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United States District Court  
Northern District of California

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EON CORP IP HOLDINGS LLC,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
CISCO SYSTEMS INC, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. 12-cv-01011-JST

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION**

Re: ECF No. 880

**I. INTRODUCTION**

The Court previously issued an Order Construing and Determining Validity of Claims of United States Patent No. 5,592,491 (“Claim Construction Order”), ECF No. 748, 2013 WL 3455631, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95003 (N.D. Cal. July 8, 2013). The patentholder, EON Corp IP Holdings LLC (“EON”) subsequently moved for leave to file a motion for reconsideration of various aspects of the Claim Construction Order. The Court granted leave for EON to file a motion seeking reconsideration of only the following two issues:

1. Whether the Court (a) erred in concluding that the “switching means” must perform the specific functions of “gathering, determining and selecting,” and, if so, (b) whether, after correcting that error, the Court should necessarily reconsider its ultimate invalidity conclusion.
2. Whether the Court should clarify its construction of the “modem communicatively coupled” term to clarify whether the term “connected” refers to the type of communications protocol utilized, and whether the parties do or do not have an O2 Micro dispute over the type of communications protocol encompassed within the scope of the claim.

1 Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Plaintiff’s Motion for Leave to File a Motion for  
2 Reconsideration, ECF No. 873. The matter came for hearing on January 23, 2014. The Court will  
3 revise its Claim Construction Order in the following manner and for the following reasons.

4 **II. ANALYSIS**

5 **A. Indefiniteness of Claims 1 and 13: “switching means”**

6 The parties agree that the term “switching means” in Claims 1 and 13 of the ‘491 Patent is  
7 a means-plus-function term, and that the claimed function is “selecting a communication path.”  
8 See Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement Exhibit B at 5, ECF No. 579-2. In the  
9 Claim Construction Order, the Court concluded that Claims 1 and 13 of the ‘491 Patent were  
10 invalid for indefiniteness because the patent failed to identify sufficient structure to perform the  
11 claimed function. 2013 WL 3455631, at \*2-6, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95003, 15-27.

12 In determining the nature of the claimed function of “selecting a communications path,”  
13 the Court reviewed the intrinsic record and concluded:

14 [T]he switching means gathers information about how much rf signal the  
15 subscriber unit is receiving and determines whether the subscriber unit is ‘able’ or  
16 ‘unable’ to receive rf signals, on this basis selects the appropriation path, and then  
17 performs the switch. In other words, it makes a determination. No other feature  
of the invention performs this function. It must be the “switching means.”

18 Claim Construction Order 6:1-6, 2013 WL 3455631, at \*4, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95003, 19. In  
19 its Motion for Reconsideration, EON has pointed out that other elements of the intrinsic record,  
20 particularly U.S. Patent No. 5,388,101 (“the ‘101 Patent”), of which the ‘491 Patent is a  
21 continuation-in-part, indicate that other disclosed elements actually perform the functions of  
22 “gathering information” about rf signal, and “determining” whether the unit is able to receive rf  
23 signals. Notably, a disclosed “frequency control component” is disclosed to monitor transmission  
24 frequency, a disclosed “data processor” enables the subscriber unit to make rf signal strength  
25 assessments, and disclosed subscriber unit software assesses whether signal strength goes below a  
26 threshold value. ‘101 Patent at 9:14-19, 10:15-31, 10:39-43. Therefore, EON argues that a  
27 person of ordinary skill of the art would understand these functions to already be claimed by  
28 elements in the ‘101 Patent, which are incorporated within the “subscriber unit” claimed in the

1 '491 Patent. See '491 Patent at 1:43–52, 2:3-11.

2 In their opposition brief, Defendants argue:

3  
4 There is no question that the '491 patent explains that selection of a  
5 communications path requires a determination of which path to use. See, e.g.,  
6 '491 patent, claim 5. The Court's finding that the "selecting" function includes  
7 making "a determination" and, consequently "gathering, determining, and  
8 selecting," i.e. "choosing," is wholly consistent with the specification and the  
9 plain language of the word "selecting."

