UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD
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APPLE INC., GOOGLE INC., and MOTOROLA MOBILITY LLC,
Petitioner,

v.

ARENDI S.A.R.L.,
Patent Owner.
————————————

Case IPR2014-00206
Patent 7,496,854 B2
————————————

Before HOWARD B. BLANKENSHIP, SALLY C. MEDLEY, and
TREVOR M. JEFFERSON, *Administrative Patent Judges.*

JEFFERSON, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

FINAL WRITTEN DECISION
35 U.S.C. § 318(a) and 37 C.F.R. § 42.73

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Apple Inc., Google Inc., and Motorola Mobility LLC (collectively "Petitioner") filed a Petition (Paper 3, "Pet.") to institute an *inter partes* review of claims 19–35, 57–85, 96, and 99 of U.S. Patent 7,496,854 B2 (Ex. 1001, "the '854 patent"). Pet 1; *see* 35 U.S.C. § 311. Arendi S.A.R.L. ("Patent Owner") filed a Preliminary Response (Paper 7, "Prelim. Resp."). Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 314, in our Decision to Institute (Paper 9, "Dec."), we instituted trial as to claims 19, 20, 22–26, 28–30, 57, 58, 60–74, 76–78, 85, and 96.

After the Decision to Institute, Patent Owner filed a Patent Owner Response (Paper 16, "PO Resp.") and Petitioner filed a Reply to the Patent Owner Response (Paper 20, "Reply"). An oral hearing (Paper 31, "Tr.") was held on February 4, 2015.

B. Related Matters

Patent Owner has sued Petitioner for infringement of the '854 patent in *Arendi S.A.R.L. v. Apple Inc*., No. 1:12-cv-01596-LPS (D. Del.); *Arendi S.A.R.L. v. Google Inc.*, No. 1:13-cv-00919 (D. Del.); and *Arendi S.A.R.L. v. Motorola Mobility LLC*, Case No. 1:12-cv-01601-LPS (D. Del.). Pet. 1; Paper 6, 2–3. The '854 patent is also the subject of a petition in IPR2014-00207 filed by Petitioner. *Id*. at 3–4. We granted *inter partes* review as to claims 1–12 and 36–49 of the '854 patent in *Apple Inc. et al v. Arendi S.A.R.L.*, Case IPR2013-00207, slip op. at 23–24 (PTAB June 11, 2014) (Paper 9).

C. The Asserted Ground

We instituted trial based on the ground of unpatentability set forth in the table below. Dec. 16–18, 22.

Reference	Basis	Claims Challenged
Domini[1]	35 U.S.C. § 102(e)	19, 20, 22–26, 28–30, 57, 58, 60–74, 76–78, 85, and 96

D. The '854 Patent

The '854 patent, titled "Method, System and Computer Readable Medium for Addressing Handling From a Computer Program," relates to computer implemented processes for providing a computer program, such as a word processing program or spreadsheet program, that is coupled to an information management source, such as a database program or contact management program. Ex. 1001, 1:19–50.

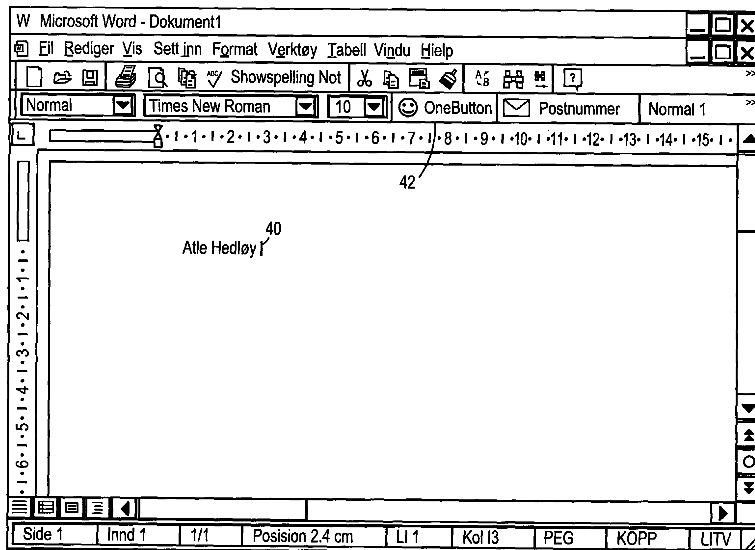Figures 3 and 4 of the '854 patent are reproduced below.

