Being "Inaccessible"

The '715 Patent claims, specification and the term's plain meaning all establish that the keyboard being "inoperable" means it is disabled or deactivated so that the computer does not respond to depressed keys, not that the computer is in a physical configuration where the keyboard is inaccessible to the operator. *Id.* ¶ 92.

b. Ledbetter Never Discloses That the Keyboard is Inoperable in Any of Ledbetter's Configurations

The Office Action alleges that "Ledbetter discloses … configurations in which a keyboard is inoperable such as when operating in tablet computing mode or touch-screen mode. See ***paragraphs [0003], [0030], abstract, and figures 2-5***." OA at 13; *see also* OA at 36-37 ("In paragraph [0030] and ***figures 3-5***, Ledbetter discloses systems in which the keyboard is in media consumption mode, tablet mode, etc. ***See also figure 1 and paragraph [0025]*** describing a touch/pen sensitive screen where the keyboard is retracted."); OA at 40 (citing Ledbetter, ***[0002]***-[0003], [0025], [0030] and figures 2-5). Thus, the Office Action at 13, 36-37 and 40 collectively cites the following portions of Ledbetter to purportedly disclose that the keyboard is inoperable: FIGs. 1-5 (reproduced below), abstract, [0002]-[0003], [0025] and [0030]. None of those cited disclosures in Ledbetter says that the keyboard is ***inoperable*** so that the computer will not respond to depressed keys in any of Ledbetter's configurations. Bear ¶ 116.

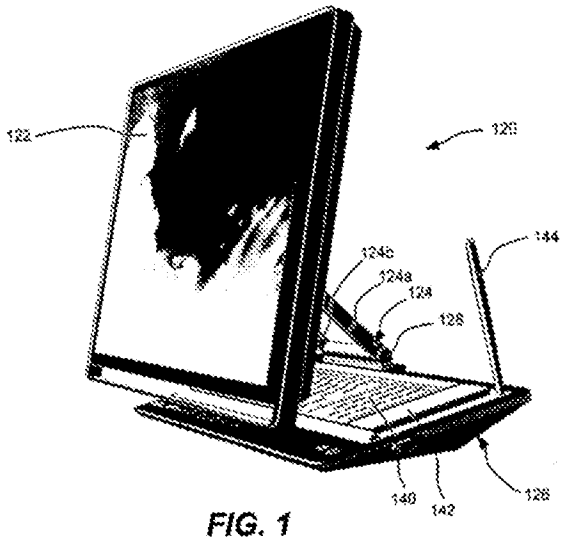


FIG. 1

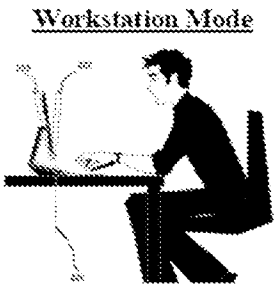


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

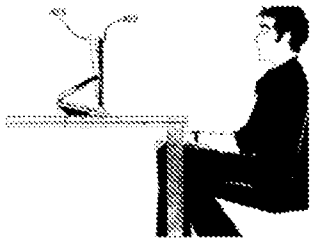


FIG. 4

FIG. 5

During the interview, the Examiner suggested two potential bases for concluding that Ledbetter has modes where the keyboard is inoperable: (1) Ledbetter discloses that the keyboard is not easily accessible in some modes and (2) Ledbetter discloses embodiments where the keyboard does not exist in some modes. As discussed below, neither is a disclosure of an inoperable keyboard as in claims 1-19.

i. Ledbetter's Disclosure That Its Keyboard "Is Not Easily Accessible" Is Not a Disclosure That It Is Inoperable

Ledbetter says that in some configurations "the keyboard … is stored behind the display and is therefore not easily ***accessible***." Bear ¶ 117; Ledbetter, [0030]. As explained in § V.B.1.a above, based on: (1) the '715 Patent specification, (2) the distinct use of the terms "inoperable" (claim 1) and "inaccessible" (claim 19) in the claims; and (3) the plain meaning of the terms, a POSA would have understood that the keyboard being "not easily accessible" is not a disclosure that the keyboard is inoperable. Bear ¶ 117.

As detailed in § V.B.1.a above, the keyboard being "inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer to control the computer system" (claim 1) means that if a key on the keyboard is depressed, the computer system does not receive that input and does not respond to that depressed key. Bear ¶ 82. During the interview, Examiner Desai noted that the term "inoperable" is not expressly defined in the specification. Nevertheless, "inoperable" must be given a meaning consistent with the specification (MPEP § 211), which says "I/O devices [such as a keyboard] may be ***enabled/disabled*** based on the physical configuration of the device" and that software may "prevent the portable computer from responding to pressed [keyboard] keys." '715 Patent, 24:50-53, 26:61-65. Additionally, the specification is explicit that an inaccessible keyboard is different from a keyboard that is "deactivated" – "***I/O devices that become inaccessible may be deactivated***" ('715 Patent, 26:61-65) – and the claims are explicit that "inoperable" (claim 19) means something different than "inaccessible" (claim 1).

During the interview, Examiner Desai suggested that Ledbetter has modes where the keyboard is in a physical orientation (e.g., tablet mode) where it is not contemplated that the user will depress a key on the keyboard and where accidental depressing of a key is unlikely, which

means the keyboard is inoperable. Respectfully, that is simply a disclosure that the keyboard is "inaccessible" as described and claimed in the '715 Patent (26:61-65; claim 19), which is a different concept than the keyboard being inoperable (claim 1). *See* Supra §§ V.B.1.a.i-ii.

Any suggestion that Ledbetter discloses that if a key on the keyboard is depressed in some modes the system will not receive and respond to that depressed key would be entirely unsupported in Ledbetter. Bear ¶ 118. The Office Action cites no express disclosure of this in Ledbetter, and Mr. Bear makes clear that a POSA would not see any such disclosure in Ledbetter. *Id.* Thus, the computer system not receiving input from the keyboard when a key is depressed could only be disclosed in Ledbetter inherently. The Office Action does not allege that the extremely high bar for inherency (MPEP § 2112) is met and it clearly is not. As Mr. Bear explains, Ledbetter's system can of course function even if the keyboard is not deactivated or disabled in any of Ledbetter's modes. Bear ¶ 118. Therefore, Ledbetter does not disclose – either expressly or inherently – that there is any configuration in which the system will not receive and respond to a depressed key on the keyboard. Thus, Ledbetter does not disclose that the keyboard is ever inoperable under the proper interpretation of that term consistent with the '715 Patent's specification and claims. *See* § V.B.1.a above.

ii. A Keyboard that Does Not Exist Is Not an Inoperable Keyboard

During the interview, Examiner Desai suggested that Ledbetter's disclosure that in some configurations the keyboard "does not exist" (Ledbetter, [0030]) might disclose a configuration where "the keyboard is inoperable" as claimed. Respectfully, a POSA would not believe that a non-existent keyboard was an inoperable keyboard as in claims 1-19. Bear ¶¶ 119-121.

Claims 1-19 require a customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of "***a computer system including a keyboard***," and recites "a second computer system configuration where ***the keyboard*** is inoperable." *See* Claims 1 and 17. Thus, the claims expressly say the computer system includes a keyboard and has a configuration where the keyboard is inoperable. A Ledbetter computer system configuration where a keyboard "does not exist" is not a "computer system including a keyboard" – it is a computer system that does not have a keyboard at all, let alone a keyboard that is inoperable in a second computer system configuration. Bear ¶ 120.

During the interview, Examiner Desai suggested that if Ledbetter had a keyboard that was detached in tablet mode, then the keyboard would be rendered inoperable. Respectfully, Ledbetter never discloses detaching the keyboard in tablet mode (Fig. 5 shows a keyboard in tablet mode) and that was not the basis of the rejection in the Office Action. The cited disclosure in Ledbetter was that "the keyboard does not exist" at all. Ledbetter, [0030] cited OA at 13, 36-37 and 40. Furthermore, even if Ledbetter disclosed that the keyboard were ever detached from the computer system (it does not), if the keyboard were wireless it would still be operable, and if the keyboard were wired and detached a POSA would have understood that the detached wired keyboard is no longer part of the computer system, as a computer system is a system of interoperable components. Bear ¶ 121. If a wired keyboard were detached from the computer system, the computer system would not be "a computer system including a keyboard" as recited in claims 1-19. *Id.*

iii. Conclusion – Ledbetter Does Not Disclose a Configuration With an Inoperable Keyboard

For the reasons explained above, the portions of Ledbetter relied upon in the Office Action do not disclose a computer system including a keyboard and an execution component, executing on at least one processor, configured to detect a computer system configuration from at least a first

computer system configuration and "a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator" as required by claims 1-19. The rejection of claims 1-19 should be withdrawn for this reason alone.

C. The Office Action Fails to Establish that the Ledbetter/Pogue Combination Has a Plurality of Views as Required by Claims 1-20

The rejection of claims 1-20 should be withdrawn for a second independent reason.

Independent claims 1, 17, and 20 all require a "customized user interface" comprising a GUI configured to "display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content," and an execution unit. Claims 1 and 20 require that the execution unit be configured to "select one of the plurality of views for display" "in response to the detected current computer system configuration," whereas claim 17 requires that the execution unit be configured to "transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component between at least the first content view of the plurality of views and a second content view of the plurality of views."

Thus, every claim requires a GUI configured to display a plurality of views and an execution component configured to select one of them to be displayed based on detecting the current computer system configuration (claims 1 and 20) or responsive to sensor input (claim 17).

The Office Action offers no express interpretation or construction of the term "plurality of views," and does not analyze the specification or any extrinsic evidence that would inform how a POSA would interpret this term. The Office Action alleges that the plurality of views are met in the prior art by displaying ***different content*** (Ledbetter) or by a ***single way*** of organizing available content into a hierarchical structure (Pogue). As explained below, neither of these mappings onto the prior art gives "plurality of views" its proper interpretation.

The Third Party Requestor (Lenovo) submitted no evidence establishing a known meaning for the term "plurality of views" and the Office Action cites none. Thus, the meaning the specification ascribes to this term controls. *See* § V.C.2 below (citing authority); Bear ¶¶ 95, 98-99. As detailed below, the specification describes different views as different organizations of the visual representations of computer content, and describes the computer system as automatically selecting a view optimized to the physical configuration the computer is in. Bear ¶¶ 99-103. As the Board correctly found, the proper interpretation of "'plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content' (and similar recitations) … refer[s] to a plurality of ways of ***organizing*** visual representations of computer content." Ex. 1011 (*Lenovo v. LiTl*, IPR2021-00786, Paper 6 (Patent Trial & Appeal Board Decision Denying Institution)) at 16. Displaying different content or a single hierarchical organization of content does not constitute a plurality of views as the Office Action alleges. Bear ¶ 102.

1. The Office Action Establishes No Known Meaning in the Art for "Plurality of Views"

In the Request, Lenovo did not allege that "plurality of views" had an accepted meaning in the art and submitted no evidence establishing any known meaning. Lenovo accepted as correct the Board's prior construction. Request, 26-27 ("Requester accepts the Board's preliminary claim construction in IPR2021-00786 that 'plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content' be construed as 'a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content.'"). Similarly, Lenovo's expert "used the Board's preliminary claim construction from IPR2021-00786" and never alleged that the term "plurality of views" had an accepted meaning in the art different than the way the term is used in the specification. Ex. 1004, ¶¶ 39-42.

The Office Action similarly did not allege that the term "plurality of views" had an accepted meaning in the art, cited no evidence of an established meaning, and never expressly interpreted or construed the term "plurality of views." OA, 8-11; *see also* Bear ¶ 98 (explaining there is no established meaning).

2. Terms that Have No Established Ordinary Meaning Cannot Be Construed Broader than Described by the Specification

As a matter of law, when "terms have no plain or established meaning to one of ordinary skill in the art," "they ordinarily cannot be construed broader than the disclosure in the specification." *Indacon, Inc. v. Facebook, Inc.*, 824 F.3d 1352, 1357 (Fed. Cir. 2016); *Irdeto Access, Inc. v. Echostar Satellite Corp.*, 383 F.3d 1295, 1300 (Fed. Cir. 2004) ("[A]bsent such an accepted meaning [in the art], we construe a claim term only as broadly as provided for by the patent itself.").

In such circumstances, the specification must be used to ascertain the meaning and scope of the claim term, even when it is not expressly defined. *Irdeto*, 383 F.3d at 1300 ("Even when guidance is not provided in explicit definitional format, 'the specification may define claim terms "by implication"' such that the meaning may be 'found in or ascertained by a reading of the patent documents.'").

Because the Office Action established no accepted meaning in the art for the term "plurality of views," the specification's meaning controls and this term cannot be interpreted more broadly than the specification's disclosure. *In re Suitco Surface, Inc.*, 603 F.3d 1255, 1260 (Fed. Cir. 2010) ("The broadest-construction rubric … does not give the PTO an unfettered license to interpret claims to embrace anything remotely related to the claimed invention. Rather, claims should always be read in light of the specification and teachings in the underlying patent."); *In re NTP, Inc.*, 654 F.3d 1279, 1288 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (Even under the "broadest reasonable construction, the

construction cannot be divorced from the specification and the record evidence."); MPEP § 2111 ("The broadest reasonable interpretation does not mean the broadest possible interpretation." Rather, it "must be consistent with the use of the claim term in the specification").

3. "Plurality of Views" Is a "Plurality of Ways of *Organizing* Visual Representations of Computer Content"

The '715 Patent explains that different views are different organizations of computer content for presentation to a user, disclosing a GUI that:

> ***organizes*** interface elements into ***views of computer content*** for presentation to a user … The ***different views present different organizations of the interface elements*** and in some examples display only certain modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate.

Id., Abstract. The '715 Patent further explains the GUI:

> ***organizes*** interface elements into modes of content for presentation to a user. ***Different views*** of the modes of content are used to present the user with an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device … The ***different views present different organizations of the interface elements . . . .***

Id., 2:45-55.

The '715 Patent also discloses displaying a "home view" in laptop mode (Fig. 2) and a "Channel View" in easel mode (Fig. 23). *Id.*, 31:18-23. Both the home and channel views render visual representations of computer content as "cards." *See e.g.*, *id.*, 16:1-19, 41:22-43:5, 43:63-45:33. Cards summarize available content. *Id.*, 27:23-34, 43:5-40.

Home View

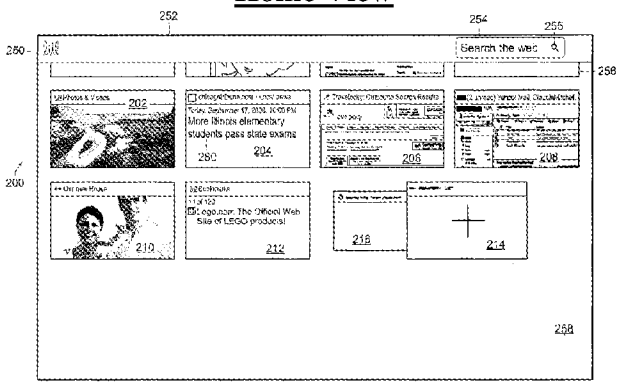


FIG. 2

Channel View

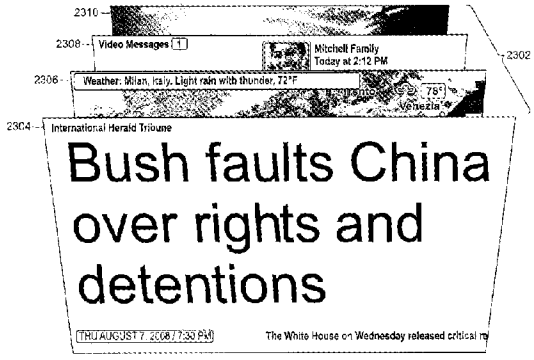


FIG. 23

"Home view" and "channel view" are ***different ways of organizing*** the displayed content. *Id.*, 2:45-55; Bear ¶ 104. As the Board noted, "the '715 patent discusses views extensively … [and] describes many examples of views that each ***organize*** content in a different way. … when discussing views, the '715 patent consistently refers to different ways of ***organizing*** content." *Lenovo v. LiTl*, IPR2021-00786, Paper 6 at 15.

Thus, the broadest reasonable interpretation of a "plurality of views" is a plurality of ways of ***organizing*** visual representations of computer content, because that is how the specification describes the term. *Indacon*, 824 F.3d at 1357 (when "terms have no plain or established meaning to one of ordinary skill in the art," "they ordinarily cannot be construed broader than the disclosure in the specification."); *Irdeto*, 383 F.3d at 1300 (same); *In re NTP*, 654 F.3d at 1288 (the "broadest reasonable construction … cannot be divorced from the specification and the record evidence."); *In re Suitco Surface*, 603 F.3d at 1260 ("The broadest-construction rubric … does not give the PTO an unfettered license to interpret claims to embrace anything," rather, "claims should always be read in light of the specification and teachings in the underlying patent."); MPEP § 2111 ("The broadest reasonable interpretation does not mean the broadest possible interpretation.").

a. The Specification is Clear that the Same Content Can be Displayed in Different Views

The specification discloses a plurality of "views" including a "home view" ('715 Patent, 33:5-52, 27:23-47, Fig. 2), and a "channel view" (*id.*, 31:21-26, Fig. 23) which is also called a "channel card view" (*id.*, 53:43).

Example Home View

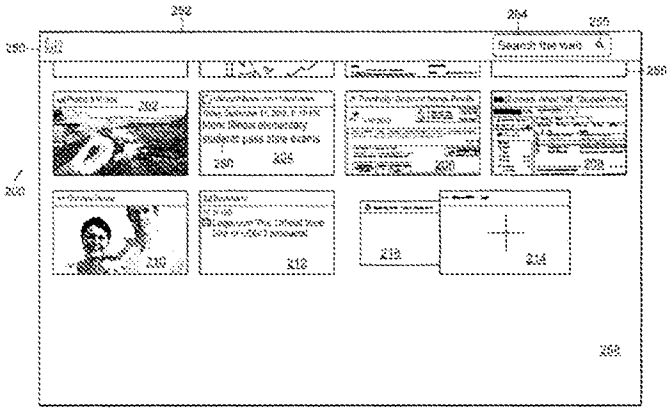


FIG. 2

Example Channel View

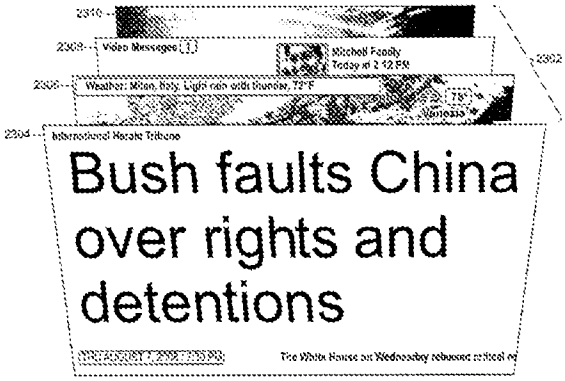


FIG. 23

Cards are used to render visual representations of content in both the home view (*id.*, 43:33-35, Fig. 2, 29:25-40 (describing "channel card" 204 displayed in FIG. 2's "home view")) and the channel view which is "a view of the channel cards that are available to a user" (*id.*, 32:17-19; *see also id.*, 53:43-54:19, Fig. 23). Bear ¶ 106. The same content can be presented in both views because, for example, "***[t]he content displayed in the channel card view is dependent on the channel cards displayed in the home view***." *Id.*, 53:58-61.

Thus, the same visual representations of content can be displayed in different views. Bear ¶ 106.

b. The Specification is Clear that Displaying Different Content Does Not Change the View When the Organization is Unchanged

The Office Action alleges that displaying different content alone can constitute displaying different views (OA at 8-11), but there is a difference between ***displaying visual representations of different content*** and presenting a "plurality of views" of visual representations of content which are different ways of ***organizing the visual representations of computer content*** (Bear ¶ 107).

The specification is clear that changing the content does not change the view when the organization remains unchanged. Bear ¶¶ 107-110. For example, Figure 2 shows a "home view" that "organizes user interface elements into a mapped based presentation and separates the presentation into logical units based on a single displayed screen, i.e. a page." *Id.*,12:51-53, 27:23-27. A user can customize the home view by adding interface elements. *Id.*, 30:15-50, 28:8-20 ("Typically, the home view is configurable by the user. New items may be added, existing items may be moved and/or removed based on user selection.").

The '715 Patent illustrates an example of adding visual representations of additional content to the home view of FIG. 2, and FIG. 8 shows the modified home view which includes "the … newly created visual representation (804)." *Id.*, 29:25-30:50. FIGs. 2 and 8 are highlighted below to illustrate the newly-added visual representation of content in yellow, and the visual representations of content that are present in both FIGs. 2 and 8 in blue. Bear ¶ 108.

Home View **Home View (with Added Content)**

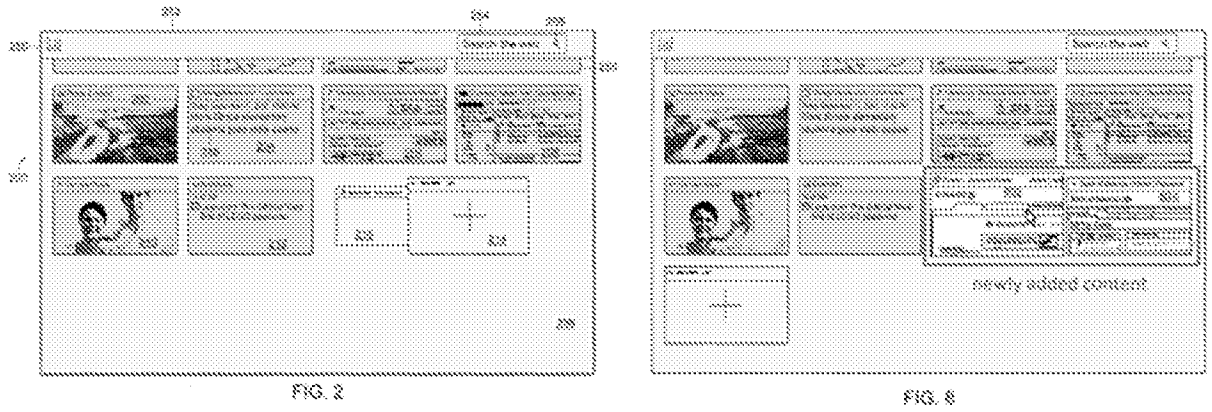


FIG. 2 FIG. 8

Thus, the '715 Patent specification discloses that displaying different content in the same organization (*e.g.*, the home view organization) does not change the view. Bear ¶ 108.

c. A Single Hierarchical Way of Organizing Content Does Not Change the View

The '715 Patent discloses a hierarchical user interface where navigating between different levels in the hierarchy does not change the view. Bear ¶¶ 111-112. Specifically, the '715 Patent discloses a "map mode of navigation," which is a "hierarchical mode that reduces the number of items to select amongst at any stage of navigation, thereby facilitating user access." '715 Patent, 20:62-21:7. FIG. 11 illustrates various content modes including a "media mode 172a [that] may provide access to a media player to play, view, search and organize media such as music, video, photos" (*id.*, 21:30-32), where the user can access the media content by selecting the high level "media mode" (*id.*, 21:25-29).

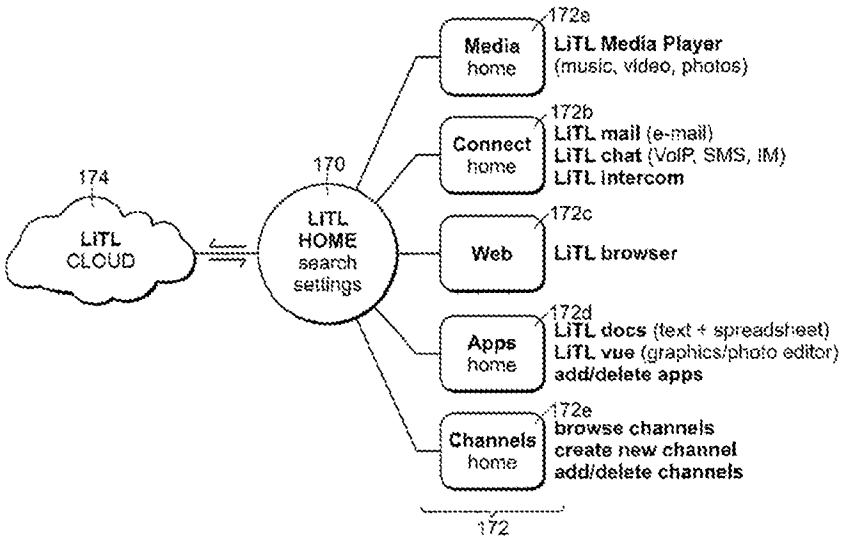


FIG. 11

The '715 Patent never describes this type of hierarchical navigation of available media content as presenting a plurality of views, yet it plainly displays visual representations of different content. Bear ¶ 112. Thus, a POSA would have understood that navigating through different hierarchical levels in a hierarchical navigation GUI does not change the view. *Id.*

d. Response to Examiner Questions/Comments During the Interview About the Interpretation of Plurality of Views

During the interview, Examiner Desai noted that the claims do not explicitly state that the plurality of views relate to ways of ***organizing*** visual representations of computer content. Nevertheless, as detailed in §§ V.C.2 above, the MPEP and caselaw are clear that the term "plurality of views" must be interpreted as it would be by a POSA in view of the specification, and the specification describes a plurality of views as different ways of organizing visual representations of computer content. Bear ¶¶ 99-103. Additionally, the Board's claim construction – adopted in a contested proceeding with Third Party Requestor Lenovo – should be given substantial deference

particularly given that the Requestor and its expert not only did not challenge the Board's interpretation, but affirmatively adopted and applied it. Request, 26-27 ("Requester accepts the Board's preliminary claim construction in IPR2021-00786"). Thus, ***all*** the expert testimony in this proceeding about how a POSA would have understood a plurality of views supports only one conclusion – a plurality of views is a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content.

Examiner Desai asked that Patent Owner address the meaning of visual representations of computer content in this response. As confirmed by Mr. Bear, "visual representations of computer content" as used in the claims refers to user interface elements (e.g., text, symbols, icons) that are displayed to the operator via the computer system's display and represent computer system content. Bear ¶ 103. For example, claims 1 and 20 expressly recite, "the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content." For the content to be presented to the user, it is represented by one or more user interface elements that are displayed to the user and provide a visual representation of the content (e.g., an icon a user can click on to launch an application). *Id.*

Examiner Desai questioned whether, if there are different visual representations for the same content, those different visual representations could be considered different views. Mr. Bear explains a POSA would not consider different visual representations of some computer content to be different views, because views are ways or organizing visual representations of content and are distinct from the visual representations of content themselves. Bear ¶¶ 107-110. Indeed, the claims are explicit that a plurality of visual representations of computer content are not a plurality of views, because the claims recite "a plurality of views of visual representations of computer content" rather

than a plurality of visual representations for the same computer content. *See* Claims 1, 17 and 20. Thus, the visual representations of computer content – whatever they are – must be presented in a plurality of views which are different ways of organizing those visual representations of computer content. Bear ¶ 110; *see* §§ V.C.3.a-c above. Additionally, even if different visual representations of the same content could be considered different views (they cannot in view of the specification and claims), as discussed below, there is no disclosure in Ledbetter or Pogue of different visual representations for the same content (e.g., different visual representations of the same application program).

During the interview, Examiner Desai noted that the specification discloses other user interfaces in addition to the home and channel views that the interview agenda identified as examples of views. Specifically, Examiner Desai pointed to the hierarchical map mode of navigation and suggested that perhaps its different hierarchical levels could be considered different views. As confirmed by Mr. Bear, a POSA would not consider those different hierarchical levels to be different views. Bear ¶¶ 111-112. As explained in § V.C.2 above, given that there is no evidence in the record of a plurality of views having a different established meaning, the specification's description controls. The specification only characterizes different ***organizations*** of content as different views, and never refers to the different hierarchical levels in the map mode of navigation as different views. Bear ¶ 112. There is no support in the specification (or other evidence of record) for considering the different hierarchical levels in the map mode of navigation to be different views. *Id.*

e. Conclusion: "Plurality of Views" Is a "Plurality of Ways of *Organizing* Visual Representations of Computer Content"

A POSA would have understand a "plurality of views" to be a plurality of ways of ***organizing*** visual representations of computer content – not visual representations of different content or different hierarchical levels in a hierarchical navigation GUI. Bear ¶ 113. The BRI cannot be broader than the specification's disclosure of different ways of organizing visual representations of content because the Office Action did not establish that there is any other known meaning for a "plurality of views" in the art. *Indacon*, 824 F.3d at 1357; *Irdeto*, 383 F.3d at 1300; *In re NTP*, 654 F.3d at 1288; *In re Suitco Surface*, 603 F.3d at 1260; MPEP § 2111.

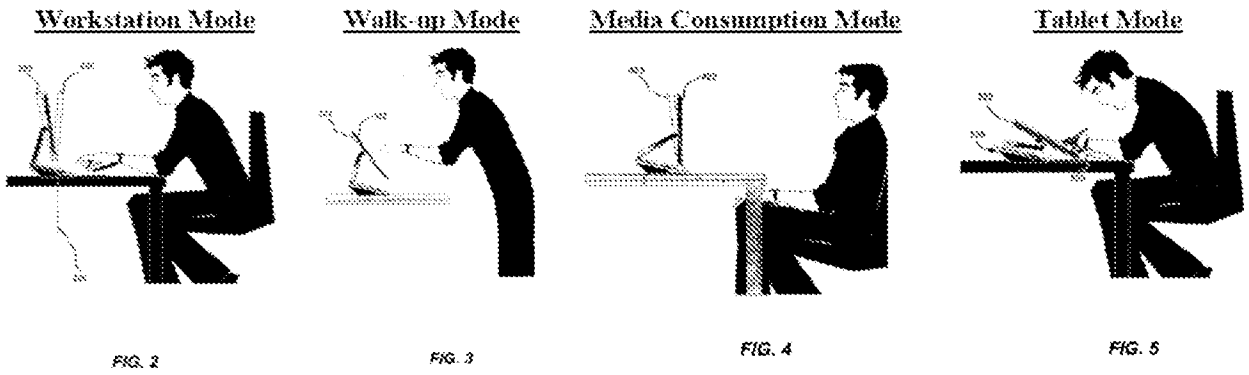
4. Neither Ledbetter nor Pogue Teaches a Plurality of Views

Ledbetter and Pogue, either separately or in combination, fail to disclose a plurality of views as properly construed. Bear ¶ 124. To meet the claimed "plurality of views," the Office Action relies on Ledbetter's computer system that displays different content from different application programs that are loaded based on the computer's physical configuration, or Pogue's disclosure of the Windows Operating System and Windows Media center that both display different types of content in a single hierarchical way of organizing the visual representations of that content. OA, 8-11. Neither reference discloses a plurality of views as properly interpreted in view of the specification. Bear ¶ 124; §§ V.C.1-3 above.

a. Ledbetter's Loading of Different Software that Displays Different Visual Representations of Content Does Not Display a Plurality of Views

i. Ledbetter Discloses Loading Different Software in Different Physical Orientations

The Office Action alleges that Ledbetter discloses the claimed plurality of views in [0003]-[0004], [0055]-[0059] and Figures 2-5, which are alleged to disclose "four different modes or ***views*** in which visual representations of computer content are displayed and organized in different ways." OA at 8. The Office Action notes that a different "shell user interface and/or other software" and different "program[s]" may be loaded when the computer is in Ledbetter's different physical configurations shown in Figures 2-5 (reproduced below). OA at 8-9.



