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United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CONCEPTUS, INC.,
Plaintiff,
v.
HOLOGIC, INC.,
Defendant.

No. C 09-02280 WHA

FINAL CHARGE TO THE JURY

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1.

Members of the jury, it is my duty to instruct you on the law that applies to this case. A copy of these instructions will be available in the jury room for you to consult as necessary.

It is your duty to find the facts from all the evidence presented in the case. To those facts you will apply the law as I give it to you. You must follow the law as I give it to you whether you agree with it or not. You must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudices, or sympathy. That means that you must decide the case solely on the evidence before you. You will recall that you took an oath promising to do so at the beginning of the case. In following my instructions, you must follow all of them and not single out some and ignore others; they are all equally important. You must not read into these instructions or into anything the Court may have said or done as suggesting what verdict you should return — that is a matter entirely up to you.

2.

The evidence from which you are to decide what the facts are consists of:

1. The sworn testimony of witnesses, on both direct and cross-examination, regardless of who called the witness;
2. The exhibits which have been received into evidence;
3. The sworn testimony of witnesses in depositions read into evidence or played by video; and
4. Any facts to which all the lawyers have stipulated here in the courtroom before you. You must treat any stipulated facts as having been conclusively proven.

3.

In reaching your verdict, you may consider only the testimony and exhibits and other items received into evidence. Certain things are not evidence and you may not consider them in deciding what the facts are. I will list them for you:

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1. Arguments and statements by lawyers are not evidence. The lawyers are not witnesses. What they have said in their opening statements, closing arguments, and at other times is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the way the lawyers have stated them, your memory controls.

2. A suggestion in a question by counsel or the Court is not evidence unless it is adopted by the answer. A question by itself is not evidence. Consider it only to the extent it is adopted by the answer.

3. Objections by lawyers are not evidence. Lawyers have a duty to their clients to consider objecting when they believe a question is improper under the rules of evidence. You should not be influenced by any question, objection, or the Court’s ruling on it.

4. Testimony or exhibits that have been excluded or stricken, or that you have been instructed to disregard, are not evidence and must not be considered. In addition, some testimony and exhibits have been received only for a limited purpose; where I have given a limiting instruction, you must follow it.

5. Anything you may have seen or heard when the Court was not in session is not evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the evidence received at the trial.

4.

Certain charts, animations, and summaries have been shown to you in order to help explain the facts disclosed by the books, records, and other documents which are in evidence in the case. They are not themselves evidence or proof of any facts. If they do not correctly reflect the facts or figures shown by the evidence in the case, you should disregard these charts and summaries and determine the facts from the underlying evidence.

5.

Evidence may be direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as testimony by a witness about what that witness personally saw or heard or did. Circumstantial

1 evidence is proof of one or more facts from which you could find another fact. By way of
2 example, if you wake up in the morning and see that the sidewalk is wet, you may find from that
3 fact that it rained during the night. However, other evidence, such as a turned-on garden hose,
4 may explain the presence of water on the sidewalk. Therefore, before you decide that a fact has
5 been proven by circumstantial evidence, you must consider all the evidence in light of reason,
6 experience, and common sense. You should consider both kinds of evidence. The law makes no
7 distinction between the weight to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. It is for you
8 to decide how much weight to give to any evidence. You should base your decision on all of the
9 evidence, regardless of which party presented it.

10 6.

11 In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and
12 which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says or part of it or none
13 of it. In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

- 14 1. The opportunity and ability of the witness to see or hear or know
15 the things testified to;
- 16 2. The witness' memory;
- 17 3. The witness' manner while testifying;
- 18 4. The witness' interest in the outcome of the case and any bias
19 or prejudice;
- 20 5. Whether other evidence contradicted the witness' testimony;
- 21 6. The reasonableness of the witness' testimony in light of all the
22 evidence; and
- 23 7. Any other factors that bear on believability.

24 7.

25 The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of
26 witnesses who testify. Nor does it depend on which side called the witnesses or produced
27 evidence. You should base your decision on all of the evidence, regardless of which party
28 presented it. You are not required to decide any issue according to the testimony of a number of

1 witnesses, which does not convince you, as against the testimony of a smaller number of
2 witnesses or other evidence, which is more convincing to you. The testimony of one witness
3 worthy of belief is sufficient to prove any fact. This does not mean that you are free to disregard
4 the testimony of any witness merely from caprice or prejudice, or from a desire to favor either
5 side. It does mean that you must not decide anything by simply counting the number of witnesses
6 who have testified on the opposing sides. The test is not the number of witnesses but the
7 convincing force of the evidence.