FIG. 3

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[1] U.S. Patent No. 6,085,206, issued July 4, 2000, filed June 20, 1996 (Ex. 1006, "Domini")
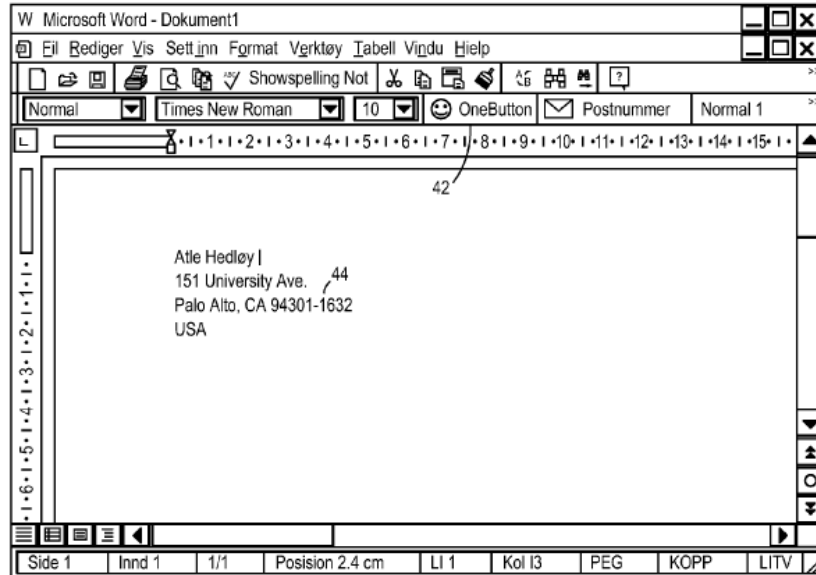
FIG. 4

Figure 3 illustrates the inputting of a name to be searched into a document.
Figure 4 illustrates a retrieved address that is inserted into a document.
Ex. 1001, 2:51–57. The user types a name into the document. When the
user clicks on OneButton 42, the claimed process is launched, retrieving
name 40 from the document, searching a database for name 40, and inserting
the retrieved address associated with name 40 into the document as shown in
Figure 4. *Id*. at 5:60–6:5.

Figure 2 of the '845 patent, illustrating a flow chart of a method for
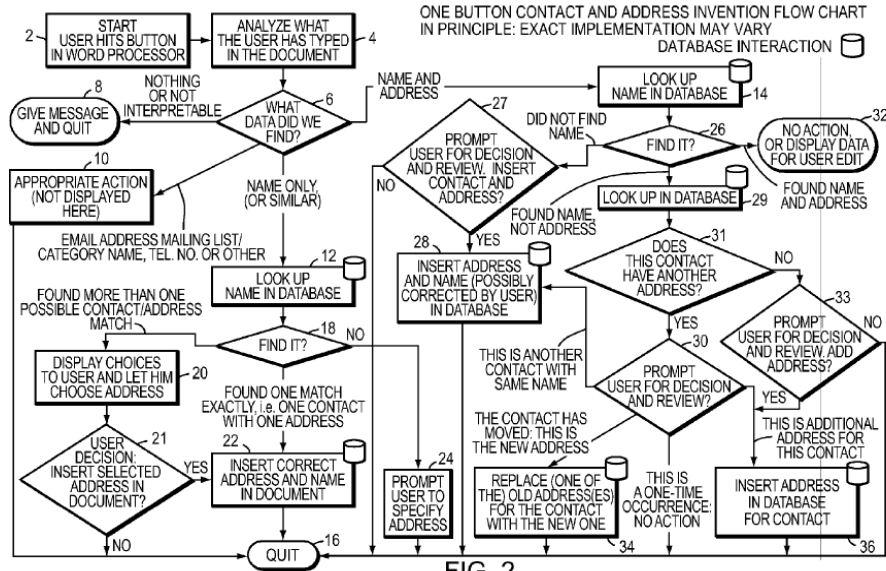address handling within a computer program, is reproduced below.