Ledbetter says the "***software*** that is currently ***loaded*** and executing on the computer system that is providing output to the display monitor, including the current ***user interface shell code***, can be automatically changed to match the current display monitor position." Ledbetter, [0004]; *see also id.* [0055] ("the computer providing the content to display ***can change software operating modes*** to match the corresponding monitor position."), Fig. 13 (reproduced below).

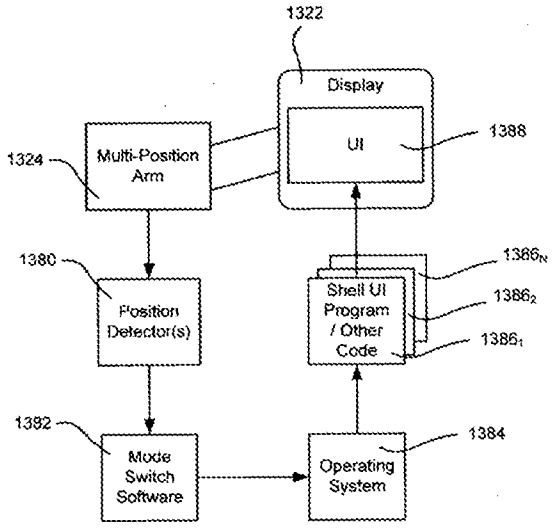


FIG. 13

Workstation mode (Fig. 2) is a physical configuration for "conventional (e.g., mouse and keyboard) work station-like interaction." *Id.*, [0003]. In this mode, the UI software is configured like a typical computer: "**typical shortcuts and other information used for working/productivity** or other computer usage (*e.g.*, gaming) may be displayed." *Id.*, [0057].

Walk-up mode (Fig. 3) is a physical configuration for "stand-up (walk-up) touch-screen interaction" (*id.* [0003]) and "provides user interaction via a touch-screen interface" (*id.*, [0029]). In this mode, "a touch-screen shell program configured to provide convenient access to ***walk-up types of information (e.g., weather, messages, the internet*** and so forth) may be loaded." *Id.*, [0057].

Media consumption mode (Fig. 4) is a physical configuration "for viewing video where the bulk of user interaction is simply viewing." *Id.*, [0031]. In this mode, "***media player software may be loaded and automatically executed***." *Id.*, [0057].

Tablet mode (Fig 5) is a physical configuration "***for pen input, similar to a tablet*** computing device." *Id.*, [0003]. "[T]ablet operating system components such as including ***handwriting recognition software*** may be loaded and automatically executed." *Id.*, [0057].

Thus, Ledbetter discloses various physical configurations (modes) and automatically loads different software in the different modes and displays visual representations of the loaded software to the user via the display.

ii. Ledbetter's Loading of Different Software That Displays Visual Representations of Different Content Fails to Meet Displaying a "Plurality of Views" that Organize Visual Representations of Content Differently

As explained above, the '715 Patent specification is clear that changing the displayed visual representations of content does not change the view when the organization remains unchanged. *See* §§ V.C.3.a-c (explaining, for example, that the specification describes adding or removing content items without changing the view from the home view as shown in Figures 2 and 8); Bear ¶ 135.

Ledbetter fails to disclose anything about how its visual representations of content are organized. Bear ¶ 137. As changing the content alone (the extent of Ledbetter's disclosure) does not constitute a different view, Ledbetter fails to disclose a plurality of views as claimed. *Id.*

iii. Response to Examiner Questions/Comments Raised During the Interview About Ledbetter

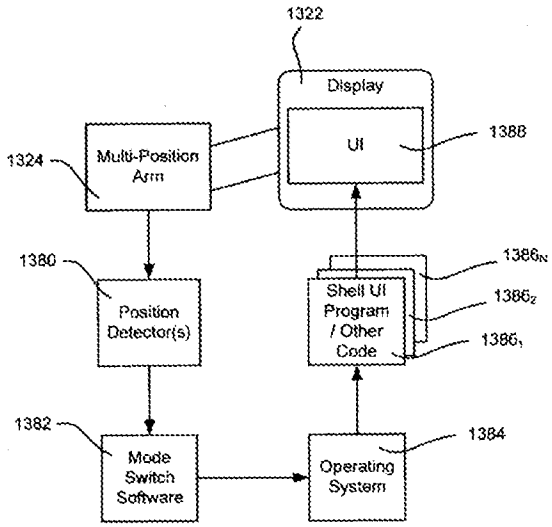
During the interview, Examiner Desai suggested that if Ledbetter disclosed displaying some of the same content in its different modes but used different visual representations for the same content in different modes (e.g., a collapsed or shortcut representation could be displayed in one mode and a more robust visual representation could be displayed in another mode), that may meet the claimed plurality of views. A rejection on that basis could not be sustained for two reasons.

First, the Office Action never cites any disclosure in Ledbetter of different visual representations of content being used to display the same content in different modes, and Patent Owner sees no such disclosure in Ledbetter. Bear ¶ 133. The Ledbetter reference to "shortcuts"

refers to displaying "***typical shortcuts*** and other information ***used for working/productivity or other computer usage*** (*e.g.*, gaming)." Ledbetter, [0057]. Ledbetter never discloses displaying that same content via a different (e.g., non-shortcut) visual representation in a different mode. Bear ¶ 133.

Second, even if Ledbetter disclosed displaying different visual representations of the same content in different modes (it does not), that would simply be displaying different visual representations of content. As discussed above in § V.C.3.d, every claim is explicit that a plurality of visual representations of computer content are not a plurality of views, because every claim recites "a plurality of views ***of*** visual representations of computer content." *See* Claims 1, 17 and 20. The visual representations of computer content – whatever they are – must be presented in a plurality of views, which are different ways of organizing the visual representations of computer content. Bear ¶ 110; *see* § V.C.3 above.

Finally, Examiner Desai questioned whether the different shell UI's that Ledbetter loads in different modes with different content could be considered different views. As shown in Fig. 13 below, what Ledbetter discloses is loaded in response to the computer system switching from one physical mode to another is a "Shell UI Program/Other Code" chosen for the new mode. Bear ¶ 128. Ledbetter does not disclose that there is any difference in the way the various shell UIs organize the displayed visual representations of content, and only discloses that they display visual representations for different content ("other code") which does meet the claimed plurality of views which relates to different ways of organizing the visual representations of content as discussed in § V.C.3 above. Bear ¶ 128.



iv. Conclusion – Ledbetter Does Not Meet the Plurality of Views When Properly Construed as Being Different Ways of Organizing Visual Representations of Content

The plurality of views must be given its proper meaning as relating to different organizations of visual representations of content. If so, Ledbetter does not meet any of the claims and the Office Action does not allege otherwise – the Office Action relies on Pogue "to the extent 'a plurality of views for display' refers to a plurality of ways or organizing visual representations of computer content and not merely providing a plurality of ways of displaying content (was construed in the related IPR2021-00786 Decision Denying Institution)." OA at 13-14.

5. Pogue Does Not Disclose a Plurality of Views

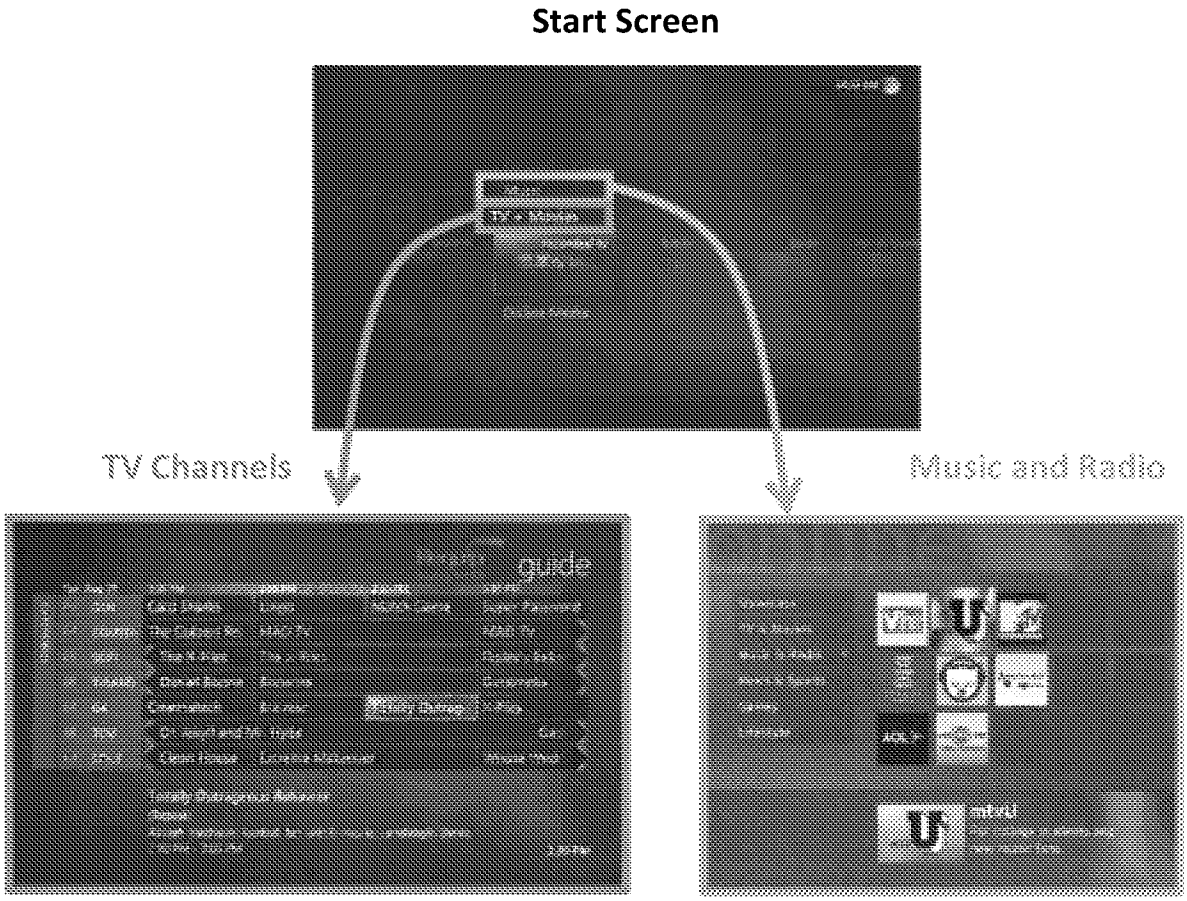
The Office Action says that to the extent the plurality of views refers to ways of organizing visual representations of content, Pogue discloses a plurality of views. OA at 9-11. The Office Action points to two types of teachings in Pogue but neither discloses a plurality of views.

a. The Windows Desktop and Various Applications That Is Each Accessible by Opening a Window Are Not a Plurality of Views

The Office Action alleges that Pogue discloses a plurality of views, including "Windows Vista Desktop," "a Windows Explorer window," Internet Explorer, "Windows Photo Gallery," "Windows Media Player," and "Windows Media Center." OA, 9. The cited Windows desktop that allows access to various applications discloses only one way of organizing visual representations of content – the desktop allows the user to select any of various applications, and when the user selects an application a window is opened for the selected application. Bear ¶ 139. Each application the Office Action identifies is content having a visual representation (e.g., a different icon for each application) the user can use to select the desired application. *Id.* These visual representations of different content fail to meet a plurality of views for the same reasons that Ledbetter's visual representations of different application content are not a plurality of views. *Id.*

b. Windows Media Player Does Not Present a Plurality of Views

The Office Action alleges that the "Windows Media Center also presents a plurality of views" (OA, 10) because it is hierarchical and has a Start screen from which categories of content (e.g., TV, movies, music) can be displayed, and in response to the user selecting a particular category of content the Guide displays content in the selected category, such as by showing the available TV Channels or "Music and Radio content" as shown below:



Bear ¶ 140.

The Windows Media Center does not display a plurality of views of plurality of visual representations of content because it only provides a hierarchical GUI that provides ***one*** way of organizing the visual representations of the available content. Bear ¶ 141. From the Media Center's highest level start screen, the user can select a media type (e.g., "Music" or "TV + Movies"), and in response to the user's selection, the available options for the selected media type are displayed. Bear ¶ 140.

As explained in § V.C.3.c above, the '715 Patent discloses this very type of hierarchical GUI – including with a media center the provides access to different types of media content – and the

'715 Patent never says this hierarchical GUI provides a plurality of views or that drilling down through the hierarchy changes the view. Bear ¶ 142. Because the scope of the term "plurality of views" can be no broader than that disclosed in the specification, Pogue's media player that uses a hierarchical GUI is a "map mode of navigation" as described in the '715 Patent, and does not disclose a plurality of views of visual representations of computer content as described and claimed in the '715 Patent. *Id.* ¶ 142.

c. Response to Examiner Questions/Comments Raised During the Interview About Pogue

During the interview, Examiner Desai questioned whether the different hierarchical levels in Pogue's media center could be considered different views because they all relate to the same content but at different levels of generality (e.g., "Music" is at a higher level than a particular song a user may drill down to by selecting "Music"). They cannot. Bear ¶ 142. The claims do not recite a plurality of views of computer content – they recite "a plurality of views of ***visual representations*** of computer content." *See* Claims 1, 17 and 20. The high level "Music" displayed in the GUI is a different visual representation of computer content than a visual representation specific to a particular song (e.g., "Yesterday") that would allow a user to select that particular song. Pogue only discloses one way – hierarchical – of organizing the visual representations of content (e.g., "Music" and "Yesterday"). Bear ¶ 142. Pogue does not disclose different ways of organizing the visual representations of computer content (e.g., "Music" and "Yesterday") and thus does not disclose a plurality of views of visual representations of computer content. Bear ¶ 142; § V.C.3.c above. In Mr. Bear's own words, "even if Pogue's Media Center content were presented in different ways (e.g. TV shows are displayed differently than music), Pogue's Media Center does not disclose

different views because it fails to disclose the same visual representations of content can be organized in a different way." Bear ¶ 142.

During the interview Examiner Desai questioned whether it was appropriate to limit the plurality of views to different ways of organizing visual representations of content given that the specification does not expressly define the term and the home and channel views are just examples. As discussed in § V.C.2 above, given that plurality of views has no established meaning the specification's meaning controls. None of the hierarchies in the specification's map navigation – which uses the same hierarchical organization and includes a media player just like Pogue – are ever described in the specification as being views. Bear ¶ 112.

Lastly, during the interview Patent Owner confirmed that it is making the prosecution history clear that the claimed plurality of views are limited to different ways of organizing visual representations of content, which removes any possibility of the term being given a broader meaning during enforcement of the '715 Patent.

D. The Office Action's Reliance on Pogue to Meet the Plurality of Views Results in a Ledbetter/Pogue Combination That Fails to Meet Any Claim as a Whole

Even if Pogue's desktop and various application windows, or the different screens of Pogue's Media Center, were considered to be a plurality of views (they are not), neither Ledbetter nor Pogue discloses an execution component configured to select any of these alleged views based on the computer system configuration as required by every claim and the Office Action does not allege otherwise. *Id.* ¶ 144. Thus, the Ledbetter/Pogue combination fails to meet any claim as a whole. *Id.*

The rejection based on Ledbetter and Pogue maps features of the independent claims to Ledbetter or Pogue individually, without ever mapping any claim ***as a whole*** onto a

Ledbetter/Pogue ***combination***. *Id.* Such a showing is insufficient as a matter of law. A "patent composed of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was, independently, known in the prior art." *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007).

Independent claims 1 and 20 require a "customized user interface" comprising a GUI configured to select one of the plurality of views "***in response to the detected current computer system configuration***." Claim 17 requires a "customized user interface" comprising a GUI configured to "select, ***responsive to the sensor input***, a first content view from the plurality of views."

None of the alleged views in Pogue are selected based on a detected computer system configuration or responsive to sensor input – they are selected by the user. Bear ¶ 146. Referring to Pogue's Media Center as an example, the Office Action alleges it has different "views" that each displays content for "a single category such as Online Media and TV Guide." OA at 14. However, the Office Action never alleges that a POSA would have implemented the Ledbetter/Pogue combination to select the Online Media or the TV Guide "in response to the detected current computer system configuration" (claims 1-16 and 19-20) or "responsive to the sensor input" (claims 17-18). Bear ¶ 146.

Such an alleged implementation would not be supported by anything but hindsight. For example, Ledbetter discloses only a single "media consumption mode" (Fig. 4) "for viewing video where the bulk of user interaction is simply viewing." *Id.*, [0031]. In this mode, "***media player software may be loaded and automatically executed***." *Id.*, [0057]. Ledbetter thus, at most, discloses loading Pogue's Media Center automatically when in media consumption mode. Bear ¶ 147. But

drilling down through the hierarchy disclosed by Pogue is responsive to user input – not the configuration of the computer. Thus, neither Ledbetter nor Pogue teaches automatically navigating, based on the computer's configuration, to any particular menu or screen within a launched media player, and thus there is no teaching or suggestion to select among Pogue's alleged "views" (e.g., "Music" or "TV + Movies") based on the computer's configuration rather than based on a user selection. *Id.* ¶ 147. Combining Ledbetter with Pogue in the manner the Office Action alleges would thus not have resulted in a system meeting any of the claims. *Id.* ¶ 148.

1. Response to Examiner Questions/Comments Raised During the Interview About the Ledbetter/Pogue Combination

During the interview, Examiner Desai noted that arguments about references purportedly teaching away or hindsight motivation for a combination are often unpersuasive. As explained during the interview, that his not the basis of this argument about the Ledbetter/Pogue Combination.

For purposes of this Response[2] Patent Owner is not arguing that a POSA had no motivation to combine Pogue and Ledbetter in the manner that the Office Action alleges. Patent Owner's argument is that even if that were true that POSAs would have been motivated to use Pogue's Vista operating system on Ledbetter's computer, the alleged views in Pogue would all be selected by the user, not based on a detected computer system configuration or responsive to sensor input as required by the claims. Bear ¶ 146. The Office Action never alleges that any of the alleged views in Pogue would have been automatically selected based on the computer system configuration or sensor input, and does not allege that a POSA would have been motivated to implement the

[2] Patent Owner does not concede that a POSA had a non-hindsight reason to combine Ledbetter and Pogue in the manner set forth in the Office Action and reserves the right to argue against the combinability of Ledbetter and Pogue in the future.

Ledbetter/Pogue combination in that manner. No such motivation exists as neither Ledbetter nor Pogue teaches automatically navigating, based on the computer's configuration, to any particular menu or screen within a hierarchical GUI like Pogue's launched media player.

Examiner Desai indicated that she appreciated Patent Owner's argument, encouraged Patent Owner to advance it in this Response, and indicated that she would reconsider the rejection in view of this argument.

2. The Rejection of All Claims Should be Withdrawn For this Additional Independent Reason

The Office Action does not establish that Ledbetter as modified by Pogue would yield a system that selects one Pogue's alleged views "in response to the detected current computer system configuration" (claims 1-16 and 19-20) or "responsive to the sensor input" (claims 17-18). The rejection of all the claims should be withdrawn for this additional independent reason.

E. The Rejection of Dependent Claim 15 Should be Withdrawn For a Fourth Independent Reason

To meet claim 15's requirement for a channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations, the Office Action points to Pogue's Flip3D feature (OA at 33-34) which is an "alternative to the Alt+Tab trick" and responds to "the press of a keystroke" by shrinking "*all windows in all programs* so that they all fit on the screen (Figure 2-20), stacked like the exploded view of a deck of cards." Pogue at 90 (emphasis original). Even if a POSA would have been motivated to add Pogue's Flip3D feature to Ledbetter, the Flip3D feature would be selected by the "press of a keystroke" so Flip3D cannot be a view recited in claim 1 (from which claim 15 depends) that the processor is configured to select for display "in response to the detected

current computer system configuration." Bear ¶ 150. The Office Action fails to demonstrate obviousness of claim 15 as a whole for this additional reason.

F. "Execution Component"

Independent claims 1, 17, and 20 each recites an "execution component." The Requester took the position that "this term does not invoke means-plus-function" and noted that because the claim does not recite "means for," "there is a rebuttable presumption that it does not invoke pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6." Request at 25. The Office Action states that the presumption was rebutted here and interprets the term "execution component" under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6 based on the conclusion that the term is "a generic placeholder that is coupled with functional language without reciting sufficient structure to perform the recited function and the generic placeholder is not preceded by a structural modifier." OA at 4-5.

Patent Owner respectfully disagrees with the Office Action's assessment that the execution component is properly construed as a means plus function limitation under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6. However, given that the rejections should all be withdrawn for other reasons, it is unnecessary for Patent Owner to advance all the reasons why the Office Action's claim construction is incorrect. Patent Owner reserves the right to do so later in this proceeding, in further proceedings before the Office, and/or in District Court litigation.

VII. GENERAL COMMENTS ON DEPENDENT CLAIMS

Because each of the dependent claims depends from a base claim that is believed to be in condition for allowance, Patent Owner believes that it is unnecessary at this time to argue the further distinguishing features of the dependent claims. However, Patent Owner does not necessarily concur with the interpretation of the dependent claims as set forth in the Office Action, nor does

Patent Owner concur that the basis for rejection of any of the dependent claims is proper. Therefore, Patent Owner reserves the right to specifically address the further patentability of the dependent claims in the future.

VIII. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the rejections should be withdrawn and the claims should be confirmed. If the Examiner believes, after considering this response, that any of the claims are not in condition to be confirmed, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned at the telephone number listed below to discuss any outstanding issues. If there is a fee occasioned by this response that is not covered by an enclosed payment, please charge any deficiency to Deposit Account No. 23/2825 under Docket No. L2039.70004US07, from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Dated: October 28, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

/Richard Giunta/

Richard F. Giunta, Reg. No. 36,149
Gerald B. Hrycyszyn, Reg. No. 50,474
WOLF, GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210-2206
617.646.8000

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.248 and §1.550(f), the undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of this **Response to Non-Final Office Action Under 37 CFR 1.111 and Written Statement Under 37 CFR 1.560(b)**, in Reexamination No.: 90/014,958, including all attachments, exhibits, and documents filed therewith, will be served by first-class mail upon:

KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP
121 SW SALMON STREET
SUITE 1600
PORTLAND, OR 97204

Dated: October 28, 2022

/MacAulay Rush/
MacAulay Rush
Patent Paralegal
WOLF, GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

First Named Inventor:	Yves Behar
Application No.:	90/014,958
Confirmation No.:	9552
Filed:	February 16, 2022
For:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR STREAMLINING USER INTERACTION WITH ELECTRONIC CONTENT
Examiner:	R. S. Desai
Art Unit:	3992

EXHIBIT B

DECLARATION OF ERIC J. GOULD BEAR
IN SUPPORT OF PATENT OWNER RESPONSE TO
NON-FINAL OFFICE ACTION UNDER 37 CFR 1.111

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I, Eric J. Gould Bear declare as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION – PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

1. I have been retained by counsel for LiTL LLC ("**LiTL**"), in this action. I have been asked to provide my independent analysis of how a person of ordinary skill in the art (a "**POSITA**") at the time of the invention of U.S. Patent No. 9,880,715 (the "'**715 Patent**") would have understood the claims of the '715 Patent when viewed in light of its specification, figures and claims, the scope and content of the disclosures contained in Ledbetter et al., U.S. Patent Publication No. 2007/0058329 A1 ("**Ledbetter**") and Pogue, David, *Windows* Vista (2007) ("**Pogue**"), and whether the claims of the '715 Patent would have been obvious over Ledbetter and Pogue.

2. This report is limited to the specific issues stated above. I reserve the right to provide additional opinions at the appropriate time.

3. I am not, and never have been, an employee of LiTL. I am being compensated at the rate of $520 per hour for time spent on this matter. My compensation is not related to the outcome of this matter, and I will not receive any additional compensation based on the outcome of any proceeding involving the LiTL's Patent.

II. POINT OF VIEW & MATERIALS REVIEWED

4. My opinions, as explained below, are based on my years of education, experience, knowledge and background in human-computer interaction, as well as my study of relevant materials for this declaration.

5. In forming my opinions and preparing this declaration, I have considered and relied upon not only the materials listed below and any other documents cited in this declaration, but my own education, experience, knowledge and background in the relevant art. These materials are the types of materials that an expert would reasonably consider in forming opinions regarding the topics discussed herein. I reserve the right to rely on additional information that may be provided to me in this matter.

6. I reviewed the Request for *ex parte* Reexamination of the '715 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 302-307 and 37 CFR 1.510 submitted by Lenovo (United States) Inc. ("**Lenovo**") (the "**Request**"), the Declaration of Christopher Schmandt (the "**Schmandt Decl.**") which was Ex.

1004 to the Request, the '715 Patent and its file history, Ledbetter, Pogue, and the other references cited in the Request, the Office Action mailed August 29, 2022 (the "**OA**"), and the Response to Non-Final Office Action under 37 CFR 1.111 ("**Response**") filed with this declaration.

7. For consistency and ease of review, my column and line citations to the patent specification are in "(column:line)" format. It should also be understood that from time to time, while I may refer to a patent's "specification" without mention of the patent's figures, I use the term "specification" as a shorthand referring to all components of a patent filing, including the patent's written specification, figures, tables, source code and such.

III. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

8. As a result of studying the materials outlined above in **Section II** and performing the analysis described herein and measured against the standards outlined below in **Section VI**, it is my opinion that:

A. "Plurality of Views"

9. The phrase "plurality of views" of a plurality of visual representations of computer content has no plain or established meaning to a POSITA. Viewed in light of the '715 Patent specification, a POSITA would have understood these phrases to mean "a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content."

B. "Inoperable"

10. A POSITA would have understood a keyboard to be "inoperable" if a computing device to which it is connected or otherwise paired does not respond to pressed keys. An "inoperable" keyboard is different from a keyboard that is inaccessible or non-existent.

C. Non-Obviousness

11. Neither Ledbetter nor Pogue, alone or in combination, disclose each and every limitation of Claims 1-20 of the '715 Patent. Further, even if the disclosures of Pogue and Ledbetter were combined in the manner suggested by the OA, the resulting combination would not result in a customized user interface within the scope of Claims 1-20 of the '715 Patent, as understood by a POSITA.

12. My opinions are supported by the evidence in the patent specifications, figures and claims, as well as the other materials identified above in **Section II**; and contrary to the OA

discussion regarding these issues, a person of skill in the art would find corroborating evidence in the materials identified above in **Section II** in support of my findings.

IV. BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

13. While I summarize my qualifications below as it relates to the analysis and opinions in this declaration, more detailed qualifications can be found in my curriculum vitae ("**CV**"), attached to this declaration as **Appendix A**, including a summary of my professional and educational background.

14. For over 35 years, I have been involved in the research, teaching, design, development and manufacturing of graphical user interface ("**GUI**") and other hardware and software user experience ("**UX**") technologies. In this field, I have been named first inventor on 84 issued U.S. patents. I am also the first named inventor on a number of international patents and patent applications.

15. Inventions of mine for which patents have been issued relevant to the '715 Patent include real-time communications architectures, auxiliary visual displays for personal computers, auxiliary processing by sleeping computing devices, methods for navigating content using media transport controls symbolic and schematic displays of protocol-specific information, user interfaces for visualizing data backup and recovery, and handheld multi-channel interactive environments.

16. These inventions have been licensed to a wide range of companies, among which are the largest consumer electronics and operating system companies in the world, all of the major motion picture studios in the United States, and other Fortune 500 industry players.

17. Of particular additional relevance to this matter is my work as manager of the user experience team that created and brought to market Microsoft's Tablet PC SKU. I managed software interface designers, hardware industrial designers, user researchers, and user assistance experts, organizing separate disciplines into a unified practice. I also worked closely with third party hardware manufacturers experimenting with a variety of fixed and convertible form factors for tablet computing devices with and without keyboards.

18. Also relevant to this matter is the convergence of my work on consumer graphical user interfaces, the design of touch screen user interfaces of various form-factors, and the design of user interfaces for video and media control – from universal remote controls (Logitech;

Microsoft) and mobile phones (Samsung) to car dashboards (Ford), blood analyzers (Luminex) and hospital handhelds (Novartis). In each case, I led a team of user interface and interaction designers in studying real-world usability challenges and writing functional and technical specifications for engineering teams to implement that addressed those usability challenges.

19. I have designed and written iOS applications to create virtual reality experiences that allow users to navigate virtual reality with a handheld or stereoscopic head-mounted display. One of my inventions in this field (entitled *Walk-in Theater*) has enabled stereoscopic viewing via Google Cardboard and other VR headsets, with a library of 3D experiences by world-famous media artists.

20. This invention family has been awarded at least eight U.S. patents, and research results were published in the MIT Press journal, *Leonardo*.

