

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

03-1016,-1488

FUJI PHOTO FILM CO., LTD.,

Appellant,

v.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION,

Appellee,

and

ACHIEVER INDUSTRIES, LTD.,

Intervenor.

Lawrence Rosenthal, Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP, of New York, New York, argued for appellant. With him on the brief were Matthew W. Siegal, Lisa A. Jakob, Angie M. Hankins and Howard D. Shatz.

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Joseph W. Bain, Akerman Senterfitt, of West Palm Beach, Florida, argued for intervenor.

Appealed from: United States International Trade Commission

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DECIDED: October 7, 2004

Before CLEVINGER, BRYSON, and LINN, Circuit Judges.

BRYSON, Circuit Judge.

This is one of two related appeals from a decision of the International Trade Commission in a case involving “single-use” or “disposable” 35 mm film cameras, more formally known as lens-fitted film packages (“LFFPs”). In 1998, appellant Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., filed a complaint with the Commission alleging that various respondents were violating section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1337, by importing LFFPs that infringed a number of Fuji’s utility and design patents. The Commission initiated an investigation. At the conclusion of the investigation, the Commission found that 26 respondents had infringed one or more of Fuji’s patents. As a remedy, the Commission issued a general exclusion order under 19 U.S.C. § 1337(d)(2) excluding cameras covered by various claims of 15 Fuji patents from entry into the United States. The Commission also issued cease and desist orders to 20 domestic respondents who were found to have significant amounts of

infringing inventory in this country. On appeal, this court upheld the general exclusion order and the cease and desist orders in pertinent part. Jazz Photo Corp. v. Int'l Trade Comm'n, 264 F.3d 1094 (Fed. Cir. 2001).

In June 2001, Fuji sought additional relief. It filed a complaint seeking enforcement of the prior orders, modification of the general exclusion order, and an advisory opinion as to the scope of the original exclusion order. Fuji named 20 respondents in the new proceeding, many of which were not respondents in the earlier proceeding. In May 2002, the administrative law judge to whom the case was assigned issued an initial advisory opinion and an enforcement initial determination in which he made 59 infringement determinations involving seven patents. In June 2003, the Commission decided not to review the portions of the initial advisory opinion and enforcement initial determination that are pertinent to this appeal. Those orders thus became the orders of the Commission.

Fuji took this appeal from the Commission's orders. It has raised objections to the Commission's disposition of several of the patent issues and has challenged two aspects of the Commission's rulings on matters of remedy. We affirm the Commission's rulings on all but one of the patent issues, and we affirm the Commission's rulings on the two remedial issues.

I

Fuji's first argument is that the Commission erred in its construction of claim 1 of Fuji's reissued U.S. Patent No. Re. 34,168 ("the '168 patent"). The relevant portion of that claim is a limitation that refers to the front cover section of the camera. That limitation reads as follows, with the disputed language emphasized:

a front cover section which is attached to said main case section and closes said open front of said main case section to cover the majority of said taking lens and said shutter means and said film transporting means, said front cover section being formed with at least one opening for partly receiving therein a member of one of said means

Fuji argued to the Commission that several cameras infringed claim 1 of the '168 patent because in each of the accused cameras an opening in the front cover of the camera received at least one of (1) the film transporting means, (2) the shutter means, or (3) the taking lens. The Commission ruled that

based on a proper construction of the terms “opening” and “said means” the accused cameras did not infringe.

A

The Commission construed the term “opening” in claim 1 of the ’168 patent to mean a “hole, breach, or aperture.” Fuji argues that the term should be construed more broadly, to include “[a]n open space serving as a passage or gap,” or “an unobstructed or unoccupied space or place.”