FIG. 2

Figure 2 depicts a flow chart of the address handling process initiated by the user clicking on OneButton 42 of Figure 4. At step 4, text typed by the user in a document is analyzed for contact information. At step 6, if the identified contact information includes a name, a search occurs in the database at step 12. When the database finds a name with more than one possible matching address, the user is prompted for a decision, and that selected information is added to the document at step 22. *Id*. at 5:10–22, 6:4–5.

Independent claim 19, reproduced below, is illustrative of the claimed subject matter:

> 19.   A method for information handling within a document created by a first application program comprising the steps of:
>
> entering a first information in the first application program;
>
> marking without user intervention the first information to alert the user that the first

> information can be utilized in a second application program; and

> responding to a user selection by performing an operation related to a second information, the second information associated with the first information from the second application program.

II. ANALYSIS

A. Claim Construction

The Board interprets claims of an unexpired patent using the broadest reasonable construction in light of the specification of the patent in which they appear. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b); *In re Cuozzo Speed Techs., LLC*, 778 F.3d 1271, 1279–81 (Fed. Cir. 2015). Claim terms generally are given their ordinary and customary meaning, as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art in the context of the entire disclosure. *See In re Translogic Tech., Inc.*, 504 F.3d 1249, 1257 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

1. *"marking . . . the first information to alert the user"*

The claim phrase "marking without user intervention the first information to alert the user" appears in independent claims 19 and 25. In the Decision to Institute, we preliminarily construed "marking without user intervention the first information to alert the user" to mean that the first information is detected and has some form of marking applied to it without user intervention. Dec. 8. We also determined that "marking" included the acts of highlighting, designating, or displaying the information in a separate screen or window to draw a user's attention. *Id.*

The parties do not dispute this preliminary construction. Based on the record before us, we determine that "marking" includes highlighting,

designating, or displaying the information in a separate screen or window to draw a user's attention.

2. *"performing an operation related to second information"*

The claim phrase "performing an operation related to second information," appears in independent claims 19, 25, 57, 73, 85, and 96. In the Decision to Institute, we determined that "performing an operation related to second information" encompasses operations on pre-existing information or new information that may be the second information itself or related to the second information. Dec. 8–9. The parties do not dispute this preliminary construction. Based on the complete record, we determine that "performing an operation related to second information" includes operations on pre-existing information or new information that may be the second information itself or related to the second information.

3. *"associated" and "second information associated with the first information from a second application program"*

"Associated" appears in the claim phrase "second information associated with the first information from a second application program" recited in independent claims 19, 25, 57, 73, 85, and 96. In the Decision to Institute, we determined preliminarily that "associated" is construed as "connected or related" (Dec. 10) and that "second information associated with the first information from a second application program" included second information that is related to or connected with the first information from a second application program (Dec. 11).

Patent Owner contends that because "associated" in dependent claim 64 describes searching for and retrieving the second information "associated" with the first information, this indicates that the "association" is

equivalent to the association of a data in a database record. PO Resp. 16.
Thus, Patent Owner argues that the searching limitations found in dependent
claim 64 and independent claims 85 and 96 "requires that the association
between the first and second information is a 'pre-existing relationship,'
such as, the association between field entries for a database record in a
database." PO Resp. 18–19.

Patent Owner further contends that the '854 patent discloses
embodiments that refer to a connection between a name and address, or
other pre-existing relationship that is akin to a database entry. PO Resp. 17
(citing Ex. 1001, 5:65–6:3). Patent Owner argues that the '854 patent
embodiments refer to finding and inserting the second information, showing
that "there must be a pre-existing relationship for an action to be based upon
the second information, such as the act of insertion." PO Resp. 17.

