**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

COMCAST IP HOLDINGS I, LLC,	)
	)
Plaintiff,	)
	)
v.	) Case No.: 1:12-cv-0205-RGA (CJB)
	)
SPRINT COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY	) DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
L.P.; SPRINT SPECTRUM L.P.; and	)
NEXTEL OPERATIONS, INC.;	)
	)
Defendants.	)
	)
	)

CLAIM CONSTRUCTION ORDER

After having considered the submissions of the parties and hearing oral argument on the

matter, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that:

1.   As used in the asserted claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 7,012,916, 7,206,304, 7,903,641,

8,170,008, 8,189,565, 8,204,046, and 8,223,752:

The term "switched telecommunication system" is construed to mean "a system

comprising a bearer network with switches for setting up a bearer channel through the network.

A datagram-based communication system where each data packet is independently routed

through a bearer network without following a predetermined bearer channel is not a 'switched

telecommunication system.'"

The term "telecommunication system" is construed to mean "a system comprising a

bearer network with switches for setting up a bearer channel through the network. A datagram-

based communication system where each data packet is independently routed through a bearer

network without following a predetermined bearer channel is not a 'telecommunication system.'"

Pursuant to the parties' agreement, the term "requesting. . . a communication to be set up

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through the switched telecommunication system" should be given its plain and ordinary meaning.

Pursuant to the parties' agreement, the term "telecommunications system control apparatus" should be construed to mean "a device that processes signaling used in a telecommunications system to effect call control."

The term "URI / uniform resource identifier (URI) / universal resource identifier (URI) / universe resource name (URN)" shall be given its plain and ordinary meaning.

The term "a DNS-type database system" is construed to mean "a system having the following characteristics of the Domain Name System:

  i) host name space is organized as a tree structured hierarchy of nodes with each host having a corresponding leaf node; each node has a label (except the root node) and each label begins with an alphabetic character and is followed by a sequence of alphabetic characters or digits;

  ii) each host has one or more associated Registration Records ('RR');

  iii) there are one or more DNS servers each with responsibility for a subtree of the name space. A DNS server will hold RRs for all or part of its subtree—in the latter case it delegates responsibility for the remainder of the subtree to one or more further DNS servers. A DNS server knows the address of any server to which it has delegated responsibility and also the address of the server which has given it the responsibility for the subtree it manages. The DNS servers thus point to each other in a structuring reflecting that of the naming hierarchy;

  iv) an application wishing to make use of the DNS does so through an associated

'resolver' that knows the address of at least one DNS server. When a DNS server is asked by this resolver for an RR of a specified host, it will return either the requested RR or the address of a DNS server closer to the server holding the RR in terms of traversal of the naming hierarchy. In effect, the hierarchy of the servers is ascended until a server is reached that also has responsibility for the domain name to be resolved; thereafter the DNS server hierarchy is descended down to the server holding the RR for the domain name to be resolved;

v)   using a predetermined message format and IP protocols."

The term "a DNS-type distributed database system" is construed to mean "a system having the following characteristics of the Domain Name System:

i)   host name space is organized as a tree structured hierarchy of nodes with each host having a corresponding leaf node; each node has a label (except the root node) and each label begins with an alphabetic character and is followed by a sequence of alphabetic characters or digits;

ii)   each host has one or more associated Registration Records ('RR');

iii)   there are a plurality of DNS servers each with responsibility for a subtree of the name space. A DNS server will hold RRs for all or part of its subtree—in the latter case it delegates responsibility for the remainder of the subtree to one or more further DNS servers. A DNS server knows the address of any server to which it has delegated responsibility and also the address of the server which has given it the responsibility for the subtree it manages. The DNS servers thus point to each other in a structuring reflecting that of the

naming hierarchy;

iv) an application wishing to make use of the DNS does so through an associated 'resolver' that knows the address of at least one DNS server. When a DNS server is asked by this resolver for an RR of a specified host, it will return either the requested RR or the address of a DNS server closer to the server holding the RR in terms of traversal of the naming hierarchy. In effect, the hierarchy of the servers is ascended until a server is reached that also has responsibility for the domain name to be resolved; thereafter the DNS server hierarchy is descended down to the server holding the RR for the domain name to be resolved;

v) using a predetermined message format and IP protocols."

The term "domain name system signaling" is construed to mean "a DNS-formatted message of the Domain Name System of the Internet or with a DNS-type system."

The term "a substantial portion of the number string" is construed to mean "a portion of a number string having a distinct meaning such as, in the case of a telephone number, the country code, the area code, or the local number."

Pursuant to the parties' agreement, the term "setting up a call through the switched telecommunication system" should be construed to mean "setting up a bearer channel through a bearer network of the switched telecommunication system."

Pursuant to the parties' agreement, the term "initiating a call through the switched telecommunication system" should be construed to mean "initiating a communication through a bearer channel set up across a bearer network of the switched telecommunication system."

Pursuant to the parties' agreement, the term "setting up a call" should be construed to

mean "setting up a bearer channel through a bearer network of the switched telecommunication system."

2.   As used in the asserted claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,873,694:

The term "dial-up prompt [parameter]" is construed to mean "a parameter that allows a user to decide whether to allow network connections on each request or whether a prompt to the user is required on each request."

The term "telephony parameter" shall be given its plain and ordinary meaning.

The term "telephone usage of the telephony network" shall be given its plain and ordinary meaning.

Pursuant to the parties' agreement, the term "channel" should be construed to mean "a portion of bandwidth in a network that may be allocated to a request."

Pursuant to the parties' agreement, the term "priority parameter" should be construed to mean "a parameter indicating whether a request is immediate or deferrable."

Pursuant to the parties' agreement, the term "connection hold time parameter" should be construed to mean "a parameter defining how long a connection should be maintained after the last request has been released."

Pursuant to the parties' agreement, the term "request persistence parameter" should be construed to mean "a parameter defining whether a request may initiate a connection if one has not already been established, and whether multiple attempts are to be made if a connection attempt fails."

Pursuant to the parties' agreement, the term "application timeout parameter" should be construed to mean "a parameter used to define how long a requesting application can maintain an Internet connection before a disconnect is forced."

SO ORDERED this 30th day of _August_, 2013.

Richard G. Andrews
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE