

NOTE: This disposition is nonprecedential.

**United States Court of Appeals  
for the Federal Circuit**

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**ROUTE1 INC.,**  
*Plaintiff-Appellant*

v.

**AIRWATCH LLC, VMWARE, INC.,**  
*Defendants-Appellees*

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2020-1031

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Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in No. 1:17-cv-00331-KAJ, Circuit Judge Kent A. Jordan.

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Decided: October 7, 2020

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Before PROST, *Chief Judge*, MOORE and STOLL, *Circuit Judges*.

PROST, *Chief Judge*.

Route1 Inc. (“Route1”) appeals the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware’s order granting summary judgment of noninfringement to AirWatch LLC and VMware, Inc. (collectively, “AirWatch”). We affirm the district court’s thorough opinion.

#### BACKGROUND

##### I

Route1 owns U.S. Patent No. 7,814,216 (“the ’216 patent”), which involves enabling communication between a host computer (“host”) and a remote device (“remote”). The patent’s sole independent claim recites a method by which the host and remote become connected by interfacing with an intermediary called the “controller.” First, the controller separately connects to the host and the remote. Next, it validates certificates received from each. After that, it receives the remote’s selection of a host and sends parameters for the remote to the selected host. So far, the host and remote have interacted only with the controller. The next step changes that. This step, the “instruction limitation,” is the subject of this appeal: “sending an instruction, from the controller to the selected host, to establish a connection to the remote device.” Last, the controller receives notice that the host and remote are connected to one another and refrains from further involvement. The claim recites in full:

1. A method of enabling communication between a host and a remote device using a controller, comprising:  
connecting the controller to the host;

connecting the controller to the remote device, the host and the remote device being in separate locations;

validating, at the controller, digital identity certificates received from each of the host and the remote device, each identity certificate containing (i) the public half of an asymmetric key algorithm key pair, (ii) identity information, and (iii) a digital signature of the issuing certificate authority, thereby converting the host to a validated host, and converting the remote device to a validated remote device;

receiving, at the controller, a selection of the host from the validated remote device;

sending parameters for the validated remote device from the controller to the selected host;

*sending an instruction, from the controller to the selected host, to establish a connection to the remote device;*

receiving, at the controller, notifications from the selected host and the validated remote device that a connection exists therebetween; and

after receiving notice of a connection between the selected host and the validated remote device refraining from involvement, at the controller, in transporting data between the selected host and the validated remote device, so that the selected host and the validated remote device subsequently communicate with each other without using any resource of the controller.

'216 patent claim 1 (emphasis added).

## II

The instruction limitation was not proposed for construction during the *Markman* proceedings in this case. Rather, AirWatch requested construction after Route1's expert opined that the limitation may cover "a host-initiated connection, or a remote-initiated and host-accepted connection." J.A. 12. AirWatch moved for summary judgment of noninfringement while that request was pending.

The court construed the instruction limitation in an order and memorandum opinion on summary judgment. See *O2 Micro Int'l Ltd. v. Beyond Innovation Tech. Co.*, 521 F.3d 1351, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2008) ("When the parties present a fundamental dispute regarding the scope of a claim term, it is the court's duty to resolve it."). The court's construction—"sending an instruction, from the controller to the selected host, *for the host* to establish a connection to the remote device"—adds only the words "for the host." J.A. 18 (emphasis added). Under this construction, the limitation "encompasses only host-initiated, not remote-initiated, connections." J.A. 11. Based on this construction, the court granted summary judgment of noninfringement. J.A. 20. Route1 appealed. We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1295(a)(1).

## DISCUSSION

The parties agree that AirWatch does not infringe claim 1 of the '216 patent under the district court's construction. Appellant's Br. 23–24; *see also* J.A. 20. We therefore need only decide whether that construction is correct. We review a claim construction *de novo* where, as here, it depends only on the intrinsic evidence. *Teva Pharms. USA, Inc. v. Sandoz, Inc.*, 574 U.S. 318, 331 (2015).

The words of a claim "are generally given their ordinary and customary meaning," which is "the meaning that the term would have to a person of ordinary skill in the art

in question at the time of the invention.” *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1312–13 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc). Claim terms “must be read in view of the specification.” *Id.* at 1315. Additionally, “the prosecution history can often inform the meaning of the claim language by demonstrating how the inventor understood the invention and whether the inventor limited the invention in the course of prosecution.” *Id.* at 1317. Based on this intrinsic evidence, we affirm.