We are not persuaded by Patent Owner's argument that a "pre-
existing" relationship is required for "second information associated with the
first information from a second application program" as recited in
independent claims 19, 25, 57, 73, 85, and 96. The '854 specification refers
to related information that may match the searched data or data that
corresponds to part of a typed name. Ex. 1001, 3:63–67, 4:43–58; *see*
Dec. 10; Reply 11–12. Indeed, the '854 patent written description states that
there may be "more than one *possible* contact/address match" to the first
information and that "the program displays menu choices to the user to let
him choose an appropriate answer" to insert. Ex. 1001, 4:46–49 (emphasis
added). Thus, Patent Owner has not demonstrated that a pre-existing
relationship is described in the '854 specification.

Patent Owner's arguments limiting the term "associated" to the examples in the '854 specification referring to databases also is not commensurate in scope with the breadth of the claims or the broadest reasonable interpretation. We must be careful not to read a particular embodiment appearing in the written description into the claim if the claim language is broader than the embodiment. *See In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 1184 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (stating that "limitations are not to be read into the claims from the specification"). In the present case, Patent Owner has not shown persuasively that a person of ordinary skill would have understood the "second information associated with the first information from a second application program" as being limited to a "pre-existing relationship" between two pieces of information based on the claims, embodiments, and examples in the '854 specification. To the contrary, the '854 specification describes that a program operation based on a name or initials (the first information) could return more than one possible matching second information for insertion. Ex. 1001, 4:43–58.

In sum, under the broadest reasonable interpretation, we do not determine that "associated" as recited in "second information associated with the first information from a second application program" is limited to a pre-existing relationship. We determine that "associated" is construed as "connected or related" and that that "second information associated with the first information from a second application program" includes second information that is related to or connected with the first information from a second application program.

4. *"application program"*

In the Decision to Institute, we determined that "application program" encompasses an independent executable program. Dec. 11–12. In so determining, we rejected Patent Owner's narrow construction of application program as "an independently executable computer program designed to assist in the performance of a specific task, such as word processing or spreadsheet processing or contact management or e-mail or calendaring." Dec. 11–12; Prelim. Resp. 9.

Patent Owner contends that it agrees with our interpretation of an "application program" as an independently executable program, but interprets "independently executable program"[2] in a manner that excludes programs that do not have certain attributes. PO Resp. 8–15. Based on the background section of the '854 patent that refers to retrieval of information from sources external to a word processor, such as a database or contact management program, Patent Owner asserts that the claimed invention is limited to obtaining information from an information management program that can be used separately and independently from the word processor. PO Resp. 11 (citing Ex. 1001, 1:34–37, 1:45–46).

Patent Owner's interpretation of "application program" is based on the commonly shared features of the example programs from the

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[2] Patent Owner suggests that the Decision to Institute's use of the term "independent" rather than "independently" in construing "'application program' to encompass an independent executable program" (Dec. 11) was a typographical error. PO Resp. 9–10. Patent Owner does not explain how "independent" differs from "independently" and defines the term "independent" as part of its analysis. *Id.* at 10. For purposes of this Decision, we address Patent Owner's contentions as if they apply to both "independent" and "independently."

specification. PO Resp. 13 ("Given that the specification identifies word processors, spreadsheet programs, information management programs and database programs as examples of application programs, the definition of an 'application program' can be construed from the commonly shared features."). Patent Owner relies on the Declaration of Dr. John Levy (Ex. 2003), paragraphs 42–43, to support its interpretation that subsidiary programs, which extend the functionality of the controlling application, are not "independently executable computer programs" as recited in the claims. PO Resp. 14–15.