8 8.

9 A witness may be discredited or impeached by contradictory evidence or by evidence that
10 at some other time the witness has said or done something, or has failed to say or to do
11 something, that is inconsistent with the witness' present testimony. If you believe any witness
12 has been impeached and thus discredited, you may give the testimony of that witness such
13 credibility, if any, you think it deserves.

14 9.

15 Discrepancies in a witness' testimony or between a witness' testimony and that of other
16 witnesses do not necessarily mean that such witness should be discredited. Inability to recall is
17 common. Innocent misrecollection is not uncommon. Two persons witnessing an incident or a
18 transaction sometimes will see or hear it differently. Whether a discrepancy pertains to an
19 important matter or only to something trivial should be considered by you.

20 However, a witness who was willfully false in one part of his or her testimony is to be
21 distrusted in others. You may reject the entire testimony of a witness who willfully has testified
22 falsely on a material point, unless, from all the evidence, you believe that the probability of truth
23 favors his or her testimony in other particulars.

24 10.

25 In determining what inferences to draw from the evidence, you may consider, among other
26 things, a party's failure to explain or deny such evidence.

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11.

You have heard testimony from witnesses referred to as “expert witnesses.” These are persons who, because of education or experience, are permitted to state opinions and the reasons for their opinions. Opinion testimony should be judged just like any other testimony. You may accept it or reject it, and give it as much weight as you think it deserves, considering the witness’ education and experience, the reasons given for the opinion, and all the other evidence in the case. If an expert witness was not present at the events in question, his or her opinion is necessarily based on an assumed set of circumstances. In evaluating the opinion during the trial, you should take into account the extent to which you do agree or do not agree with the circumstances assumed by the expert witness.

12.

In these instructions, I will often refer to a party’s burden of proof. I will be discussing two different burdens of proof. The first is known as a burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence. When a party has the burden of proof on any issue by a preponderance of the evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that the issue is more probably true than not true. To put it differently, if you were to put the evidence favoring plaintiff and the evidence favoring defendant on opposite sides of a scale, the party with the burden of proof on the issue would have to make the scale tip somewhat toward its side. If the party fails to meet this burden, then the party with the burden of proof loses on that issue. Preponderance of the evidence basically means “more likely than not.”

The second burden of proof involved in this case is known as a burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence. When a party has the burden of proving any issue by clear and convincing evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that the contention is highly probable. This burden requires a higher standard of proof than proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

13.

If you find that plaintiff carried its burden of proof as to an issue, your verdict should be for plaintiff on that specific issue. If you find that plaintiff did not carry its burden of proof, you

1 must find against plaintiff on that issue. This same principle also applies to defendant on issues
2 on which it has the burden of proof.

3 14.

4 I now will turn to the law that applies to this case. As you know, in this lawsuit
5 Conceptus seeks money damages from defendant Hologic for allegedly inducing or contributing
6 to the infringement of claims 37 and/or 38 of United States Patent Number 6,634,361. I will refer
7 to claims 37 and 38 as the “asserted claims.” The method that Conceptus contends infringes the
8 asserted claims is Hologic’s Adiana procedure. I will refer to the Adiana procedure as the
9 “accused method.” Hologic denies infringement and contends that the asserted claims are invalid.

10 Your job is to decide the issues of infringement and validity. If you decide that either
11 claim has been infringed and is valid, you will then need to decide on any monetary damages.

12 15.

13 As you know, the patent claims are the numbered paragraphs at the end of the patent. The
14 claims are important because they specifically define the exclusive rights granted by the patent
15 office. The figures and the specification in the rest of the patent provide a description and/or
16 examples of the invention and provide a context for the claims but the claims define how broad or
17 narrow the patent holder’s rights are. It is often the case that a patent specification and its figures
18 disclose more than the specific matter claimed as inventions, so it is important to keep straight
19 what the specification says versus what the claims say.

20 16.