## I

The district court’s construction emphasizes what is already plain from the claim language: the instruction sent to the host is meant to be carried out by the host. As the court explained: “It would be illogical, absent contrary intrinsic evidence, to conclude that an instruction sent from the controller to the host somehow instructs the remote to establish the connection, when the remote has received no instruction.” J.A. 13. We agree.

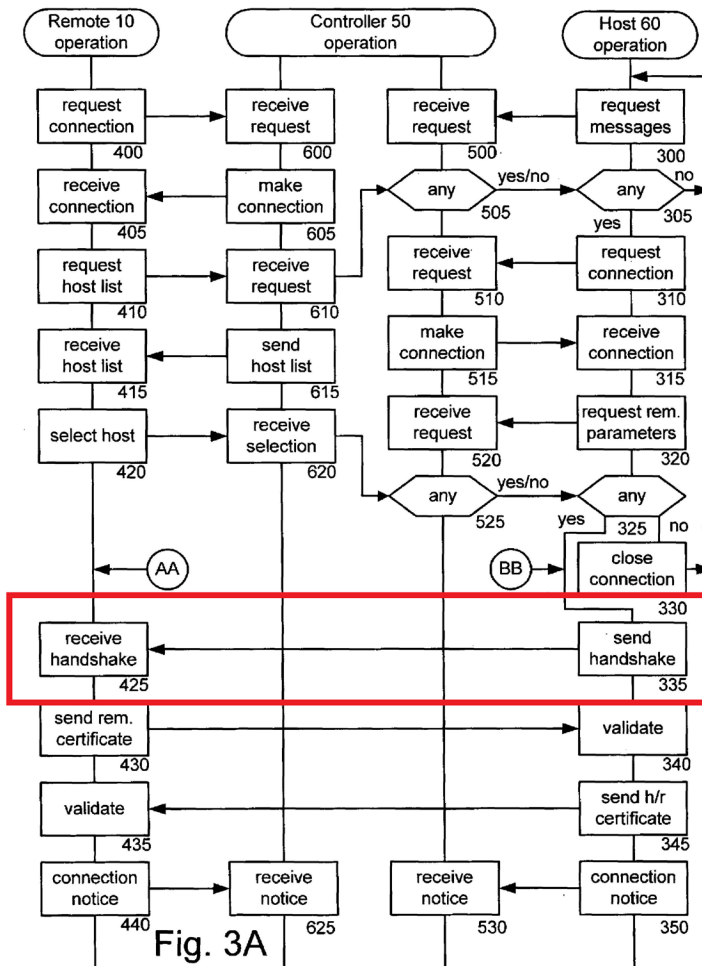
Route1 appears to agree that the host, not the remote, establishes the connection. Reply Br. 5 (“The structure of the claim indicates that in the Instruction Limitation, it is the host that acts to establish the connection.”). But by parsing the word “establish,” Route1 contends that the instruction limitation nonetheless encompasses remote-initiated as well as host-initiated connections. According to Route1, “‘establish’ connotes the culmination or conclusion of a process, regardless of where or how it was ‘initiated.’” Appellant’s Br. 17; *see id.* at 15 (advancing the construction “sending an instruction, from the controller to the host, to bring into existence a connection to the remote device”). On that basis, Route1 contends that the limitation does not specify whether the host or remote initiates the connection—only that, after one of them does, the host takes the final step of establishing it. We are unpersuaded.

Route1 improperly focuses on “the abstract meaning of words rather than on the meaning of claim terms within

the context of the patent.” *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1321. The claim requires that, once the controller has separately validated both the host and the remote, it sends parameters for the remote to the host. Route1 acknowledges that, upon receiving the parameters, “the host is enabled to make a connection with the remote device.” Reply Br. 4. Therefore, before instructing the host to establish a connection to the remote, the controller has already sent the host information enabling it to do so. Rather than supporting Route1’s construction, this setup reinforces that “establish” in this context is a simple directive for one entity to establish communication to another—and not, as Route1 contends, a more roundabout directive to “actively determin[e] whether or not to accept a connection request” from the remote based on the previously received parameters. *Id.* At the very least, Route1’s distinction between establishing and initiating finds no support in the claim language. We therefore turn to the rest of the specification.