We disagree with Patent Owner's narrow interpretation. The term "application program" does not appear in the specification of the '854 patent. However, we are not persuaded that the term is limited by the commonly shared features of the examples in the '854 patent specification. *See Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d at 1184 ("[L]imitations are not to be read into the claims from the specification."). Patent Owner has not provided sufficient evidence to limit "application program" to programs that are not under the control of another program or run synchronously under the control of a separate application program (PO Resp. 13–14). We do not find Dr. Levy's testimony persuasive that the broadest reasonable interpretation of "application program" by one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention is defined by "commonly shared features" of examples of computer programs in the patent specification. *See* PO Resp. 11–15 (citing Ex. 2003 ¶¶ 42–44); 25 (citing Ex. 2003 ¶¶ 18, 42–48)). Construing application program as Patent Owner suggests improperly limits the claim term to the embodiments and examples in the '854 patent specification and imports negative limitations unsupported by the intrinsic evidence.

Patent Owner has not shown that the broadest reasonable construction of "application program" excludes subsidiary programs. *See* PO Resp. 11–15; Reply 6–9. On the complete record, we determine that "application program" is construed as an independent executable program.

B. *Unpatentability Based on Domini (Ex. 1006)*

Petitioner contends that claims 19, 20, 22–26, 28–30, 57, 58, 60–74, 76–78, 85, and 96 are anticipated by Domini. Pet. 30–39. Petitioner's claim chart provides citation to Domini, which Petitioner contends disclose the corresponding claim limitations in claims 19, 20, 22–26, 28–30, 57, 58, 60–74, 76–78, 85, and 96. *Id.*

1. *Overview of Domini (Ex. 1006)*

Domini discloses identifying and correcting spelling and grammar errors in a document created by a word processing program. Ex. 1006, Abstract, 4:65–5:11. Figure 1, below, shows an embodiment of the Domini invention. *Id.* at 4:39–41.
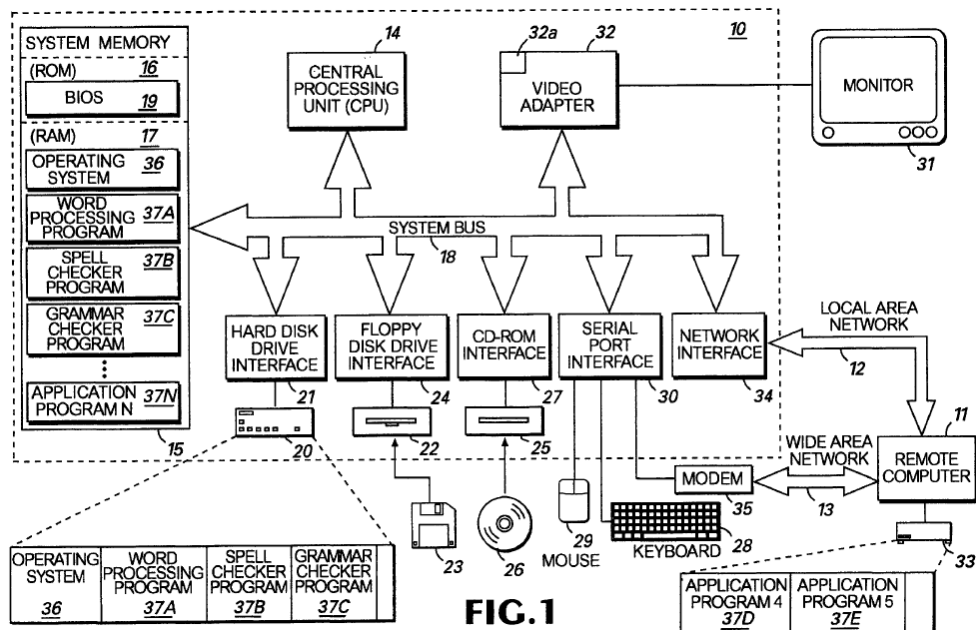

FIG.1

Figure 1 depicts personal computer 10 connected by networks 12 and 13 to
remote computer 11. *Id*. at 7:13–16. Domini discloses that "[t]hose skilled
in the art will understand that program modules such as an operating system
36, application programs 37, and data are provided to the personal computer
10." *Id*. at 7:41–43. Thus, personal computer 10 and remote computer 11
contain program modules, such as operating system 36 and application
programs 37. *Id*. at 6:33–42, 7:41–44. Domini states further that:

> [t]he *application programs* 37 may include a number of
> different programs such as a word processing program 37a, a
> *spell checker program 37b*, and a grammar checker program
> 37c. In the preferred personal computer 10, the local hard disk
> drive 20 is used to store data and programs, including the
> operating system and programs.

Id. at 7:46–52 (italics added).

In the spelling and grammar programs disclosed in Domini, the user
selects the "[s]pelling and [g]rammar" command to initialize the spell check
program. *Id*. at 16:13–16. Without user intervention, the spell check
program identifies misspelled words and presents them in red, bold typeface.
Id. at 17:27–33, 4:12–16. The spell check program also displays a list of
suggested corrections that may be selected and entered into the document by
the user. *Id*. at 1:42–44, 12:1–5, 12:61–64.

2. Anticipation based on Domini (Ex. 1006)
a. Application Programs

Patent Owner argues that Domini fails to teach the "second
application program" as recited in each of the challenged independent
claims, because the spell checker described in Domini is a "module" that
operates inside of a word processing document and not an "application

program" that is an "independent executable program" as the term is construed. PO Resp. 23–24.

Patent Owner's arguments and analysis are based on its proposed claim interpretation that excludes subsidiary programs from "application program" as recited in the challenged claims. PO Resp. 25 (contrasting subsidiary programs with application programs and stating that it "would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, an 'application program' is an 'independently executable program' that is independent of and not under the control of another program." (citing Ex. 2003 ¶¶ 42–48)). As discussed above, we do not construe "application program" to exclude subsidiary programs based on characteristics of the example programs described in the '854 patent specification. *See* Section II.A.4, *supra*.

We also are not persuaded by Patent Owner's arguments and testimony of Dr. Levy that the program modules in Domini that are explicitly identified as "application programs" do not meet the claim limitation for "application program." PO Resp. 25–29. Dr. Levy's narrow interpretation of application program reads limitations into the claim (PO Resp. 25) that are not supported by the '854 specification. *See* Reply 8–9 (citing Ex. 1001, 7:25–8:7).

Patent Owner's argument that one of ordinary skill in the art would have understood spell checker program 37b to be a program module (PO Resp. 27–28) and not an application program—as it is expressly described— is not supported by a plain reading of the Domini disclosure. Patent Owner's arguments and evidence fail to address the term "application program" as it is used in Domini and show that it differs from the

"application program" as recited in the challenged claims. Indeed, Dr. Levy
has not provided testimony that the term "application program" as used in
Domini (Ex. 1006, 7:41–52, Fig. 1) differs from or is inconsistent with
"application program" as recited in the challenged claims. *See* Tr. 35:13–20
(stating that Patent Owner's expert found Domini consistent with Patent
Owner's construction).

With respect to the "application programs" in Domini, Patent Owner
concedes that Domini discloses stand-alone spell checkers (PO Resp. 29–31
(citing Ex. 1006, 1:56–2:26; Ex. 2003 ¶ 24)), but argues that "a stand-alone
spell checker would not be capable of inserting text into a word processor"
(PO Resp. 30 (citing Ex. 2003 ¶¶ 24–25, 35)). We agree with Petitioner
(Reply 11), however, that Domini discloses incorporating changes into a
document by replacing words in the word processing document. Ex. 1006,
12:59–13:31, 14:42–67.

We disagree with Patent Owner's narrow interpretation of the term
"application program" that excludes spell checker program 37b explicitly
disclosed in Domini (Ex. 1006, 7:46–52). PO Resp. 25–29. Instead, we find
that spell checker program 37b and other application programs in Domini
disclose the "application program" recited in the challenged claims. Based
on the complete record and in light of Patent Owner's and Petitioner's
arguments and evidence, we find, by a preponderance of the evidence, that
Domini discloses an "application program" as recited in the challenged
claims.