21 In a patent, an *independent* claim is one that is a stand-alone claim and does not
22 incorporate any other claim. A *dependent* claim is one that depends on an earlier claim by
23 incorporating it by reference and then adding one or more additional elements. Such
24 incorporation imports the entirety of the incorporated claim, including all of its elements, into the
25 dependent claims. You will note that both of the asserted claims are dependent claims. Claim 37
26 incorporates claim 36. Claim 38 incorporates claim 37 and thereby also incorporates claim 36.
27 Thus, claim 36 is incorporated into both of the asserted claims, even though claim 36 by itself is
28 not asserted. I now want to explain how this affects the logic of the issues before you.

1 claims. The phrase means so that at least a portion of the fallopian tube is not
2 completely occluded at the time when permanent affixation occurs.

3 You must accept these definitions as established for purposes of your deliberations and
4 verdict. You may, however, consider all of the evidence in the case as to whether or not the
5 accused method meets these definitions. If a witness has based his view on meanings of the terms
6 contrary to my stated definitions, you should discount that part of his testimony accordingly.

7 18.

8 Conceptus has the burden of proof on infringement. Conceptus must persuade you that it
9 is more likely than not that Hologic has induced or contributed to the infringement of claims 37
10 and/or 38 of the '361 patent.

11 Induced infringement and contributory infringement are two different types of *indirect*
12 infringement. A patented method is directly infringed by a party who practices the method. A
13 patented method is indirectly infringed by a party who either induces another party to practice the
14 method or contributes to the practicing of the method by another party. Only if one party directly
15 infringes can another party be found to indirectly infringe. That is, indirect infringement by one
16 party must be based on direct infringement by another party.

17 In this case, defendant Hologic is accused of indirect infringement based on alleged direct
18 infringement by doctors who perform the Adiana procedure. There is no claim for direct
19 infringement in this case, and there are no doctors named as defendants in this case. Yet, you
20 must decide whether the Adiana procedure performed by doctors directly infringes the asserted
21 claims. This question of direct infringement is a prerequisite to the question whether defendant
22 Hologic indirectly infringes the asserted claims.

23 19.

24 For Conceptus to carry its burden of proof on direct infringement, it must show that each
25 and every step of either claimed method is found in the accused method.

26 20.

27 In deciding whether the accused method infringes the asserted claims, you must compare
28 the Adiana procedure to the specific elements of each asserted claim. You must not compare the

1 Adiana procedure to the Essure procedure. The Essure procedure is not relevant to the
2 infringement analysis. Only the specific claims of a patent can be the basis for infringement. A
3 product made by a patent owner may or may not practice the claims and therefore cannot be the
4 basis for infringement.

5 21.

6 If all steps of an asserted claim have been proven, it is not a defense to infringement that
7 the accused method includes an additional step not called out in the patent claim or that the
8 accused method carries out a step in the asserted claim in a way not described in the examples in
9 the patent specification. For infringement to be proven, the step must be carried out as per the
10 claim language. For example, if a patented method claim calls out three steps to paint a wall, it
11 would be infringed by a method including the same three steps in the claim and it would be no
12 defense that a fourth step is also done or that one step is carried out in a way different from the
13 examples in the patent specification. For infringement to be proven, the step must be carried out
14 as per the claim language.

15 22.

16 To prove infringement by the doctors, it is not necessary to prove that any infringement
17 was intentional or willful. Innocent infringement by doctors would still be infringement.

18 23.

19 The fact, if true, that the accused method was independently developed without any
20 copying of the patent owner's method is not a defense. All that matters for purposes of
21 infringement is whether all limitations of the claim reside in the accused method. Independent
22 development in the same approximate time frame as the claimed invention, however, may be
23 considered by you on the issue of obviousness, an invalidity question.

24 24.

25 To assist you on the infringement issue, counsel gave you a handout that identified the
26 limitations in dispute and underlined in red the elements disputed. Conceptus contends that the
27 accused procedure satisfies all the limitations of the asserted claims.

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25.

Now, who is a person of ordinary skill in the art? It is up to you to decide the level of ordinary skill in the field. You should consider all the evidence introduced at trial in making this decision, including:

1. The levels of education and experience of persons working in the field;
2. The types of problems encountered in the field; and
3. The sophistication of the technology.

Sometimes I may refer to such a person as a “skilled artisan.”

26.

For Conceptus to carry its burden of proof on induced infringement, it must show that Hologic actively induced doctors to directly infringe the asserted claims. Specifically, Conceptus must show the following three elements: (1) that Hologic intentionally took action that actually induced direct infringement by doctors; (2) that Hologic knew of the ’361 patent; and (3) that Hologic knew its action would cause direct infringement by the doctors.