21. In 2017, I adapted the interaction technologies to the piloting of drones using head-mounted displays. A drone aviation app (entitled *Teleport*) and a tutorial game embodying the technology (entitled *BodyNav*) are both available in the iOS App Store. In 2018, to provide hands-free locomotion, smoother user interactions, a reduction in motion sickness and enhanced physical presence in 3rd party virtual worlds, I designed and led the development of a body-based extended reality ("**XR**") developer kit for HTC Vive and Oculus Rift.

22. Since 2013, I have been a partner and angel investor at Austin's Capital Factory start-up incubator, where I have served as an advisor to executives in intellectual property strategy and the design and development of new hardware, software and services.

23. From 2015 to 2020, I served as the Chief Experience Officer, Corporate Secretary, lead investor, and a board director of Curb, Inc., an energy technology start-up company that builds integrated hardware and software systems for visualizing and managing energy in residential and commercial settings. At Curb, I advised executives, mentored engineers and managed legal operations, including patent prosecution and intellectual property licensing. In August of 2020, Curb was acquired by Elevation Home Energy Solutions, Inc.

24. In addition to gaining relevant expertise through the academic training, professional experiences and research accomplishments described above, I stay abreast of the user experience field by reading technical literature and attending and presenting at conferences across the nation and internationally. I have also served as a director on the board of several non-profit organizations.

25. My experience designing and evaluating user interfaces over the last 35+ years, including the optimization of human performance through the use of computing technology and automated feedback of various forms and modalities, as well as my background hiring and managing teams of user experience professionals, all position me as an expert in the design and development of graphical user interfaces with a nuanced understanding of what people of skill in the art would have known at the times of invention of the '715 Patent.

V. PERSON OF ORDINARY SKILL IN THE ART

26. All of the opinions I express herein have been made from the standpoint of a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention of the '715 Patent, which I may refer to as a "**POSITA**." I understand that a POSITA is a hypothetical person who is presumed to be aware of all pertinent prior art and the conventional wisdom in the art at that time, and is a person of ordinary creativity.

A. Time of Invention of the '715 Patent

27. The earliest patent application in the continuity lineage which led to the issuance of each of the '715 Patent (Provisional US Application No. 61/041,365; the "'**365 Application**") was filed on April 1, 2008. I understand that the '715 Patent is a continuation of an application that itself is a continuation-in-part ("**CIP**") of another application (No. 12/170,939, filed July 10, 2008) that itself was a CIP of another application (No. 12/170,951, filed on July 10, 2008). I understand that this lineage means that the '715 Patent can potentially have more than one invention date. But I have not analyzed which limitations benefit from any date other than April 1, 2008.

28. In a recent declaration I submitted in connection with a litigation involving the '715 Patent, I was told to assume that the time of invention for the '715 Patent was April 1, 2009. But because the knowledge of a POSITA would not have changed materially between April 1, 2008 and November 3, 2009, I have not analyzed which limitations benefit from any date other than April 1, 2008; and my reliance on these dates should not be construed as an opinion on the issues of conception and reduction to practice of the claimed inventions in the '715 Patent. Therefore, in this declaration, I have evaluated the meaning that certain terms in the patent would have had to a POSITA as of April 1, 2008.

29. I reserve the right to supplement my opinions as necessary.

B. Level of Ordinary Skill in the Art

30. I have considered the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention of the '715 Patent using the following factors: (1) the types of problems encountered in the art; (2) the prior art solutions to those problems; (3) the rapidity with which innovations are made; (4) the sophistication of the technology; and (5) the education level of active workers in the field. In a given case, every factor may not be present, and one or more factors may predominate.

31. Considering these factors, I believe a POSITA in this matter would have had: (i) a Bachelor's degree with a focus on human-computer interaction (such as industrial design, user interface design, cognitive science or computer science), plus at least two years of work experience in designing hardware and/or software aspects of user interfaces for portable computing devices. Alternatively, the POSITA could have received a graduate degree such as a Master's degree in the same field with at least one year of work experience in designing hardware and/or software aspects of user interfaces for portable computing devices.

32. Though I have submitted a declaration associated with the '715 Patent in a co-pending litigation that articulated the level of skill in the art using slightly different terms, there is no substantive difference between the two articulations. My opinions in this declaration would not change if I had used the previous articulation of the level of skill in the art.

33. Based on my qualifications, I am and was at the relevant time a POSITA relevant to the '715 Patent. I am also an expert with an understanding of what a POSITA would know at the time of invention of the '715 Patent.

VI. LEGAL PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

34. Although I am not an attorney and offer no opinions of law, I have been informed by counsel of the legal standards that apply. In forming my analysis and conclusions expressed in this declaration, I have applied the legal principles described in the following paragraphs, with which I am familiar from my own extensive experience with the patenting process.

A. Interpretation at the Time of Invention

35. I interpreted the meaning of the claims as a POSITA would understand them at the time of invention of the '715 Patent.

B. Claim Construction

36. I have been informed by counsel of the legal standards that apply with respect to claim construction. I understand that claim construction is the process by which a fact finder determines the scope and meaning of terms used in the claims of a patent.

37. I have been advised by counsel that claim terms that do not have any special meaning to a POSITA should generally be given their "plain and ordinary" or "ordinary and customary" meaning. I have also been advised that claim terms should generally be construed as a whole, as meaning is often context dependent. In some cases, though, the patent specification may reveal a special definition given to a claim term by the patentee that differs from the meaning it would otherwise possess. In such cases, the inventor's lexicography governs.

38. I understand that during a reexamination proceeding, claim terms are to be accorded their "broadest reasonable interpretation" ("BRI"), but that the best source for determining the meaning of a claim term under that standard is the claims themselves and the specification.

39. In all cases, even under the BRI standard, I understand that claims must be read in view of the specification and the record evidence, because they do not have meaning removed from the context from which they arose and with an interpretation that a POSITA would reach. Thus, I understand that the relevant inquiry in claim construction is the question of how a POSITA would have understood the claim terms at the time of the earliest priority date, in light of the patent specification, including the claims themselves and all text and figures, as well as the prosecution history, and any other relevant intrinsic and extrinsic evidence.

40. I understand that the prosecution history of a patent provides evidence of how the PTO and the inventor understood the patent. I understand that because the prosecution history represents an ongoing negotiation between the PTO and the applicant, rather than the final product of that negotiation, it often lacks the clarity of the specification and thus is less useful for claim construction purposes. I understand that post-grant proceedings (e.g. *inter partes* reviews and *ex parte* reexaminations) involving a patent are part of that patent's prosecution history.

41. I understand that if a disputed claim term lacks an accepted meaning in the art and thus has no plain or established meaning to a POSITA, then its meaning must be found elsewhere in the patent. Where that is the case, I understand that fact finders construe such a term only as broadly as provided for by the patent itself.

42. Extrinsic evidence, including dictionaries and learned treatises, may be considered only when the meaning of a term is unclear in view of the patent and its prosecution history.

43. I understand that claim terms should be construed consistently throughout a patent. In other words, each term should have the same meaning whenever it appears in the claims. I have also been advised that the prosecution history of a patent can be considered in the claim construction process, but that it is less useful than the specification of the patent. I have been advised that the prosecution history may reveal an interpretation that was disclaimed by the applicant, but that such a disclaimer must be unequivocal and unmistakable in order to be effective.

44. I have been advised that claim construction is intended to resolve disputed meanings and technical scope, to clarify, and when necessary to explain what the patentee covered by the claims, but that it is not an obligatory exercise in redundancy.

C. Validity

i. Obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103

45. I have been informed that a patent claim is only invalid as "obvious" under 35 U.S.C. §103 in light of one or more prior art references if all of the claim elements and their limitations would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the alleged invention POSITA, taking into account (1) the scope and content of the prior art, (2) the differences between the prior art and the claims, (3) the level of ordinary skill in the art, (4) any so called "secondary considerations" of non-obviousness, which include long-felt but unsolved needs for the claimed invention, commercial success attributable to the claimed invention, industry acceptance, praise, unexpected results of the claimed invention, skepticism of others, failure by others to achieve the claimed invention, and "copying" of the claimed invention by others, and (5) any other objective evidence of non-obviousness.

46. I understand that a claim of obviousness may be based on a single prior art reference or multiple prior art references, taken in combination, but that a patent claim comprised of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was known in the prior art. To be obvious in light of a single prior art reference or multiple prior art references, there must be a reason that would have prompted a POSITA to modify the single prior art reference, or combine two or more references, in a manner that achieves the claimed invention. This showing may come from a teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine in the prior art, or

may come from the reference(s) themselves, the knowledge of a POSITA (including inferences and creative steps a POSITA would employ), or from the nature of the problem to be solved, and this reason may be explicit or implicit from the prior art as a whole. I have been informed that, under the law, the combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results. I also understand it is improper and impermissible, however, to rely on hindsight in making an obviousness determination.

47. I understand that a claimed invention is not obvious when the prior art discourages or teaches away from the claimed invention. Further, I understand that "teaching away" does not require that the prior art foresaw the specific invention claimed in the patent and warned against taking that path; rather, the prior art design itself may teach away from the claimed invention.

48. I understand that in an obviousness analysis, only analogous art may be considered. Art is considered analogous if it is from the same field of endeavor as the patent. If it is not from the same field of endeavor, it may be considered analogous if it is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the patent is involved. A reference is reasonably pertinent if, though in a different field, it would have commended itself to an inventor's attention in considering the problem.

VII. FIELD OF THE INVENTION

A. Inventions Necessarily Rely on Existing Technologies

49. No new technology can exist in a vacuum wholly disconnected from the past. Whether built using metal, wood, plastic or pixels on a computer screen, all innovations must – to some extent – be made from a combination of known components. Pixels are building block materials used to construct software interfaces just like plastic is a building block material used to construct hardware controls.

50. There are myriad user interface visualization and interaction techniques known to be employable when creating new user experiences. The existence of these techniques, a.k.a. technologies, is akin to the existence of raw physical building materials. Just like building a house, certain technologies lend themselves to certain types of use. Similarly, certain technologies draw designers of software systems into using them in particular combinations. Simply knowing that various technologies exist that can be used for a variety of purposes is not enough to motivate, inspire or enable someone to combine such techniques in new ways. Nonetheless, I believe it

important to establish that human-computer perception and/or human-computer interaction innovations should not be treated differently from innovations based on physical technologies not built using software toolkits. The field of innovations in the human-computer interaction space is one in which significant patentable advances can be, and have been, made. It is, indeed, the field to which I have devoted my career as an inventor.

B. The Science of Human-Computer Interaction

51. Understanding the inventiveness of the '715 Patent depends upon understanding the field of the invention – which is the science of human-computer interaction ("**HCI**"), also known as user experience ("**UX**") design – as applied in contexts such as graphical user interfaces that organize and streamline interface elements into a plurality of views of computer content for presentation to a user ('715 Patent, Abstract).

52. The discipline of user experience grew out of ergonomics and what was once called man-machine interface ("**MMI**"). It is generally concerned with how to make machines reliably responsive to human expression while being easy to use and unobtrusive. The user interface ("**UI**") or graphical user interface ("**GUI**") is the boundary or bridge between a person and a machine. It includes the physical hardware and logical software, capturing concrete measurable human input and outputting processed information for human perception. To be clear, just as HCI is concerned with the science of interaction between humans and computers, the inventions of the '715 Patent is concerned with functional hardware and software technologies for accomplishing speed in human interactions, accuracy of human interactions, and a minimum of human error in such interactions.

53. By the time of invention of the '715 Patent, many corporations had established a track record of investing into user experience research and design to craft and improve the engineering of their own products and the industry's technical competency. Among such companies are, Apple, IBM, Microsoft, Sony, AT&T, HP, and Intel. By the time of invention of the '715 Patent, there were likewise many leading non-profit institutions and agencies with notable programs in one or more UX disciplines, including Stanford, M.I.T., Carnegie Mellon, UCSD, SFSU, and the National Science Foundation.

54. The user experience success metrics used today are the same as they were at the time of invention of the '715 Patent. Great user experiences may come across to end-users as

simple and easy to use, quick and efficient, seamless and effortless – but these are often the most difficult to formulate and the most requiring of inventive skill and insight.

55. To accomplish excellent results depends on the science of user experience design. There are three general domains of design involved in crafting user experiences: information design, interaction design, and interface design. Information design is about the specific techniques for organizing content. Interaction design is about what people functionally do with their bodies and their hands, such as hovering over a cell and clicking a mouse button. And interface design proper is about the sensory aspects of the experience: How are things technically changing on screen? How do people know what they can do? How do they know what they are doing and what they just did? The science of user experience design is at the core of the '715 Patent as the claimed inventions involve the intersection of interaction and interface design, incorporating hardware and software to optimize the user experience.

C. The '715 Patent is Concerned with Solving Technical Problems.

56. The claimed inventions solve technical problems of speed, precision, and usability with prior portable devices and GUI tools. These are classic technical problems. The problems of speed, accuracy, and usability and their solutions are necessarily rooted in computer technology and the operation of prior art GUIs.

57. Reducing task time is a technical challenge well established in the field of user interface and interaction design. It is also a well-established technical problem in the field of physical devices and man-machine interfaces.

58. Also, increasing task accuracy is a technical challenge core to the field of user interface and interaction design – in both hardware and software realms. As in the physical world, motivations to solve such technical challenges generally do not yield obvious solutions, and even the most intellectually logical solutions do not necessarily correlate with the most intuitive or efficacious solutions. For that reason, the science of user experience depends heavily on usability research and real-world validation testing to ascertain technical efficacy and to direct designers back to the drawing board to craft better-performing and frequently novel and non-obvious solutions.

59. It is my understanding that there is considerable evidence that the claimed combination was successful in the marketplace, copied by others, and received praise from many

participants in the industry. This is evidence of careful, nuanced, technical design that created an improvement over prior GUIs.

60. Changing the makeup of known GUI elements (structures) on a computer screen often results in a dramatic change in the functionality of the GUI. And because the makeup of any set of user interface structures – whether involving numerical display regions, lists, cells, graphical buttons, or other elements – establishes the specific technical capabilities of that user interface, this cannot, by definition, avoid being deemed technology.

61. The claimed inventions thus improve the functioning of a computer because they provide new structure, makeup, and functionality that does not exist absent the claimed specialized GUI. By "**structure**," I mean the individual hardware and software components of the invention, whether interactive elements or pure data display elements. By "**makeup**," I mean the specific ordering and layout configuration of the various structures of the device and the GUI on screen. By "**functionality**," I mean the ways in which the structures and the makeup of the structures: (i) restrict and/or enable data to flow in and out of the system and (ii) restrict and/or enable a user to (a) perceive information presented by the device and (b) take action in relation to the system and its displayed information and interactive structures.

62. A POSITA would know that the '715 Patent clearly and unambiguously set forth technical usability challenges which a POSITA would be motivated to attempt to solve by using a specifically constructed UX using a combination of hardware and software user interface techniques not known to be employed prior to the time of the invention.

VIII. SUMMARY OF THE '715 PATENT

63. The '715 Patent relates generally to graphical user interfaces that organize and streamline interface elements into a plurality of views of computer content for presentation to a user and solves the problems of "feature packing" on portable devices, and the complexity and inflexibility of portable devices and their attendant GUIs on user experience and consumption of content. '715 Patent, Abstract, 21:9-44. As explained in the specification, "[a]s computers have become more powerful and capable of providing more and more features … users [have] not been able to keep up with the availability of features and services … becom[ing] frustrated by the inability to navigate the myriad (sometime[s] unending) configurations and options provided in order to achieve something useful and/or workable to their ordinary use." '715 Patent, 1:46-59.

64. The '715 Patent discloses multiple embodiments of a graphical user interface capable of organizing interface elements into modes of content for presentation to a user. *Id.*, 2:45-47. A key aspect of the claimed invention is the capability of the user interface to respond to physical configurations of the device and corresponding action on the part of the user, optimizing the different views presenting different organization (e.g., layout) of interface elements aimed at simplifying the interaction for the user.

65. "The '715 Patent's computer assigns different views to the different modes (e.g., the laptop mode, the easel mode, the flat mode, and the frame mode) based on the mode's configuration." Ex. 1011, IPR2021-00786, Paper No. 6, (Patent Trial & Appeal Board Decision Denying Institution) p. 7 (citing '715 Patent, 2:45-3:16, 31:18-26). The Patent Trials and Appeals Board (the "**PTAB**") correctly explained that the '715 Patent's graphical user interface "improves the user's experience and the user's ability to interact with electronic content, by implementing different views." *Id.*, p. 3.

66. Representative Claim 1 of the '715 Patent recites ***(emphasis added)***:

> **1.** A customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of a computer system including a keyboard, the user interface comprising:
>
> at least one processor operatively connected to a memory of the computer system;
>
> a graphical user interface, executing on the at least one processor, configured to display the computer content on the display component of the computer system, the graphical user interface configured to:
>
> display a ***plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content***, wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content;
>
> an execution component, executing on the at least one processor, configured to:
>
> ***detect a current computer system configuration*** from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the

operator of the computer system to control the computer system;

select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and

transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views.

67. The specification of the '715 Patent teaches that these limitations represent an improvement over existing user interface designs as it reduces complexity and provides increased flexibility for users. '715 Patent, 1:46-59. Achieving a user-friendly, perceivably less complex interface to reduce task time is a core technical challenge in the field of physical devices, user interfaces and interaction design.

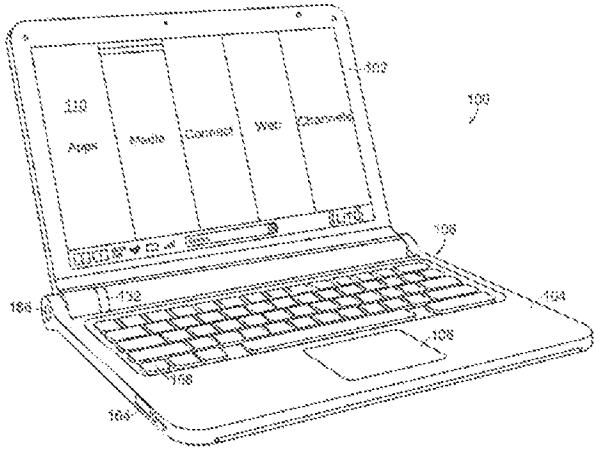
68. The '715 Patent's inventions were groundbreaking in 2008. I understand that the products embodying the inventions earned contemporaneous praise and the inventions have become ubiquitous best practices today. See, e.g., *Litl webbook | Computer test and reviews - European Consumers Choice - Product Reviews and Tests* (https://www.europeanconsumerschoice.org/hi-tech/litl-webbook-computer-test-and-reviews/ last accessed October 26, 2022); *Litl Webbook Beats ChromeOS, Becomes First Cloud Computer – November 16, 2009* (https://www.coolthings.com/litl-webbook-beats-chromeos-becomes-first-cloud-computer/ last accessed October 26, 2022); *The Litl Webbook: A more social computing device – Core77 – November 5, 2009* (https://www.core77.com/posts/15122/The-Litl-Webbook-A-more-social-computing-device/ last accessed October 26, 2022); *litl Webbook Review – August 31, 2010* (https://littletechgirl.com/2010/08/31/litl-webbook-review/ last accessed October 26, 2022). These inventions were anything but ubiquitous at the time of invention of the '715 Patent.

A. "Physical Configurations"

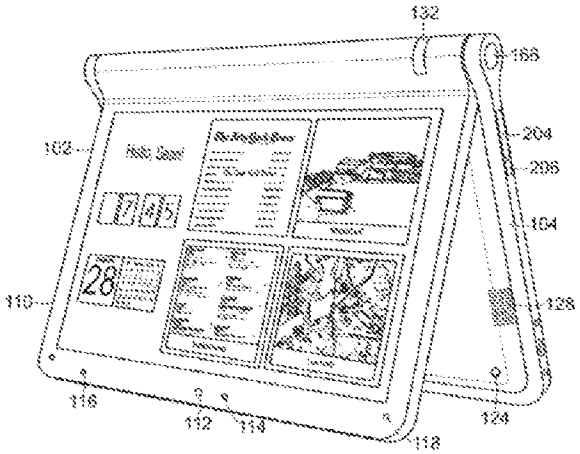
69. The '715 Patent explains that "a device that can provide a user with a flexible portal into electronic content, that is, one that can be configured dynamically improves the user experience. For example, permitting transitions from a 'lean back' mode of viewing (imagine, for example, a person watching television from their couch) to a 'lean forward' mode of viewing (picture, for example, a laptop user typing away in a word processing application) on a computer device improves the user experience." '715 Patent, 2:30-44.

70. The '715 Patent discloses a computer configurable between a number of "operating modes" which are different physical configurations, including a laptop mode, an easel mode, a frame mode and a flat mode (e.g., tablet). '715 Patent, 11:39-12:8, Figs. 1, 4, 26, 27. These modes are illustrated below.

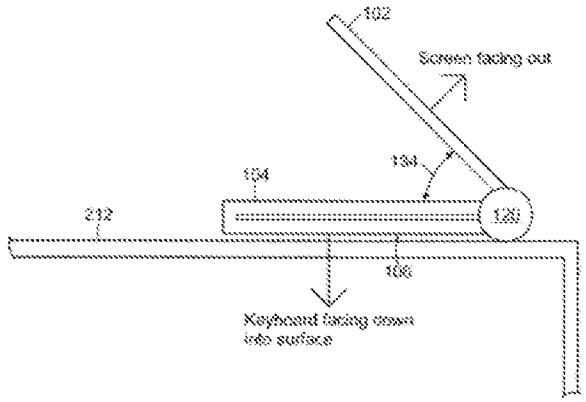
Laptop Mode (Fig. 17)



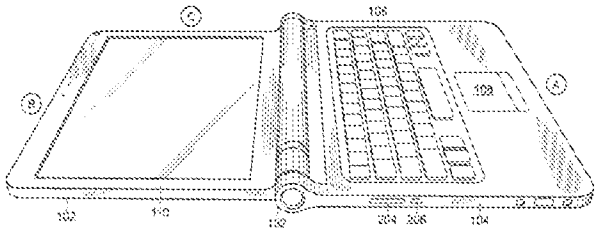
Easel Mode (Fig. 4)



Frame Mode (Fig. 26)



Flat Mode (Fig. 27)



71. Different modes have different "I/O profiles." '715 Patent, 18:17-29. For example, the laptop mode's I/O profile reflects availability of a keyboard. '715 Patent, 18:17-29. For example, the laptop mode's I/O profile reflects availability of a keyboard. '715 Patent, 27:5-47, Fig. 17 (reproduced above). Conversely, the keyboard is not part of the easel mode's I/O profile because the keyboard is inaccessible to the user in easel mode. '715 Patent, 26:55-65, Fig. 4 (reproduced above). A scroll wheel 132 is accessible to the user in both laptop and easel modes. '715 Patent, 18:20, 20:48-56 ("software ... protection may be provided for the keyboard to ... prevent the portable computer from responding to pressed keys" when the keyboard in inaccessible).

B. Different Views are Automatically Selected for Different Physical Configurations

72. "***[U]ser interfaces that are responsive to the user's dynamic configurations improve the user's ability to interact with electronic content.***" '715 Patent, 2:30-44. The inventors recognized that because different I/O devices may be available – or not – to the user in different modes (e.g., laptop, frame, easel and tablet modes), the user experience could be improved by customizing the way the computer's content is organized for display to the user based on the mode. '715 Patent, 25:21-31. The '715 Patent calls these different organizations of the computer content different "views," and discloses a GUI that ***(emphasis added)***:

> ***organizes*** interface elements into ***views of computer content*** for presentation to a user ... The ***different views present different organizations of the interface elements*** and in some examples display only certain modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate. ('715 Patent, Abstract).

73. The '715 Patent further discloses a GUI that ***(emphasis added)***:

> ***organizes*** interface elements into modes of content for presentation to a user. ***Different views*** of the modes of content are used to present the user with an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and responsive to activity being performed by the user ... The ***different views present different organizations of the interface elements***. ('715 Patent, 2:45-55).

74. The '715 Patent discloses, for example, displaying a "home view" in laptop mode (Fig. 2) and a "Channel View" in easel mode (Fig. 23). '715 Patent, 31:18-23. Both the home and channel views render visual representations of computer content as "cards" which the '715 Patent describes in detail. '715 Patent, 16:1-19, 41:22-43:5, 43:63-45:33. Cards summarize available content. '715 Patent, 27:23-34, 43:5-40.

Home View for Laptop Mode

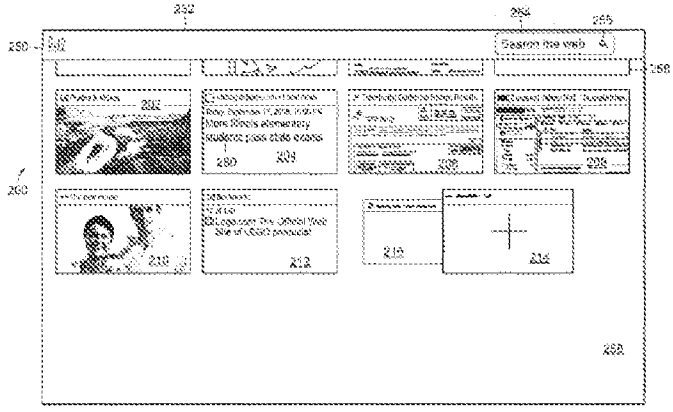


FIG. 2

Channel View for Easel Mode

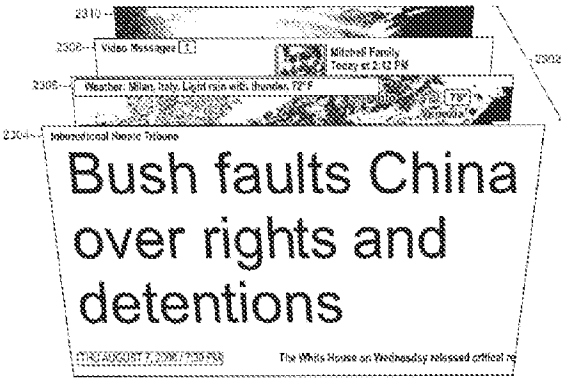


FIG. 23

75. Choosing the home and channel views for the laptop and easel modes, respectively, improves the user experience by providing content display and user interaction techniques that match the user's mode of viewing. Each mode of viewing has different input/output devices (*id.*, 15:47-61) and a different user interface that improves the user's ability to interact with electronic content (*id.*, 2:41-44).

76. The home view pairs well with a "lean forward" mode of interaction, leveraging the keyboard's accessibility in laptop mode and providing a web search bar 254 for searching the web (*id.*, 33:6-26, Fig. 2). In this view, the user can select from amongst multiple cards organized for viewing simultaneously (*id.*, 33:6-16). Home view is less well-suited to easel mode because the keyboard is inaccessible in easel mode (*id.*, 26:55-65, Fig. 4) and it would be difficult for the user to interact with pages of cards and web search bar 254 without access to a keyboard.

77. Channel view is better suited to easel mode because it is designed for a "lean back" mode of content consumption, presenting enlarged "channel cards" that stream web-based content in a "summarized" manner (*id.*, 16:1-19, 57:1-8, 53:44-62, 56:35-50, Fig. 23) and organizes the channel cards so a user can navigate through them (like flipping through a rolodex) by actuating the scroll wheel 132 (Fig. 4) that is accessible in easel mode (*id.*, 54:7-17).

78. "Home view" and "channel view" are thus different ways of organizing the displayed content. '715 Patent, 2:45-55.

79. The computer system automatically selects a view (e.g., home or channel view) to suit the computer's physical configuration. For example, in response to the user changing the device's configuration "from laptop to easel mode … the computer system switches view from its

current view to a channel view"; whereas in response to the user changing "from easel mode to a laptop mode … the device displays a home view of available content." '715 Patent, 56:40-57:15.

IX. ANALYSIS OF CLAIM TERMS

A. "Inoperable" – Claims 1 and 17

80. Claims 1-19 require a processor coupled or connected to a memory of a computer system "including a keyboard." The processor is configured to "detect" (Claims 1-16 and 19) or "identify" (Claims 17-18) "a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator … and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator."

81. The Office Action offers no express interpretation or construction of the term "inoperable," and does not analyze the specification or any extrinsic evidence that would inform how a POSITA would interpret this term. OA at 13, 36-37, 40. The Office Action alleges that the keyboard of Ledbetter is inoperable in the tablet computing mode or touch-screen mode because the keyboard is not easily accessible in those modes, but does not explain why a POSITA would equate inaccessibility with inoperability. *Id.*

82. In reading the specification of the '715 Patent, a POSITA would have understood "inoperable" to relate to disabling input from being processed, not accessibility (i.e. reachability) due to a physical configuration.

i. The Claims Establish that "Inoperable" Relates to a Keyboard's Inability to Receive Input, NOT Its Physical Inaccessibility

83. The claims of the '715 Patent establish that the keyboard being "inoperable" relates to the system's inability receive input from the operator; which is different and distinct from the keyboard being physically oriented such that it is inaccessible to the operator (i.e. difficult for the operator to physically reach and/or use).

84. Claim 1 requires at least one processor connected to the memory of a computer system, the "computer system including a keyboard." An execution component, executing on the at least one processor, is configured to detect a computer system configuration from at least: (1) "a first computer system configuration where the ***keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator*** of the computer system to control the computer system;" and (2) "a second computer system configuration where the ***keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator***." A

POSITA would have understood this to mean that there is a keyboard that exists (the "computer system including a keyboard"), and that the keyboard can be either "operable" (meaning that it is enabled to receive input from the operator) or "inoperable" (meaning it is disabled from receiving input from the operator).

85. In contrast, Claim 19 (which depends from Claim 1) ***further*** requires that the computer have "a laptop mode where ***the keyboard is oriented to be accessible to the operator***" and "an easel mode or frame mode where ***the keyboard is oriented to be inaccessible to the operator***." From this, a POSITA would have understood that the accessibility of the keyboard relates to its physical orientation – the keyboard being "oriented to be inaccessible to the operator" means it is in a physical orientation in which it is difficult for the operator to access or operate the keyboard.