     *b. "the second information associated with the first
      information from the second application program" and
      "operation related to a second information" of "entering
      additional data into a database"*

Patent Owner's argument that Domini fails to disclose "the second information associated with the first information from the second application program" is based on the erroneous claim construction that "associated" requires a pre-existing relationship between the first and second information. PO Resp. 31–34. Because we determined previously that "associated" is construed as "connected or related" (*see* Section II.A.3, *supra*), we are not persuaded by Patent Owner's argument. Patent Owner's argument that Domini does not disclose a pre-existing relationship, "such as the relationship between field entries of a database record" (PO Resp. 32) is premised on an overly narrow interpretation of the claim term that is not commensurate in scope with the challenged claims.

We also are not persuaded by Patent Owner's contention that Domini fails to disclose the "operation related to a second information" of "entering additional data into a database" limitations of dependent claims 22–24, 28–30, 60–62, and 76–78. PO Resp. 34–38. Patent Owner argues that "Domini's act of adding a (misspelled) word from the document (first information) into the dictionary is not an operation related to second information. Rather, it is an operation relating to the first information." PO Resp. 37 (emphasis omitted).

We disagree. Patent Owner's contention assumes erroneously that the first and second information are not related and that "an operation related to the second information" is limited to actions involving only the second information. However, Patent Owner has not shown that "performing an

operation related to second information," includes operations on pre-existing information or new information that may be the second information itself or related to the second information. *See* Section II.A.2, *supra*. Thus, the operation could be on new information that is related to the second information.

We find that the act of adding a related spelling of a word, such as a plural form or alternate spelling of a word, to a dictionary or database is an operation related to the second information as recited in the claims. *See, e.g.*, Reply 12–13 (discussing "neighbo<u>u</u>r" and "neighbor" as alternate spellings that are related first and second information); Pet. 32 (citing Ex. 1006, Fig. 3, 5, 7, 12:1–5, 12:61–64). In addition, the act of adding the second information (e.g., alternate spelling) to the document is also an "operation related to a second information." Thus, we find that Domini's disclosure regarding the storing of first information in the dictionary is an operation related to the second information. *See* Pet. 31–32.

Accordingly, we do not agree with Patent Owner that Domini fails to disclose "an operation related to a second information" as required in dependent claims 22–24, 28–30, 60–62, and 76–78. Based on the full record, we find that Petitioner has shown by a preponderance of the evidence that Domini discloses "the second information associated with the first information from the second application program" as recited in independent claims 19, 25, 57, 73, 85 and 96; and an "operation related to a second information" of "entering additional data into a database" as recited in dependent claims 22–24, 28–30, 60–62, and 76–78.

> ### c. "searching, using the second application program, for the second information associated with the first information"

Patent Owner contends that that Domini fails to disclose "searching, using the second application program, for the second information associated with the first information" as recited in independent claims 85 and 96 and dependent claims 64–69. PO Resp. 38–43. Patent Owner's argument is that Domini searches for the individual words in the document but does not search for other information, such as "second information." PO Resp. 40. In the context of Domini's spell checker program, Patent Owner argues that Domini only determines whether the word is correctly spelled but is not looking for second information.

We disagree with Patent Owner. Although Patent Owner acknowledges that Domini provides suggested words, it argues that these words are not searched for but instead are located in the Spell Return Buffer. PO Resp. 42–43. We find that that Domini provides suggested words obtained from the Spell Return Buffer as suggested corrections. Pet. 30 (citing Ex. 1006, Fig. 3, 1:42–44, 12:1–5). Patent Owner's argument that Domini does not describe explicitly searching for the suggested spelling corrections ignores the fact that suggested corrections are retrieved and displayed as part of the Domini spell checker process. Ex. 1006, Fig. 3, 1:42–44, 12:1–5. We also agree with Petitioner's argument that the spell check program has one or more dictionaries from which suggested corrections are obtained. Pet. 35. In addition, Petitioner's expert, Daniel A. Menascé, Ph.D, testified persuasively that the Domini spell checker retrieves possible words that are related to the words that a user types. *See* Ex. 1012, Deposition of Daniel A. Menascé, Ph.D, 127:3–130:5.