Claims must be read in the context of the specification of which they are a part. Budde v. Harley-Davidson, Inc., 250 F.3d 1369, 1379 (Fed. Cir. 2001). The term “opening,” as used throughout the ’168 patent, refers to an opening in the cover of a disposable camera. The specification makes clear that the front cover section consists of a surface that encloses the camera body and that is perforated in several places. Because the patent consistently uses the term “opening” to refer to the perforations in the camera’s cover sections or external container, the context strongly suggests that “opening” means a hole, breach, or aperture in the cover, not a three-dimensional open space of the sort that Fuji contends should be part of the construction of the term.

Each time the term “opening” is used in the specification, it refers to a hole, breach, or aperture in the camera cover, either by textual description or by reference to the patent figures. In support of its broader claim construction, Fuji points to a sentence from the specification that describes the lens hole in the front cover as being “defined by a circular boss 37a.” ’168 patent, col. 5, ll. 27-29. Because the circular boss consists of a hollow bulge in the front cover section, and because the specification states that the hollow bulge is “for receiving therein the taking lens,” Fuji argues that the term “opening” must be interpreted to include an open space such as is created by a bulge in the camera cover.

Significantly, the sentence on which Fuji relies does not refer to the circular boss as an “opening.” Nor is the circular boss ever referred to as an opening. To the contrary, the specification characterizes the lens hole as being “defined by” the circular boss, and it characterizes the lens hole as an “opening.” See ’168 patent, col. 6, ll. 56-62. The sentence cited by Fuji thus does not support Fuji’s

argument at all, but in fact indicates that what the patent refers to as an “opening”—the lens hole—is different from what the patent refers to as the “boss” that surrounds and defines the opening. We therefore agree with the Commission that the claimed “front cover section being formed with at least one opening” uses the term “opening” to refer to a hole, breach, or aperture.

B

Fuji next argues that the Commission erred in its construction of the term “said means” in claim 1 of the ’168 patent. The Commission ruled that the reference to “said means” included the “shutter means” and the “film transporting means,” but did not include the “taking lens.” Because the taking lens was not denominated as a “means” in the claim, the Commission held that the taking lens was not one of the “said means” referred to in the limitation requiring a front cover having “at least one opening for partly receiving therein a member of one of said means.” The result of the Commission’s construction of the “said means” limitation is that in order for an accused camera to infringe, either the shutter means or the film transporting means must be received by an opening in the camera’s front cover.

Fuji argues that, notwithstanding the omission of the word “means” following “taking lens,” the taking lens should still be considered one of the “said means” referred to in claim 1. In support of its argument, Fuji points out that other parts of the patent refer to the taking lens as a “means,” and that the patent discloses cameras in which the taking lens is received by a hole in the camera’s front cover.

The plain meaning of the claim language provides clear direction here. The word “means” is used in reference to two of the three components set forth in the “front cover section” limitation (“shutter means” and “film transporting means”) but not the third (“taking lens”). Moreover, the same distinction is found in the preamble of claim 1, which refers, like the text of the claim, to “a taking lens, shutter means, and film transportation means.” ’168 patent, col. 9, ll. 31-32. The patent drafter’s repeated use of the term “means” in connection with only two of the three components provides strong support for the Commission’s construction, which interprets the claim as it is written, as opposed to Fuji’s construction, which requires that the word “means” be read into a portion of the claim where it is

conspicuously absent.

Nor does the specification require a different construction. While all the embodiments of the '168 patent disclose a lens protruding through a hole in the front cover of the camera, the patent does not disclose any embodiment in which the lens is the sole element that is partly received by an opening in the camera cover. The specification therefore does not refer to any embodiments that would be outside the scope of the claim as the Commission has construed it. Although the specification makes clear that the lens in each camera is mounted on the main case section and protrudes through an opening in the front cover section, the question is not whether claim 1 requires a protruding lens. Rather, the question is whether a camera that has an opening for the lens thereby satisfies the requirement of claim 1 that the cover contain "at least one opening for partly receiving therein a member of one of said means." The plain language of the claim requires a member of either the shutter means or the film transporting means to be partly received by an opening in the cover and does not address whether the taking lens is also received by an opening. That construction of the claim language is not at odds with anything in the specification; it is not inconsistent with any embodiment described in the patent; and it does not produce a nonsensical result. Indeed, as a way of claiming a camera in which either or both of the shutter means and the film transporting means must be received by an opening in the camera cover, the language used in the claim is perfectly suitable.