86. Thus, the claims require that the operability of the keyboard relates to whether the keyboard is enabled or disabled to receive operator input in response to the actuation (i.e. pressing) of keyboard keys, whereas accessibility of the keyboard has to do with the physical orientation of the computer system. A POSITA would thus have understood that the keyboard being inoperable is a different and distinct variable from the keyboard being inaccessible. If these variables were not distinct, then Claim 19's requirements that the keyboard be (1) accessible in the mode in which the keyboard is operable and (2) inaccessible in the mode in which the keyboard is inoperable would not only be superfluous, but make Claim 19 wholly undifferentiated from Claim 1. And a POSITA would know that claims in a dependency chain normally should be read to mean and claim different things.

ii. The Specification Also Describes Inoperability as Relating to Disabling Input from Being Processed, NOT the Physical Configuration or Orientation

87. The specification confirms that inaccessibility relates to the physical configuration of the computer, whereas inoperability is something different that relates to the keyboard being disabled from receiving input from the operator such that the computer will not respond to pressed keys. Specifically, the specification discloses that "I/O devices [such as a keyboard] may be ***enabled/disabled*** based on the physical configuration of the device," and that "[f]or example, during a transition from laptop mode to easel mode, various ***I/O devices that become inaccessible may be deactivated***." '715 Patent, 26:61-65; *see also id.*, 24:50-53 ("software … protection may

be provided for the keyboard to … prevent the portable computer from responding to pressed keys"). A POSITA would have understood this to mean that the keyboard being in a physical configuration where it is inaccessible does not mean it is inoperable, because a keyboard that "become[s] inaccessible ***may*** be deactivated." *Id.*, 26:61-65. An inaccessible keyboard alternatively may not be deactivated, such that an inaccessible keyboard may indeed be operable to receive operator input by responding to pressed keys.

88. A POSITA reading the specification would thus understand that a keyboard may be accessible to an operator and simultaneously inoperable because it is disabled or deactivated via software, for example, such that the computer will *not* respond to the pressing of keys on the keyboard. '715 Patent, 26:61-65, 24:50-53. Conversely, a keyboard may be physically inaccessible to the operator and simultaneously operable, such that *if* keys were pressed then the computer would process that input. A POSITA would thus have understood the specification as relating the accessibility of the keyboard to its physical orientation; and that an inaccessible keyboard IS operable unless the system disables or deactivates the keyboard to make the system not process pressed keys.

iii. The '715 Patent Uses the Terms "Inoperable" and "Inaccessible" Consistent with their Plain (and Different) Meanings

89. The claims and specification of the '715 Patent use the term "inoperable" consistently with its plain meaning relating to the working status of the keyboard. Webster's Third New International Dictionary from 2002, for example, defines "inoperable" as "not operable," and "operable" as "working, efficacious." Ex. C at 1166, 1580. Thus, according to the Webster dictionary, inoperable means not working. The Chambers Dictionary from 2007, as another example, defines "inoperable" to mean "not workable" and "producing no effect." Ex. D at 768. These dictionary definitions of "inoperable" are consistent with how the claims and specification of the '715 Patent use the term; as denoting a state in which the keyboard is disabled or deactivated such that pressing keys produces no effect.

90. The claims and specification of the '715 Patent also use the term "inaccessible" consistently with its accepted plain meaning relating to the physical availability of the keyboard. For example, Webster's Third New International Dictionary from 2002 defines "inaccessible" as "not capable of being reached, entered, or approached." Ex. C at 1139. This definition of "inaccessible" is consistent with how the claims and specification of the '715 Patent use the term

to denote a physical configuration of the computer system wherein the keyboard is not easily reachable by the operator to provide input to the computer system.

91. A POSITA would thus have understood "inoperable" and "inaccessible" to have different plain meanings consistent with how the claims and specification of the '715 Patent use these terms to mean different things.

iv. Conclusion: The Keyboard Being "Inoperable" Means the Computer Does NOT Respond to Pressed Keys; Which is Different from Being "Inaccessible"

92. For the reasons discussed above, a POSITA would know that the '715 Patent claims, specification and the term's plain meaning all establish that the keyboard being "inoperable" means that it is disabled or deactivated such that the computer does not respond to the pressing of keys, NOT that the computer is in a physical configuration where the keyboard is inaccessible to the operator.

B. "Plurality of Views" – Claims 1, 17 and 20

93. Independent claims 1, 17 and 20 all require a "customized user interface" comprising a GUI configured to "display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content," and an execution unit. Claims 1 and 20 require that the execution unit be configured to "select one of the plurality of views for display" "in response to the detected current computer system configuration"; whereas Claim 17 requires that the execution unit be configured to "transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component between at least the first content view of the plurality of views and a second content view of the plurality of views." Thus, every claim requires a GUI configured to display a plurality of views and an execution component configured to select one of them to be displayed based on detecting the current computer system configuration (Claims 1 and 20) or responsive to sensor input (Claim 17).

94. The PTAB construed the phrase "plurality of views" in the '715 Patent to mean "a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content." Ex. 1011 (IPR2021-00786, Paper 6 (Patent Trial & Appeal Board Decision Denying Institution)) at 16.

95. The Third Party Requestor (Lenovo) did *not* allege that "plurality of views" had an accepted meaning in the art and submitted *no* evidence establishing any known meaning either. Lenovo *accepted* as correct the Board's prior construction. Request, 26-27 ("Requester accepts the Board's preliminary claim construction in IPR2021-00786 that 'plurality of views of a plurality

of visual representations of computer content' be construed as 'a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content.'").

96. Similarly, Lenovo's own expert "used the Board's preliminary claim construction from IPR2021-00786" and *never* alleged that the term "plurality of views" had an accepted meaning in the art different from the way the term is used in the specification. Ex. 1004, ¶¶ 39-42.

97. The Office Action did no allege that "plurality of views" had an accepted meaning in the art and submitted no evidence establishing any known meaning either. The Office Action also offers no express interpretation or construction of the term "plurality of views," and does not analyze the specification or offer any extrinsic evidence that would inform how a POSITA would interpret this term. OA at 8-11. The Office Action alleges that the plurality of views are met in the prior art by displaying different content (Ledbetter) or by a single way of organizing available content into a hierarchical structure (Pogue), but does not explain why. *Id.*

98. The phrase "plurality of views" in the context of a customized graphical user interface (GUI) did not have an accepted single meaning in the art of human-computer interaction in 2008 or 2009, but a POSITA *would* have a single coherent understanding of the phrase in the context of the '715 Patent.

i. A "Plurality of Views" is a "Plurality of Ways of Organizing Visual Representations of Computer Content"

99. In reading the specification of the '715 Patent, a POSITA would have understood the phrase "a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content" to mean a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content.

100. The '715 Patent discloses a GUI that provides different views that are visually distinguishable organizations of computer content for presentation to a user. For example, the Abstract states:

> Various aspects and embodiments are directed to a graphical user interface that ***organizes*** interface elements into ***views of computer content*** for presentation to a user ... The ***different views present different organizations of the interface elements*** and in some examples display only certain modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate. ('715 Patent, Abstract).

101. The '715 Patent further discloses a GUI that ***(emphasis added)***:

> ***organizes*** interface elements into modes of content for presentation to a user. ***Different views*** of the modes of content are used to present the user with an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and responsive to activity being performed by the user … The ***different views present different organizations of the interface elements***. ('715 Patent, 2:45-55).

102. The '715 Patent specification imparts a distinctive meaning to the phrase "plurality of views" – namely, a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content, such that: (1) at least some of the same visual representations of content can be displayed in different organizations (e.g. presenting a list ***view*** versus a grid ***view*** of the same group of files); (2) displaying different content organized the same way (e.g. presenting one group of files in list view versus a different group of files in list view) isn't a change of view because it isn't changing the *way* the content is organized; and (3) navigating amongst hierarchically organized content (e.g. traversing up or down groups and subgroups of content) isn't a change of view because it also isn't changing the *way* the content is shown.

103. Visual representations of computer content refer to user interface elements (e.g., text, symbols, icons, images) that are displayed to the operator via the computer systems' visual display and represent computer system content. Claims 1 and 20, for example, expressly recite, "the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content." For the content to be visually presented to the user, it is visually represented by one or more user interface elements that are displayed to the user and provide a visual representation of the content (e.g. an image that a user can select, open or otherwise manipulate).

ii. The Same Content Can be Displayed in Different Ways

104. First, a single set of content can be displayed in different ways. Such alternate ways of displaying content are referred to in the '715 Patent as "views." The specification discloses a plurality of "views" – including a "home view" ('715 Patent, 33:5-52, 27:23-47, Fig. 2) and a "channel view" (*id.*, 31:21-26, Fig. 23) which is also called a "channel card view" (*id.*, 53:43). Both the home and channel views render visual representations of computer content as "cards" on the screen. *See e.g., id.*, 16:1-19, 41:22-43:5, 43:63-45:33. Cards summarize available content. *Id.*, 27:23-34, 43:5-40. "Home view" and "channel view" are different ways of organizing the displayed content. *Id.*, 2:45-55.

Example Home View

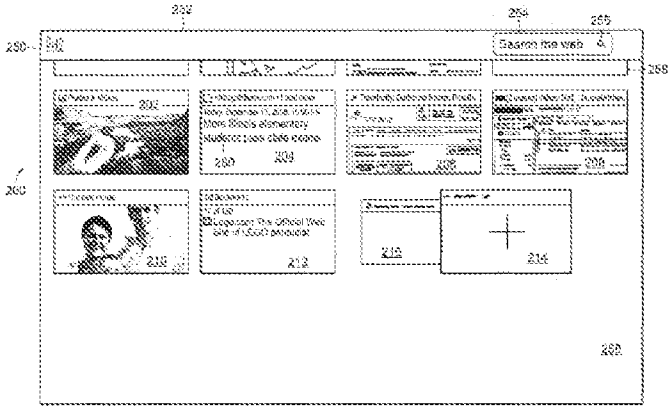


FIG. 2

Example Channel View

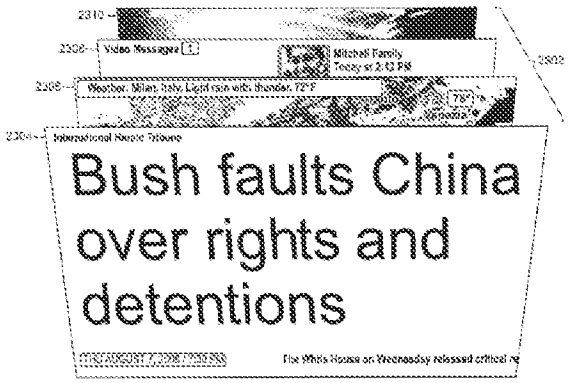


FIG. 23

105. Choosing the home and channel views for the laptop and easel modes, respectively, improves the user experience by providing content display and user interaction techniques that match the user's mode of viewing. Each mode of viewing has different input/output devices (*id.*, 15:47-61) and a different user interface that improves the user's ability to interact with electronic content (*id.*, 2:41-44). The home view pairs well with a "lean forward" mode of interaction, leveraging the keyboard's accessibility in laptop mode and providing a web search bar 254 for searching the web (*id.*, 33:6-26, Fig. 2). In this view, the user can select from amongst multiple cards organized for viewing simultaneously (*id.*, 33:6-16). Home view is less well-suited to easel mode because the keyboard is inaccessible in easel mode (*id.*, 26:55-65, Fig. 4) and it would be difficult for the user to interact with pages of cards and web search bar 254 without access to a keyboard. Channel view is better suited to easel mode because it is designed for a "lean back" mode of content consumption, presenting enlarged "channel cards" that stream web-based content in a "summarized" manner (*id.*, 16:1-19, 57:1-8, 53:44-62, 56:35-50, Fig. 23) and organizes the channel cards so a user can navigate through them (like flipping through a rolodex) by actuating the scroll wheel 132 (Fig. 4) that is accessible in easel mode (*id.*, 54:7-17). Thus, visual representations of content are "optimized" in different views that are used in different display modes, as illustrated in the figures below, which have been modified to illustrate different views that are displayed in different display modes. *Id.*, 56:20-22, Figs. 1, 2, 4, 23 (modified for clarity).

Home View for Laptop Mode

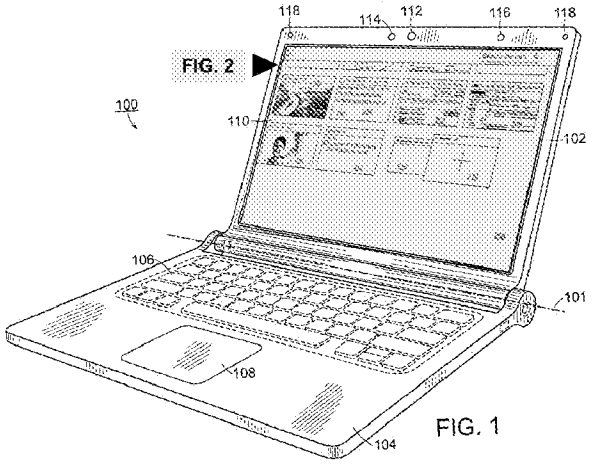


FIG. 1

Channel View for Easel Mode

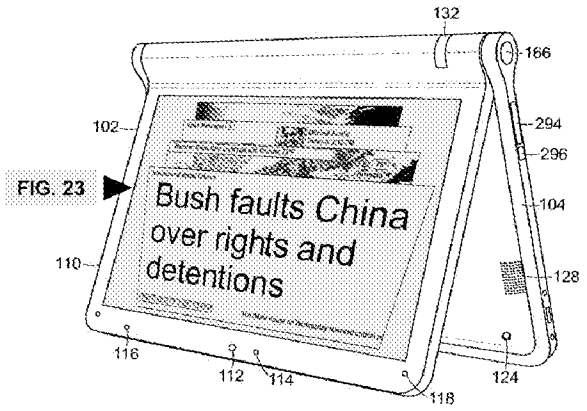


FIG. 4

106. Cards render visual representations of content in both the home view (*id.*, 43:33-35, Fig. 2, 29:25-40 (describing "channel card" 204 displayed in FIG. 2's "home view")) and the channel view, which is "a view of the channel cards that are available to a user" (*id.*, 32:17-19, *see also id.*, 53:43-54:19, Fig. 23). The same content can be presented in either view because, for example, "[t]he content displayed in the channel card view is dependent on the channel cards displayed in the home view." *Id.*, 53:58-61. Thus, the same content can be displayed in either of the plurality of views. Put plainly, one set of content can be displayed in more than one way. In the figures above, the two *views* or *ways* of displaying the content is as either a 2-dimensional grid (on the left) or as a 1-dimensional retreating stack (on the right).

iii. Changing Content Does NOT Change the View

107. Second, changing the content displayed is not a change of the "view" when the organization, or way of presenting content, doesn't change. In other words, there is a difference between ***displaying visual representations of different content*** and presenting a "plurality of views" of visual representations of content which are different ways of ***organizing the visual representations of computer content***. For example, Figure 2 shows a "home view" that "organizes user interface elements into a map[] based presentation and separates the presentation into logical units based on a single displayed screen, i.e. a page." *Id.*, 12:51-53, 27:23-27. A user can customize the home view by adding interface elements. *Id.*, 30:15-50, 28:8-20 ("Typically, the home view is configurable by the user. New items may be added, existing items may be moved and/or removed based on user selection.").

108. The '715 Patent illustrates an example of adding visual representations of additional content to the home view of Figure 2; and Figure 8 shows the modified home view, which includes "the … newly created visual representation (804)." *Id.*, 29:25-30:50. Figures 2 and 8 are colored to assist in reading. Newly added content in Figure 8 is highlighted yellow and annotated, and the content common to both Figures 2 and 8 is highlighted blue.

Home View

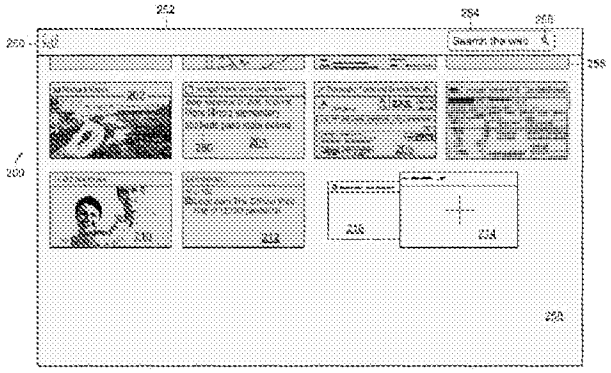


FIG. 2

Home View (with Added Content)

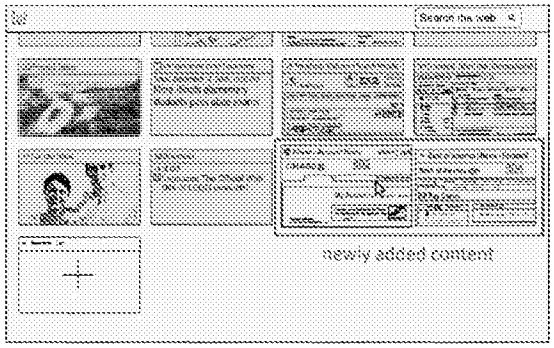


FIG. 8

109. Thus, the '715 Patent specification clearly discloses that changing from one display of content using a first visual organizing approach (e.g. in the home view) to another set of content using the first visual organizing approach (e.g. also in the home view) is not a change of the view. The *way* the content is presented to the user has simply not changed.

110. A POSITA would have understood that displaying different content within the same visual organizing approach (e.g., the home view organization) does not constitute a different view. The claims indeed recite "a plurality of views of visual representations ***of*** computer content." *See* Claims 1, 17 and 20. Thus, the visual representations of computer content – whatever they are – must be presented in a plurality of views; those views being different ways of organizing the visual representations of at least some of the same computer content.

iv. Navigating a Hierarchy is NOT a View Change

111. Third, the specification only characterizes different ***organizations*** of content as different views, and never refers to the different hierarchical levels in the map mode of navigation as different views. A POSITA would understand that traversing a single hierarchical way of organizing content does not change the view. The '715 Patent discloses a hierarchical user interface where drilling down (e.g., navigating into a sub-directory) does not change the "view."

Specifically, the '715 Patent discloses a "map mode of navigation," which is a "hierarchical mode that reduces the number of items to select amongst at any stage of navigation, thereby facilitating user access." '715 Patent, 20:62-21:7. Indeed, Figure 11 illustrates various content modes, including a "media mode 172a [that] may provide access to a media player to play, view, search and organize media such as music, video, photos" (*id.*, 21:30-32), where the user can access the media content by selecting a particular high-level "media mode" (*id.*, 21:25-29).

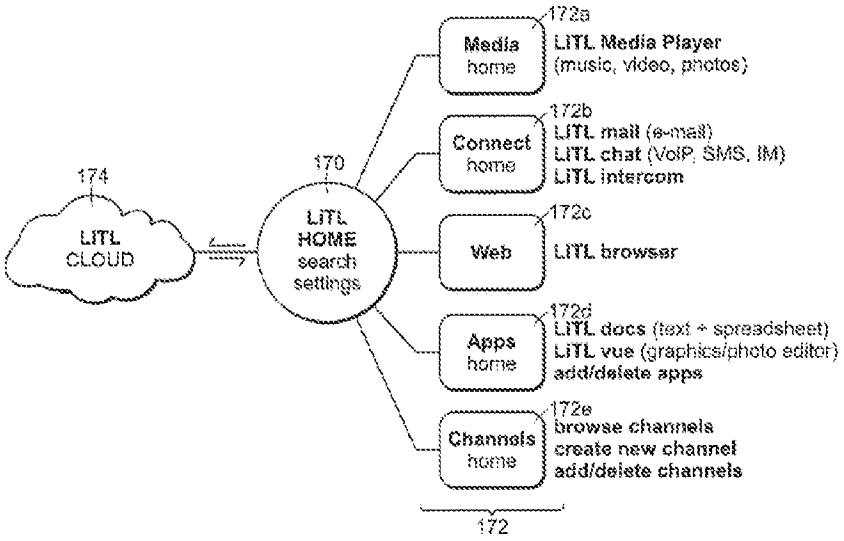


FIG. 11

112. The '715 Patent never describes this – or any other – type of hierarchical navigation of available media content as presenting a plurality of views. Yet, the display clearly presents different content types (e.g. music versus photos versus videos) to the user as they traverse the hierarchy. A POSITA would understand that changing from, for example, a linear list of albums to a grid view of of the same albums *would* be a change of view; but navigating from a linear list of albums to a linear list of movies *would not* be a change of view. Thus, a POSITA would clearly understand that navigating a hierarchy to access content of different types is simply not a change of view.

v. Conclusion: The PTAB Construction is Correct

113. I understand that the PTAB construed the phrase "plurality of views" in the '715 Patent to mean "a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content." Ex. 1011 (IPR2021-00786, Paper 6 (Patent Trial & Appeal Board Decision Denying Institution)) at

16. I agree with the PTAB's construction for the reasons detailed above. A "plurality of views" does not encompass visual representations of different content or different hierarchical levels in a hierarchical navigation GUI.

X. ANALYSIS OF NON-OBVIOUSNESS

A. Ledbetter Does NOT Teach That Its Keyboard is Ever Inoperable

114. Claims 1-19 require a processor coupled or connected to a memory of a computer system "including a keyboard." The processor is configured to "detect" (Claims 1-16 and 19) or "identify" (Claims 17-18) "a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator … and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator."

115. As explained above in Section IX, the '715 Patent claims and specification establish that the keyboard being "inoperable" means it is disabled or deactivated such that the portable computer does not respond to pressed keys – not that the computer is in a physical configuration where the keyboard is not easily accessible to the operator – consistent with the plain meaning of the word "inoperable."

116. The Office Action alleges that "Ledbetter discloses … configurations in which a keyboard is inoperable such as when operating in tablet computing mode or touch-screen mode. See ***paragraphs [0003], [0030], abstract, and Figures 2-5***." OA at 13; *see also* OA at 36-37 ("In ***paragraph [0030] and Figures 3-5***, Ledbetter discloses systems in which the keyboard is in media consumption mode, tablet mode, etc. ***See also Figure 1 and paragraph [0025]*** describing a touch/pen sensitive screen where the keyboard is retracted."); OA at 40 (citing Ledbetter, ***[0002]-[0003], [0025], [0030] and Figures 2-5***). Thus, the Office Action at 13, 36-37 and 40 collectively cites the following portions of Ledbetter to purportedly disclose that the keyboard is inoperable: FIGs. 1-5 reproduced below, abstact, [0002]-[0003], [0025] and [0030]. None of those cited disclosures in Ledbetter say that the keyboard is ***inoperable*** such that the computer will not respond to pressed keys in any of Ledbetter's configurations.

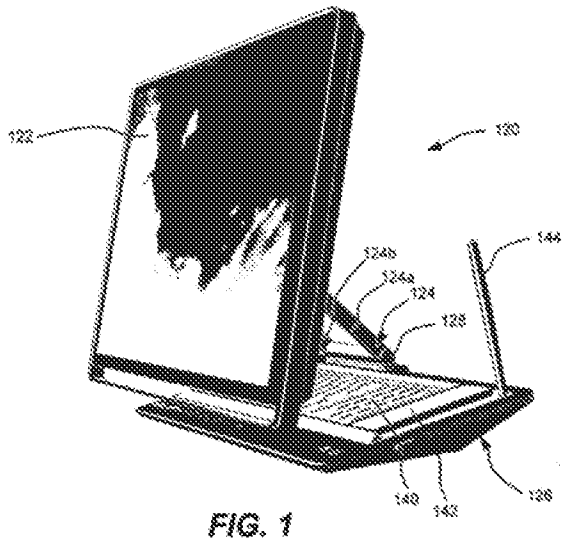


FIG. 1

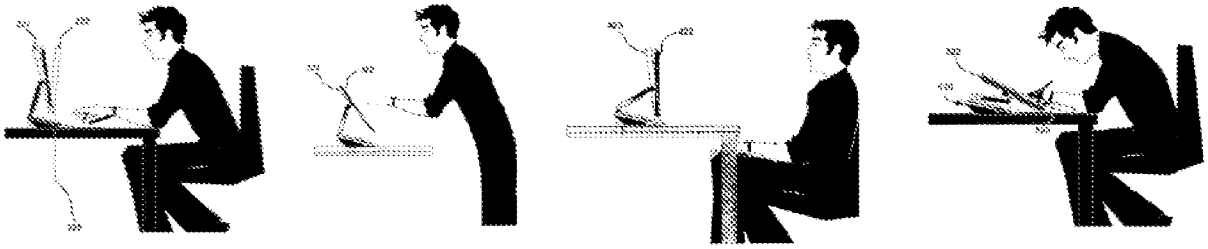


FIG. 2 FIG. 3 FIG. 4 FIG. 5

i. Ledbetter's Disclosure that Its Keyboard "Is Not Easily Accessible" is NOT a Disclosure that it is Inoperable

117. Ledbetter says that in some configurations, "the keyboard … is stored behind the display and is therefore not easily accessible." Ledbetter, [0030]. But, as explained in above in Section IX, a POSITA would have understood the keyboard being "not easily accessible" is not a disclosure that the keyboard is inoperable. The keyboard being "inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer to control the computer system" (Claim 1) means that if a key on the keyboard is pressed, the computer system does not receive that input and does not respond to the pressing of the key.

118. Ledbetter discloses neither motivation for, nor functionality of, the system not receiving input from a pressed key in any mode of the system; and the Office Action cites no express disclosure of such motivation or functionality in Ledbetter. Ledbetter's system can, of

course, function even if the keyboard is not deactivated or disabled in any of Ledbetter's modes. Ledbetter simply provides no reason to disclose or utilize a configuration in which the system would not receive or respond to keys pressed on the keyboard. In fact, Ledbetter does not disclose that the keyboard is *ever* inoperable under the proper interpretation of the term "inoperable" consistent with the '715 Patent's specification and claims.

ii. A Keyboard that Does Not Exist is NOT an Inoperable Keyboard

119. During the Examiner interview held on September 21, 2022, Examiner Desai suggested that Ledbetter's disclosure that the keyboard "does not exist" in some configurations (Ledbetter, [0030]) might be a disclosure of a configuration where "the keyboard is inoperable" as claimed. Respectfully, a POSITA would not believe that a non-existent keyboard was an inoperable keyboard, as in Claims 1-19.

120. Claims 1-19 require a customized user interface to display computer content on a display component of "***a computer system including a keyboard***," and recites "a second computer system configuration where ***the keyboard*** is inoperable." See Claims 1 and 17. Thus, the claims expressly say the computer system includes a keyboard and has a configuration where the keyboard is inoperable. A Ledbetter computer system configuration where a keyboard "does not exist" is not a "computer system including a keyboard." Rather, it is a computer system that does not have a keyboard at all, let alone a keyboard that is inoperable in a second computer system configuration.

121. During the interview, Examiner Desai suggested that if Ledbetter had a keyboard that was detached in tablet mode, then the keyboard might be rendered inoperable. Respectfully, Ledbetter never discloses detaching the keyboard in tablet mode (Fig. 5 shows a keyboard in tablet mode partially obscured by the touch screen). The cited disclosure in Ledbetter was that "the keyboard does not exist" at all. Ledbetter, [0030] cited OA at 13, 36-37 and 40. Even if Ledbetter disclosed that its keyboard were ever detached from the computer system (it does not), a POSITA would have understood that the detached Ledbetter keyboard is no longer part of the computer system and frustrating the design of the '715 Patent, which requires an integral keyboard. If Ledbetter's keyboard were detached from the computer system, the computer system would simply NOT be "a computer system including a keyboard" as required by Claims 1-19.

B. Neither Ledbetter Nor Pogue Teaches a Plurality of Views

122. Independent Claims 1, 17 and 20 all require a "customized user interface" comprising a GUI configured to "display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content, "and an execution unit. Claims 1 and 20 require that the execution unit be configured to "select one of the plurality of views for display" "in response to the detected current computer system configuration," whereas Claim 17 requires that the execution unit be configured to "transition, automatically in response to the sensor input, the display component between at least the first content view of the plurality of views and a second content view of the plurality of views." Thus, every claim requires a GUI configured to display a plurality of views and an execution component configured to select one of those views to be displayed based on detecting the current computer system configuration (Claims 1 and 20) or responsive to sensor input (Claim 17).

123. To meet the claimed "plurality of views," the OA relies on Ledbetter's computer system that displays different content from different application programs that are loaded based on the computer's physical configuration or Pogue's disclosure of the Windows Media Center displaying different pages with different types of content in a single hierarchical way of organizing that content. OA, 8-11.

124. Ledbetter and Pogue, whether separately or in combination, fail to disclose a plurality of views as properly interpreted in view of the specification (*See* Section IX).

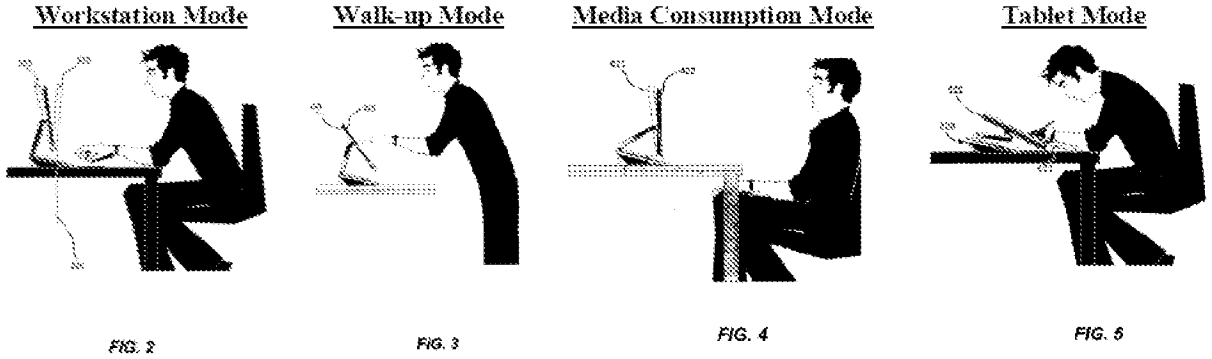
i. Ledbetter's Loading of Different Software that Displays Different Content Does NOT Display a Plurality of Views

125. To meet the claimed "plurality of views," the OA relies on Ledbetter's computer system that displays different content from different application programs, each loaded based on the computer's physical configuration.