Based on the complete record and the evidence and arguments presented by Petitioner and Patent Owner, we find, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Domini discloses "searching, using the second application program, for the second information associated with the first information" as recited in independent claims 85 and 96 and dependent claims 64–69.

d. Conclusion

We have considered the evidence presented by Petitioner and Patent Owner. On the full record, we find that Petitioner has shown, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Domini anticipates claims 19, 20, 22–26, 28–30, 57, 58, 60–74, 76–78, 85, and 96.

C. Patent Owner's Motion to Exclude Evidence

Patent Owner moves to exclude the deposition transcript of Petitioner's expert, Dr. Daniel A. Menascé, Exhibit 1012. Paper 22. Dr. Menascé was deposed by Patent Owner's counsel on August 7, 2014 for this proceeding and for proceedings IPR2014-00207 and IPR2014-00208. Ex. 1012, 1. Patent Owner contends the Menascé transcript is improper supplemental information that is not submitted in compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 42.123 and re-uses a previously used Exhibit number and should be excluded. Paper 22, 2.

With respect to the mis-numbered Exhibit, we deny Patent Owner's motion to exclude the Exhibit for failing to meet numbering requirements of 37 C.F.R. § 62.63(c).

With respect to the transcript being improper supplemental information, Petitioner argues and we agree that 37 C.F.R. § 42.53(f)(7) states that deposition testimony must be filed by its proponent as an exhibit.

Paper 26, 3–4. Consistent with Petitioner's position, the rule recently has been clarified. *See* Amendments to the Rules of Practice for Trials Before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board, 80 Fed. Reg. 28,561, 28,563 (May 19, 2015) ("To clarify that either party is permitted to file testimony as an exhibit, the Office amends 37 CFR 42.53(f)(7) to delete the phrase 'by proponent' in the second sentence."). Because either party is permitted to file testimony as an exhibit, Petitioner's filing of the exhibit is proper. Accordingly, we *deny* Patent Owner's motion to exclude Exhibit 1012, the deposition transcript of Petitioner's expert, Dr. Daniel A. Menascé.

Patent Owner also seeks to exclude "Exhibit 1015," Visual Studio 2012 ("VS2012"), filed as an attachment to the deposition transcript of John V. Levy, Ph.D. (Ex. 1011).[3] Paper 22, 10. Patent Owner implicitly acknowledges that Petitioner's Reply to Patent Owner's Response does not expressly discuss or rely on VS2012. Paper 22, 11. Because we do not consider or rely on VS2012, or the portion of Dr. Levy's testimony discussing VS2012, in reaching our determinations in this Decision, Patent Owner's motion to exclude "Exhibit 1015" of Exhibit 1011 is *dismissed* as moot.

III. CONCLUSION

Petitioner has demonstrated, by a preponderance of the evidence, that claims 19, 20, 22–26, 28–30, 57, 58, 60–74, 76–78, 85, and 96 are unpatentable as anticipated by Domini.

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[3] Although the attachment is labelled "Exhibit 1015," VS2012 was not entered into the file as Exhibit 1015.

IV.   ORDER

For the reasons given, it is

ORDERED that, based on a preponderance of the evidence, claims 19, 20, 22–26, 28–30, 57, 58, 60–74, 76–78, 85, and 96 of U.S. Patent No. 7,496,854 B2 are held unpatentable; and

FURTHER ORDERED that Patent Owner's motion to exclude "Exhibit 1015" is *dismissed*, and the motion to exclude Exhibit 1012, the deposition transcript of Dr. Daniel A. Menascé is *denied*; and

FURTHER ORDERED that, because this is a Final Written Decision, parties to this proceeding seeking judicial review of our Decision must comply with the notice and service requirements of 37 C.F.R. § 90.2.

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