If you find that there has been no direct infringement by doctors performing the Adiana procedure, of course, then there was no infringement in the first place and no need for you to address the question of induced or contributory infringement.

27.

For Conceptus to carry its burden of proof on contributory infringement, it must show the following four elements: (1) that the asserted claims were directly infringed by doctors performing the Adiana procedure; (2) that Hologic supplied an important component of the infringing part of the procedure; (3) that the component had no substantial non-infringing use; and (4) that Hologic supplied the component with knowledge of the ’361 patent and knowledge that the component was especially made or adapted for use in an infringing manner.

If you find that there has been no direct infringement by doctors performing the Adiana procedure, of course, then there was no infringement in the first place and no need for you to address the question of induced or contributory infringement.

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28.

Now, let's turn to the affirmative defenses raised by defendant. We will first address the invalidity defenses. A patent issued by the Patent Office is presumed to be valid. The burden is on defendant Hologic to prove to the contrary. Hologic must do so by clear and convincing evidence. When a party has the burden of proving any issue by clear and convincing evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that the issue is highly probable. In deciding how much deference to give the examiner's judgment on a particular point, you may take into account the extent to which the specific point was considered by the examiner; the more a point was considered by the examiner, the more deference it deserves; conversely, the less a point was considered by the examiner, the less deference it deserves.

29.

The first invalidity defense is called anticipation. Hologic contends that the asserted claims were anticipated by various prior-art references.

Patents are supposed to be limited to new revelations, among other requirements. A patent claim is invalid if the claimed invention was not new at the time of the patent application, which was September 24, 1997, for purposes of anticipation and obviousness. For a claim to be invalid because it is not new, all of its elements must have already existed in a single procedure before the claimed invention or must have been described in a previous publication or patent before the claimed invention. In patent law, previous publications or patents are called "prior art" or "prior-art references." All of the "claimed" elements must be contained within a single reference for anticipation to apply.

For anticipation to apply, it is not enough that all of the elements could have been found among two or more references. If, at the time of the patent application, a single prior-art reference already described all of the elements of the claimed invention and would have informed those skilled in the art that those elements could have been arranged as in the claimed invention, then the prior-art reference is deemed to "anticipate" the claimed invention and thereby render it unpatentable and thus invalid. It would not be enough, however, that all of the elements were in random passages in the reference. By the same token, for anticipation to apply, it is not necessary

1 that the prior-art reference expressly lay out the elements in the exact way laid out in the claim.
2 Rather, for anticipation, it is sufficient if the single reference would have informed those skilled
3 in the art that all of the claimed elements could have been arranged as in the claimed invention.
4 Also, the reference must have enabled one of ordinary skill in the art to make the invention
5 without undue experimentation. Where one of ordinary skill in the art would have known that an
6 element was necessarily present in the reference, it may be said to be inherent; that is, it is as
7 though the element was expressly disclosed in the reference.

8 30.

9 To assist you, counsel gave you a handout that identified the elements concededly found
10 in the prior art and highlighted in blue or green for you the elements disputed. This was only as
11 to two of the prior-art references. You must keep in mind that defendant Hologic advances more
12 than two items of prior art as anticipatory.

13 31.

14 Now, we turn to the issue of obviousness. Even when a claimed invention *is* new and is
15 not anticipated in the prior art, it may still be found unpatentable and invalid by reason of
16 obviousness. This is the next ground for invalidity asserted by defendant. I will now explain the
17 ground rules for obviousness.

18 32.

19 No one is entitled to obtain a patent on a claimed invention that would have been obvious
20 to those of ordinary skill in the field at the time of the invention. Put differently, if a skilled
21 artisan, knowing all the prior art, would have known that all of the claimed elements already
22 existed in the prior art, that those elements could have been arranged in the manner of the claimed
23 invention, and would have seen the benefit of doing so, then the claimed invention should not
24 receive a patent. This means that even if all of the requirements of the claim cannot be found in a
25 single prior-art reference, the claimed invention was obvious if a person of ordinary skill in the
26 relevant field who knew about all the prior art would have come up with the claimed invention by
27 combining the prior art references, or by combining a single prior art reference with the
28 knowledge and creativity of one of ordinary skill in the art. In deciding what would have been

1 obvious to a skilled artisan, remember that a person of ordinary skill is also a person of ordinary
2 creativity, not an automaton.