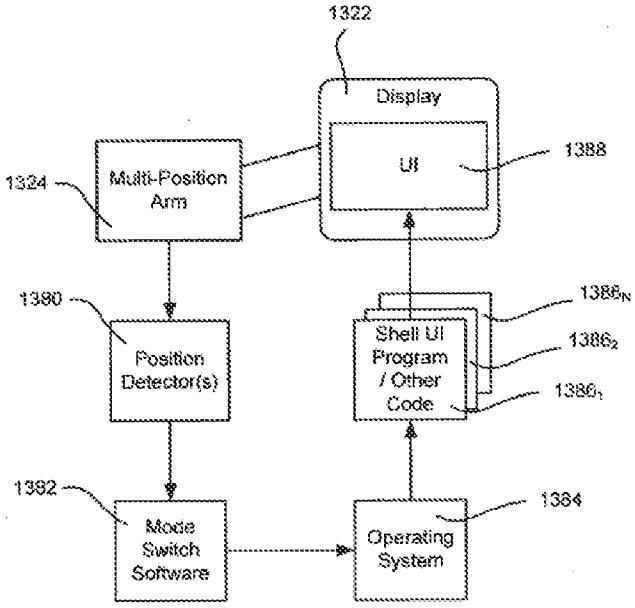
a. Ledbetter Discloses Loading Different Software in Different Physical Orientations

126. The OA alleges that Ledbetter discloses the claimed plurality of views in [0003]-[0004], [0055]-[0059] and Figures 2-5, which are alleged to disclose "four different modes or views in which visual representations of computer content are displayed and organized in different ways." OA at 8. The Office Action notes that a different "shell user interface and/or other

software" and different "program[s]" may be loaded when the computer is in Ledbetter's different physical configurations shown in Figures 2-5 (reproduced below). OA at 8-9.



127. Ledbetter discloses that "software that is currently loaded and executing on the computer system that is providing output the display monitor, including the current user interface shell code, can be automatically changed to match the current display monitor position." Ledbetter, [0004]; *see also id.* [0055] ("the computer providing the content to display can change software operating modes to match the corresponding monitor position."), Fig. 13 (reproduced below).



128. As shown in Fig. 13 above, the software Ledbetter discloses being loaded in response to the computer system switching from one physical mode to another is a "Shell UI Program/Other Code" chosen for the new mode. Ledbetter does not disclose that there is any

difference in the way the various shell UIs organize the displayed visual representations of content. Rather, Ledbetter only discloses that they display "other code." This, of course, does not meet the claimed plurality of views, which a POSITA would know relates to different ways of organizing visual representations of content.

129. Ledbetter's **Workstation Mode** (Fig. 2) is a physical configuration for "conventional (e.g., mouse and keyboard) workstation-like interaction." *Id.*, [0003]. In this mode, the UI software is configured like a typical computer: "typical shortcuts and other information used for working/productivity or other computer usage (e.g., gaming) may be displayed." *Id.*, [0057].

130. Ledbetter's **Walk-up Mode** (Fig. 3) is a physical configuration for "stand-up (walk-up) touch-screen interaction" (*id.* [0003]) and "provides user interaction via a touch-screen interface" (*id.*, [0029]). In this mode, "a touch-screen shell program configured to provide convenient access to walk-up types of information (e.g., weather, messages, the internet and so forth) may be loaded." *Id.*, [0057].

131. Ledbetter's **Media Consumption Mode** (Fig. 4) is a physical configuration "for viewing video where the bulk of user interaction is simply viewing." *Id.*, [0031]. In this mode, "media player software may be loaded and automatically executed." *Id.*, [0057].

132. Ledbetter's **Tablet Mode** (Fig. 5) is a physical configuration "for pen input, similar to a tablet computing device." *Id.*, [0003]. "[T]ablet operating system components such as including handwriting recognition software may be loaded and automatically executed." *Id.*, [0057].

133. While Ledbetter discloses various physical configurations (modes) and automatically loads different software in the different modes, it fails to disclose:

(a) Anything about how its visual representations of content are organized;

(b) Anything about different visual representations of content being used to display materially the same content in different modes; and

(c) Displaying that same content via different visual representations in different modes.

Indeed, the Office Action cites nothing in Ledbetter to the contrary.

b. Ledbetter's Loading of Different Software that Displays Different Content Fails to Meet Displaying a "Plurality of Views" that Organizes Content Differently

134. As explained above in Section IX, a POSITA would have understood that changing content but not changing the organization is NOT a change of view. Figure 2 of the '715 Patent, for example, shows a "home view" that "organizes user interface elements into a map[] based presentation and separates the presentation into logical units based on a single displayed screen, i.e. a page." *Id.*, 12:51-53, 27:23-27. A user can customize the home view by adding interface elements. *Id.*, 30:15-50, 28:8-20 ("Typically, the home view is configurable by the user. New items may be added, existing items may be moved and/or removed based on user selection.").

135. The '715 Patent illustrates an example of adding visual representations of additional content to the home view of Figure 2; and Figure 8 shows the modified home view, which includes "the … newly created visual representation (804)." *Id.*, 29:25-30:50. Figures 2 and 8 are colored to assist in reading. Newly added content in Figure 8 is highlighted yellow and annotated, and the content common to both Figures 2 and 8 is highlighted blue.

Home View **Home View (with Added Content)**

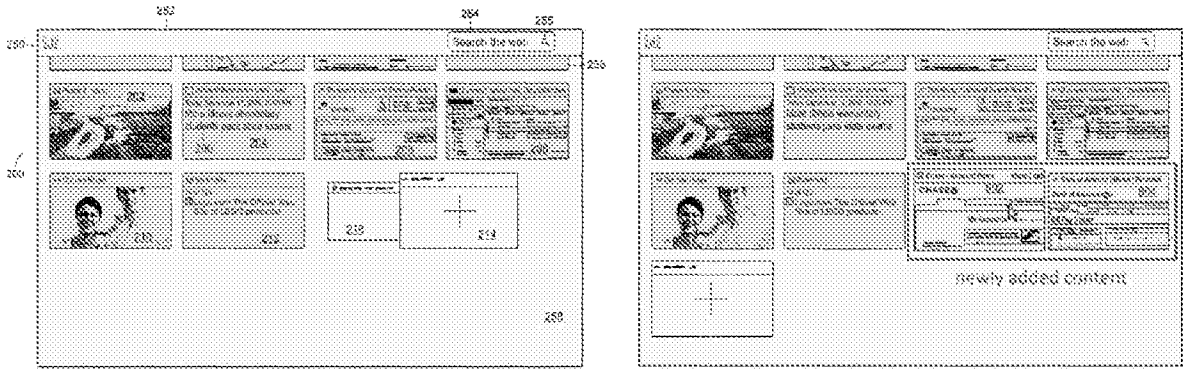


FIG. 2 FIG. 8

136. Thus, the '715 Patent specification clearly discloses that changing from one display of content using a first visual organizing approach (e.g. in the home view) to another set of content using the first visual organizing approach (e.g. also in the home view) is not a change of the view. The *way* the content is presented to the user has simply not changed.

c. Conclusion: Ledbetter's Loading of Different Software that Displays Different Content Does NOT Display a "Plurality of Views"

137. A POSITA would recognize that Ledbetter fails to disclose anything about how its content is organized. And as a POSITA would know that changing content alone (the extent of Ledbetter's disclosure) does not constitute a different view, Ledbetter simply fails to disclose the claimed plurality of views.

ii. Pogue Does NOT Disclose a Plurality of Views

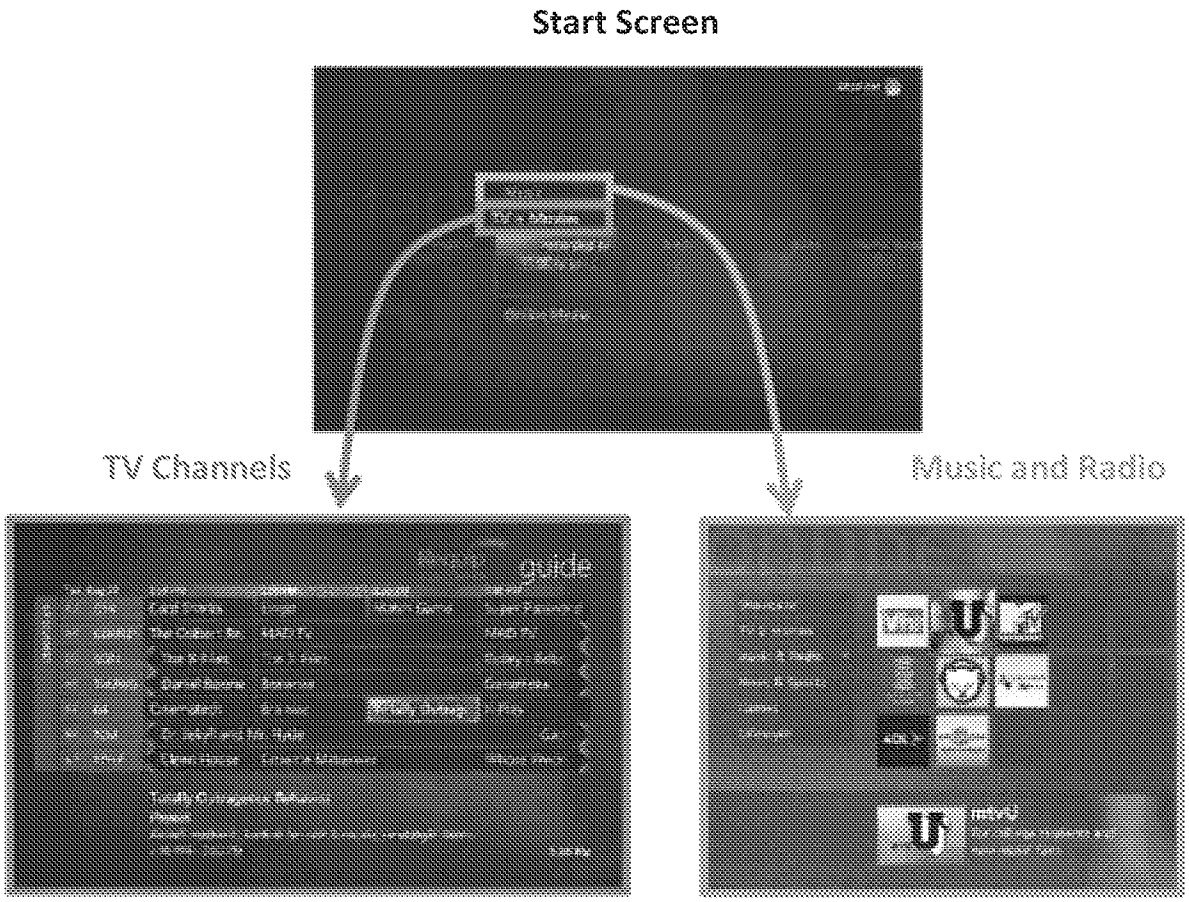
138. The Office Action says that to the extent the plurality of views refers to ways of organizing visual representations of content, Pogue discloses a plurality of views. OA at 9-11. The Office Action points to two types of teachings in Pogue, but neither discloses a plurality of views.

a. The Windows Desktop and Various Applications that are Each Accessible by Opening a Window are NOT a "Plurality of Views"

139. The Office Action alleges that Pogue discloses a plurality of views, including "Windows Vista Desktop," "a Windows Explorer window," Internet Explorer, "Windows Photo Gallery," "Windows Media Player," and "Windows Media Center." OA, 9. The cited Windows desktop that allows access to various applications discloses only one way of visually representing content – the desktop allows the user to select any of various applications, and when the user selects an application, a window is opened for the selected application. Each application the Office Action identifies is content having a visual representation (e.g., a different icon for each application) that the user can engage to open the desired application. But these visual representations of different content fail to meet the requirements of the '715 Patent's "plurality of views" for the same reasons that Ledbetter's visual representations of different application content fail to meet the plurality of views limitation.

b. Windows Media Player Does NOT Present a "Plurality of Views"

140. The Office Action alleges that the "Windows Media center also presents a plurality of views" (OA at 10) because it is hierarchical and has a Start screen from which categories of content (e.g., TV, movies, music) can be displayed in response to the user selecting a particular category of content. As shown in the example below, the Guide displays content in the selected category – either available TV Channels or "Music and Radio" content:



141. The Windows Media Center provides a hierarchical GUI that provides one way of organizing each set of visual representations of available content, but it does not provide a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations *in* each content category. Specifically, there is only one disclosed way of viewing TV Channels and only one disclosed way of viewing "Music and Radio" content.

142. As explained above in Section IX, a POSITA would have understood that changing content but not changing the organization of *that* content is NOT a change of view. The '715 Patent discloses this very type of hierarchical GUI for navigating between different content types. But the '715 Patent never says that such a hierarchical GUI constitutes a plurality of views; nor does it say that traversing such a hierarchy changes the view. A POSITA would know that navigation of a hierarchy doesn't involve view changes. And even if Pogue's Media Center content were presented in different ways (e.g. TV shows are displayed differently than music),

Pogue's Media Center does not disclose different views because it fails to disclose the same content can be organized in a different way.

143. Thus, a POSITA would know Pogue does not disclose different ways of organizing visual representations of a set of computer content and thus does not disclose a plurality of views of visual representations of that set of computer content.

C. The Office Action's Reliance on Pogue to Meet the Plurality of Views Results in a Ledbetter / Pogue Combination that Fails to Meet Any Claim as a Whole

144. The rejection based on Ledbetter and Pogue correlates features of the independent claims to Ledbetter or Pogue individually, without ever explaining why the Ledbetter/Pogue combination falls within any claim as a whole. OA at 8-11. But the Ledbetter/Pogue combination does not fall within the scope of any claim as a whole because neither Ledbetter nor Pogue discloses an execution component configured to select any of the things the Office Action contends is a different view based on the computer system configuration as required by every claim. The Office Action does not even allege otherwise. OA at 8-11.

145. Independent Claims 1 and 20 require a "customized user interface" comprising a GUI configured to select one of the plurality of views "***in response to the detected current computer system configuration***." Claim 17 requires a "customized user interface" comprising a GUI configured to "select, ***responsive to the sensor input***, a first content view from the plurality of views."

146. None of the alleged views in Pogue are selected based on a detected computer system configuration or responsive to sensor input. Rather, they are selected by the user. Referring to Pogue's Media Center as an example, the Office Action alleges it has different "views" that each displays content for "a single category such as Online Media and TV Guide." OA at 14. The Office Action, however, never alleges that a POSITA would have implemented the Ledbetter/Pogue combination to select the Online Media or the TV Guide "in response to the detected current computer system configuration" (Claims 1-16 and 19-20) or "responsive to the sensor input" (Claims 17-18).

147. Such an alleged implementation would not be supported by anything but hindsight, if that. Ledbetter discloses, for example, only a single "media consumption mode" (Fig. 4) "for viewing video where the bulk of user interaction is simply viewing." *Id.*, [0031]. In this mode, "***media player software may be loaded and automatically executed***." *Id.*, [0057]. Ledbetter thus,

at most, discloses loading Pogue's entire world of Media Center functionality when in media consumption mode. And even if Pogue's software was run on Ledbetter's machine, the alleged views in Pogue would all be traversed by the user in that single "media consumption mode" – never changing in response to a change in the system configuration, and certainly not automatically by detecting a new system configuration or responsive to sensor input as required by the claims.

148. The Office Action never alleges that any of the alleged views in Pogue would have been automatically selected based on the computer system configuration or sensor input and does not allege that a POSITA would have been motivated to implement the Ledbetter/Pogue combination in that matter. Not only does no such motivation exist, but a motivation exists to NOT traverse Pogue's hierarchy of media types automatically when a change in system configuration is detected because only one of Ledbetter's modes is suitable for the entirety of Pogue's Media Center application – the Media Consumption mode. Changing from navigating TV to navigating Music (even if each branch of the hierarchy were a '715 Patent "view," which they are not) when changing from Media Consumption mode to Tablet mode just doesn't make experiential sense. A POSITA would know that Ledbetter teaches away from such an approach and that such a forced GUI transformation would frustrate the designs of each of Pogue and Ledbetter. And even if Pogue and Ledbetter weren't broken by being combined in the manner the Office Action suggests, combining Ledbetter with Pogue in the manner the Office Action suggests would simply not have resulted in a system that meets any of the claims.

D. Pogue's Flip3D Cannot be a Channel View Because it is User Selectable, NOT Selectable Based on the Computer's Configuration

149. Claim 1 of the '715 Patent requires an execution component configured to "select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected computer system configuration." Claim 15 depends from Claim 1 and further requires that the plurality of views includes a "channel view including a channel selector that displays a sequence of visual representations."

150. The Office Action points to Pogue's Flip3D feature, which is an "alternative to the Alt+Tab trick" as purportedly meeting the claimed channel view. OA at 33-34. But Flip3D cannot be one of the claimed views of Claim 1 because the Flip3D feature responds to "the press of a keystroke" by shrinking "*all windows in all programs* so that they all fit on screen (Figure 2-20), stacked like the exploded view of a deck of cards." Pogue at 90 (emphasis original). The Flip3D

feature therefore is not selected in response to the detected current computer system configuration as required by Claim 1. As the Flip3D feature cannot be one of the plurality of views within the scope of Claim 1, it cannot therefore be the channel view as part of that plurality of views.

151. Thus, even if a POSITA would have been motivated to add Pogue's Flip3D feature to Ledbetter – which is neither motivated nor sensical – the Flip3D feature simply cannot satisfy the claimed channel view required by Claim 15.

XI. CONCLUSION

152. As a result of studying the materials outlined above in **Section II** and performing the analysis described herein and measured against the standards outlined above in **Section VI**, I have determined that:

D. "Plurality of Views"

153. The phrase "plurality of views" of a plurality of visual representations of computer content has no plain or established meaning to a POSITA. Viewed in light of the '715 Patent specification, a POSITA would have understood these phrases to mean "a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content."

E. "Inoperable"

154. A POSITA would have understood a keyboard to be "inoperable" if a computing device to which it is connected or otherwise paired does not respond to pressed keys. An "inoperable" keyboard is different from a keyboard that is inaccessible or non-existent.

F. Non-Obviousness

155. Neither Ledbetter nor Pogue, alone or in combination, disclose each and every limitation of Claims 1-20 of the '715 Patent. Further, even if the disclosures of Pogue and Ledbetter were combined in the manner suggested by the OA, the resulting combination would not result in a customized user interface within the scope of Claims 1-20 of the '715 Patent, as understood by a POSITA.

156. My opinions are supported by the evidence in the patent specifications, figures and claims, as well as the other materials identified above in **Section II**; and contrary to the OA discussion regarding these issues, a person of skill in the art would find corroborating evidence in the materials identified above in **Section II** in support of my findings.

157. The opinions and conclusions expressed in this declaration represent my current opinions and conclusions, and the bases thereof, in this matter. Although I do not believe that my opinions and conclusions, and the bases thereof, are likely to change, they may be revised and/or supplemented should additional relevant information or insights become available to me.

158. I declare that all statements made herein on my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. §1001.

Signed on October 26, 2022 in Austin, Texas.

Eric Justin Gould Bear

APPENDIX A

BEAR CV

ERIC GOULD BEAR

Austin, Texas, U.S.A.
ChiefExperienceOfficer.com

+1 (512) 743-7888
eric@chiefexperienceofficer.com

Corporate Leadership in User Experience Strategy

Communication Arts has described Eric Bear as "one of the most thoughtful and provocative interface and interaction designers working in the field." He has been leading the design of award-winning human-computer interfaces since 1984, has published numerous articles on the subject, and has been granted a variety of patents for cutting-edge techniques. An enthusiastic and inspirational leader, Bear invites everyone to join in the work of creating easier-to-use technology and more engaging digital media. Key management outcomes have included:

- Competitive customer experience strategy
- Integrated vision for products, services & brand
- Prioritized product requirements & specifications
- Maximized usability & customer satisfaction
- Confidence in solutions prior to public release
- Proven design management methodology
- Leadership of cross-functional collaboration *(technology, strategy, marketing, content, design, usability)*
- Engineering resource, schedule & cost optimization
- Protection of proprietary interaction technology

CONSULTING

Chief Experience Officer, Inc. – Austin, Texas — 2005 to Present

Executive consulting in corporate user experience strategy and design innovation – Performed "Virtual CXO" role to build in-house competencies, methods and teams. Advised business leaders in design management and intellectual property strategy. Guided entrepreneurs and designers through concept ideation and creative development. Representative projects include:

Capital Factory (2013 to Present) – *Partner & Angel Investor*
- **Aceable, Inc.** – mobile education start-up; *Advisor*
- **Kenguru / KLD Energy, Inc.** – electric wheelchair-accessible vehicle division; *Advisor*
- **SubjectMatter, Inc.** – expert network platform start-up; *Advisor*
- **Weeva, Inc.** – collaborative storytelling start-up; *Advisor*

FloSports, Inc. (2014 to 2015) – sports media network; *Advisor / Acting CXO*

Logitech International (2005 to 2009) – award-winning *MX Revolution* and *VX Revolution* mice and award-winning *Harmony One*, *Harmony 900* and *Harmony 1000* touch-screen universal remote controls

Tektronix, Inc. (2005 to 2009) – schematic and symbolic systems for protocol-based data analysis

projekt202, LLC (2005 to 2009) – *Chief Experience Officer & Strategic Innovation Advisor*
- **Charles Schwab** – *StreetSmart Edge* active trader desktop software suite
- **e-MDs** – electronic medical record and clinic management software suite
- **Motorola** – mobile phone user interfaces
- **On-Q / Legrand** – home automation LCD control panel interfaces
- **Samsung** – next generation mobile phone user experience strategy
- **Thomson Reuters** – *WestlawNext* legal research system

Testifying expert witness in patent litigation matters:

Alston & Bird LLP – *Testifying Expert Witness*
- 8:18-cv-01580 **Universal Electronics Inc.** v. ROKU, Inc.
- *Inter Partes* Review 2019-01595 & 2019-01608 ROKU, Inc. v. **Universal Electronics Inc.**
- ITC Investigation 337-TA-1200 **Universal Electronics Inc.** v. ROKU, Hisense, Funai, TCL, et al.

Dickinson Wright LLP – *Testifying Expert Witness*
- *Inter Partes* Review 2018-00059 Unified Patents, Inc. v. **MONKEYmedia, Inc.**

Etheridge Law Group – *Testifying Expert Witness*
2:18-cv-00491; 2:18-cv-00502; 2:18-cv-00504; 2:18-cv-00550 **Uniloc 2017 LLC** v. Google LLC
Inter Partes Review 2019-01187 Microsoft Corporation v. **Uniloc 2017 LLC**
Inter Partes Review 2020-00115 Google LLC v. **Uniloc 2017 LLC**
Inter Partes Review 2020-00041 Netflix, Inc. v. **Uniloc 2017 LLC**
Inter Partes Review 2019-01367 Sling TV LLC v. **Uniloc 2017 LLC**
Inter Partes Review 2020-00441 Google LLC v. **Uniloc 2017 LLC**

Farney Daniels PC – *Testifying Expert Witness*
ITC 337-TA-994 **Creative Tech.** v. ZTE, Sony, Samsung, LG, Lenovo, Motorola, HTC, Blackberry, et al.
Inter Partes Review 2016-01407 Sony Corp, et al. v. **Creative Technology Ltd.**

Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, LLP – *Testifying Expert Witness*
CBM2015-00161; CBM2015-00172; CBM2015-00179; CBM2015-00181; CBM2015-00182; CBM2016-00031; CBM2016-00051; CBM2016-00054; CBM2016-00087; CBM2016-00090 **Trading Technologies**

G2 Technology Law – *Testifying Expert Witness*
90/011,365 **MONKEYmedia, Inc.** *Ex Parte* Reexamination
95/001,504; 95/001,506; 95/001,630; 95/002,256 **MONKEYmedia, Inc.** *Inter Partes* Reexaminations

Graves Dougherty Hearon & Moody – *Testifying Expert Witness*
1:10-cv-00319 **MONKEYmedia, Inc.** v. Apple, Inc.
1:10-cv-00533 **MONKEYmedia, Inc.** v. Buena Vista Home Entertainment, Inc. d/b/a Walt Disney Studios Home Entertainment; Twentieth Century Fox Home Entertainment, LLC; Lions Gate Entertainment Corp.; Paramount Pictures Corporation; Sony Pictures Home Entertainment; Sony Electronics, Inc.; Sony Computer Entertainment America, LLC; Warner Home Video, Inc.; and Universal Studios
2:17-cv-00460 **MONKEYmedia, Inc.** v. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.
4:19-cv-04610 **MONKEYmedia, Inc.** v. TiVo Corporation
1:20-cv-00010 **MONKEYmedia, Inc.** v. Amazon.com, Inc.

Greenberg Traurig, LLP – *Testifying Expert Witness*
Inter Partes Review 2019-01620 & 2019-01621 ROKU, Inc. v. **Universal Electronics Inc.**

Hagens Berman Sobol & Shapiro, LLP – *Testifying Expert Witness*
1:12-cv-00804 **Flatworld Interactives** v. Samsung Electronics et al.
1:12-cv-00964 **Flatworld Interactives** v. LG Electronics et al.

Jones Walker LLP – *Testifying Expert Witness*
2:19-cv-10156 **Express Lien, Inc.** v. Handle, Inc. et al.

McDonnell Boehnen Hulbert & Berghoff LLP – *Testifying Expert Witness*
1:10-cv-00715 **Trading Technologies International, Inc.** v. BGC Partners, Inc.
1:10-cv-00721 **Trading Technologies International, Inc.** v. IBG, LLC, et al.
1:10-cv-00884 **Trading Technologies International, Inc.** v. TradeStation Securities, et al.

McKool Smith Hennigan P.C. – *Testifying Expert Witness*
3:13-cv-02371 Mad Catz Interactive, Inc. v. **Razer USA, Ltd.**

Warner Norcross & Judd, LLP – *Testifying Expert Witness*
2:14-cv-00940 **Tactile Feedback Technology** v. Samsung Electronics America, Inc.
2:14-cv-00943 **Tactile Feedback Technology** v. ZTE (USA) Inc.

Whitmyer IP Group, LLP – *Testifying Expert Witness*
3:14-cv-00876 **Karl Storz Endoscopy** v. Stryker Corporation et al.
1:18-cv-01691 **Karl Storz Endoscopy** v. Steris Corporation

Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C. – *Testifying Expert Witness*
1:20-cv-00689 LiTL LLC v. Lenovo (United States), et al.

CORPORATE

Curb, Inc. – Austin, Texas 2015 to 2020

Investor, Director, CXO & Corp. Secretary

CURB® is an award-winning energy tech startup that builds the world's most powerful and intelligent integrated hardware/software system for visualizing and managing energy in residential and commercial settings. It provides insight into energy usage, giving people knowledge and tools to make their homes and buildings safer, more energy efficient and more affordable. Was responsible for end-to-end customer experience (including brand, product design, product management, software engineering, customer support), patent portfolio & legal. Sold the company in 2020 to Elevation Home Energy Solutions.

MONKEYmedia, Inc. – Austin, Texas 1994 to Present

Founder, President & CEO

Launched MONKEYmedia® in San Francisco in 1994 to provide desktop computing, new media and consumer electronics industries a design resource focused on human-computer interaction. Relocated to Austin in 1996. Developed portfolio of licensed intellectual property. Formulated structured design & development process with flexibility to meet variety of product requirements and business approaches. Partnered with client leaders in planning and focusing design and development activities; crafting teams to ensure timely shipment of outstanding experiences.

Shipped **Walk-in Theater**™ for iOS in 2012 [http://walk-in-theater.com/], featuring body-based interaction techniques for 3D audio and video. Adapted to human-scale exhibition at Blanton Museum of Art, Yale and other venues from 2014. In 2017, shipped **Teleport**™ for iOS, a first-person drone flight experience powered by intuitive body movement. In 2018, released **BodyNav**® XDK (extended reality development kit) for reducing motion sickness on Oculus Rift & HTC Vive. The **BodyNav** family of technologies are covered by at least nine US patents.

Monetizing inventions of the early-1990s through patent licensing and enforcement litigation. Launched ***SeamlessTV® Partner Program*** [http://seamless.tv/] in 2009. Notable legal matters:

- Sold five families of user interface patents in 2005 (represented by Susman Godfrey)
- Licensed interactive video patents to Microsoft in 2006 (represented by Susman Godfrey)
- *MONKEYmedia, Inc. v. Apple, Inc.* – 2010 (represented by Graves, Dougherty, Hearon & Moody) SETTLED 2016
- *MONKEYmedia, Inc. v. Sony Electronics, Sony Computer Entertainment America, Sony Pictures, The Walt Disney Company, Twentieth Century Fox, Lions Gate Entertainment, Paramount Pictures, Warner Bros, and Universal Studios* – 2010 (represented by GDH&M) SETTLED 2015-2017
- *MONKEYmedia v. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.* – 2017 (represented by GDH&M) SETTLED 2018
- *MONKEYmedia v. TiVo Corporation* – 2019 (represented by GDH&M / Finnegan) SETTLED 2019
- *MONKEYmedia v. Amazon.com, Inc.* – 2020 (represented by GDH&M)

Industry recognition for MONKEYmedia's design leadership:

40th Annual CLIO Awards 1999 – Self-Promotional Website Design: Silver
Communication Arts Interactive Design Annual 1999 – Award of Excellence
HOW Design Competition 1999 & 2000 – Interactive Design & Multimedia Merit Awards
SXSW Interactive Website Competition 1999 – Best Use of Animation & Best Use of Audio
One Show Interactive Awards 1999 – Self- Promotional Website Design: Silver
Macromedia Sites with Life Gallery – Shocked Site of the Week 1999, Shocked Site of the Day 1998
New Media Invision Awards 1999 – Creative & Technical Excellence: Gold for Interface Design

Representative clients:

Austin Children's Museum – interactive electronic playscape design
Chiron Informatics – task analysis & product design for medical informatics suite
CPB (Corporation for Public Broadcasting) – interactive TV design consulting
FastTrack Systems – interaction design for suite of handheld medical applications

frogdesign – various product interaction & navigational architectures
GSD&M – guidelines and architecture for client extranet
Human Code – school of the future interaction design & B2B process design
Interval Research Corporation – interface design for broadband interactivity
marchFIRST – various e-commerce UI blueprints, including ToysRus.com & JCPenney.com
Microsoft / WebTV – next generation set-top product specification & UI production
pcOrder.com – interface design for web-based product ordering system
Portal Communications – user interface for Disney/Epcot Center's "Home of the Future"
Regis McKenna / Hands On Technology – product and demo design of targeted market analysis tools
Sega of America – advanced technology set-top box UI design and global gaming portal
Sprint PCS – wireless web UI design evaluation & concept development
Texas Instruments – next-generation wireless calculator network UI design & specification
Viacom / Noggin – interface design & developer guidelines for children's TV + web channels

Yahoo! Inc. – Sunnyvale, California 2004 to 2005

Senior Director of User Experience, Communications & Consumer Services

Grew and lead team of 55 interaction designers, visual designers, user researchers, ethnographers, and prototype engineers responsible for crafting the user experience of Yahoo!'s core communications applications and services. These products collectively served over 340 million people worldwide. Developed thematic roadmap for business unit; established new techniques for rapidly incubating next generation product concepts. Introduced tactical quality control metrics and held ultimate responsibility for the design and integration of email, messaging, VoIP, address book, photo sharing, mobile products, set-top products, dating / match-making apps, and partner-bundled desktop applications.