Fuji suggests that the absence of the word "means" after "taking lens" was an inadvertent omission and that this court should, in effect, correct the omission through claim construction. There is no indication, however, that the selected language was the product of error and as such should be disregarded. During prosecution, the examiner stated, in reference to the claim that ultimately became claim 1 of the '168 patent:

In claim 1, lines 12 and 13, there is no proper antecedent basis in the claim for "said means projecting beyond surfaces of said main case section". If applicant intends to recite only "said means" (referring back to the previous two means), then applicant should clearly indicate what the description "projecting beyond surfaces of said main case section" modifies.

In that rejection, the examiner made clear that he believed "said means" referred to two means,

not three. The applicant responded to the examiner's rejection by amending the claim to clarify the antecedent basis for the term "said means." In so doing, however, the applicant never disputed that the "means" in question referred to the "previous two means," as the examiner had stated. That exchange indicates not only that the applicant's attention was called to the examiner's interpretation of "said means" as not including the "taking lens," but also that the applicant was invited to correct the examiner's interpretation—an invitation the applicant did not accept. Although caution must be used in attaching weight to an applicant's silence in response to an examiner's statement about claim scope, see 3M Innovative Prods., Inc. v. Avery Dennison Corp., 350 F.3d 1365, 1373-74 (Fed. Cir. 2004); Inverness Med. Switz. GmbH v. Warner Lambert Co., 309 F.3d 1373, 1380 (Fed. Cir. 2002), the applicant's failure to correct the examiner's characterization of the "said means" as referring to only two means rather than three supports the inference that the omission of the word "means" after "taking lens" was not inadvertent.

If the omission of the word "means" after "taking lens" was an oversight, it should have been corrected with an amendment or by some other timely measure to correct the error. Since no amendment or other corrective measure was proposed, we have no way of knowing whether it would have been granted, i.e., whether the broader claim scope that Fuji now seeks would have been available to it. As we have previously observed, "as between the patentee who had a clear opportunity to negotiate broader claims but did not do so, and the public at large, it is the patentee who must bear the cost of its failure to seek protection" for particular subject matter. Sage Prods., Inc. v. Devon Indus., Inc., 126 F.3d 1420, 1425 (Fed. Cir. 1997); see also Lemelson v. Gen. Mills, Inc., 968 F.2d 1202, 1208 (Fed. Cir. 1992) ("Other players in the marketplace are entitled to rely on the record made in the Patent Office in determining the meaning and scope of the patent.").

Fuji points to the use of the phrase "said taking lens means" in claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, as well as other references to "taking lens means" in the specification. Those references, Fuji argues, require that the "taking lens" of claim 1 be construed to incorporate the "means" language. While it is true that the use of the term "taking lens" in claim 1 is inconsistent with the use of the term "said taking lens means" in claim 3, it is by no means clear how that inconsistency would have been

resolved if the applicant or the examiner had noticed it. The inconsistency could just as easily have been resolved by omitting the word “means” from claim 3 as by adding the word “means” after “taking lens” in claim 1. Accordingly, the inconsistency between claims 1 and 3 does not indicate that claim 1 should have been construed as if it included the phrase “taking lens means.”

As Fuji asserts, the phrase “taking lens means” is used twice in the specification. But the term “taking lens” without the word “means” is used 13 times in the specification, so there is no basis for assuming that the use of the term “taking lens” without the term “means” was simply a one-time departure from a contrary usage employed throughout the patent. Moreover, while the “Summary of the Invention” section of the patent refers to the “taking lens means” and states that the front cover of the camera has “at least one opening for partially receiving therein a member of at least one of the means and elements mounted on the main case section,” ’168 patent, col. 2, ll. 41-43, the “Background of the Invention” section refers to the “present invention” as relating to a photographic film package having “a taking lens, a photographic transporting means, an exposure means, and their associated elements,” *id.*, col. 1, ll. 10-14. In light of the fact that the invention is described both narrowly and broadly in the specification, we reject Fuji’s argument that the specification dictates that the claim language be read expansively.