10 Opposition 3:20-25. But they do not directly dispute the fact that the Court erred in concluding  
11 that no other elements of the invention perform the functions of "gathering" and "determining."

12 At oral argument, Defendants argued that it would be inappropriate to refer back to  
13 disclosures from the '101 Patent in considering a means-plus-function claim in the '491 Patent.  
14 Defendants emphasized that "*the patent's specification* must provide 'an adequate disclosure  
15 showing what is meant by that [claim] language.'" Noah Sys., Inc. v. Intuit Inc., 675 F.3d 1302,  
16 1311-12 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting In re Donaldson Co., 16 F.3d 1189, 1195 (Fed. Cir. 1994)  
17 (emphasis added). "[M]aterial incorporated by reference cannot provide the corresponding  
18 structure necessary to satisfy the definiteness requirement for a means-plus-function clause."  
19 Default Proof Credit Card Sys., Inc. v. Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. (d/b/a The Home Depot), 412  
20 F.3d 1291, 1301 (Fed. Cir. 2005).

21 But EON is not asking the Court to look to the '101 Patent's disclosures to find the  
22 identified structure. EON is arguing that the Court should look to the entirety of the intrinsic  
23 record in construing the scope of the claimed function: "selecting a communications path." "The  
24 construction of a means-plus-function limitation includes two steps . . . [f]irst, we determine the  
25 claimed function," and "[s]econd, we identify the corresponding structure in the written  
26 description that performs that function." JVW Enterprises, Inc. v. Interact Accessories, Inc., 424  
27 F.3d 1324, 1330 (Fed. Cir. 2005); see also Applied Med. Res. Corp. v. U.S. Surgical Corp., 448  
28 F.3d 1324, 1332 (Fed. Cir. 2006). In performing this first step, it is appropriate to consider the  
relevant sources of claim construction, especially the specification of a prior patent of which the  
Patent-in-Suit is a continuation-in-part. "Ordinary principles of claim construction govern

1 interpretation of the claim language used to describe the function” of a means-plus-function term.  
2 Cardiac Pacemakers, Inc. v. St. Jude Medical, Inc., 296 F.3d 1106, 1113 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (internal  
3 citation omitted).

4 As a secondary matter, Defendants also object that the ‘101 Patent did not involve two  
5 distinct communications paths. The capacity to switch between Path A and Path B is introduced  
6 in the ‘491 Patent. Therefore, Defendants argue that even if elements disclosed in the ‘101 Patent  
7 perform a “monitoring” and “assessing” function, those elements cannot perform the function of  
8 selecting between communications Path A and Path B. But as the Court construes the intrinsic  
9 record, once the invention has monitored transmission frequency, made an rf signal strength  
10 assessment, and assessed whether signal strength has fallen below a threshold value, there is no  
11 more determining left to be performed as part of the claimed “selecting” process. At that point, it  
12 is plausible to conclude that the selection is merely to automatically assumes a position dictated by  
13 the determinations made by the frequency control component, data processor, and subscriber unit  
14 software within the subscriber unit.

15 The Court agrees that the term “selecting,” as understood by a layperson outside of the  
16 context of the patent, connotes an intelligent determination rather than merely “assuming a  
17 position.” But the Court must construe the term based primarily on the intrinsic record, as it  
18 would be understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art. And here, other elements of the  
19 patented invention perform the functions that the Court had previously concluded must be  
20 performed by “electronic switch 13.” The subscriber unit’s capability to monitor and assess rf  
21 signal was fully disclosed in the parent ’101 Patent, and it would be redundant to construe the  
22 “selecting” function claimed in the ‘491 Patent to also include those functions. In light of this, a  
23 person of ordinary skill of the art could conclude that “selecting a communications path,” within  
24 the context of these patents, is a fairly narrow function akin to “toggling,” or “assuming a  
25 position.”