Microsoft Corporation – Redmond, Washington 2001 to 2003

Interaction Design Manager, Windows Hardware Innovation Group

Joined the Windows Hardware Innovation Group at inception to formulate and drive interaction design strategy, counterbalanced against business planning and platform architecture. Championed consistent user experiences across Microsoft products and established cross-company task forces for establishing consensus between Windows shell, Tablet PC, Media Center, Pocket PC, Smart Phone, Smart Display, SPOT, and Office. Established methodologies for designing and validating scalable hardware user experiences for Longhorn, built publicly acclaimed hardware interaction prototypes (*Athens Communications PC* and *Microsoft Navigation Signature*), and set precedent for seeding internal developers with hardware convergence fixtures (e.g. navigation controls, auxiliary displays, actuator/indicator simulators, and communications panel hardware development kit). Lead design of modality-agnostic interactions for real-time telecommunications and video conferencing. First named inventor on over 30 patent applications for notification, navigation, power, security, and telephony control.

User Experience Manager, Tablet PC

Framed user experience agenda for the Tablet PC SKU, brought user-centric perspectives to the corporate business plan, delivered world-class Tablet PC product. Managed 32 interface design, industrial design, user research, and user assistance experts; organizing separate disciplines into a unified practice to maximize quality, efficiency and collaboration. Bridged communications with other organizations (e.g. program management, product development, business/marketing groups, OEMs, ISVs, Windows, Office, and other product divisions).

Vivid Studios – San Francisco, California 1993 to 1994

Senior Interaction Engineer

Responsibilities included leadership of information architecture, interface design, and functional specification services as well as creative direction and code architecture on select projects. Representative clients include:

Delphi – information architecture & interface for proof of concept graphical online services
Regis McKenna / Hands On Technology – product design of targeted market analysis tools
Sega of America – advanced technology set-top box UI design
The WELL – information architecture & interface for early prototypes of graphical online services

Element Systems – New York, NY / San Francisco, CA 1984 to 1993
Interaction Engineer

As an independent contractor, responsibilities included information architecture, interface design, functional specification and code engineering services. Representative clients include:

Aetna Life Insurance – first generation GUI for online customer financial information services
Byrnes & Associates – applications for collecting data & generating statistical results
Kaleida Labs (Apple / IBM) – desktop & handheld multimedia GUI toolkit and developer guidelines
New York University / Bell Atlantic – "YORB" interactive television program
SoftWriters – network-updating routines for *VersionTerritory* remote administration tool
Wesleyan University Psychology Department – test tools for millisecond timing of visual search tasks

Apple, Inc. – Cupertino, CA Summer 1992
Design Intern, Advanced Technology Group

As a student intern in the Human Interface Group, designed and programmed Macintosh user interfaces for docking handheld devices and navigating audio content on the desktop.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Texas – Austin, Texas 1996 to 1999
Senior Lecturer & Research Fellow in New Media Design, Department of Radio-TV-Film

Established intensive New Media program. Advised graduate and undergraduate students. Courses taught:

Basics of Multimedia Interaction Design – interface design perspectives & processes
Advanced Interaction Design – cutting-edge experimental interaction design
Advanced Interface Design – advanced applied interface and information design

San Francisco State University (SFSU) – San Francisco, California 1994 to 1996
Faculty, Multimedia Studies Program

Empowering the Audience: Basics of Multimedia Interaction Design

NON-PROFIT

Born Free USA – Silver Spring, Maryland 2020 to Present
Honorary Council

Born Free USA is an internationally recognized leader in animal welfare and compassionate conservation. Born Free USA works tirelessly to ensure that all wild animals, whether living in captivity or in the wild, are treated with compassion and respect and are able to live their lives according to their needs.

Blue Lapis Light, Inc. – Austin, Texas 2007 to 2020
Director (Board Chair 2009-2016)

Blue Lapis Light is an innovative site-specific aerial dance company founded by Artistic Director Sally Jacques to explore movement through the air: extending boundaries, defying edges, suspending graceful athleticism for the risk of igniting ephemeral beauty, and connecting audiences to a sense of wonder, possibility and hope.

EDUCATION

Master's Degree in Interactive Telecommunications – 1993
New York University – New York, New York
Awarded Graduate Assistantship

Bachelor's Degree in Cognitive Science – 1991
Wesleyan University – Middletown, Connecticut
International exchange at Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIPS

Association for Computing Machinery – 1992 to present *(Lifetime Member)*
Special Interest Group on Computer Human Interaction

Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility – 1992 to present *(Lifetime Member)*

Austin Intellectual Property Law Association – 2012 to present

INDUSTRY PRESENCE – CONFERENCES & TALKS

Silicon Valley International Invention Festival 2020 – *Santa Clara, California*
Senior Advisor, Geneva Invention Fair

Epic Events: State of Hardware 2020 – *San Francisco, California*
Panel & Judge: "Hardware Investor Panel"

SXSW (South by Southwest) Interactive 2019 – *Austin, Texas*
Panel: "The Role of Wearables as User Interface"

Empowering Texas Communities Conference 2018 – *Galveston, Texas*
Panel: "Pioneering Technologies to Reduce Energy Burden"

Carnegie Mellon Sustainability Conference 2017 – *Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*
Keynote: "The Intersection Between Technology and Human Behavior"

SXSW (South by Southwest) Interactive 2017 – *Austin, Texas*
Panel: "IP: What You Need to Know to Protect Your Business"

Smart Cities Innovation Summit 2016 – *Austin, Texas*
Panel: "How Smart Meters Make Cities, Utilities and Consumers Smarter"

AlphaLab Gear National Hardware Cup 2016 – *Austin, Texas*
Judge: Pitch competition for early-stage hardware startups

BIT World Congress of U-Homes 2013 – *Dalian, China*
Presentation: "Interactive Video and Body-Based User Interfaces"

The TV of Tomorrow Show 2012 – *New York, New York*
Panel: "Beyond the Screen"

Computer-Human Interaction Forum of Oregon 2010 – *Portland, Oregon*
Presentation: "Designing into the Path of Disruptive Technology"

McGraw-Hill Media Summit 2010 – *New York, New York*
Panel: "Video Advertising: How New Consumer Habits Are Driving the Community to Innovate"

International CES (Consumer Electronics Show) 2010 – *Las Vegas, Nevada*
Panel: "Television and Video as an Interactive Content Experience"

The TV of Tomorrow Show 2010 – *San Francisco, California*
Panel: "Interactive Television Trend Analysis"

Digital Hollywood 2009 – *Santa Monica, California*
Panel: "Television and Video as an Interactive Content Experience"
Presentation: "Breakthroughs in Entertainment and Technology"

Windows Hardware Engineering Conference 2003 – *New Orleans, Louisiana*
Presentation: "Designing Intuitive Hardware Controls"

SXSW (South by Southwest) Interactive 2003 – *Austin, Texas*
Panel: "Convergent Devices of the Future"

ACM SigCHI (Human Factors in Computing Systems) 2001 – *Seattle, Washington*
Paper: "Poly-Vectoral Reverse Navigation: Simplifying Traversal to and from Shared Nodes"

American Intellectual Property Lawyers Association 2000 – *Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*
Panel: "Incubating an eCommerce Company Effectively"

OzCHI (Human Factors in Computing Systems) 2000 – *Sydney, Australia*
Paper: "Virtual Force-Feedback: Kinesthetic Engagement without Custom Hardware"
Paper: "Multidimensional Topic Space: From Search to Browse with Relative Salience Controls"

ACM SigCHI (Human Factors in Computing Systems) 2000 – *Den Hague, The Netherlands*
Tutorial: "Interactive Television: New Possibilities, Techniques & Metrics"
Paper: "Seamless Video Expansion: Shaping the Contour of Streams for Personalized TV"

SXSW (South by Southwest) Interactive 2000 – *Austin, Texas*
Sponsor: Interactive Art Exhibition on Emerging Cultural Renaissance

SXSW (South by Southwest) Interactive 1999 – *Austin, Texas*
Panel Moderator: "Interface Design as Social Architecture"

SXSW (South by Southwest) Interactive 1997 – *Austin, Texas*
Panel: "The Future of Interface Design: Wherever You Are, Interaction Is."

SXSW (South by Southwest) Interactive 1996 – *Austin, Texas*
Panel: "Making Your Content Meaningful"

Multimedia Live! 1995 – *San Francisco, California*
Panel: "Cutting Edge Interface Design"

ACM InterCHI (Human Factors in Computing Systems) 1993 – *Amsterdam, The Netherlands*
Paper: "Relativity Controller: Reflecting User Perspective in Document Spaces"

INDUSTRY PRESENCE – OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Bear, Eric J. Gould (2014). Model Intellectual Property Report: High-Tech Expert. In J. Mangraviti, Jr., Esq., S. Babitsky, Esq., & N. Nasser Donovan, Esq. (Eds.), *How to Write an Expert Witness Report* (pp. 395-410). Falmouth, MA: SEAK, Inc.

Bear, Eric J. Gould (2014). Model CV. In J. Mangraviti, Jr., Esq., S. Babitsky, Esq., & N. Nasser Donovan, Esq. (Eds.), *How to Be a Successful Expert Witness: A-Z Guide* (pp. 565-575). Falmouth, MA: SEAK, Inc.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit: Brief of Amici Curiae Trading Technologies International, Inc., et al., in Support of Petitioner, *Alice Corporation Pty. Ltd., v. CLS Bank International, et al.*, Civil Action No. 13-298, (filed Oct 7, 2013).

On Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit: Brief of Amici Curiae Trading Technologies International, Inc., et al., in Support of Petitioner, *Alice Corporation Pty. Ltd., v. CLS Bank International, et al.*, Civil Action No. 13-298, (filed Jan 28, 2014).

IP Watchdog – *Leesburg, Virginia*

"Designing Into the Path of Disruptive Technology: An Interview with Software Expert Eric Gould Bear"
IPWatchdog.com, April 28, 2013.

"Software Patents: Drafting for Litigation and a Global Economy"
IPWatchdog.com, April 30, 2013.

"Software Patents: The Engineer vs. Designer Perspective"
IPWatchdog.com, May 5, 2013.

"False Distinctions Between Hardware and Software Patents are Not the Answer"
IPWatchdog.com, June 9, 2013.

"Prelude to SCOTUS Oral Arguments in Alice v. CLS Bank: A Conversation with Eric Gould Bear"
IPWatchdog.com, March 28, 29 & 30, 2014.

Interactive TV Today – *San Francisco, California*

"Radio Show: Interview with MONKEYmedia's Eric Gould Bear"
ITVT.com, October 8, 2009.

"ITV Doctor: MONKEYmedia Defines 'True Telescoping'"
ITVT.com, June 7, 2010.

ACM Interactions (Association of Computing Machinery) – *New York, New York*

"Industry Snapshot: MONKEYmedia"
ACM Interactions, 2001, March/April, pp. 63-70.

InterActivity Magazine (Miller Freeman) – *San Mateo, California*
User Interface Design Columnist

"Empowering the Audience: The Interface as a Communications Medium"
Interactivity Magazine, 1995, September/October, pp. 86-88.

"Connecting Participants to Content: Five Styles of Engagement"
Interactivity Magazine, 1996, January, pp. 76-80.

"Software Interaction Device Characteristics: A Functional Taxonomy"
Interactivity Magazine, 1996, February, pp. 76-80.

"Decoupling the Cursor from the Mouse & Fashioning Their Relationship by Choice (Part I)"
Interactivity Magazine, 1996, March, pp. 70-73.

"Fashioning Practical Relationships between the Cursor and the Mouse (Part II)"
Interactivity Magazine, 1996, April, pp. 78-82.

"Fashioning Creative Relationships between the Cursor and the Mouse (Part III)"
Interactivity Magazine, 1996, July, pp. 68-71.

"Shock Treatment: Redefining Interactivity on the Net"
Interactivity Magazine, 1996, July, pp. 40-52.

"What OS Toolkits Do with Buttons that Authoring Tools Don't"
Interactivity Magazine, 1996, October, pp. 60-63.

"Respect Thy Audience: Raising the Lowest Common Denominator"
Interactivity Magazine, 1996, December, pp. 60-63.

"Diversity in Your Audience: What's Worth Worrying About?"
Interactivity Magazine, 1997, February, pp. 68-69.

"Personal Perception (Part I): Preparing Interfaces for Human Variation"
Interactivity Magazine, 1997, April, pp. 66-67.

"Personal Perception (Part II): Preparing Interfaces for Human Variation"
Interactivity Magazine, 1997, July, pp. 68-70.

"Personal Perception (Part III): How Friendly is Friendly?"
Interactivity Magazine, 1997, October, pp. 80 & 72.

MIT Press Journals -- *Cambridge, MA*

Rachel Strickland, Eric Gould Bear, and Jim McKee.
"Walk-in Theater: Interaction Design for a Miniature Experience with Peripatetic Cinema."
Leonardo, Volume 51, Issue 5, October 2018, pp. 482-490.

PATENTS

Inventor on the following families of United States patents and published patent applications. (international catalog available upon request)

Title	App. Date	App. #	Patent #	Issue Date	Inventor(s)
Computer User Interface with Non-Salience Deemphasis *(AKA "Relativity Controller")*	12/14/1992	07/990,339	5,623,588	04/22/1997	Gould; Eric Justin (Austin, TX)
	04/18/1997	08/844,466	6,177,938	01/23/2001	
	11/30/1999	09/451,594	6,335,730	01/01/2002	
	11/30/1999	09/451,595	6,219,052	04/17/2001	
	11/30/1999	09/452,275	6,215,491	04/10/2001	
	09/04/2001	09/947,196	8,381,126	02/19/2013	
Method for Video Seamless Contraction	10/30/2007	11/978,945	8,370,745	02/05/2013	
Video Player with Seamless Contraction	10/30/2007	11/978,965	8,370,746	02/05/2013	
Electronic Calendar Auto-Summarization	10/10/2008	12/248,931	8,392,848	03/05/2013	
Virtual Force Feedback Interface	03/25/1999	09/276,617	6,433,775	08/13/2002	Gould; Eric Justin (Austin, TX), Trisnadi; Paulus W. (Austin, TX), Ho; Tina Chia (Plano, TX), Wilkins; S. Todd (San Francisco, CA)
	01/20/2000	09/488,616	6,583,782	06/24/2003	
Method and Storage Device for Expanding and Contracting Continuous Play Media Seamlessly	04/23/1999	09/298,336	6,393,158 Re-Exam C1	05/21/2002 02/22/2013	Gould; Eric Justin (Austin, TX), Strickland; Rachel M. (San Francisco, CA)
	03/26/2002	10/107,945	6,615,270 *disclaimed*	09/02/2003 05/24/2011	
	06/24/2003	10/603,581	7,467,218 *disclaimed*	12/16/2008 09/30/2013	
Method and Apparatus for Seamless Expansion of Media	04/23/1999	09/298,681	6,621,980	09/16/2003	
Audiovisual Presentation with Interactive Seamless Branching and/or Telescopic Advertising	10/30/2007	11/978,966	7,890,648 *disclaimed*	02/15/2011 09/30/2013	
	11/08/2010	12/941,830	8,122,143 *cancelled*	02/21/2012 01/18/2017	
	01/11/2012	13/348,624	9,185,379	11/10/2015	
	09/10/2012	13/609,157	9,247,226	01/26/2016	
	11/06/2015	14/934,950	10,051,298	08/14/2018	
Method, Apparatus and Article of Manufacture for Displaying Traversing and Playing Content in a Multi-Dimensional Topic Space	06/08/1999	09/327,893	6,281,899	08/28/2001	Gould; Eric Justin (Austin, TX), Strickland; Rachel M. (San Francisco, CA)
	06/08/1999	09/328,051	6,326,988	12/04/2001	
	09/14/2001	09/952,908	6,556,226	04/29/2003	
	03/11/2003	10/387,359	7,689,935	03/30/2010	

Poly-Vectoral Reverse Navigation	11/02/1999	09/433,614	6,505,209	01/07/2003	Gould; Eric Justin (Austin, TX), Buckmaster; Janna (Austin, TX), Wilkens; Todd (San Francisco, CA), Trisnadi; Paulus W. (Austin, TX)
	10/08/2002	10/268,109	6,745,201	06/01/2004	
	04/08/2004	10/822,155	7,461,426	12/09/2008	
	08/31/2006	11/514,373	7,953,768	05/31/2011	
	05/19/2011	13/111,513	8,577,932	11/05/2013	
Display Interface for Navigating Search Results	08/31/2006	11/514,287	7,668,827	02/23/2010	
	02/28/2012	13/407,744	8,606,829	12/10/2013	

User Interface for Simultaneous Management of Owned and Unowned Inventory	12/28/1999	09/473,901	6,693,236	02/17/2004	Gould; Eric Justin (Austin, TX), West; Nick (Austin, TX), McCaskill; Donald (Austin, TX), Clark; Alice (Austin, TX), Trisnadi; Paulus (Austin, TX)
	10/29/2003	10/696,379	7,173,177	02/06/2007	
	08/29/2006	11/512,893	7,642,443	01/05/2010	
	08/29/2006	11/512,894	7,321,093	01/22/2008	

System, Method, and Article of Manufacture for Seamless Integrated Searching	03/23/2000	09/534,912	6,633,903	10/14/2003	Gould; Eric Justin (Austin, TX)
	08/05/2003	10/635,880	7,653,704	01/26/2010	
	08/29/2006	11/512,904	7,739,357	06/15/2010	

Ergonomic and Functionally-Efficient One-Hand User Input Interface	05/02/2003	D/180,925	D517,070	03/14/2006	Bear; Eric Justin Gould (Austin, TX), Teasley; Barbee Eve (Leavenworth, WA), Keely; Leroy Bertrand (Portola Valley, CA), Vong; William Hong (Seattle, WA)
	01/13/2004	D/197,249	D508,492	08/16/2005	
	01/16/2004	D/197,605	D506,747	06/28/2005	
	01/16/2004	D/197,610	D506,757	06/28/2005	
	01/16/2004	D/197,633	D508,048	08/02/2005	
	01/16/2004	D/197,689	D506,197	06/14/2005	
	01/23/2004	D/198,054	D524,294	07/04/2006	
	01/23/2004	D/198,073	D505,952	06/07/2005	
	01/23/2004	D/198,075	D505,953	06/07/2005	
	01/23/2004	D/198,076	D507,572	07/19/2005	
	01/23/2004	D/198,082	D508,049	08/02/2005	
	01/23/2004	D/198,091	D506,467	06/21/2005	
	01/30/2004	D/198,537	D506,468	06/21/2005	
	01/30/2004	D/198,560	D508,050	08/02/2005	
	01/30/2004	D/198,581	D505,954	06/07/2005	

Computer System with Do Not Disturb System and Method	05/05/2003	10/429,903	7,443,971	10/28/2008	Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX), Magendanz; Chad (Issaquah, WA), Adams; Aditha May (Seattle, WA), Ledbetter; Carl (Mercer Island, WA), Kaneko; Steve (Medina, WA)

Record Button on a Computer System	05/05/2003	10/429,904	7,827,232	11/02/2010	Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX), Magendanz; Chad (WA), Adams; Aditha May (WA), Ledbetter; Carl (WA), Kaneko; Steve (WA)

Real-time Communications Architecture and Methods for Use with a Personal Computer System	08/10/2007	11/837,302	7,577,429	08/18/2009	Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX), Magendanz; Chad (WA), Adams; Aditha May (WA), Ledbetter; Carl (WA), Kaneko; Steve (WA), Crosier; Dale C. (WA), Plank; Robert Scott (WA), Van Flandern; Michael W. (WA), DeMaio; Pasquale (WA)
Method and System for Standby Auxiliary Processing of Information for a Computing Device	05/05/2003	10/429,930	7,240,228	07/03/2007	Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX), Magendanz; Chad (WA), Adams; Aditha May (WA), Ledbetter; Carl (WA), Kaneko; Steve (WA), Schoppa; Chris (WA), Chandley; Adrian M. (WA), Westerinen; William J. (WA), Crosier; Dale C. (WA)
Notification Lights, Locations and Rules for a Computer System	05/05/2003	10/429,931	7,372,371	05/13/2008	Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX), Magendanz; Chad (WA), Adams; Aditha May (WA), Ledbetter; Carl (WA), Kaneko; Steve (WA), Chandley; Adrian M. (WA)
Method and System for Auxiliary Display of Information for a Computing Device	05/05/2003 08/23/2006	10/429,932 11/509,437	7,221,331 7,913,182	05/22/2007 03/22/2011	Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX), Magendanz; Chad (WA), Adams; Aditha May (WA), Ledbetter; Carl (WA), Kaneko; Steve (WA), Schoppa; Chris (WA), Chandley; Adrian M. (WA), Westerinen; William J. (WA), Crosier; Dale C. (WA), Plank; Robert Scott (WA)
Computer Camera System and Method for Reducing Parallax	05/05/2003	10/429,943	7,551,199	06/23/2009	Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX), Magendanz; Chad (WA), Adams; Aditha May (WA), Ledbetter; Carl (WA), Kaneko; Steve (WA)
Method and System for Activating a Computer System	05/05/2003	10/430,369	7,424,740	09/09/2008	Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX), Magendanz; Chad (WA), Adams; Aditha May (WA), Ledbetter; Carl (WA), Kaneko; Steve (WA), Schoppa; Chris (WA), Chandley; Adrian M. (WA), Westerinen; William J. (WA)
System and Method for Using Telephony Controls on a Personal Computer	09/30/2003	10/677,084	7,440,556	10/21/2008	Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX), Magendanz; Chad (Issaquah, WA), Adams; Aditha May (Seattle, WA), Ledbetter; Carl (Mercer Island, WA), Kaneko; Steve (Medina, WA), Crosier; Dale C. (Kirkland, WA), Plank; Robert Scott (Bellevue, WA)

Method and System for Capturing Video on a Personal Computer	09/30/2003	10/677,118	7,548,255	06/16/2009	Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX), Magendanz; Chad (Issaquah, WA), Adams; Aditha May (Seattle, WA), Ledbetter; Carl (Mercer Island, WA), Kaneko; Steve (Medina, WA)
Method and System for Navigation Using Media Transport Controls	09/30/2003	10/677,106	7,194,611	03/20/2007	Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX), Magendanz; Chad (Issaquah, WA), Adams; Aditha May (Seattle, WA), Ledbetter; Carl (Mercer Island, WA), Kaneko; Steve (Medina, WA), Crosier; Dale C. (Kirkland, WA)
Method and System for Unified Audio Control on a Personal Computer	09/30/2003	10/677,101	7,216,221	05/08/2007	Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX), Magendanz; Chad (Issaquah, WA), Adams; Aditha May (Seattle, WA), Ledbetter; Carl (Mercer Island, WA), Kaneko; Steve (Medina, WA), Crosier; Dale C. (Kirkland, WA)
	11/14/2006	11/559,821	8,245,027	08/14/2012	
	03/12/2007	11/685,014	7,624,259	11/24/2009	
	04/28/2009	12/431,597	8,127,125	02/28/1012	
	09/18/2009	12/563,026	8,166,287	04/24/2012	
	09/18/2009	12/563,041	8,644,481	02/4/2014	
	04/12/2012	13/445,221	8,443,179	05/14/2013	
Systems and Methods for Interfacing with Computer Devices	01/30/2004	10/768,777	7,469,386	12/23/2008	Bear; Eric Justin Gould (Austin, TX), Vong; William Hong (Seattle, WA), Keely; Leroy Bertrand (Portola Valley, CA), Teasley; Barbee Eve (Leavenworth, WA), Richardson; Adam John (Oakland, CA), Tsang; Michael H. (Bellevue, WA), Greene; Richard (San Rafael, CA), Fogarty; Michael David (San Francisco, CA), Hinckley, Kenneth Paul (Redmond, WA)
Symbolic Representation of Protocol-Specific Information	12/19/2006	11/612,639			Frishberg; Leo David (Portland, OR), Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX)
Schematic Display of Protocol-Specific Information	04/25/2007	11/740,135	8,837,294	09/16/2014	
Data Object Based Data Analysis	08/09/2007	60/954,873	*provisional*	n/a	
	09/27/2007	11/862,830	7,827,209	11/02/2010	

Method and System for Maintaining Data Recoverability	09/03/2009	12/553,579			Bear; Eric Justin Gould (Austin, TX), Bouteruche; David (Austin, TX), Debroutelle; Stephane (Lambersart, France), Leman; Christian (Austin, TX), Power-Freeman; Mark Benjamin (Austin, TX), Moorman; Jan (Austin, TX), Sayre; Vasken N. (Austin, TX), Oshima; Peter (Austin, TX)
Method and System for Backup and Recovery	06/04/2009	61/184,267	*provisional*	n/a	
	11/06/2009	12/613,689			
Home Intelligence System	06/21/2016	14/944,118	10,187,707	01/22/2019	Norwood; Erik (Austin, TX), Bohde; Josh (Austin, TX), Bear; Eric Gould (Austin, TX)
	01/21/2019	16/253,164			
Head-mounted (or Handheld) Display Device for Navigating Virtual & Augmented Reality *(AKA "Portable Proprioceptive Peripatetic Polylinear Video Player")*	06/29/2012	61/666,216	*provisional*	n/a	Bear; Eric Justin Gould (Austin, TX), Strickland; Rachel M. (San Francisco, CA), McKee; James (San Francisco, CA)
	07/25/2015	14/810,262	9,791,897	10/17/2017	
	06/20/2016	15/186,776	9,612,627	04/04/2017	
	02/07/2017	15/426,828	9,656,168	05/23/2017	
	02/26/2018	15/905,182	10,596,478	03/24/2020	
	02/18/2020	16/793,056	11,266,919	03/08/2022	
	01/25/2022	17/583,940			
	02/18/2022	17/676,082			
Remote Controlled Vehicle with Head-mounted (or Handheld) Display Device & Augmented Reality	06/20/2016	15/186,783	9,563,202	02/07/2017	
	06/20/2016	15/186,793	9,579,586	02/28/2017	
	02/06/2017	15/425,666	9,658,617	05/23/2017	
	02/07/2017	15/426,697	9,782,684	10/10/2017	
	09/01/2017	15/694,210	9,919,233	03/20/2018	

EXHIBIT D

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inmate */in'māt/ n* a person who lodges in the same house with others (*obs*); a person confined in an institution, *esp* a prison. ◆ *adj* (*obs*) dwelling in the same place. [**in**[3] or **inn** and **mate**[1]]

in medias res */in mē'dē-əs rēz* or *mā'dē-* or *me'dē-ās rās/* (*L*) into the midst of things.

in memoriam */in me-mō'ri-am, mō'/* (*L*) in memory of. [L, into memory]

inmesh same as **enmesh**.

inmost see **innermost** under **inner**.

inn */in/ n* a small hotel open to the public for food, drink and accommodation; a hotel; loosely, a public house; (also (*Spenser*) **in**; often in *pl*) a dwelling-place, abode (*obs*). ◆ *vt* and *vi* (*archaic*) to lodge, put up. [OE *inn* an inn, house, from *in*, *inn* within (adv); from the prep *in* in]

▫ **inn'keeper** *n* a person in charge of an inn. **inn sign** *n* a painted or otherwise decorated panel outside an inn, illustrating its name. **inn'yard** *n* the courtyard round which an old-fashioned inn was built. ✻ **Inns of Court** the buildings of four voluntary societies that have the exclusive right of calling to the English bar (Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn); hence, the societies themselves; the **Inns of Chancery** were the buildings of minor societies, residences of junior students of law.

innards */in'ərdz/* (*inf*) *n pl* entrails; internal parts of a mechanism; interior. [**inwards**]

innate */in'āt* or *i-nāt'/ adj* inborn; instinctive; inherent; (of an anther) attached by the base to the tip of the filament (*bot*). [L *innātus*, from *in-* in, and *nāsci*, *nātus* to be born]

✻ **inn'ately** (or */-nāt'/*) *adv*. **inn'ateness** (or */-nāt'/*) *n*. **innā'tive** *adj* (*archaic*) native.

innavigable */in-nav'i-gə-bl/ adj* unnavigable. [**in-** (2)]

✻ **innav'igably** *adv*.

inner */in'ər/ adj* (*compar* of **in**) farther in; interior. ◆ *n* (*archery*) (a hit on) that part of a target next to the bull's-eye. [OE *in*, compar *innera*, superl *innemest*]

✻ **inn'erly** *adv*. **inn'ermost** or **in'most** *adj* (*superl* of **in**) farthest in; most remote from the outside. **inn'erness** *n*.