Finally, Fuji argues that the Commission’s claim construction conflicts with the claim construction adopted in the original investigation in this case. We do not agree. The infringement analysis in the initial determination was made pursuant to a stipulation with respect to the meaning of the claim terms by one of the respondents in that proceeding. Since the respondents who are affected by the claim construction in the present proceedings were not parties to that stipulation, they are not bound by it, nor does the administrative law judge’s acceptance of the stipulation constitute a formal claim construction. Therefore, even if a construction made in the initial determination proceedings governs the Commission’s subsequent enforcement proceedings, as Fuji contends, we find that nothing done in the previous proceedings barred the Commission from reaching the conclusions it did about the proper construction of claim 1 of the ’168 patent. Accordingly, we uphold the Commission’s construction of the pertinent claim language and reject Fuji’s argument based on that claim.

II

Claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 4,884,087 (“the ’087 patent”) recites “[a] lens-fitted photographic film package comprising a light-tight film casing which must be destroyed to open the same” Claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 4,833,495 (“the ’495 patent”) contains similar language. At the conclusion of the initial investigation, the administrative law judge determined that the requirement that a light-tight film casing “must be destroyed to open the same” means that the camera “cannot be opened without losing its light tightness and . . . cannot be readily reloaded like a conventional camera.” Fuji and the Commission agree with that construction. Intervenor Achiever Industries, Inc., argues that the Commission’s claim construction is too broad and that the “must be destroyed” limitation requires that the film casing be constructed so that it must be broken or substantially disassembled in order to be opened. Even under the broader construction, however, Achiever argues that the administrative law judge properly concluded that its accused cameras do not satisfy the “must be destroyed” limitation. The Commission agrees with Achiever on that point.

The “must be destroyed” issue implicates certain camera models produced by respondents Achiever and Highway Holdings. The administrative law judge found that the evidence showed that neither maker’s accused cameras had film casings that “must be destroyed to open the same.” The administrative law judge therefore held that the accused cameras did not infringe either of the asserted claims of the ’087 and ’495 patents. We review the administrative law judge’s findings on the issue of infringement for substantial evidence. Oak Tech., Inc. v. U.S. Int’l Trade Comm’n, 248 F.3d 1316, 1324-25 (Fed. Cir. 2001). Because we conclude that substantial evidence supports the administrative law judge’s noninfringement findings with respect to both models even under the administrative law judge’s claim construction, we find it unnecessary to consider Achiever’s argument that the administrative law judge’s claim construction was too broad.

A

Fuji’s arguments with respect to both the Achiever and Highway Holdings cameras center on the meaning of the phrase “reloaded like a conventional camera” in the administrative law judge’s claim

construction. Fuji argues that because the accused cameras are not marked or marketed as being reloadable, and because consumers cannot readily purchase the cartridges necessary to reload the cameras, the cameras cannot be reloaded “like a conventional camera.” Fuji also contends that the accused Achiever cameras cannot be reloaded like conventional cameras because conventional cameras do not need to be “pried open,” unlike the film casing of the Achiever cameras, and because the film counters on the accused cameras do not automatically reset as they do on conventional cameras.

Fuji’s arguments distort the Commission’s claim construction and take the analogy to conventional cameras to the point of disregarding the plain language and prosecution history of the claim. The administrative law judge referred to the process of reloading “like a conventional camera” to distinguish between cameras that could not be reloaded with film and those that could. The administrative law judge’s claim construction did not mean that the “must be destroyed” limitation would be satisfied unless the accused camera performed like a conventional 35 mm film camera in all respects. The point of the reference to a conventional camera was to explain that the “must be destroyed” limitation would not be met if a consumer could open the film casing and replace the film in the accused camera without causing the film compartment to lose its light-tightness. Whether other features of the camera, or the absence of reloading instructions, or the difficulty of obtaining suitable film would make it more difficult for a consumer to reuse the camera than would be the case for a conventional 35 mm camera is irrelevant to the administrative law judge’s claim construction.