## II

The specification discloses host-initiated connections, not remote-initiated connections, between the host and remote. For example, it details steps for “[s]etting up a communication channel between a remote computer and a host computer” as follows: “At step 335, host 60 sends a handshake to remote 10. . . . At step 435, remote 10 receives the handshake from host 60.” ’216 patent col. 7 ll. 5–7, 14–15. Figure 3A depicts this “handshake” with an arrow. As shown, the host offers its hand first.



*Id.* at Fig. 3A (annotated).

The district court was right: “That handshake establishes the connection, and is initiated by the host.” J.A. 13–14. Although Route1 quotes passages in which the remote requests a connection to the *controller*, it does not identify a disclosure in which “the host establishes the connection by responding to a request from the remote device.” Reply Br. 2. Indeed, Route1 admits “there is no place in the specification where it is disclosed that the remote asks the host

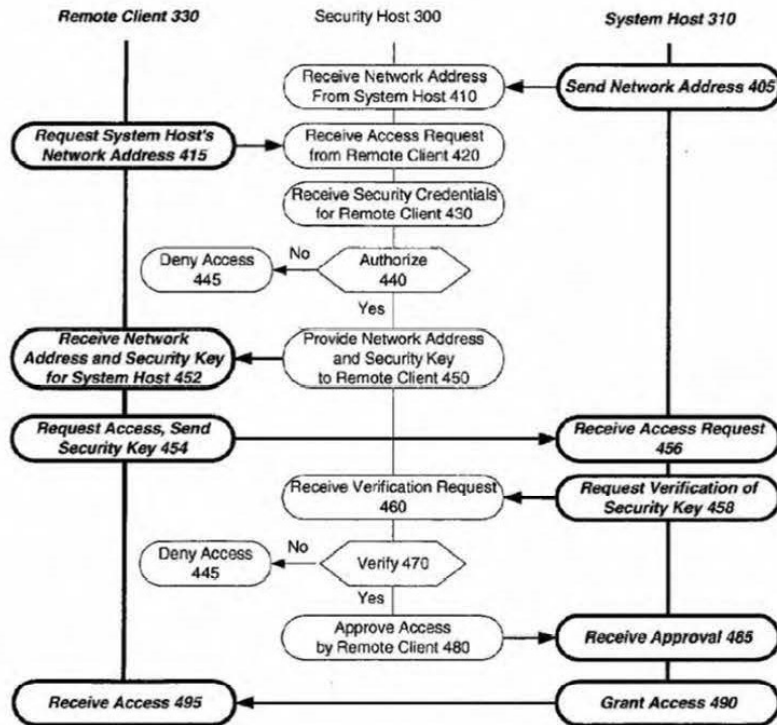
to connect, at least not directly.” *Id.* at 10. Rather, the specification discloses only host-initiated connections, not remote-initiated ones.

Of course, the specification’s disclosing only host-initiated connections is not dispositive. *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1323. But it does “suggest that the patent’s claim[] do[es] not encompass an embodiment contrary to these descriptions.” *Wi-LAN USA, Inc. v. Apple Inc.*, 830 F.3d 1374, 1382 (Fed. Cir. 2016). And, although “the specification does not contain an explicit statement disclaiming” remote-initiated connections, “this is not an instance where the specification would necessarily have to disavow an embodiment that would otherwise be covered by the plain language of the claim[].” *In re Abbott Diabetes Care Inc.*, 696 F.3d 1142, 1149 (Fed. Cir. 2012). Rather, the plain terms of the instruction limitation are “entirely consistent with and even support the specification’s exclusive depiction” of host-initiated connections. *Id.* at 1150.

### III

Even if there were any lingering doubt, such doubt is put to rest by the prosecution history. Route1 added the instruction limitation to claim 1 (then claim 3) during prosecution to overcome a rejection over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0120204 (“Kiwimagi”) and repeatedly distinguished Kiwimagi on the ground that it teaches a remote-initiated connection. For example, after relying on Figure 3A to explain the instruction limitation to the patent office, Route1 annotated a figure from Kiwimagi by adding two bold columns—one on either side—in an arrangement mirroring Figure 3A (i.e., depicting Kiwimagi’s remote client (remote), security host (controller) and system host (host) from left to right):





J.A. 5250. To depict the remote's first contact with the host, Route1 added an arrow extending from the remote to the host—the opposite direction of the Figure 3A handshake. Then, Route1 argued that Kiwimagi “fails to show or suggest” the instruction limitation and “teaches away from claim 3 because claim 3 requires that the controller instruct the host to establish a connection to the remote, whereas Kiwimagi teaches that the remote client requests a connection directly from the host system.” J.A. 5251.