▫ **inner bar** *n* (*law*) Queen's or King's counsel as a whole. **inner child** *n* the supposed part of the psyche in which adults retain a conception of themselves as a child (*psychol*), an adult's ability to react and experience things as a child would (*fig*). **inner city** *n* the central part of a city, *esp* with regard to its special social problems, eg poor housing, poverty. **inn'er-city** *adj*. **inner dead centre** *n* the piston position, when the crank pin is nearest to the centre, at the beginning of the outstroke of a reciprocating engine or pump (also **top dead centre**). **inner-direc'ted** *adj* (*psychol*) guided by one's own principles, values, etc rather than by external influences. **inner-direc'tion** *n*. **inner ear** *n* (*anat*) the internal structure of the ear, encased in bone and filled with fluid, consisting of the cochlea, the semicircular canals and the vestibule. **inner light** *n* (often with *caps*) a divine presence in the soul believed, *esp* by Quakers, to guide one and unite one with Christ. **inner man** or **inner woman** *n* the soul; the mind; the stomach or appetite (*facetious*). **inner part** or **voice** *n* (*music*) a voice part intermediate between the highest and the lowest. **inner planet** *n* any of the planets in the solar system whose orbits lie within the asteroid belt. **inner space** *n* the undersea region regarded as an environment; the unconscious human mind. **inner tube** *n* the rubber tube inside a tyre, which is inflatable. **inn'erwear** *n* underwear. **inner woman** see **inner man** above.

innervate */in'ər-vāt* or *in-ûr'vāt/ vt* to supply (an area or organ of the body) with nerves or nervous stimulus (also **innerve**'). [**in-** (1)]

✻ **innervā'tion** *n*.

inning */in'ing/ n* ingathering, *esp* of crops; a turn at batting for both teams in baseball, etc; (in *pl*) lands recovered from the sea. [**in**[3] or **inn**]

✻ **inn'ings** *n sing* a team's or individual batsman's turn at batting in cricket, etc; hence, the time during which a person or a party is in possession of anything, a spell or turn.

✻ **a good innings** (*inf*) a long life.

innit */in'it/ interj* an informal contraction of **isn't it**, used as a tag question. [Phonetic respelling of colloquial pronunciation]

innocent */in'ə-sənt/ adj* not hurtful; inoffensive; pure; harmless; guileless; simple-minded; ignorant of evil; imbecile (*dialect*); not legally guilty; not responsible or to blame; (with *of*); not malignant or cancerous, benign (*med*). ◆ *n* someone having no fault; someone having no knowledge of evil; a child; a foolish, simple-minded person; an idiot. [OFr, from L *innocēns*, *-entis*, from *in-* not, and *nocēre* to hurt]

✻ **inn'ocence** *n* harmlessness; blamelessness; guilelessness; simplicity; freedom from legal guilt. **inn'ocency** *n* (*archaic*) the quality of being innocent. **inn'ocently** *adv*.

▫ **Innocents' Day** see **Childermas**.

innocuous */in-ok'ū-əs/ adj* harmless. [L *innocuus*, from *in-* not, and *nocuus* hurtful, from *nocēre* to hurt]

✻ **innocū'ity** or **innoc'uousness** *n*. **innoc'uously** *adv*.

innominate */i-nom'i-nāt* or *-nit/ adj* having no name. [L *in-* not, and *nōmināre*, *-ātum* to name]

✻ **innom'inable** *adj* unnamable. ◆ *n* (in *pl*; *obs facetious*) trousers.

▫ **innominate artery** *n* the first large artery rising from the arch of the aorta, dividing at the lower neck to form the right common carotid and right subclavian arteries (also called **brachiocephalic artery**). **innominate bone** *n* the hip bone, formed by fusion in the adult of the ilium, ischium, and pubis. **innominate vein** *n* one of two large veins on either side of the lower part of the neck formed by the union of the external jugular and sub-clavian veins (also called **brachiocephalic vein**).

innovate */in'ō-vāt* or *in'ə-vāt/ vt* to introduce as something new; to renew, alter (*rare*). ◆ *vi* to introduce novelties, to make changes. [L *innovāre*, *-ātum*, from *in* in, and *novus* new]

✻ **innovā'tion** *n* the act of innovating; a thing introduced as a novelty; revolution (*Shakesp*); substitution of one obligation for another (*Scots law*); a season's new growth (*bot*). **innovā'tional** *adj*. **innovā'tionist** *n*. **inn'ovative** *adj*. **inn'ovātor** *n*. **inn'ovatory** *adj*.

innoxious */in-ok'shəs/ adj* not noxious. [**in-** (2)]

✻ **innox'iously** *adv*. **innox'iousness** *n*.

innuendo */in-ū-en'dō/ n* (*pl* **innuen'dos** or **innuen'does**) insinuation; an indirect reference or intimation; a part of a pleading in cases of libel and slander, pointing out what and who was meant (*law*). ◆ *vt* to insinuate by innuendo; to interpret as innuendo. ◆ *vi* to make insinuations. [L *innuendō* by nodding at (*in* indicating, *fo* wit, from its use in old legal documents to introduce a parenthetic indication), ablative gerund of *innuere* to nod to, indicate, from *in* to, and *nuere* to nod]

innuit see **inuit**.

innumerable */i-nū'mər-ə-bl* or *in-nū'/ adj* too many to be numbered; countless. [**in-** (2)]

✻ **innūmerabil'ity** *n*. **innū'merableness** *n*. **innū'merably** *adv*. **innū'merous** *adj* (*archaic*) without number; innumerable.

innumerate */i-nū'mər-it* or *in-nū'/ adj* having little or no knowledge or understanding of mathematics, *esp* calculating or arithmetic (also *n*). [Coined 1959 by Sir Geoffrey Crowther (on analogy of *illiterate*), from L *numerus* number]

✻ **innum'eracy** *n*.

innutrition */in-nū-trish'ən* or *i-nū-/ n* lack of nutrition; the failure to give proper nourishment. [**in-** (2)]

✻ **innū'trient** *adj* not nutrient. **innūtri'tious** */-trish'əs/ adj* not nutritious.

ino- */i-nō-/ combining form* denoting fibrous tissue or muscle, as in *inotropic*. [Gr *is*, *inos* muscle, fibre]

inobedient */in-ō-bē'dyənt/ adj* disobedient. [**in-** (2)]

✻ **inobe'dience** *n*. **inobe'diently** *adv*.

inobservant */in-əb-zûr'vənt/ adj* unobservant; heedless. [**in-** (2)]

✻ **inobser'vable** *adj* incapable of being observed. **inobser'vance** *n* lack of observance. **inobservā'tion** */-əb-/ n*.

inobtrusive */in-əb-troo'siv/ adj* unobtrusive. [**in-** (2)]

✻ **inobtru'sively** *adv*. **inobtru'siveness** *n*.

inoccupation */in-ok-ū-pā'shən/ n* lack of occupation. [**in-** (2)]

inoculate */in-ok'ū-lāt/ vt* to introduce (eg bacteria, a virus) into an organism; to give a mild form of a disease to in this way, *esp* for the purpose of safeguarding against subsequent infection; to insert as a bud or graft; to graft; to imbue. ◆ *vi* to practise inoculation. [L *inoculāre*, *-ātum*, from *in* into, and *oculus* an eye, a bud]

✻ **inoculabil'ity** *n*. **inoc'ulable** *adj*. **inoculā'tion** *n* the act or practice of inoculating; the communication of disease by the introduction of a germ or virus, *esp* that of a mild form of the disease to produce immunity; the analogous introduction of anything, eg nitrogen-fixing bacteria into soil or seed, or a crystal into a supersaturated solution to start crystallization; the insertion of the buds of one plant into another. **inoc'ulative** */-ə-tiv* or *-ū-lə-tiv/ adj*. **inoc'ulātor** *n*. **inoc'ulatory** *adj*. **inoc'ulum** *n* (*pl* **inoc'ula**) any material used for inoculating.

inodorous */in-ō'dər-əs/ adj* having no smell. [**in-** (2)]

✻ **ino'dorously** *adv*. **ino'dorousness** *n*.

inoffensive */in-ə-fen'siv/ adj* giving no offence; harmless. [**in-** (2)]

✻ **inoffen'sively** *adv*. **inoffen'siveness** *n*.

inofficious */in-ə-fish'əs/ adj* disobliging (*obs*), regardless of duty (*law*); inoperative. [**in-** (2)]

✻ **inoffi'ciously** *adv*. **inoffi'ciousness** *n*.

inoperable */in-op'ər-ə-bl/ adj* that cannot be operated on successfully, or without undue risk (*med*), not workable. [**in-** (2)]

✻ **inoperabil'ity** or **inop'erableness** *n*. **inop'erably** *adv*. **inop'erative** *adj* not in action; producing no effect. **inop'erativeness** *n*.

inoperculate */in-o-pûr'kū-lāt/* (*esp zool*) *adj* without an operculum or lid. [**in-** (2)]

inopinate */in-op'in-āt/* (*obs*) *adj* not thought of; unexpected. [L *inopinatus*]

inopportune */in-op'ər-tūn or -tūn'/* *adj* badly timed; inconvenient. [**in-** (2)]

■ inopp'ortūnely (or */-tūn'/*) *adv*. **inopp'ortuneness** (or */-tūn'/*) or **inopportun'ity** *n*.

inorb */in-örb'/* (*poetic*) *vt* to set in an orb; to encircle. [**in-** (1)]

inordinate */in-örd'i-nit or -örd'nit/* *adj* excessive; unrestrained; immoderate. [L *inordinātus*, from *in-* not, and *ordināre*, *-ātum* to arrange, regulate]

■ inor'dinacy or **inor'dinateness** *n*. **inor'dinately** *adv*. **inordinā'tion** *n* deviation from rule; irregularity.

inorganic */in-ör-gan'ik/* *adj* not organic, not of animal or vegetable origin; of or relating to compounds which do not contain carbon (*chem*); not belonging to an organism; of accidental origin, not developed naturally. [**in-** (2)]

■ inorgan'ically *adv*. **inorganizā'tion** or **-s-** *n* lack of organization. **inor'ganized** or **-s-** *adj* unorganized.

□ inorganic chemistry *n* the chemistry of all substances except carbon compounds, generally admitting a few of these also (such as oxides of carbon and carbonates).

inornate */in-ör-nāt' or -ör'nit/* *adj* not ornate; simple. [**in-** (2)]

inosculate */in-os'kū-lāt/* (*physiol*) *vt* and *vi* to join together by interconnecting ducts or openings, so as to allow a flow from one into the other, as a connection between blood vessels; to anastomose. [L *in* in, and *osculārī*, *-ātus* to kiss]

■ inosculā'tion *n*.

inositol */in-os'i-tol/* *n* a lipid that is essential for the formation of cell membranes. [Gr *īs*, *īnos* a sinew, muscle, and **-ite** and **-ol**[2]]

inotropic */in-ə-trop'ik or ī-n-/* (*med*) *adj* affecting or controlling muscular contraction, *esp* in the heart. [Gr *īs*, *īnos* tendon, and *tropos* a turn]

in pace */in pā'sē, pā'chā or pä-ke/* (*L*) in peace.

in partibus infidelium */in pär'ti-bəs in-fi-dē'li-əm or pär'ti-būs ēn-fi-dā'li-ŭm/* (*L*) in the lands of the unbelievers, a phrase applied to titular bishops in countries where no Catholic hierarchy had been set up, or to those bearing the title of an extinct see.

in-patient see under **in**[1].

inpayment */in'pā-mənt/* *n* the payment of money into a bank account; the amount paid in. [**in**[1] and **payment**]

in pectore */in pek'tə-rē or pek'to-re/* (*L*) in secret; undisclosed; in reserve; in petto.

in personam */in pər-sō'nam or per-/* (*L*; *law*) against a specific person, used of a proceeding, enforceable rights, etc (see also **in rem**).

in petto */ēn or in pet'tō/* (*Ital*) within the breast; in one's own mind but not yet divulged; in secret; in reserve.

inphase */in-fāz'/* *adj* in the same phase. [**in**[1] and **phase**[1]]

in pleno */in plē'nō or plā'nō/* (*L*) in full.

in posse */in pos'i/* (*L*) potentially; in possibility (see also **in esse** under **esse**).

inpouring */in'pör-ing, -pör' or -pör-/* *n* a pouring in; addition. [**in**[1] and **pouring**]

in principio */in prin-sip'i-ō or -kip'/* (*L*) in the beginning.

in propria persona */in prō-pri-ə pûr-sō'nə or pro'pri-ä per-sō'nä/* (*LL*) in person; personally.

in puris naturalibus */in pū'ris na-tū-rāl'i-bəs or poo'rēs/* (*LL*) stark naked.

input */in'pŏŏt/* *n* amount, material or energy, that is put in; power, or energy, or coded information, stored or for storage; information available in a computer for dealing with a problem; the process of feeding in data; the place where or device by which a signal is applied (*electronics*); contribution (*Scot*). ♦ *adj* relating to computer input. ♦ *vt* (**input'ting**; **input'**) to feed (data, etc) into eg a computer. [*in*[1] *and* **put**[1]]

■ input'er *n*.

□ input area or **block** *n* (*comput*) an area of memory reserved for data input from a backing store or peripheral. **input device** *n* (*comput*) a piece of equipment used to transfer data into memory, eg a keyboard, light pen, etc. **in'put/out'put** *adj* relating to the passage of data into or out of a computer. **input-output analysis** *n* (*econ*) a method of studying an economy as a whole by analysing the relationship between the input and output of each industry. **input program** or **routine** *n* (*comput*) part of a program that controls transfer of data to an input area.

inqilab */in'ki-läb/* *n* (in India, Pakistan, etc) revolution. [Urdu]

inquere */in-kwēr'/* (*Spenser*) *vi* and *vt* to inquire. [**inquire**]

in querpo see **en cuerpo**.

inquest */in'kwest, formerly in-kwest'/* *n* a judicial inquiry before a jury into any matter, *esp* any case of violent or sudden death; the body of people appointed to hold such an inquiry; an inquiry or investigation. [OFr *enqueste*, from LL *inquesta*, from L *inquīsīta* (*rēs*), from *inquīrere* to inquire]

inquietude */in-kwī'i-tūd/* *n* uneasiness; disturbance. [**in-** (2)]

■ inquī'et *adj* (*archaic*) unquiet, disturbed. ♦ *vt* (*rare*) to disturb. **inquī'etly** *adv*.

inquiline */in'kwi-līn/* *adj* living in the home of or in close association with another. ♦ *n* an animal living in this way. [L *inquilīnus* tenant, lodger, from *incola* inhabitant, from *in* in, and *colere* to inhabit]

■ inquilin'ic *adj* and *n*. **in'quilinism** or **inquilin'ity** *n*. **inquilī'nous** *adj*.

inquinate */in'kwin-āt/* *vt* to defile or corrupt. [L *inquināre*, *-ātum* to defile]

■ inquinā'tion *n*.

inquire or **enquire** */in-kwīr'/* *vi* to ask a question; to make an investigation (often with *into*). ♦ *vt* to ask; to seek (*obs*); to make an examination regarding (*obs*), to call (*archaic*). ♦ *n* (*archaic*) inquiry. [OFr *enquerre* (Fr *enquérir*), from L *inquīrere*, from *in* in, and *quaerere*, *quaesītum* to seek]

■ inquirā'tion (*Dickens*) or **enquirā'tion** *n* (*dialect*) inquiry. **inquir'er** or **enquir'er** *n*. **inquir'ing** *adj* tending to inquire; eager to acquire information; (of eg a look) expressing inquiry. **inquir'ingly** *adv*. **inquir'y** or **enquir'y** (or *esp US* */ing'kwi-ri/*) *n* the act of inquiring, a search for knowledge; (an) investigation; a question.

■ inquire after to ask about the health, etc of. **writ of inquiry** a writ appointing an inquest.

inquirendo */in-kwi-ren'dō/* (*law*) *n* (*pl* **inquiren'dos**) authority to inquire into something, eg for the benefit of the Crown. [L, by inquiring]

inquisition */in-kwi-zish'ən/* *n* a searching examination; an investigation; a judicial inquiry; (with *cap* and *the*) a Roman Catholic tribunal established from 1232 to 1820 to preserve the supremacy of Catholicism in Europe by suppressing heresy, notably in Spain (the **Spanish Inquisition**) where the torture and execution of disbelievers was not uncommon. [L *inquīsītiō*, *-ōnis*; see ety for **inquire**]

■ inquisit'ional *adj* searching, often unduly vexatiously, in inquiring; relating to inquisition or the Inquisition. **inquisitive** */-kwiz'i-tiv/* *adj* eager to know; apt to ask questions, *esp* about other people's affairs; curious. **inquis'itively** *adv*. **inquis'itiveness** *n*. **inquis'itor** *n* someone who inquires, *esp* with undue pertinacity or searchingness; an official inquirer; a member of the inquisition tribunal. **inquisitō'rial** (or */-tör'/*) *adj* relating to an inquisitor or inquisition; unduly pertinacious in interrogation; used of criminal proceedings in which the prosecutor is also judge, or in which the trial is held in secret (*law*). **inquisito'rially** *adv*. **inquisito'rialness** *n*. **inquis'itress** *n* (*archaic*) a female inquisitor. **inquisitū'rient** *adj* (*Milton*) eager to act as inquisitor.

■ Grand Inquisitor the head of a court of Inquisition.

inquorate */in-kwör'it/* *adj* not making up a quorum. [**in-** (2) and **quorum**]

in re */in rē or rā/* (*L*) in the matter (of); concerning.

in rem */in rem/* (*L*; *law*) against a thing or property, used of a proceeding, an enforceable right, etc against all persons or against property, such as the arrest of a ship in the enforcement of a maritime lien (see also **in personam**).

in rerum natura */in rē'rəm nə-tū'rə or rā'rəm na-too'rä/* (*L*) in the nature of things.

INRI *abbrev*: *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum* (*L*), Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

in rixa */in rik'sə/* (*L*; *law*) in a quarrel; (said) in the heat of the moment, used as a defence in cases of defamation.

inro */in'rō/* *n* (*pl* **in'rō**) a small Japanese container for pills and medicines, once part of traditional Japanese dress. [Jap, seal-box]

inroad */in'rōd/* *n* an incursion into an enemy's country; a raid; encroachment. [**in**[1] and **road** in sense of riding; cf **raid**[1]]

■ make inroads into to make progress with; to use up large quantities of.

inrush */in'rush/* *n* an inward rush. [**in**[1] and **rush**[1]]

■ in'rushing *n* and *adj*.

INS *abbrev*: Immigration and Naturalization Service (*US*); inertial navigation system; International News Service.

ins. *abbrev*: inches (also **in**); insurance.

in saecula saeculorum */in sek'yū-lə sek-yū-lōr'əm or -lör'əm, or sī'kū-lä sī'kū-lō'rŭm/* (*L*) for ever and ever.

insalivate */in-sal'i-vāt/* *vt* to mix with saliva. [**in-** (1)]

■ insalivā'tion *n*.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	46917150
Application Number:	90014958
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9552
Title of Invention:	System and Method for Streamlining User Interaction With Electronic Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	9880715
Customer Number:	23628
Filer:	Richard F. Giunta/MacAulay Rush
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Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1		L203970004US07-RESP-RFG.pdf	1781868 947c12f4c656f75dac215f4a83fc9868a569ae90	yes	46

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2	Reexam Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	L203970004US07-EX_A-RFG.pdf	2273356 a6602f1e03f8148612a5b392e71dd875453ce809	no	22
Warnings:					
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3	Reexam Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	L203970004US07-EX_B-RFG.pdf	2738042 7018972b3e530087ffb9b973f9ff18eb56b77ab9	no	58
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4	Reexam Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	L203970004US07-EX_C-RFG.pdf	23446667 c3782911072254e5b6c2c7baefed85ae966e72e4	no	7
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Reexam Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	L203970004US07-EX_D-RFG.pdf	10331077 570e6dc183e9130e5f72d8885b25d3dcd7627199	no	5
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FORM PTO-1449/A and B (modified PTO/SB/08)				APPLICATION NO.: 90/014,958	ATTY. DOCKET NO.: L2039.70004US07
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				FIRST NAMED INVENTOR: Yves Behar	
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EXAMINER:	DATE CONSIDERED:

[#] EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609; Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to Applicant.

FORM PTO-1449/A and B (modified PTO/SB/08) **INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT**				APPLICATION NO.: 90/014,958	ATTY. DOCKET NO.: L2039.70004US07
				FILING DATE: February 16, 2022	CONFIRMATION NO.: 9552
				FIRST NAMED INVENTOR: Yves Behar	
Sheet	16	of	16	GROUP ART UNIT: 3992	EXAMINER: R. S. Desai

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	46918189
Application Number:	90014958
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9552
Title of Invention:	System and Method for Streamlining User Interaction With Electronic Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	9880715
Customer Number:	23628
Filer:	Edward J. Russavage/Jennifer Weaver
Filer Authorized By:	Edward J. Russavage
Attorney Docket Number:	10306-10753-02
Receipt Date:	28-OCT-2022
Filing Date:	16-FEB-2022
Time Stamp:	16:45:38
Application Type:	Reexam (Third Party)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Miscellaneous Incoming Letter	L203970004US07-TRN-EJR.pdf	25838 8359baf8ad6d9a4bb3dba741bf4c0cf6c9a9a04d	no	1

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3		L203970004US07-IDSBODY-EJR.pdf	32707 57c71da360652e61a38e18426f36a4dab2a4ca85	yes	4

Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description

Document Description	Start	End
Transmittal Letter	1	3
Reexam Certificate of Service	4	4

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Information:					
This is not an USPTO supplied IDS fillable form					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	169384334	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

Doc Code: TRAN.LET
Document Description: Transmittal Letter

USED IN LIEU OF PTO/SB/21 (07-09)

TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Application Number	90/014,958-Conf. #9552
Filing Date	February 16, 2022
First Named Inventor	Yves Behar
Art Unit	3992
Examiner Name	R. S. Desai
Attorney Docket Number	L2039.70004US07

Total Number of Pages in This Submission

ENCLOSURES (*Check all that apply*)

- [x] Fee Transmittal Form
  - [ ] Fee Attached
- [ ] Amendment/Reply
  - [ ] After Final
  - [ ] Affidavits/declaration(s)
- [ ] Extension of Time Request
- [ ] Express Abandonment Request
- [x] Information Disclosure Statement
- [ ] Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
- [ ] Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application
  - [ ] Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53
- [ ] Drawing(s)
- [ ] Licensing-related Papers
- [ ] Petition
- [ ] Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application
- [ ] Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address
- [ ] Terminal Disclaimer
- [ ] Request for Refund
- [ ] CD, Number of CD(s) _____
  - [ ] Landscape Table on CD
- [ ] After Allowance Communication to TC
- [ ] Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
- [ ] Appeal Communication to TC **(Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)**
- [ ] Proprietary Information
- [ ] Status Letter
- [x] Other Enclosure(s) (please Identify below):

  Form PTO-1449
  Copies of cited references

Remarks

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name	WOLF, GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.		
Signature	/Edward J. Russavage/		
Printed name	Edward J. Russavage		
Date	October 28, 2022	Reg. No.	43,069

Certificate of Electronic Filing under 37 C.F.R. § 1.8

I hereby certify that this paper (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being transmitted via the Office's electronic filing system in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.6(a)(4).

Dated: October 28, 2022 Electronic Signature for Jennifer A. Weaver: /Jennifer A. Weaver/

FEE TRANSMITTAL

Complete if known	
Application Number	90/014,958-Conf. #9552
Filing Date	February 16, 2022
First Named Inventor	Yves Behar
Examiner Name	R. S. Desai
Art Unit	3992
Practitioner Docket No.	L2039.70004US07

☐ Applicant asserts small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27.

☐ Applicant certifies micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29. Form PTO/SB/15A or B or equivalent must either be enclosed or have been submitted previously.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT ($)260.00

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

☐ Check ☒ Credit Card ☐ Money Order ☐ None ☐ Other (please identify): _____

☒ Deposit Account Deposit Account Number: 23/2825 Deposit Account Name: Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C.

For the above-identified deposit account, the Director is hereby authorized to (check all that apply):

☐ Charge fee(s) indicated below

☐ Charge fee(s) indicated below, **except for the filing fee**

☒ Charge any additional fee(s) or underpayment of fee(s) under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17, **except for any excess claims fees or multiple dependent claim fee**

☐ Charge any additional fee(s) or underpayment of fee(s) under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17

☒ Credit any overpayment of fee(s)

WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES (U = undiscounted fee; S = small entity fee; M = micro entity fee)

	FILING FEES			SEARCH FEES			EXAMINATION FEES			
Application Type	**U ($)**	**S ($)**	**M ($)**	**U ($)**	**S ($)**	**M ($)**	**U ($)**	**S ($)**	**M ($)**	**Fees Paid ($)**
Utility	320	160*	80	700	350	175	800	400	200	
Design	220	110	55	160	80	40	640	320	160	
Plant	220	110	55	440	220	110	660	330	165	
Reissue	320	160	80	700	350	175	2,320	1,160	580	
Provisional	300	150	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	

* The $160 small entity status filing fee for a utility application is further reduced to $80 for a small entity status applicant who files the application via EFS-Web.

2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES

Fee Description	**Undiscounted Fee ($)**	**Small Entity Fee ($)**	**Micro Entity Fee ($)**
Each claim over 20 (including Reissues)	100	50	25
Each independent claim over 3 (including Reissues)	480	240	120
Multiple dependent claims	860	430	215

Total Claims	**Extra Claims**	**Fee ($)**	**Fee Paid ($)**
_____ - 20 or HP =	_____ x	_____ =	_____

HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20.

Indep. Claims	**Extra Claims**	**Fee ($)**	**Fee Paid ($)**
_____ - 3 or HP =	_____ x	_____ =	_____

HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3.

Multiple Dependent Claims	**Fee ($)**	**Fee Paid ($)**
	_____	_____

3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper (excluding electronically filed sequence or computer listings under 37 CFR 1.52(e)), the application size fee due is $420 ($210 for small entity) ($105 for micro entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

Total Sheets	**Extra Sheets**	**Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof**	**Fee ($)**	**Fee Paid ($)**
_____ - 100 =	_____ /50 =	_____ (round **up** to a whole number) x	_____ =	_____

4. OTHER FEE(S)

	Fees Paid ($)
Non-English specification, $130 fee (no small or micro entity discount)	
Non-electronic filing fee under 37 CFR 1.16(t) for a utility application, $400 fee ($200 small or micro entity)	
Other (e.g., late filing surcharge): 1806 Submission of an Information Disclosure Statement	260.00

SUBMITTED BY

Signature	/Edward J. Russavage/	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	43,069	Telephone	617.646.8000
Name (Print/Type)	Edward J. Russavage			Date	October 28, 2022

Certificate of Electronic Filing under 37 C.F.R. § 1.8

I hereby certify that this paper (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being transmitted via the Office's electronic filing system in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.6(a)(4).

Dated: October 28, 2022 Electronic Signature for Jennifer A. Weaver: /Jennifer A. Weaver/

DOCKET NO.: L2039.70004US07

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

First Named Inventor:	Yves Behar
Application No.:	90/014,958
Confirmation No.:	9552
Filed:	February 16, 2022
For:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR STREAMLINING USER INTERACTION WITH ELECTRONIC CONTENT
Examiner:	R. S. Desai
Art Unit:	3992

Certificate of Electronic Filing under 37 C.F.R. § 1.8
I hereby certify that this paper (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being transmitted via the Office's electronic filing system in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.6(a)(4).

Dated: October 28, 2022 Electronic Signature for Jennifer A. Weaver: /Jennifer A. Weaver/

MAIL STOP AMENDMENT
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

STATEMENT FILED PURSUANT TO THE DUTY OF DISCLOSURE UNDER 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.56, 1.97 AND 1.98

Sir:

Pursuant to the duty of disclosure under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.56, 1.97 and 1.98, the undersigned requests consideration of this Information Disclosure Statement.

PART I: Compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.97

This Information Disclosure Statement has been filed more than three months after the filing date of this application and after the mailing date of a first Office Action, but before the mailing date of any of a Final Action under 37 C.F.R. § 1.113, a Notice of Allowance under 37 C.F.R. § 1.311, or an action that otherwise closes prosecution in this application.

Please charge our Credit Card in the amount of $260.00 covering the fee set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(p).

PART II: Information Cited

The undersigned hereby makes of record in the above-identified application the information listed on the attached form PTO-1449 (modified PTO/SB/08). The order of presentation of the references should not be construed as an indication of the importance of the references.

PART III: Remarks

Documents cited anywhere in the Information Disclosure Statement are enclosed unless otherwise indicated. It is respectfully requested that:

1. The Examiner consider completely the cited information, along with any other information, in reaching a determination concerning the patentability of the present claims;

2. The enclosed form PTO-1449 (modified PTO/SB/08) be signed by the Examiner to evidence that the cited information has been fully considered by the United States Patent and Trademark Office during the examination of this application;

3. The citations for the information be printed on any patent which issues from this application.

By submitting this Information Disclosure Statement, the undersigned makes no representation that a search has been performed, of the extent of any search performed, or that more relevant information does not exist.

By submitting this Information Disclosure Statement, the undersigned makes no representation that the information cited in the Statement is, or is considered to be, material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56(b).

By submitting this Information Disclosure Statement, the undersigned makes no representation that the information cited in the Statement is, or is considered to be, in fact, prior art as defined by 35 U.S.C. § 102, or an admission by Applicant as prior art.

Notwithstanding any statements by the undersigned, the Examiner is urged to form his or her own conclusion regarding the relevance of the cited information.

An early and favorable action is hereby requested.