The prosecution history of the ’087 patent supports this characterization of the administrative law judge’s claim construction. In the initial determination, the administrative law judge noted that the applicants added the words “which must be destroyed to open the same” to claim 8 of the ’087 patent in order to distinguish the invention from several prior art references, including a U.S. patent to Hamada. The Hamada patent disclosed a compact camera that could be exchanged at a camera shop for a new camera or reloaded by the camera shop for the customer. Thus, it is clear that the “must be destroyed” limitation was meant to address the capacity of the camera to be reloaded, and that the language was not meant to carry with it all the features typically associated with conventional reloadable cameras, such as the automatic resetting of film counters, the ready availability of replacement film, and the ease of

loading that film.

B

There was substantial evidence before the administrative law judge that the light-tight film casings of the accused Achiever cameras did not need to be destroyed in order to open the cameras and that the Achiever cameras could be reloaded without damaging the cameras. In fact, substantial evidence showed that the cameras could be opened and reclosed by consumers with relative ease and would maintain their light-tightness afterwards.

The administrative law judge found that the accused Achiever cameras could be opened with a thumbnail and did not require the use of a prying tool. The back covers, the administrative law judge found, could be readily snapped back in place without any apparent loss of light-tightness. In addition, as the administrative law judge noted, Achiever introduced evidence that the accused Achiever cameras did not have to be destroyed or even disassembled in order to open the light-tight film casing and remove the film, and that they could be reloaded by use of their hinged backs and finger releasable tabs. Furthermore, the administrative law judge noted that the wife of one of the expert witnesses was able to obtain through the Internet the film needed to reload the Achiever cameras, thus demonstrating that reloading those cameras was not just theoretically possible, but could be done in practice. Because substantial evidence supported the administrative law judge's conclusion that the accused Achiever cameras did not have film casings that "must be destroyed to open the same," even under the administrative law judge's broad construction of that claim language, we uphold the Commission's determination of noninfringement with respect to those cameras.

C

Fuji argues that the accused Highway Holdings cameras cannot be reloaded like conventional cameras and that the evidence does not show that they retain their light-tightness after being opened. Fuji's arguments with respect to the "conventional camera" issue are essentially the same as its arguments regarding the Achiever cameras. Fuji argues that consumers cannot use standard 35 mm film in the Highway Holdings cameras and cannot purchase specialized film replacement cartridges for those

cameras. However, the administrative law judge's claim construction did not require proof that replacement film cartridges were readily available to consumers; the cameras would not fall within the scope of the claims if the cameras could be opened and reloaded without loss of light-tightness in their film casings.

Fuji points out that its expert could not open and reload a Highway Holdings camera successfully. The administrative law judge, however, found that Highway Holdings' expert could do so readily and was able to show how it was done. Highway Holdings' expert demonstrated the technique for opening, reloading, and closing the camera while maintaining its light-tightness by using a specially designed clip, and he testified that Fuji's expert was not performing the procedure correctly. That evidence, which the administrative law judge credited, constituted substantial evidence that the Highway Holdings camera could readily be reloaded without destroying the light-tightness of its film canister. Thus, substantial evidence supported the Commission's conclusion that the Highway Holdings cameras did not infringe the asserted claims of the '087 and '495 patents, even under the administrative law judge's claim construction.

III

Claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 4,972,649 ("the '649 patent") recites a method for assembling a lens-fitted film package consisting of three steps:

- winding a film withdrawn from said light-tight container in a roll in a darkroom;
- loading said film in a roll and said light-tight container from which said film was withdrawn into separate receiving chambers formed in one of said sections of said light-tight casing of said lens-fitted photographic film package; and
- fixing said back cover section to said main body section so as to assemble light-tightly said lens-fitting photographic film package.