Route1 also explained why this difference was “crucially important”:

An advantage of the invention of claim 3 is that it works flawlessly even if the host is behind a

firewall. In contrast, a firewall is likely to block a request from an unknown remote for access to a host behind the firewall, and so Kiwimagi's system will not work properly with a host behind a firewall. . . . Thus, the ability to work despite the host being behind a firewall, present in claim 3 but not in Kiwimagi, is crucially important in modern computing systems.

J.A. 5251. Further, in a prosecution appeal brief, Route1 doubled down on its "firewall" rationale and distinguished Kiwimagi on the basis that Kiwimagi's remote "takes the initiative":

The present invention is directed to a configuration where a host computer is likely to be behind a firewall . . . . The firewall blocks unsolicited messages to the host computer . . . ; an example of an unsolicited message to the host computer is: an access request from a remote computer. The present invention is a workaround that enables a remote computer to access a host computer where the host computer is behind a firewall. In short, the remote tells the controller that it wishes to access the host, and *the controller instructs the host to establish communication with the remote*. Thus, the remote is able to access the host without sending an access request to the host that would be blocked by the firewall.

. . . .

Claim 3 requires that *the controller sends parameters for the remote to the host, and instructs the host to establish communication with the remote*. In contrast, Kiwimagi has its security host send parameters for the host *to the remote*, so that *the remote* can establish communication with the host. Kiwimagi is simply the prior art, where the remote can request access to a host without concern for a

firewall that blocks such access requests. When the host is behind a firewall, *Kiwimagi's teaching does not enable communication to occur between the remote and the host*. In contrast, when the host is behind a firewall, *the invention of claim 3 enables communication to occur between the remote and the host*.

J.A. 5292, 5300. After reprising its annotated *Kiwimagi* figure, *Route1* concluded:

*Kiwimagi* fails to show or suggest . . . sending an instruction, from the controller to the selected host, to establish a connection to the remote. Instead, *Kiwimagi* teaches that the remote *takes the initiative* to establish a connection to the host. . . . *Kiwimagi's* remote request[s] access from the host, so there is no need for the host to establish a connection to the remote.

J.A. 5301–02 (emphasis added).

*Route1* attempts to explain away these statements by characterizing *Kiwimagi's* connection as both initiated and established by the remote, whereas the instruction limitation (in *Route1's* view) covers connections that are always *established* by the host but can be *initiated* by the remote. The attempt fails. *Route1's* annotated figure depicts *Kiwimagi's* remote “request[ing]” a connection (with an arrow to the host) and the host “grant[ing]” the request (with an arrow back to the remote). J.A. 5300–01. *Route1's* distinction between initiating and establishing, therefore, does not differentiate its statements about *Kiwimagi* from the remote-initiated scenario it now seeks to cover. *E.g.*, Reply Br. 10 (“[A] connection may be established when a device accepts a connection request.”).

Splitting hairs, *Route1* tries to differentiate “taking the initiative” from “initiating.” See Reply Br. 16. But we see no relevant difference. *Route1* described *Kiwimagi's*

remote as “request[ing]” access, J.A. 5302, just how it describes remote-initiated connections here. *E.g.* Appellant’s Br. 23 (“[T]he remote can *initiate* the process by requesting that the connection be established.”). At the end of the day, the construction to which Route1 objects—an instruction “*for the host* to establish a connection to the remote”—may as well have come from Route1’s prosecution appeal brief. *E.g.*, J.A. 5300 (“[T]he controller . . . instructs the host to establish communication with the remote.” (emphasis omitted)). We conclude that the entire intrinsic record supports the district court’s construction of the instruction limitation as not covering remote-initiated connections.

#### CONCLUSION

We have considered Route1’s remaining arguments and find them unpersuasive. For the above reasons, we hold that the district court did not err in its claim construction. Because Route1 does not dispute noninfringement under that construction, we affirm the district court’s grant of summary judgment of noninfringement.

**AFFIRMED**