

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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APPLE INC.,  
Petitioner,

v.

MASIMO CORPORATION,  
Patent Owner.

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IPR2020-01713  
Patent 10,624,564 B1

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Before JOSIAH C. COCKS, ROBERT L. KINDER, and  
AMANDA F. WIEKER, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

KINDER, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION  
Granting Institution of *Inter Partes* Review  
35 U.S.C. § 314

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Apple Inc. (“Petitioner”) filed a Petition requesting an *inter partes* review of claims 1–30 (“challenged claims”) of U.S. Patent No. 10,624,564 B1 (Ex. 1001, “the ’564 patent”). Paper 2 (“Pet.”). Masimo Corporation (“Patent Owner”) waived filing a preliminary response. Paper 6 (“PO Waiver”).

We have authority to determine whether to institute an *inter partes* review, under 35 U.S.C. § 314 and 37 C.F.R. § 42.4. An *inter partes* review may not be instituted unless it is determined that “the information presented in the petition filed under section 311 and any response filed under section 313 shows that there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition.” 35 U.S.C. § 314 (2018); *see also* 37 C.F.R. § 42.4(a) (2020) (“The Board institutes the trial on behalf of the Director.”).

For the reasons provided below and based on the record before us, we determine that Petitioner has demonstrated a reasonable likelihood that Petitioner would prevail in showing the unpatentability of at least one of the challenged claims. Accordingly, we institute an *inter partes* review on all grounds set forth in the Petition.

### B. Related Matters

The parties identify the following matters related to the ’564 patent: *Masimo Corporation v. Apple Inc.*, Civil Action No. 8:20-cv-00048 (C.D. Cal.);

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*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01520 (PTAB Aug. 31, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,258,265 B1);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01521 (PTAB Sept. 2, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,292,628 B1);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01523 (PTAB Sept. 9, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 8,457,703 B2);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01524 (PTAB Aug. 31, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,433,776 B2);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01526 (PTAB Aug. 31, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,771,994 B2);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01536 (PTAB Aug. 31, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,588,553 B2);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01537 (PTAB Aug. 31, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,588,553 B2);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01538 (PTAB Sept. 2, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,588,554 B2);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01539 (PTAB Sept. 2, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,588,554 B2);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01714 (PTAB Sept. 30, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,631,765 B1);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01715 (PTAB Sept. 30, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,631,765 B1);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01716 (PTAB Sept. 30, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,702,194 B1);

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*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01722 (PTAB Oct. 2, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,470,695 B2);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01723 (PTAB Oct. 2, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,470,695 B2);

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01733 (PTAB Sept. 30, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,702,195 B1); and

*Apple Inc. v. Masimo Corporation*, IPR2020-01737 (PTAB Sept. 30, 2020) (challenging claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,709,366 B1).

Pet. 3; Paper 3, at 1, 3–4.

Patent Owner further identifies certain issued patent applications, as well as other pending and abandoned applications, that claim priority to, or share a priority claim with, the '564 patent. Paper 3, at 1–2.

### *C. The '564 Patent*

The '564 patent is titled “Multi-Stream Data Collection System for Noninvasive Measurement of Blood Constituents,” and issued on April 21, 2020, from U.S. Patent Application No. 16/725,292, filed December 23, 2019. Ex. 1001, codes (21), (22), (45), (54). The '564 patent claims priority through a series of continuation and continuation-in-part applications to Provisional Application Nos. 61/086,060, 61/086,108, 61/086,063, and 61/086,057, each filed on August 4, 2008, as well as 61/091,732 filed on

August 25, 2008, and 61/078,228 and 61/078,207 both filed on July 3, 2008.<sup>1</sup> *Id.* at codes (60), (63).

The '564 patent discloses a two-part data collection system including a noninvasive sensor that communicates with a patient monitor. *Id.* at 2:47–51. The sensor includes a sensor housing, an optical source, and several photodetectors, and is used to measure a blood constituent or analyte, e.g., oxygen or glucose. *Id.* at 2:38–46, 3:4–6. The patient monitor includes a display and a network interface for communicating with a handheld computing device. *Id.* at 2:54–57.

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<sup>1</sup> The Office has made the prior determination that the application leading to the '564 patent is not designated as an “AIA (FITF)” application. *See* Ex. 1002 at 102 (Notice of Allowability of March 3, 2020). We determine that based on this prior determination, and the lack of any contrary evidence before us, the Petition was not required to be filed more than nine months after the date of the grant of the patent. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 42.102(a)(1). Instead, based on the record before us, 37 C.F.R. § 42.102(a)(2) should apply, which allows a petition to be filed after “the date of the grant of the patent.”

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