Although the words "in a darkroom" appear in only the first of the three steps, the Commission argues that the "in a darkroom" limitation should be read into the remaining two steps. The Commission argues that the claim must be read in that manner because in the initial determination the administrative law judge construed the claim to require that all three steps be performed in a darkroom.

According to the Commission, that unappealed claim construction is binding on Fuji in this proceeding as law of the case.

Fuji points out that in the initial investigation there was no disputed issue as to whether the last two steps required a darkroom, and that there was no ruling against Fuji on that issue. We agree that because there was no adverse judgment against Fuji with respect to the “in the darkroom” limitation in the initial determination, there was no reason for Fuji to appeal the issue, and Fuji’s failure to appeal did not result in an abandonment of that claim under 19 C.F.R. § 210.43(b)(4) (“A party’s failure to petition for review of an initial determination shall constitute abandonment of all issues decided adversely to that party in the initial determination.”). Accordingly, we review the Commission’s claim construction de novo.

The Commission acknowledges that the “in a darkroom” limitation is found in the first step of the claim but not in the other two. The Commission points out, however, that the embodiments of the process of claim 1 that are set forth in the specification describe the entire assembly process as being performed in a darkroom. Because those embodiments describe all three steps as being performed in the darkroom, the Commission argues that claim 1 should be construed to apply the “in the darkroom” requirement to all three steps of the process.

The fact that the “in a darkroom” limitation was included in the first step and omitted from the second and third steps provides strong textual support for Fuji’s argument that the claim should be construed to distinguish between the first step and the other two. The Commission’s argument that “there is no suggestion in the ’649 patent that steps 2 and 3 of claim 1 could be performed outside a darkroom” has it backwards; the proper question is whether the specification indicates that the second and third steps cannot be performed outside a darkroom, and thus that the claim must be interpreted more narrowly than its language appears to require. See Teleflex, Inc. v. Ficosa N. Am. Corp., 299 F.3d 1313, 1325 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (an accused infringer cannot overcome the heavy presumption that claims should be given their ordinary meaning “simply by pointing to the preferred embodiment or other structures or steps disclosed in the specification”); Liebel-Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad, Inc., 358 F.3d 898,

906 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (“the claims of the patent will not be read restrictively unless the patentee has demonstrated a clear intention to limit the claim scope”).

The administrative law judge pointed to various statements in the specification that the administrative law judge interpreted as indicating that the entire process of claim 1 had to be performed in a darkroom. In each instance that such a statement is made, however, the context makes it clear that the statement refers to a preferred embodiment of the invention, not to the invention as a whole. Thus, the statement that “[f]ilm loading and film package assembly has to be done in the dark room,” ’649 patent, col. 5, ll. 33-34, comes in a portion of the specification that describes “a first preferred embodiment of the present invention,” *id.* at col. 4, ll. 10-11, and is immediately followed by a reference to the “film package of this embodiment,” *id.* at col. 5, ll. 34-35. Likewise, the statement that “[t]his loading operation is done in a dark room,” *id.*, at col. 7, ll. 26-27, is in a section of the specification that describes “another preferred embodiment of the lens-fitted film package,” *id.* at col. 7, ll. 3-5. And the statement that “[i]n the dark room . . . are carried out the steps of making a film roll . . . inserting the rolled film . . . into the film roll receiving chamber . . . and securing the back cover section,” *id.*, col. 13, ll. 49-58, appears in a portion of the specification that describes, “by way of example, a film loading apparatus for automatically loading a film roll and a film patron into the main body section of the lens-fitted film package,” *id.* at col. 12, ll. 40-43.