3 33.

4 A patent claim combining several elements, all of which were already known in the prior
5 art, is not necessarily invalid. To the contrary, many valid patent claims are new combinations of
6 features already known. To be obvious, the particular combination and arrangement must have
7 been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time of the invention.

8 You must be careful not to use hindsight; many valid inventions might seem obvious after
9 the fact. You should put yourself in the position of a person of ordinary skill in the field at the
10 time the claimed invention was made and you should not consider what is known today or what is
11 learned from the teaching of the patent.

12 34.

13 In evaluating the obviousness issue, you should consider whether the trial evidence has
14 identified a persuasive reason that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in the field to
15 combine the elements or concepts from the prior art in the same way as in the claimed invention.
16 For example, market forces or other design or manufacturing incentives might have naturally
17 led to new combinations of prior-art elements. Such circumstances may indicate obviousness.
18 You should also consider whether there was some teaching or suggestion in the prior art to
19 combine the elements claimed in the patent. If, however, the teachings of the prior art directed a
20 person skilled in the art away from combining certain known elements, the discovery of a
21 successful way to combine those elements was more likely to be nonobvious. Also, you should
22 consider whether the claimed invention applied a known technique that had already been used to
23 improve a similar device in a similar way. You should also consider whether the claimed
24 invention would have been obvious to try, meaning that the claimed innovation was one of a
25 relatively small number of possible approaches to a problem with a reasonable expectation of
26 success by those skilled in the art. You should also consider whether there was a design need or
27 market pressure to solve a problem with a finite number of identified, predictable solutions, such
28 that persons of ordinary skill in the art would have had good reason to pursue the known possible

1 solutions within his or her technical grasp. Such circumstances would be indicative, not of
2 innovation, but of straightforward application of ordinary skill and common sense, meaning that it
3 was obvious.

4 35.

5 The ultimate conclusion of whether a claim is obvious should be based upon your
6 determination of several points. *First*, you must decide the level of ordinary skill in the field that
7 someone would have had at the time the claimed invention was made. *Second*, you must decide
8 the scope and content of the prior art. *Third*, you must decide what difference, if any, existed
9 between the claimed invention and the prior art. The ultimate question is whether the differences
10 between the prior art and the claimed invention were so insubstantial that the claimed invention
11 would have been obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art. In this you must presume that those
12 of ordinary skill in the art would have known and understood all of the relevant prior art,
13 including all relevant patents and articles.

14 36.

15 In addition, you should consider any of the following factors that you find have been
16 shown by the evidence. These are sometimes called “secondary considerations”:

- 17 1. commercial success of a product due to the merits of the
18 claimed invention;
- 19 2. a long-felt need for the solution provided by the claimed invention;
- 20 3. unsuccessful attempts by others to find the solution provided by
21 the claimed invention;
- 22 4. copying of the claimed invention by others;
- 23 5. unexpected and superior results from the claimed invention;
- 24 6. acceptance by others of the claimed invention as shown by praise
25 from others in the field or from the licensing of the claimed invention;
- 26 7. other evidence tending to show non-obviousness;
- 27 8. independent invention of the claimed invention by others before or
28 at about the same time as the named inventor thought of it; and

1 You are not bound by the action of the Patent Office and must make your own decision as to
2 validity. You may take into account whether you heard evidence that the Patent Office had no
3 opportunity to evaluate before granting the patent.

4 39.

5 The next defense is called lack of an adequate written description. This relates to whether
6 the specification, figures, and/or claims as originally filed adequately described the
7 asserted claims.

8 Defendant Hologic can meet its burden of proving that the asserted claims are invalid by
9 showing that the patent specification, figures, and/or claims as originally filed did not contain an
10 adequate written description for those claims. The purpose of this written-description
11 requirement is to make sure that a patent specification, figures, and/or claims as originally filed
12 described the claimed invention so as to demonstrate that the named inventor or inventors were in
13 possession of the invention at the time the application for the patent was originally filed, which,
14 as stated, is the presumed date of invention.

15 Sometimes, new claims are requested while the prosecution is underway, and the new
16 claims may or may not have been discussed in the original application. So, it is important that it
17 be demonstrated that the inventor or inventors were in possession of the claimed invention as
18 eventually allowed. Here, no evidence has been presented indicating that the 1997 provisional
19 application (TX 341) was substantially different from the patent that ultimately issued so you may
20 use the patent that issued to determine whether the written description requirement has
21 been satisfied.