The Director is hereby authorized to charge any deficiency or credit any overpayment in the fees occasioned by the filing of this Information Disclosure Statement to our Deposit Account No. 23/2825 under Docket No. L2039.70004US07 from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Respectfully submitted,

Electronic signature: /Edward J. Russavage/
Edward J. Russavage
Registration No.: 43,069
Richard F. Giunta
Registration No.: 36,149
WOLF, GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210-2206
617.646.8000

Docket No.: L2039.70004US07
Date: October 28, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.248 and §1.550(f), the undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of this **Statement Filed Pursuant to the Duty of Disclosure Under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.56, 1.97 AND 1.98**, in Reexamination No.: 90/014,958, including all attachments, exhibits, and documents filed therewith, will be served by first-class mail upon:

KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP
121 SW SALMON STREET
SUITE 1600
PORTLAND, OR 97204

Dated: October 28, 2022

/MacAulay Rush/
MacAulay Rush
Patent Paralegal
WOLF, GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	46918635
Application Number:	90014958
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9552
Title of Invention:	System and Method for Streamlining User Interaction With Electronic Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	9880715
Customer Number:	23628
Filer:	Edward J. Russavage/Jennifer Weaver
Filer Authorized By:	Edward J. Russavage
Attorney Docket Number:	10306-10753-02
Receipt Date:	28-OCT-2022
Filing Date:	16-FEB-2022
Time Stamp:	16:46:40
Application Type:	Reexam (Third Party)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Non Patent Literature	POGUE_Missing_Manual_2007_120pgs.pdf	22500311 27df8140d7ab3d20a74e29f02881c9c07d58df60	no	120

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9	Non Patent Literature	Schwartz_Org_Edit_Photos_Picasa_2005_pt1_pdf_Part5.pdf	24991988 a45f8452e4036ceb787499f908c5d867d71c5021	no	12
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19	Non Patent Literature	Strauss_ABC_News_2009_5_pages.pdf	702181 296724fe901d109163f75996e68c7716fbc3ddc6	no	5
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Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	346957155		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	46918480
Application Number:	90014958
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9552
Title of Invention:	System and Method for Streamlining User Interaction With Electronic Content
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	9880715
Customer Number:	23628
Filer:	Edward J. Russavage/Jennifer Weaver
Filer Authorized By:	Edward J. Russavage
Attorney Docket Number:	10306-10753-02
Receipt Date:	28-OCT-2022
Filing Date:	16-FEB-2022
Time Stamp:	16:43:54
Application Type:	Reexam (Third Party)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Other reference-Patent/Application/ Search Documents	IPR202100786_Lenovo_v_Litl_US_9880715_10-21-2021.pdf	1199464 4e3529ee5faa0bd1c5a2ee66f1a218201e4711e8	no	31

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2	Other reference-Patent/Application/ Search Documents	IPR202100822_Decision_Denying_10-21-2021_15pgs.pdf	538475 203351bac3e5d3cb3b418cb7dce0dcc6ea4fd395	no	15
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4	Other reference-Patent/Application/ Search Documents	FILE_HISTORY_8624844_1439pages_Part1.pdf	20964227 d7b13cfb3b2ec3d855abbc89fb7941d1c2960571	no	480
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14	Non Patent Literature	No_Author_Listed_HP_Compaq_PC_TC1100_QuickSpecs_2005_24pgs.PDF	1195752 2ba3369a3c381f636f6de2e7ede768895e478309	no	24
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17	Non Patent Literature	No_Author_Listed_Microsoft_Digital_Image_Suite_Users_Manual_2005.PDF	4874768 5d16acc6536252fe8744d24dd344c1597af6c7df	no	294
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18	Non Patent Literature	No_Author_Listed_Motion_Comp_M1400_Tablet_User_Guide_2004.PDF	1870062 f3f6e41b801315748b46bb1ffc5498190125247f	no	89
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19	Non Patent Literature	No_Author_Listed_MotionComp_M1400_Addendum_2004.PDF	211673 da6bac7c26d283ede51a9b9aa3777e53529e59bf	no	5
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22	Non Patent Literature	No_Author_Listed_Sony_Vaio_UX_Micro_2006.PDF	742181 142ff9bb014698a83f624d3ad43eead229698f06	no	2
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23	Non Patent Literature	No_Author_Listed_Toshiba_Corp_2008_226_pages.pdf	3308899 840333f4c6e8d0dcb8c01c5095e37077cbd5ca45	no	226
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24	Non Patent Literature	NO_AUTHOR_LISTED_Trblesht_Guide_Ebook_Mode_2008_4pgs.pdf	243435 0af539f4b87cd28d2321fc58c3f919b1ec266493	no	4
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25	Non Patent Literature	No_Author_Listed_Wikipedia_Environment_Variable_6pgs.PDF	212507 a7280edecdf96ce756efe62af9ae3b63707c606d	no	6
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26	Non Patent Literature	No_Author_Listed_Wikipedia_Windows_Special_Folder_4pgs.PDF	189334 ccf3e1c8bf5a1b20872b7a10f885684b1174b3f5	no	4
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27	Non Patent Literature	No_Author_Listed_Windows_Interface_Guidelines_Software_Design_Microsoft_Corp_1995_Part1.pdf	25083431 50cfdf8156c4bf1a6d068a37d2d5b123fe031c45	no	189
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28	Non Patent Literature	No_Author_Listed_Windows_Interface_Guidelines_Software_Design_Microsoft_Corp_1995_Part2.pdf	25047438 79f79378ef7aabd07aebe0905b021b2b9f90d0d4	no	125
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29	Non Patent Literature	No_Author_Listed_Windows_Interface_Guidelines_Software_Design_Microsoft_Corp_1995_Part3.pdf	25035685 36002a9cf42c37c533b7c2fc8024e4506e71834c	no	166
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Warnings:					
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31	Other reference-Patent/Application/ Search Documents	AFFIDAVIT_NATHANIEL_FRANK_WHITE_01-26-2022.pdf	1757052 ceb163e6d6428d34048dc6502b3a54ea7c1c277f	no	21
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32	Non Patent Literature	Bartlett_Compaq_WRL_2000_9_pages.pdf	2022820 20fb06cc7309be9538e19ed68147b379402abedc	no	9
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33	Non Patent Literature	Certified_Translation_CN2627170Y.pdf	656069 6d96db770aced833acb65373c1bd61e5d27fffd0	no	21
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34	Non Patent Literature	Certified_Translation_JP2005710297A.pdf	1604631 a0b65036a2081e015ef357aeb54eff9dd7184c02	no	19
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36	Non Patent Literature	Clifford_et_al_Sensors_Freescale_Semiconductor_2005_8_pages.pdf	271970 103a9db64a6632b7db91767165f1fd2be0243785	no	8
Warnings:					
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37	Other reference-Patent/Application/ Search Documents	Christopher_Schmandt_Declaration_02-24-2022_156pages.pdf	9800132 44a78e80c3868f8702743fb99f532eeaa58a757f	no	156
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38	Other reference-Patent/Application/ Search Documents	FAUXSMITH_Declaration_01-27-2022.pdf	426822 be31cdad19fbb9b0cf2cc82293485f202cf303d	no	5
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39	Non Patent Literature	Franks_et_al_HTTP_Authent_Basic_Digest_Access_Authent_1999.PDF	746180 167743d8cf5593f5a691c22c7e37ae5bc85bf7f6	no	34
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44	Non Patent Literature	Leonhard_Excerpts_Windows_XP_Hacks_and_Mods_For_Dummies_2005.PDF	1255766 d858a9b10d45a66cd6839c816e9603bbf2f7d8c5	no	46
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58	Non Patent Literature	Pogue_Windows_XP_Home_Ed_Miss_Man_2E_2004_pdf_Part10.pdf	25017434 53421e4c6ba897f70acc5ccc70c6994df86b0ba7	no	54
Warnings:					
Information:					
59	Non Patent Literature	Pogue_Windows_XP_Home_Ed_Miss_Man_2E_2004_pdf_Part11.pdf	24830994 889d5717be088f23aee666a877e0e0f412445cc1	no	61
Warnings:					
Information:					
60	Non Patent Literature	Pogue_Windows_XP_Home_Ed_Miss_Man_2E_2004_pdf_Part12.pdf	4924997 ead24e43fecc717f90b2779f7de48f8bd22e316d	no	10
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	520156522	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/014,958	02/16/2022	9880715	10306-10753-02	9552

23628 7590 12/20/2022

WOLF GREENFIELD & SACKS, P.C.
600 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON, MA 02210-2206

EXAMINER	
DESAI, RACHNA SINGH	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3992	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/20/2022	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Commissioner for Patents
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(THIRD PARTY REQUESTER'S CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS)

Klarquist Sparkman LLP
121 SW Salmon Street
Suite 1600
Portland, OR 97204

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. *90/014,958* .

PATENT UNDER REEXAMINATION *9880715* .

ART UNIT *3992* .

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified *ex parte* reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the *ex parte* reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

Notice of Intent to Issue Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate	**Control No.** 90/014,958	**Patent Under Reexamination** 9880715	
	Examiner RACHNA S DESAI	**Art Unit** 3992	**AIA Status** No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

1. ☑ Prosecution on the merits is (or remains) closed in this *ex parte* reexamination proceeding. This proceeding is subject to reopening at the initiative of the Office or upon petition. *Cf.* 37 CFR 1.313(a). A Certificate will be issued in view of
   (a) ☑ Patent owner's communication(s) filed: 10/28/22.
   (b) ☐ Patent owner's failure to file an appropriate timely response to the Office action mailed: _____.
   (c) ☐ Patent owner's failure to timely file an Appeal Brief (37 CFR 41.31).
   (d) ☐ The decision on appeal by the ☐ Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences ☐ Court dated _____
   (e) ☐ Other: _____.
2. The Reexamination Certificate will indicate the following:
   (a) Change in the Specification: ☐ Yes ☑ No
   (b) Change in the Drawing(s): ☐ Yes ☑ No
   (c) Status of the Claim(s):
      (1) Patent claim(s) confirmed: 1-20.
      (2) Patent claim(s) amended (including dependent on amended claim(s)): _____
      (3) Patent claim(s) canceled: _____.
      (4) Newly presented claim(s) patentable: _____.
      (5) Newly presented canceled claims: _____.
      (6) Patent claim(s) ☐ previously ☐ currently disclaimed: _____
      (7) Patent claim(s) not subject to reexamination: _____.
3. ☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.
4. ☐ Note the attached statement of reasons for patentability and/or confirmation. Any comments considered necessary by patent owner regarding reasons for patentability and/or confirmation must be submitted promptly to avoid processing delays. Such submission(s) should be labeled: "Comments On Statement of Reasons for Patentability and/or Confirmation."
5. ☐ Note attached NOTICE OF REFERENCES CITED (PTO-892).
6. ☑ Note attached LIST OF REFERENCES CITED (PTO/SB/08 or PTO/SB/08 substitute).
7. ☐ The drawing correction request filed on _____ is: ☐approved ☐disapproved.
8. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of the priority claim under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐None of the certified copies have
   ☐been received.
   ☐not been received.
   ☐been filed in Application No. _____.
   ☐been filed in reexamination Control No. _____.
   ☐been received by the International Bureau in PCT Application No. _____.

   * Certified copies not received: _____.
9. ☐ Note attached Examiner's Amendment.
10. ☐ Note attached Interview Summary (PTO-474).
11. ☐ Other: _____.

All correspondence relating to this reexamination proceeding should be directed to the **Central Reexamination Unit** at the mail, FAX, or hand-carry addresses given at the end of this Office action.

/RACHNA S DESAI/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	

cc: Requester (if third party requester)

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

1. The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

Notice of Intent to Issue an Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate

2. This Notice of Intent to Issue an Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate ("NIRC") is for claims 1-20 of US 9,880,715 B2 to Behar et al., which were subject to ex parte reexamination.

3. This NIRC is responsive to PO's communications filed on 10/28/2022 including the PO's Remarks and Declaration.

4. Claims 1-20 are confirmed.

Information Disclosure Statement

5. Where patents, publications, and other such documents are submitted by a party (patent owner or requester) in compliance with the requirements of the rules, the requisite degree of consideration to be given to such information will be normally limited by the degree to which the party filing the information citation has explained the content and relevance of the document. The initials of the examiner placed adjacent to the

citations on the form PTO/SB/08A and 08B or its equivalent, without an indication to the contrary in the record, do not signify that the document has been considered by the examiner any further than to the extent noted above

STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR PATENTABILITY AND/OR CONFIRMATION

6. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for patentability and/or confirmation of the claims found patentable in this reexamination proceeding:

PO's Response submitted on 10/28/2022 is persuasive.

The prior art of record does not disclose the limitations of ***"display a plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content, wherein the computer content includes at least one of selectable digital content, selectable computer operations and passive digital content; detect a current computer system configuration from at least a first computer system configuration where the keyboard is operable to receive input from an operator of the computer system to control the computer system and a second computer system configuration where the keyboard is inoperable to receive input from the operator of the computer system to control the computer system; select one of the plurality of views for display on the computer system in response to the detected current computer system configuration; and transition the display component to the selected one of the plurality of views."***

Consistent with PTAB's interpretation in the related IPR2021-00786, the claim recitation "plurality of views of a plurality of visual representations of computer content"

refers to a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content and not just merely providing a plurality of ways of displaying content.

Ledbetter alone does not meet the limitation because Ledbetter's computer system displays different content from different application programs that are loaded based on the computer's physical configuration. Ledbetter's loading of different software that displays different visual representations of content does not display a plurality of views based on the interpretation for this limitation. Ledbetter falls short in teaching a plurality of ways of organizing visual representations of computer content. Ledbetter's teachings do not constitute a different "view" because the changing of content alone is not sufficient to meet the interpretation that has been established of a "plurality of views" as "organizing visual representations of content differently." Ledbetter's different shell UI's that are loaded in different modes with different contents cannot be considered different views because there is no disclosure that there is a difference in the way the various shell UIs organize the displayed visual representations of content and the only disclosure is that they display visual representations for different content which is not a different way of organizing the visual representations of content.

Furthermore, Pogue fails to teach these features. Pogue's media player using a hierarchical GUI displays a singular way of **organizing** the visual representations of available content. Moreover, even if Pogue's desktop and application windows or screens of Media Center were considered a plurality of views, these views are not selected based on a computer system configuration. In other words, the selection of a plurality of views is not *in response to the detected current computer system configuration* or *responsive to sensor input*. Neither Ledbetter nor Pogue automatically

navigate based on a computer's configuration to another menu or screen within a launched media player. At best, Pogue's selection of views is based on a user selection and not a computer's configuration.

Lane and Shimura do not cure the deficiencies with respect to Ledbetter and Pogue above. Specifically, Lane teaches use of a visual display in laptop format and other formats by changing the orientation from landscape or portrait position, but there is not explicit teaching of organizing visual representations of content differently. Shimura does not disclose the re-organization of computer content.

Therefore, claims 1-20 are confirmed.

Any comments considered necessary by PATENT OWNER regarding the above statement must be submitted promptly to avoid processing delays. Such submission by the patent owner should be labeled: "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Patentability and/or Confirmation" and will be placed in the reexamination file.

Conclusion

7. All correspondence relating to this ex parte reexamination proceeding should be directed:

By Mail to: Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexam
Central Reexamination Unit
Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent & Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

By FAX to: (571) 273-9900
Central Reexamination Unit

By hand: Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Registered users of EFS-Web may alternatively submit such correspondence via the electronic filing system EFS-Web, at:

https://efs.uspto.gov/efile/myportal/efs-registered

EFS-Web offers the benefit of quick submission to the particular area of the Office that needs to act on the correspondence. Also, EFS-Web submissions are “soft scanned” (i.e., electronically uploaded) directly into the official file for the reexamination proceeding, which offers parties the opportunity to review the content of their submissions after the "soft scanning" process is complete.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to the Central Reexamination Unit at telephone number 571-272-7705.

/Rachna S Desai/
Primary Examiner
Central Reexamination Unit – Art Unit 3992

Conferees:

/C. MICHELLE TARAE/
Reexamination Specialist, Art Unit 3992

/ALEXANDER J KOSOWSKI/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3992

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,958	9880715
	Examiner	Art Unit
	RACHNA S DESAI	3992

CPC							
Symbol						Type	Version
G06F	/	3	/	0484		F	2013-01-01
G06F	/	16	/	9577		I	2019-01-01
G06F	/	1	/	162		I	2013-01-01
G06F	/	1	/	1632		I	2013-01-01
G06F	/	1	/	1677		I	2013-01-01
G06F	/	1	/	169		I	2013-01-01
G06F	/	3	/	0362		I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	02		I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	67	/	10		I	2013-01-01

CPC Combination Sets								
Symbol						Type	Set	Ranking	Version
	/		/						

NONE		Total Claims Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	20	
/RACHNA S DESAI/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	14 December 2022	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	4

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office — Part of Paper No.: 20221214

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,958	9880715
	Examiner	Art Unit
	RACHNA S DESAI	3992

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION				
CLAIMED				
G06F3/0484	/	3	/	0484
G06F16/957	/	16	/	957
G06F1/16	/	1	/	16
G06F3/0362	/	3	/	0362
H04L67/02	/	67	/	02
H04L67/10	/	67	/	10

NON-CLAIMED				
	/		/	

US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION	
CLASS	SUBCLASS

CROSS REFERENCES(S)						
CLASS	SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)					

NONE		Total Claims Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	20	
/RACHNA S DESAI/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	14 December 2022	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	4

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,958	9880715
	Examiner	Art Unit
	RACHNA S DESAI	3992

☑ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIMS

Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
	1		10		19										
	2		11		20										
	3		12												
	4		13												
	5		14												
	6		15												
	7		16												
	8		17												
	9		18												

NONE		Total Claims Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	20	
/RACHNA S DESAI/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	14 December 2022	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	4

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Part of Paper No.: 20221214

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,958	9880715
	Examiner	Art Unit
	RACHNA S DESAI	3992

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
Reviewed Prosecution History	03/29/2022	RSD
Reviewed IPR2021-00786	03/29/2022	RSD

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

Reexamination	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,958	9880715
	Certificate Date	Certificate Number
		C1

Requester Correspondence Address: ☐	Patent Owner ☑	Third Party

Klarquist Sparkman LLP
121 SW Salmon Street
Suite 1600
Portland, OR 97204

LITIGATION REVIEW ☑	RSD (examiner initials)	29 March 2022 (date)
Case Name		Director Initials
3:19cv642, Lsp Products Group Inc V Oatey Co		
1:20cv689, Litl LLc v. Lenovo, Inc. et al.		

COPENDING OFFICE PROCEEDINGS	
TYPE OF PROCEEDING	**NUMBER**
Inter Partes Reviewed - Denied	IPR 2021-00786

Bibliographic Data

Application No: 90/014,958

Foreign Priority claimed: ○ Yes ◉ No

35 USC 119 (a-d) conditions met: ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Met After Allowance

Verified and Acknowledged: /RACHNA S DESAI/ Examiner's Signature | Initials

Title: System and Method for Streamlining User Interaction With Electronic Content

---

FILING or 371(c) DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
02/16/2022	715	3992	10306-10753-02
RULE			

APPLICANTS

INVENTORS

9880715,

LITL LLC, BOSTON, MA, UNITED STATES

ANDREW M. MASON (3RD PTY REQ.), PORTLAND, OR, UNITED STATES

CONTINUING DATA

This application is a REX of 14680422 04/07/2015 PAT 9880715

14680422 is a CON of 12416496 04/01/2009 PAT 9003315

12416496 is a CIP of 12170951 07/10/2008 PAT 8624844

12416496 is a CIP of 12170939 07/10/2008 PAT 8289688

12170951 has PRO of 61041365 04/01/2008

12170939 has PRO of 61041365 04/01/2008

12416496 has PRO of 61041365 04/01/2008

FOREIGN APPLICATIONS

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UNITED STATES

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY THIRD PARTY REQUESTOR		
	Attorney Docket Number	10306-107453-02
	Application Number	14/680,422
	Filing Date	April 7, 2015
	First Named Inventor	Yves Behar
	Art Unit	
	Examiner Name	Claudia B. Dragoescu

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No. (optional)	Document Number Number-Kind Code (if known)	Issue or Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant
	1.	U.S. Patent No. 9,880,715	01/30/2018	Behar

U.S. PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No. (optional)	Number	Publication Date	Name of Applicant
	2.	U.S. Patent Application No. 2007/0058329	03/15/2007	Ledbetter
	3.	U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/041,365	Filed 04/01/2008	Behar

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No. (optional)	Foreign Patent Document Country Code-Number-Kind Code (if known)	Issue or Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY	Name of Patentee or Applicant	T**
	4.	JP H06-242853	09/02/1994	Shimura	
	5.	PCT International Patent Application Publication No. WO 95/24007	09/08/1995	Lane	

Examiner Initials*	Cite No. (optional)	OTHER DOCUMENTS	T**
	6.	File History of U.S. Patent No. 9,880,715	
	7.	Declaration of Christopher Schmandt	
	8.	David Pogue, *Windows Vista: The Missing Manual*, *1st edition, 2nd printing,* published February 2007. Excerpts ("**Pogue**")	

EXAMINER SIGNATURE: /RACHNA S DESAI/	DATE CONSIDERED: 12/14/2022

* Examiner: Initial if reference considered, whether or not in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through cite if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

**Please place an "X" in this column if English translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY THIRD PARTY REQUESTOR		
	Attorney Docket Number	10306-107453-02
	Application Number	14/680,422
	Filing Date	April 7, 2015
	First Named Inventor	Yves Behar
	Art Unit	
	Examiner Name	Claudia B. Dragoescu

	9.	Certified English Translation of JP H06-242853 ("**Shimura**")	
	10.	Petition for *Inter Partes* Review of the '715 Patent, filed May 4, 2021 by Petitioner Lenovo (United Sates) Inc., *Lenovo (United States) Inc. v. LiTL LLC*, IPR2021-00786 (PTAB)	
	11.	Patent Owner Preliminary Response, filed August 13, 2021, *Lenovo (United States) Inc. v. LiTL LLC*, IPR2021-00786 (PTAB)	
	12.	Decision Denying Institution of *Inter Partes* Review of the '715 Patent, issued October 21, 2021, *Lenovo (United States) Inc. v. LiTL LLC*, IPR2021-00786 (PTAB)	
	13.	Declaration of Dan Fauxsmith, VP of Publishing Operations at O'Reilly Media, Inc. ("**Fauxsmith**")	
	14.	Affidavit of Nathaniel E. Frank-White, Records Request Processor at the Internet Archive ("**Frank-White**")	
	15.	[No Author Listed], Litl Webbook Beats ChromeOS, Becomes First Cloud Computer. CoolThings. November 16, 2009. URL:https://www.coolthings.com/litl-webbook-beats-chromeosbecomes-first-cloud-computer/ [last accessed June 25, 2021]	
	16.	McDonald, LiTL Webbook Review. Little Tech Girl. August 31, 2010. URL:https://littletechgirl.com/2010/08/31/litl-webbook-review/ [last accessed June 25, 2021]	
	17.	Strauss, Litl Webbook Re-Defines Computing. ABC News. December 14, 2009. URL:https://abcnews.go.com/Technology/GadgetGuide/litlwebbook-defines-computing/story?id=9311095 [last accessed June 25, 2021]	
	18.	Murph, Litl Webbook plummets from $699 to $399, still can't catch an eye. Engadget. May 16, 2010. URL: https://www.engadget.com/2010-05-16-litl-webbook-plummets-from-699-to-399-still-cant-catch-an-ey.html [last accessed February 7, 2022]	

EXAMINER SIGNATURE: /RACHNA S DESAI/	DATE CONSIDERED: 03/29/2022

* Examiner: Initial if reference considered, whether or not in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through cite if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.
**Please place an "X" in this column if English translation is attached.

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /R.S.D/

FORM PTO-1449/A and B (modified PTO/SB/08)				APPLICATION NO.: 90/014,958	ATTY. DOCKET NO.: L2039.70004US07
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT				FILING DATE: February 16, 2022	CONFIRMATION NO.: 9552
				FIRST NAMED INVENTOR: Yves Behar	
Sheet	1	of	16	GROUP ART UNIT: 3992	EXAMINER: R. S. Desai

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner's Initials #	Cite No.	U.S. Patent Document		Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document	Date of Publication or Issue of Cited Document MM-DD-YYYY
		Number	Kind Code		
		D333,636		Issa	03-02-1993
		D391,927		Faranda et al.	03-10-1998
		D392,944		Issa	03-31-1998
		D395,868		Iino	07-07-1998
		D399,526		Brady	10-13-1998
		D416,003		Schiefer et al.	11-02-1999
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		D518,042		Kanayama	03-28-2006
		D523,429		Lin	06-20-2006
		D528,541		Maskatia	09-19-2006
		D528,993		Wilson	09-26-2006
		D534,531		Ogasawara	01-02-2007
		D535,292		Shi et al.	01-16-2007
		D544,846		Kindle et al.	06-19-2007
		D581,371		Richmond	11-25-2008
		D593,085		Behar et al.	05-26-2009
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		D593,091		Behar et al.	05-26-2009
		D605,635		Edahiro et al.	12-08-2009
		D476,326		Tanimura	06-24-2003
		D479,708		Hwang et al.	09-16-2003
		D491,177		Andre et al.	06-08-2004

EXAMINER:	DATE CONSIDERED:
/RACHNA S DESAI/	12/14/2022

EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609; Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to Applicant.

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /R.S.D/

FORM PTO-1449/A and B (modified PTO/SB/08) **INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT**	APPLICATION NO.: 90/014,958	ATTY. DOCKET NO.: L2039.70004US07
	FILING DATE: February 16, 2022	CONFIRMATION NO.: 9552
	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR: Yves Behar	
Sheet 2 of 16	GROUP ART UNIT: 3992	EXAMINER: R. S. Desai

		D491,936		Jao	06-22-2004
		D494,162		Kondo	08-10-2004
		D495,674		Yoo et al.	09-07-2004
		D495,694		Chase et al.	09-07-2004
		D504,128		Maskatia	04-19-2005
		D512,997		Lee et al.	12-20-2005
		D513,509		Kawa	01-10-2006
		D516,552		Iseki	03-07-2006
		D517,541		Maskatia	03-21-2006
		3,468,576		Byer	09-23-1969
		4,939,514		Miyazaki	07-03-1990
		5,200,913		Hawkins et al.	04-06-1993
		5,268,817		Miyagawa et al.	12-07-1993
		5,436,954		Nishiyama et al.	07-25-1995
		5,515,345		Barreira et al.	05-07-1996
		5,547,698		Lansbergen et al.	08-20-1996
		5,559,670		Flint et al.	09-24-1996
		5,610,992		Nickman	03-11-1997
		5,644,516		Podwalny et al.	07-01-1997
		5,646,820		Honda et al.	07-08-1997
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				FIRST NAMED INVENTOR: Yves Behar	
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[NOTE – No copies of U.S. patents, published U.S. patent applications, or pending, unpublished patent applications stored in the USPTO's Image File Wrapper (IFW) system, are included. See 37 CFR § 1.98 and 1287OG163. Copies of all other patent(s), publication(s), unpublished, pending U.S. patent applications, or other information listed are provided as required by 37 CFR § 1.98 unless 1) such copies were provided in an IDS in an earlier application that complies with 37 CFR § 1.98, and 2) the earlier application is relied upon for an earlier filing date under 35 U.S.C. § 120.]

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(12) EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE (12207th)

United States Patent

Behar et al.

(10) Number: US 9,880,715 C1

(45) Certificate Issued: *Jan. 19, 2023

(54) SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR STREAMLINING USER INTERACTION WITH ELECTRONIC CONTENT

(71) Applicant: LiTL LLC, Boston, MA (US)

(72) Inventors: Yves Behar, Oakland, CA (US); Joshua Morenstein, San Francisco, CA (US); Christopher Hibmacronan, Oakland, CA (US); Naoya Edahiro, San Francisco, CA (US); Matthew David Day, San Francisco, CA (US); Robert Sanford Havoc Pennington, Asheville, NC (US); Noah Bruce Guyot, Mill Valey, CA (US); Daniel Kuo, San Francisco, CA (US); Jenea Boshart Hayes, Castro Valley, CA (US); Aaron Tang, Somerville, MA (US); Donald Francis Fischer, Charlestown, MA (US); Christian Marc Schmidt, Brooklyn, NY (US); Lisa Strausfeld, New York, NY (US); David Livingstone Fore, Oakland, CA (US); John H. Chuang, Brookline, MA (US); Chris Bambacus, Framington, MA (US); Bart Haney, Boston, MA (US); Logan Ray, Boston, MA (US); Serge Beaulieu, San Francisco, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: LITL LLC, Boston, MA (US)

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Issued:	**Jan. 30, 2018**
Appl. No.:	**14/680,422**
Filed:	**Apr. 7, 2015**

Certificate of Correction issued May 1, 2018

(*) Notice: This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 12/416,496, filed on Apr. 1, 2009, now Pat. No. 9,003,315, which is a (Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06F 3/0484 (2022.01)
G06F 16/957 (2019.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***G06F 3/0484*** (2013.01); ***G06F 1/162*** (2013.01); ***G06F 1/169*** (2013.01); ***G06F 1/1632*** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

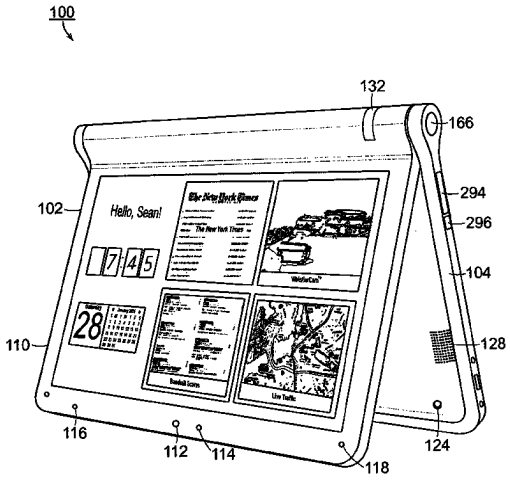
(56) **References Cited**

To view the complete listing of prior art documents cited during the proceeding for Reexamination Control Number 90/014,958, please refer to the USPTO's Patent Electronic System.

Primary Examiner — Rachna S Desai

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Various aspects and embodiments are directed to a graphical user interface that organizes interface elements into views of computer content for presentation to a user. Different views of are used to provide an interface that is responsive to configurations of the device and activities performed by the user. Aspects include permitting the user to transition the device from one configuration to another during its use. The elements that comprise the graphical user interface are configured to present a summarized view of available actions and content to simplify user interaction. The different views present different organizations of the interface elements and in some examples display only certain modes of content in order to reduce the number of options a user must navigate. Methods and systems for streamlining user interaction with computer content are also provided. Stream-
(Continued)



lining includes, for example, pre-configuring a user device based on received information.

Related U.S. Application Data

continuation-in-part of application No. 12/170,951, filed on Jul. 10, 2008, now Pat. No. 8,624,844, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 12/170,939, filed on Jul. 10, 2008, now Pat. No. 8,289,688.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/041,365, filed on Apr. 1, 2008.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

G06F 1/16	(2006.01)
G06F 3/0362	(2013.01)
H04L 67/02	(2022.01)
H04L 67/10	(2022.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***G06F 1/1677*** (2013.01); ***G06F 3/0362*** (2013.01); ***G06F 16/9577*** (2019.01); ***H04L 67/02*** (2013.01); ***H04L 67/10*** (2013.01)

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

NO AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE PATENT

AS A RESULT OF REEXAMINATION, IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT:

The patentability of claims **1-20** is confirmed.

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