Nothing in the ’649 patent requires that a darkroom be used for all the steps of assembling an LFFP. In fact, for some of the claimed assembly methods, the patent expressly states that certain steps can be conducted outside a darkroom. For example, claim 9 contains no reference to a darkroom, and the specification explains that the film-winding operation recited in that claim can be performed in daylight. ’649 patent, col. 12, ll. 13-14. Claim 9 thus demonstrates that the ’649 patent does not assume that all the assembly steps of the claimed methods must be performed in a darkroom, and it further suggests that when the claim is silent about the need for darkroom assembly, a darkroom is not necessarily required.

Nor can steps 2 and 3 of claim 1 be assumed to require a darkroom on the ground that it would

be difficult to devise a means for performing those steps outside a darkroom. All that is necessary to perform those steps outside a darkroom would be to protect the roll of unexposed film from light during the process of loading the film into the camera and securing the back cover of the camera to the main body, as Fuji's expert testified. In short, we discern no reason to read into claim 1 limiting language that is not there, and we therefore reject the Commission's conclusion that, notwithstanding the plain language of the claim, all three steps of claim 1 must be performed in a darkroom.

Intervenor Achiever makes several arguments in support of the Commission's construction of claim 1 of the '649 patent, but we do not find those arguments persuasive. First, Achiever argues that an LFFP requires unexposed film in order to function, and because the back cover of the package is not closed until step three, all the steps that occur prior to closing the casing must be performed in a darkroom. The fact that the unexposed film must be protected from light, however, does not mean that all the loading steps must be performed in a darkroom. Achiever's citation to the testimony of Fuji's expert does not support its argument. The expert merely acknowledged that unexposed film must be protected from light, and that if it is not protected it will become fogged and unusable.

Achiever suggests that if the claim language were not interpreted to require all three steps to be performed in the darkroom, the claim would not be supported by the specification, and that the claim should be read narrowly for that reason. It is a familiar axiom of patent law, however, that the scope of the claims is not limited to the preferred embodiments described in the specification. Cordis Corp. v. Medtronic AVE, Inc., 339 F.3d 1352, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2003). While the specification refers to the need to avoid exposing the film that is removed from the light-tight canister and loaded into the camera, nothing in the specification suggests that the only way to avoid exposing the film during the loading process is to perform the process in a darkroom. Absent a clear indication in the specification that the invention was limited to processes performed entirely in a darkroom, or evidence that a person of ordinary skill in the art of designing cameras would not have known how to perform those steps anywhere but in a darkroom, the scope of claim 1 is not limited to the particular method of avoiding premature exposure that was described in the specification. See PIN/NIP, Inc. v. Platte Chem. Co., 304 F.3d 1235, 1248 (Fed. Cir. 2002); Lampi Corp. v. Am. Power Prods., Inc., 228 F.3d 1365, 1378 (Fed.

Cir. 2000).

In sum, the “in a darkroom” limitation of claim 1 of the ’649 patent is not applicable to steps 2 and 3, and nothing in the specification requires that the plain language of the claim be read more restrictively. We hold that the Commission erred in ruling otherwise.

IV

Fuji’s final arguments on appeal relate to the Commission’s refusal to issue cease and desist orders to two groups of companies: those that import infringing products but maintain no inventory in the United States; and those that do not import products but do business through third parties.

A

The Commission found that respondents Achiever, Highway Holdings, and VastFame all manufactured, imported, or sold infringing products, but it found that none maintained any inventory in the United States. For that reason, the Commission concluded there was no threat of imminent harm to Fuji, because the general exclusion order from the initial investigation was being enforced by the Customs Service.

This court may set aside the Commission’s choice of remedy only if it is legally erroneous, arbitrary and capricious, or constitutes an abuse of discretion. If the Commission has considered the relevant factors rationally and not made a clear error of judgment, the determination will be affirmed. Hyundai Elec. Indus. Co. v. Int’l Trade Comm’n, 899 F.2d 1204, 1209 (Fed. Cir. 1990). That is particularly true in the case of cease and desist orders which, by statute, are permissive measures. See 19 U.S.C. § 1337(f)(1) (“[i]n addition to, or in lieu of [issuing exclusion orders], the Commission may issue” a cease and desist order).