22 A claim will not be invalidated on written description grounds simply because the
23 embodiments of the specification do not contain examples explicitly covering the full scope of the
24 claim language. That is because the patent specification is written for a person of skill in the art,
25 and such person comes to the patent with the knowledge of what has come before. Put
26 differently, the specification does not need to describe every possible embodiment covered by a
27 claim. Placed in that context, it is unnecessary to spell out every detail of the invention in the
28

1 specification; only enough must be included to convince a person of skill in the art that the
2 inventor possessed the invention at the time the application for the patent was filed.

3 40.

4 The next defense is called lack of enablement. This relates to whether the patent
5 specification and figures, as originally filed, disclosed the claimed inventions in a way that
6 enabled those skilled in the art to make and use them.

7 41.

8 With respect to the question of enablement, the Patent Act provides:

9 The specification shall contain a written description of the
10 invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it,
11 in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person
skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most
nearly connected, to make and use the same.

12 42.

13 To prove invalidity by reason of non-enablement, defendant Hologic must prove that the
14 asserted claims are invalid by showing that the patent specification and figures, as originally filed,
15 failed to contain a description of the claimed invention sufficiently full and clear to enable a
16 person of ordinary skill in the field to make and use the full scope of the asserted claims without
17 undue experimentation. The purpose of the enablement requirement is to make sure that a patent
18 specification and figures, as originally filed, disclosed how to practice the full invention in return
19 for the limited monopoly granted by the government to the inventor. The question of whether a
20 patent is enabling is judged as of the date the original application for the patent was first filed.
21 It is presumed that all relevant prior art was already known to those practicing in the field.

22 43.

23 Even disclosure of a single example in a specification can sometimes support the full
24 scope of a claim. On the other hand, disclosure of one example for carrying out a claimed method
25 does not necessarily entitle an inventor to a broad generic claim covering any and all means for
26 achieving its objective. Whether or not claims 37 and 38 were enabled is a question for you the
27 jury to decide based on the trial evidence, the critical question being whether the specification and
28 drawings, when combined with all prior art known to those skilled in the art, disclosed how to

1 practice the full scope of the asserted inventions as claimed without having to undertake
2 excessive experimentation.

3 44.

4 In determining whether excessive experimentation would have been required, you may
5 consider the following factors:

- 6 1. the scope of the claimed invention;
- 7 2. the amount of guidance presented in the patent;
- 8 3. the amount of experimentation necessary;
- 9 4. the time and cost of any necessary experimentation;
- 10 5. how routine any necessary experimentation was in the field;
- 11 6. whether the patent disclosed specific working examples of the
12 claimed invention;
- 13 7. the nature and predictability of experimentation and variations of
14 the field; and
- 15 8. the level of ordinary skill in the field.

16 45.

17 I will now elaborate on some of these factors. With respect to the first factor, the scope of
18 the claimed invention, a patentee who chooses broad claim language must make sure the broad
19 claims are fully enabled. The scope of the claims must be less than or equal to the scope of the
20 enablement to ensure that public knowledge is enriched by the patent specification to a degree at
21 least commensurate with the scope of the claims. Put differently, the narrower the claims, the
22 easier it is to sustain enablement.

23 As stated, you may consider the predictability of experiments and variations in the field.
24 You may consider whether the invention pertains to an art where the results of variations and/or
25 experiments were predictable, such that variations on the embodiments disclosed in the
26 specification would have been predictable.

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46.

By analogy, suppose that an inventor created a particular method for fuel efficiency and described the method in such detail in the specification that a person of ordinary skill in the art would be able to achieve fuel efficiency. Although the specification would meet the requirements of enablement with respect to a claim directed to that particular method, it would not necessarily support a broad claim to every possible type of method to achieve fuel efficiency no matter how different in operation from the claimed invention. A single embodiment would support such a generic claim only if the specification would enable a person skilled in the art to use the full scope of the claimed invention at the time of application without undue experimentation.

In our case, a question for you is whether defendant Hologic has proven that the specification and figures failed to enable the full scope of claims 37 and 38 asserted by plaintiff Conceptus.

47.