26 At the very least, the patent is amenable to such a construction. See Exxon Res. & Eng’g  
27 Co. v. United States, 265 F.3d 1371, 1380 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (“If the meaning of the claim is  
28 discernible, even though the task may be formidable and the conclusion may be one over which

1 reasonable persons will disagree, we have held the claim sufficiently clear to avoid invalidity on  
2 indefiniteness grounds”); see also Rhine v. Casio, Inc., 183 F.3d 1342, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 1999)  
3 (claims are to be construed to preserve validity, if possible); see also Biosig Instruments, Inc. v.  
4 Nautilus, Inc., 715 F.3d 891, 898 (Fed. Cir. 2013) cert. granted, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 134 S. Ct. 896 (U.S.  
5 2014) (citing Datamize, LLC v. Plumtree Software, Inc., 417 F.3d 1342, 1347 (Fed.Cir.2005) (“[a]  
6 claim is indefinite only when it is ‘not amenable to construction’ or ‘insolubly ambiguous.’”).<sup>1</sup> The  
7 plausibility of this construction is reinforced by the fact that the Eastern District of Texas reached  
8 the same conclusion. EON Corp. IP Holdings, LLC v. T-Mobile USA, Inc., Case No. 6:10-CV-  
9 0379 LED-JDL, 2012 WL 3073432, at \*3-5 (E.D. Tex. Feb. 8, 2012) report and recommendation  
10 adopted sub nom. EON Corp. IP Holdings, LLC v. Skyguard, LLC, Case No. 6:11-CV-15-LED-  
11 JDL, 2012 WL 3073907 (E.D. Tex. July 27, 2012) (“[t]he recited function of ‘selecting the path of  
12 communication’ refers to selecting a communication path, not deciding which path to use”).

13 Defendants have not submitted clear and convincing evidence that the disclosed  
14 “electronic switch 13” is insufficient to perform this more narrowly understood claim function.  
15 The Court has reconsidered, and hereby reverses, its determination that Claims 1 and 13 are  
16 invalid for indefiniteness.

17 **B. “Modem Communicatively Coupled”**

18 In their initial claim construction brief, Defendants persuasively argued that this term  
19 implied a connection rather than merely the possibility of one, but they did not argue that the  
20 claim encompassed only a connection occurring through a circuit-switched network. Defendants’  
21 Responsive Claims Construction Brief 11:7-14:7, ECF No. 645. EON objected at that time, and  
22 objects again now, that using the term “connected” might imply to one skilled in the art that the  
23 coupling must be one that occurs on a circuit-switched, rather than packet-switched, network.  
24 EON’s Claim Construction 21:2-5.

25 In this briefing, Defendants did not respond to the Court’s request that it explain whether  
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27 <sup>1</sup> As of this writing, these standards remaining the governing law of the Federal Circuit regarding  
28 indefiniteness, although the Court is aware that the question is currently being reviewed by the  
Supreme Court. Nautilus, Inc. v. Biosig Instruments, Inc., \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 134 S. Ct. 896 (2014)

1 or not the parties have an O2 Micro dispute that the Court must resolve over the type of  
2 communications protocol utilized in the claimed network. Nor did they explain why it would be  
3 inappropriate for the Court to now clarify that its construction was not intended to rule packet-  
4 switched networks inside or outside the scope of the claim. At oral argument, counsel  
5 acknowledged that Defendants have never made an issue of the communications protocol  
6 encompassed by the term.

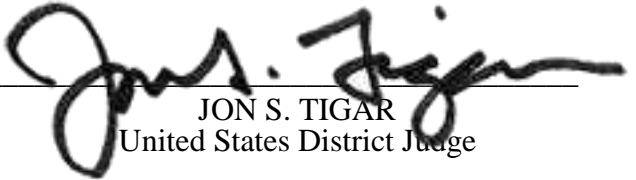
7 The Court will revise its claim construction order to add the following caveat: “the Court’s  
8 construction does not imply that the connection must occur in a circuit-switched rather than  
9 packet-switched network.”

10 **III. CONCLUSION**

11 The Court will issue a revised claim construction order, concluding that claims 1 and 13 of  
12 the ‘491 Patent are not invalid, and clarifying that the Court’s construction of the “modem  
13 communicatively coupled” term was not intended to imply that a connection must occur in a  
14 circuit-switched rather than packet-switched network.

15 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

16 Dated: February 25, 2014

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19 JON S. TIGAR  
United States District Judge

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