Fuji takes issue with what the Commission describes as its standard practice of not issuing cease and desist orders against respondents who have no domestic inventory. That practice is based on the Commission’s view that ordinarily exclusion orders enforced by Customs should be sufficient to prevent

entry of articles into the United States, whereas an order to Customs is ineffective with regard to existing stockpiles of domestic inventory. Fuji argues, in effect, that the Commission's practice is an abuse of discretion because the Commission's reliance on Customs to bar the entry of infringing goods is unrealistic and thus is legally unjustified.

The administrative law judge found that Fuji had not shown that the general exclusion order would be inadequate when enforced by Customs in light of the Commission's new determinations of infringement. In response, Fuji argues that the Customs Service's enforcement of a general exclusion order is ineffective, particularly in light of the Customs Service's new responsibilities in combating terrorism. Fuji also argues that the prior Customs Service opinions of noninfringement issued in this case demonstrate that Customs cannot adequately enforce the general exclusion order.

With respect to the second point, the Commission's more recent order has effectively modified the general exclusion order and provided more guidance as to the scope of the order with respect to various models of imported cameras. Customs will therefore have new guidance as to the scope of the general exclusion order, which will assist it in restricting the entry of infringing cameras.

With respect to the first point, Fuji's argument is similar to the argument advanced in the Hyundai case, which we rejected as "a thinly veiled and vaguely expressed dissatisfaction with the certification procedure it expects the Customs Service to devise when it implements the Commission's order." 899 F.2d at 1210. As we did in Hyundai, we reject Fuji's suggestion that the Customs Service is incapable of enforcing the Commission's general exclusion order effectively because of a lack of expertise and other priorities. To the extent that Fuji's argument is directed at a perceived lack of resources or competence on the part of the Customs Service, we cannot address that problem through a judicial directive that would, in effect, require the Commission to alter its practices based on our unsupported suspicion that the Customs Service is incapable of performing the duties Congress has assigned to it.

B

The Commission also declined to issue a cease and desist order to respondent Message Group because it found that Message Group procures infringing cameras from domestic sources and arranges for their shipment to American customers. Fuji argues that Message Group arranges for the infringing cameras to be imported and sold and that, notwithstanding its lack of direct participation in the importation of the cameras, Message Group is intimately involved in the overall transactions and therefore should be the subject of a cease and desist order.

The Commission correctly points out that Fuji named Message Group as a respondent in this enforcement proceeding, which was directed at enforcing the existing general exclusion order prohibiting “the unlicensed importation of infringing lens-fitted film packages.” Because the general exclusion order is limited to importation, it is not an abuse of discretion for the Commission to limit the remedies to companies that import, either directly or through an agent.

Fuji argues that the Commission should have found an agency relationship between Message Group and its domestic importer, and that it should have concluded that as a result of the agency relationship Message Group should be treated as an importer of infringing goods. The Commission argues that there was no evidence of anything other than a purchaser-seller relationship between Message Group and the importer from which Message Group purchased its cameras, and Fuji has not cited any persuasive evidence to the contrary. Based on the absence of evidence that Message Group was engaged in an agency relationship that brought its activities within the scope of the general exclusion order, it was not an abuse of discretion for the Commission to decline to enter a cease and desist order against Message Group.

V

To summarize, we hold that the Commission correctly interpreted claim 1 of the '168 patent and claim 8 of the '087 patent. The Commission's order with respect to claim 1 of the '649 patent and the associated accused products is vacated and the case is remanded for a new determination as to infringement. Finally, the Commission did not abuse its discretion in refusing to issue cease and desist orders against foreign respondents with no inventory in the United States and foreign respondents that

did not directly import products into the United States.

Each party shall bear its own costs for this appeal.

AFFIRMED IN PART, VACATED AND REMANDED IN PART.