I will now instruct you on the issue of damages. By instructing you on damages, I am not suggesting which party should win on any issue. I am instructing you on damages only so that you will have guidance on how to consider the evidence on damages if you reach this issue. If you find that Hologic has induced or contributed to infringement of either asserted claim, and that the infringed claim(s) is/are valid, then you must determine the amount of money damages to be awarded from Hologic to Conceptus to compensate it for the infringement.

48.

Under the law, a patent holder is entitled to receive damages starting from the date of first infringement. If you determine that there has been infringement, then the appropriate date for the commencement of damages would be July 6, 2009, the date of FDA approval.

49.

Under the law, the amount of damages must be adequate to compensate the patent holder for the infringement. A damages award should put the patent holder in approximately the financial position it would have been in had the infringement not occurred. You should keep in mind that the damages you award are meant to compensate the patent holder and not to punish

1 an infringer. There are two different ways to calculate damages: the “lost profits” method and the
2 “reasonable royalty” method.

3 50.

4 The first possible way to calculate damages is by the “lost profits” method. To recover
5 lost profits for infringing sales, Conceptus must show that but for the infringement there is a
6 reasonable probability that it would have made sales that Hologic made of the infringing method.
7 Conceptus must show what share, if any, of Hologic’s sales that it would have made if the
8 infringing method had not been on the market.

9 You must allocate the lost profits based upon the customer demand for the patented
10 features of the infringing method. That is, you must determine which profits derive from the
11 patented invention, and not from other features of the Adiana system.

12 51.

13 Conceptus is entitled to lost profits if it proves all of the following:

- 14 1. that there was a demand for the patented feature(s);
- 15 2. that no acceptable non-infringing substitutes were available;
- 16 3. that Conceptus had the manufacturing and marketing capacity to
17 make any infringing sales actually made by Hologic for which Conceptus seeks
18 lost profits; and
- 19 4. the amount Conceptus would have made if Hologic had
20 not infringed.

21 You do not need to determine the second element because it already has been decided in
22 this case. You must assume that there were no acceptable non-infringing substitutes available.
23 This does not necessarily mean that each Adiana sale would have been an Essure sale if Adiana
24 had not been on the market. Conceptus must meet its burden of proving what additional profits it
25 would have made but for any infringement by Hologic.

26 52.

27 The second possible way to calculate lost damages is by the “reasonable royalty” method.
28 If Conceptus has not proved its claim for lost profits, or has proved its claim for lost profits for

1 only a portion of the infringing sales, then Conceptus should be awarded a reasonable royalty for
2 all infringing sales for which it has not been awarded lost-profits damages.

3 Let me define for you what I mean by the terms “royalty” and “reasonable royalty.” A
4 royalty is a payment made to a patent holder by a non-owner in exchange for getting a license,
5 which gives a person the right to make, use, or sell the claimed invention. A reasonable royalty is
6 the payment that would have resulted from a hypothetical negotiation between a reasonable patent
7 holder and a reasonable party needing a license as of the time when infringement first began. If
8 you find that infringement has occurred, then that date would be July 6, 2009, the date of
9 FDA approval.

10 In considering the nature of this negotiation, your focus should be on what the reasonable
11 expectations of Conceptus and Hologic would have been had they entered into a royalty
12 agreement in lieu of this litigation and acted *reasonably* in their negotiations. The law does not
13 require actual negotiations of a reasonable royalty between the parties. Instead, the law requires a
14 jury in a case like this to estimate what royalty would have been agreed to had reasonable parties
15 in like circumstances conducted negotiations when infringement first began. However, you must
16 assume that both parties believed the patent was valid and infringed. This is because you only
17 decide damages in the event you decide in favor of infringement and validity. In addition, you
18 must assume the parties were willing to enter into an agreement. Your job is to determine what
19 that agreement would have been.

20 53.

21 In determining the reasonable royalty, you may consider real-world facts including the
22 fifteen factors that both sides presented to you via their damages expert witnesses. It is up to you
23 to decide how much weight to give to any of these factors.

24 54.

25 As the party seeking damages, Conceptus has the burden of proving the amount of
26 damages by a preponderance of the evidence. While Conceptus is not required to prove damages
27 with mathematical precision, it must prove its damages with reasonable certainty. If Conceptus
28

1 has met its burden, your damages award should put Conceptus in approximately the financial
2 position it would have been in had the infringement not occurred.

3 55.

4 You may only award Conceptus damages that are adequate to compensate for
5 infringement. You may not award any more or less damages. Although Conceptus may recover
6 future damages (after the cut-off date) that it can prove with reasonable certainty, Conceptus is
7 not entitled to speculative damages, which means compensation for future loss or harm which,
8 although possible, is conjectural or not reasonably certain. Your award must be based upon
9 evidence and not upon speculation, guesswork, or conjecture.

10 Nor may you include any amount for the purpose of punishing Hologic or setting
11 an example.

12 56.

13 When you begin your deliberations, you should elect one member of the jury as your
14 foreperson. That person will preside over the deliberations and speak for you here in court.
15 I recommend that you select a foreperson who will be good at leading a fair and balanced
16 discussion of the evidence and the issues.

17 57.

18 In your deliberations, it is usually a mistake to take a straw vote early on. This is due to
19 the risk of jury members expressing a premature opinion and then, out of pride, digging in their
20 heels. Rather, it is usually better to discuss the evidence, pro and con, on the various issues
21 before proceeding to take even a straw vote. In this way, all the viewpoints will be on the table
22 before anyone expresses a vote. These are merely recommendations, however, and it is up to you
23 to decide on how you wish to deliberate.

24 58.

25 Your verdict as to each issue and as to damages, if any, must be unanimous. Each of you
26 must decide the case for yourself, but you should do so only after you have considered all of the
27 evidence, discussed it fully with the other jurors, and listened to the views of your fellow jurors.

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59.

Do not be afraid to change your opinion if the discussion persuades you that you should. Do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right. It is important that you attempt to reach a unanimous verdict but, of course, only if each of you can do so after having made your own conscientious decision. Do not change an honest belief about the weight and effect of the evidence simply to reach a verdict.

60.

Some of you have taken notes during the trial. Whether or not you took notes, you should rely on your own memory of what was said. Notes are only to assist your memory. You should not be overly influenced by the notes.

61.

When you retire to the jury room to deliberate, the Clerk will bring you the following:

1. All of the exhibits received into evidence;
2. An index of the exhibits;
3. A work copy of these jury instructions for each of you;
4. A work copy of the verdict form for each of you; and
5. An official verdict form.

You do not have to discuss the questions in the strict sequence indicated in the special verdict form, but you must, by the end, answer them unanimously as indicated in the form.

When you recess at the end of a day, please place your work materials in the brown envelope provided and cover up any easels containing your work notes so that if my staff needs to go into the jury room, they will not even inadvertently see any of your work in progress.

62.

A United States Marshal will be outside the jury-room door during your deliberations. If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with me, you may send a note through the Marshal, signed by your foreperson or by one or more members of the jury. No member of the jury should ever attempt to communicate with me except by a signed writing, and I will respond to the jury concerning the case only in writing or here in open court. If you

1 send out a question, I will consult with the lawyers before answering it, which may take some
2 time. You may continue your deliberations while waiting for the answer to any question.
3 Remember that you are not to tell anyone — including me — how the jury stands, numerically or
4 otherwise, until after you have reached a unanimous verdict or have been discharged. Do not
5 disclose any vote count in any note to the Court.

6 63.

7 I have told you that you will be required to be here each day from 7:45 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
8 Now that you are going to begin your deliberations, however, you are free to modify this schedule
9 within reason. For example, if you wish to continue deliberating in the afternoons after a
10 reasonable lunch break, that is fine. The Court does, however, recommend that you start your
11 deliberations by 8:00 a.m.

12 It is very important that you let the Clerk know in advance what hours you will be
13 deliberating so that the lawyers may be present in the courthouse at all times when the jury
14 is deliberating.

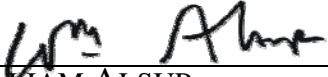
15 64.

16 You may only deliberate when all of you are together. This means, for instance, that in
17 the mornings before everyone has arrived, or when someone steps out of the jury room to go to
18 the restroom, you may not discuss the case. As well, the admonition that you are not to speak to
19 anyone outside the jury room about this case still applies during your deliberations.

20 65.

21 After you have reached a unanimous agreement on a verdict, your foreperson will fill
22 in, date, and sign the verdict form and advise the Court through the Marshal that you have
23 reached a verdict. The foreperson should hold on to the filled-in verdict form and bring it into the
24 courtroom when the jury returns the verdict. Thank you for your careful attention. The case is
25 now in your hands. You may now retire to the jury room and begin your deliberations.

26
27 Dated: October 14, 2011.

28 
WILLIAM ALSUP
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE