Exhibit 1

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| | LTD., SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA | |
| 14 | INC. and SAMSUNG TELECOMMUNICATIONS AMERICA, LLC | |
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| 16 | UNITED STATES | DISTRICT COURT |
| 17 | NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CA | LIFORNIA, SAN JOSE DIVISION |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | APPLE INC., a California corporation, | CASE NO. 11-cv-01846-LHK |
| 20 | Plaintiff, | SAMSUNG'S SUPPLEMENTAL |
| 21 | VS. | OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO APPLE INC.'S FIFTH SET OF |
| 22 | SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., a | INTERROGATORIES (11-12) |
| | Korean business entity; SAMSUNG | *************************************** |
| 23 | ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC., a New York corporation; SAMSUNG | <u>HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY</u> |
| 24 | TELECOMMUNICATIONS AMERICA, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, | UNDER THE PROTECTIVE ORDER |
| 25 | Defendant. | |
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Pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 26 and 33, Defendants Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd., Samsung Electronics America, Inc., and Samsung Telecommunications America, LLC (collectively, "Samsung") respond to Plaintiff Apple Inc.'s ("Apple") Fifth Set of Interrogatories as follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT

The following responses are based on discovery available as of the date hereof. It is anticipated that expert discovery, independent investigation and analysis may lead to the discovery of additional information or documents, supply additional facts and add meaning to known facts, as well as establish entirely new factual conclusions and legal contentions, all of which may lead to additions to, changes to or variations from the responses set forth herein.

In addition, the following responses are given without prejudice to Samsung's right to produce or rely on subsequently discovered information, facts or documents. Samsung accordingly reserves the right to change the responses herein and/or produce or rely on subsequently discovered documents as additional facts are ascertained, analysis is made, legal research is completed and contentions are made. The responses herein are made in a good faith effort to comply with the provisions of Rules 26 and 33 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and to supply such responsive information as exists and is presently within Samsung's possession, custody or control, but are in no way to be deemed to be to the prejudice of Samsung in relation to further discovery, research and analysis.

An answer to an interrogatory shall not be deemed a waiver of any applicable general or specific objection to an interrogatory. In responding to the interrogatories, Samsung does not waive any objections that may be applicable to the use, for any purpose, of any information or documents provided in response, or the admissibility, relevance, or materiality of any such information or documents to any issue in this case.

Samsung's responses to these interrogatories do not constitute admissions relative to the existence of any documents or information, to the relevance or admissibility of any documents or information, or to the truth or accuracy of any statement or characterization contained in Apple's

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requests. All objections as to relevance, authenticity, or admissibility of any document are expressly reserved.

Samsung expressly incorporates this General Statement and the following General Objections as though set forth fully in response to each of the following individual interrogatories and, to the extent that they are not raised in any particular response, Samsung does not waive those objections.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

- 1. Samsung objects to the "Definitions" and "Instructions" contained in Apple's Second Set of Interrogatories to the extent they are inconsistent with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 2. Samsung objects to Apple's Definition of "Samsung," "You," "Your," and "Defendants" as overly broad to the extent it requires Samsung to pursue information from individuals no longer employed by Samsung whose data is not currently in the possession of Samsung. Samsung further objects to Apple's Definition of "Samsung," "You," "Your," and "Defendants" as overly broad, vague, and ambiguous to the extent it does not define "affiliates," and also to the extent that it requires Samsung to potentially seek information from thousands of people. Samsung will respond to interrogatories based on a reasonable inquiry of individuals expected to possess the requested information.
- 3. Samsung objects to Apple's definition of "Apple" to as overly broad, vague, and ambiguous.
- 4. Samsung objects to the definition of "Products at Issue" as vague and overbroad to the extent it includes "similar products, and any products that Apple accuses of infringing its intellectual property in this litigation." Samsung further objects to the definition of "Products at Issue" to the extent it includes products that are not sold and/or have never been sold in the United States.
 - 5. Samsung objects to the definition of "Hardware Design" as vague and ambiguous.
- 6. Samsung objects to the definition of "Graphical User Interface Design" as vague and ambiguous.

7. Samsung objects to the definitions of "Original iPhone Trade Dress," "iPhone 3G Trade Dress," "iPhone 4 Trade Dress," "iPhone Trade Dress," "iPad Trade Dress," "iPad 2 Trade Dress," to the extent they imply that any aspect of the Apple products' design constitutes an element of its trade dress.

- 8. Samsung objects to the definition of "Accused Feature" to the extent it misstates or mischaracterizes the Patents at Issue.
- 9. Samsung objects to the definition of "Source Code" as vague, ambiguous, overbroad and overly burdensome. Samsung further objects to the definition to the extent it seeks information regarding unreleased prototypes that are not at issue in this lawsuit. Samsung also objects to the definition to the extent it seeks multiple and discrete types of information and has multiple subparts.
- 10. Samsung objects to the definitions of "Concerning" and/or "Relating," and each and every interrogatory that uses the term "Concerning" or "Relating," as overly broad, vague and ambiguous.
- 11. Samsung objects to the definition of "Third Party" or "Third Parties" as overly broad.
- 12. Samsung objects to these interrogatories as vague and ambiguous to the extent they include terms that are undefined. Samsung in its responses will identify any terms it believes are vague and ambiguous and will assume a reasonable meaning for each such term.
- 13. Samsung objects generally to each interrogatory to the extent that it seeks to elicit information subject to and protected by the attorney-client privilege, the attorney work-product doctrine, the joint defense privilege, the common interest doctrine, and/or any other applicable privilege or immunity. Any inadvertent disclosure of such information shall not be deemed a waiver of the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine, or any other applicable privilege or immunity recognized by statute or case law. Samsung will exchange with Apple a log of withheld documents at a time agreed to by counsel for the parties. Samsung also will not log privileged documents that were created on or after April 15, 2011.
 - 14. Samsung objects generally to the interrogatories to the extent they seek

information from outside a reasonable time period or from a point other than a reasonable time.

- 15. Samsung objects to these interrogatories to the extent they seek to compel Samsung to generate or create information and/or documents that do not already exist.
- 16. Samsung objects generally to the interrogatories to the extent that they prematurely call for contentions, identification of prior art, or identification of witnesses at this stage of the litigation.
- 17. Samsung objects to each interrogatory to the extent it is duplicative or cumulative of another interrogatory.
- 18. Samsung objects to each interrogatory to the extent it is compound and comprises discrete subparts resulting in separate interrogatories.
- 19. Samsung expressly reserves the right to respond to any or all of the interrogatories by specifying documents wherein the responsive information may be ascertained pursuant to Rule 33(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
- 20. Samsung objects generally to the interrogatories to the extent they seek confidential proprietary or trade secret information of third parties. Samsung will endeavor to work with third parties to obtain their consent, if necessary, before identifying or producing such information and/or documents.
- 21. Samsung objects generally to the interrogatories on the grounds that they are overly broad, unduly burdensome, and neither relevant nor reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.
- 22. Samsung objects to the interrogatories on the ground that they are overly broad, unduly burdensome and oppressive to the extent they purport to require Samsung to search its facilities and inquire of its employees other than those facilities and employees that would reasonably be expected to have responsive information. Samsung's responses are based upon (1) a reasonable search and investigation of facilities and files that could reasonably be expected to contain responsive information, and (2) inquiries of Samsung's employees and/or representatives who could reasonably be expected to possess responsive information.
 - 23. Samsung objects to the interrogatories on the grounds that they seek information

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already in the possession of Apple, publicly available, or as readily available to Apple as it is to Samsung.

- 24. Samsung objects to each interrogatory to the extent that it seeks information before Samsung is required to disclose such information in accordance with any applicable law, such as the Northern District of California Patent Local Rules.
- 25. Samsung objects to the interrogatories on the grounds and to the extent that they seek legal conclusions or call for expert testimony. Samsung's responses should not be construed to provide legal conclusions.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing General Statement and General Objections, Samsung responds as follows:

INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY NO. 11:

Specifically for each of the Design Patents at Issue, explain the factual and legal bases for Samsung's Second Affirmative Defense: Patent Non-Infringement.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 11:

Samsung objects to this interrogatory as vague and ambiguous. Samsung further objects to this interrogatory to the extent that it seeks to elicit information subject to and protected by the attorney-client privilege, the attorney work-product doctrine, the joint defense privilege, the common interest doctrine, and/or any other applicable privilege or immunity. Samsung further objects to this interrogatory as premature to the extent it requests information regarding Samsung's non-infringement contentions before sufficient discovery has been conducted. Samsung further objects to this interrogatory to the extent it prematurely calls for contentions at this stage of litigation. Samsung will provide such contentions in accordance with the Court's Minute Order and Case Management Order, dated August 25, 2011.

Subject to the foregoing general and specific objections, Samsung responds as follows: For U.S. Patent No. D627,790, the accused Samsung products, as identified in Apple's Response to Samsung Interrogatory No. 5, are not substantially similar to an ordinary observer

giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, particularly when viewed in light of the prior art and the functional elements of the design are excluded as a basis for similarity. In addition, Samsung's investigation is ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position.

For U.S. Patent No. D617,334, the accused Samsung products, as identified in Apple's Response to Samsung Interrogatory No. 5, are not substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, particularly when viewed in light of the prior art and the functional elements of the design are excluded as a basis for similarity. In addition, Samsung's investigation is ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position.

For U.S. Patent No. D604,305, the accused Samsung products, as identified in Apple's Response to Samsung Interrogatory No. 5, are not substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, particularly when viewed in light of the prior art and the functional elements of the design are excluded as a basis for similarity. In addition, Samsung's investigation is ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position.

For U.S. Patent No. D593,087, the accused Samsung products, as identified in Apple's Response to Samsung Interrogatory No. 5, are not substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, particularly when viewed in light of the prior art and the functional elements of the design are excluded as a basis for similarity. In addition, Samsung's investigation is ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position. Samsung also incorporates by reference the Declaration of Itay Sherman in Support of Samsung's Opposition to Apple's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. No. 172).

For U.S. Patent No. D618,677, the accused Samsung products, as identified in Apple's Response to Samsung Interrogatory No. 5, are not substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, particularly when viewed in light of the prior art and the functional elements of the design are excluded as a basis for similarity. In addition, Samsung's investigation is ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position. Samsung also incorporates by reference the Declaration of Itay Sherman in Support of Samsung's Opposition to Apple's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. No. 172).

For U.S. Patent No. D622,270, the accused Samsung products, as identified in Apple's Response to Samsung Interrogatory No. 5, are not substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, particularly when viewed in light of the prior art and the functional elements of the design are excluded as a basis for similarity. In addition, Samsung's investigation is ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position.

For U.S. Patent No. D504,889, the accused Samsung products, as identified in Apple's Response to Samsung Interrogatory No. 5, are not substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, particularly when viewed in light of the prior art and the functional elements of the design are excluded as a basis for similarity. In addition, Samsung's investigation is ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position. Samsung also incorporates by reference the Declaration of Itay Sherman in Support of Samsung's Opposition to Apple's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. No. 172).

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 11 (3/19/12):

Samsung objects to this interrogatory as vague and ambiguous. Samsung further objects to this interrogatory to the extent that it seeks to elicit information subject to and protected by the attorney-client privilege, the attorney work-product doctrine, the joint defense privilege, the

common interest doctrine, and/or any other applicable privilege or immunity. Samsung further objects to this interrogatory to the extent it prematurely calls for expert testimony. Samsung hereby incorporates by reference any expert testimony, declarations, or reports previously submitted in this action or which may be submitted in accordance with the Court's Minute Order and Case Management Order, dated August 25, 2011, which address the scope of the Design Patents at Issue or the non-infringement of any Samsung product accused of design patent infringement. Samsung also reserves the right to supplement or amend this response if Apple attempts to supplement or amend in any way its design patent infringement contentions contained in its Response to Samsung's Interrogatory No. 72, either through direct supplementation or amendment of its Response or through any expert report or testimony.

Subject to the foregoing general and specific objections, Samsung responds as follows:

Design patents can only protect those aspects of the design that are ornamental, not functional. "If the patented design is primarily functional rather than ornamental, the patent is invalid. However, when the design also contains ornamental aspects, it is entitled to a design patent whose scope is limited to those aspects alone and does not extend to any functional elements of the claimed article." Richardson v. Stanley Works, Inc., 597 F.3d 1288, 1293-94 (Fec. Cir. 2010) (internal citation omitted). Therefore, to the extent that each the Design Patents at Issue contain any ornamental aspects, the scope of those patents is narrowly limited to only those ornamental aspects and does not include the entirety of the claimed designs, which incorporate numerous functional features. See id. ("A claim to a design containing numerous functional elements, such as here, necessarily mandates a narrow construction."). Further, "it is the nonfunctional, design aspects that are pertinent to determinations of infringement." Lee v. Dayton-Hudson Corp., 838 F.2d 1186, 1188 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Thus, only those features of the Design Patents at Issue which are ornamental, if such features exist at all, are properly compared with the accused Samsung products to assess infringement. See id.at 1188-89 ("A device that copies the utilitarian or functional features of a patented design is not an infringement unless the ornamental aspects are also copied.") Samsung incorporates by reference its Responses to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38 (Samsung's Objections and Responses to Apple's Tenth Set of

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Interrogatories (nos. 27-38), dated Feb. 29, 2012) and No. 12 (contained herein), which detail functional features contained in the Design Patents at Issue.

Moreover, any assessment of infringement must consider the prior art. "The ordinary observer is deemed to view the differences between the patented design and the accused product in the context of the prior art. When the differences between the claimed and accused design are viewed in light of the prior art, the attention of the hypothetical ordinary observer will be drawn to those aspects of the claimed design that differ from the prior art. And when the claimed design is close to the prior art designs, small differences between the accused design and the claimed design are likely to be important to the eye of the hypothetical ordinary observer." *Egyptian Goddess, Inc. v. Swisa, Inc.*, 543 F.3d 665, 676 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Because the designs claimed by the Design Patents at Issue are incredibly close to, if not wholly anticipated or made obvious by, the prior art, the differences between the accused Samsung products and the Design Patents at Issue are likely to be important to the ordinary observer. Samsung incorporates by reference its Supplemental Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 12, contained herein, which details the prior art to the Design Patents at Issue.

Further, the scope of the Design Patents at Issue is necessarily limited because Apple and Samsung have both obtained design patents since the issuance of the Design Patents at Issue that demonstrate unequivocally that similar designs are not substantially the same as those claimed in the Design Patents at Issue. By way of example only, Apple obtained U.S. Patent No. D633,091 after it obtained U.S. Patent No. 622,270 (the "D'270 patent"), one of the Design Patents at Issue. Because a design patent may only be granted for a "new, original, and ornamental design," 35 U.S.C. § 171 (emphasis added), the design claimed in D633,091 cannot be substantially the same as the design claimed by the D'270 patent. However, since the differences between D633,091 and D'270 are minor, the scope of the D'270 patent must therefore be very narrow, such that a minor difference results in a "new, original" design. Similarly, D602,486, D602,014, D624,536, D622,718, D604,297, D613,735, D622,719, D633,091, D637,596, D627,777, D558,758, D558,756, D580,387, D581,922, D613,736, D634,319, D618,677, D618,678, D593,087, D622,270, D504,889, D627,790, D617,334, D604,305, D644,239, and D597,101, as well as all of

the patents and file histories produced at SAMNDCA00359166-SAMNDCA00365544, SAMNDCA00365600-SAMNDCA00365840, and SAMNDCA00373535-SAMNDCA00374040, demonstrate that the scope of each of the Design Patents at Issue must be very narrow.

Regarding U.S. Patent No. D627,790 (the "D'790 patent"), Samsung incorporates by reference its Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38 (Samsung's Objections and Responses to Apple's Tenth Set of Interrogatories (nos. 27-38), dated Feb. 29, 2012) and No. 12 (contained herein) which explain that every aspect of the claimed design is functional. Accordingly, the D'790 patent is invalid. However, if it is determined that any of the features claimed by the D'790 patent are ornamental, the scope of the D'790 patent is limited to those features. To the extent that the Samsung devices Apple accuses of infringement of the D'790 patent share any features with the D'790 patent, such features are wholly functional and therefore irrelevant to a determination of infringement. To the extent the D'790 patent claims any ornamental features, such features are not present in the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'790 patent.

Moreover, Samsung incorporates by reference its Supplemental Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 12, contained herein, which demonstrates that the D'790 patent is anticipated or made obvious by the prior art, or is invalid due to double patenting, indefiniteness, or otherwise. To the extent the D'790 patent is valid, the differences between the D'790 patent and the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'790 patent, viewed in light of the prior art, are likely to be important to the eye of the hypothetical ordinary observer. Therefore, the ordinary observer is not likely to find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'790 patent to be substantially the same as the D'790 patent.

Finally, the scope of the D'790 patent is necessarily narrow since Apple has subsequently obtained design patents on similar designs, including but not limited to D644,239 and D597,101. Because the scope of the D'790 patent is so limited, the ordinary observer would not find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'790 patent to be substantially the same as the narrowly-construed D'790 claimed design.

Regarding U.S. Patent No. D617,334 (the "D'334 patent"), Samsung incorporates by reference its Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38 (Samsung's Objections and Responses to

Apple's Tenth Set of Interrogatories (nos. 27-38), dated Feb. 29, 2012) and No. 12 (contained herein), which explain that every aspect of the claimed design is functional. Accordingly, the D'334 patent is invalid. However, if it is determined that any of the features claimed by the D'334 patent are ornamental, the scope of the D'334 patent is limited to those features. To the extent that the Samsung devices Apple accuses of infringement of the D'334 patent share any features with the D'334 patent, such features are wholly functional and therefore irrelevant to a determination of infringement. To the extent the D'334 patent claims any ornamental features, such features are not present in the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'334 patent.

Moreover, Samsung incorporates by reference its Supplemental Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 12, contained herein, which demonstrates that the D'334 patent is anticipated or made obvious by the prior art, or is invalid due to double patenting, indefiniteness, or otherwise. To the extent the D'334 patent is valid, the differences between the D'334 patent and the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'334 patent, viewed in light of the prior art, are likely to be important to the eye of the hypothetical ordinary observer. Therefore, the ordinary observer is not likely to find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'334 to be substantially the same as the D'334 patent.

Finally, the scope of the D'334 patent is necessarily narrow since Apple obtained this patent subsequent to being granted U.S. Patent No. D604,305, which contains a very similar design. The D'334 patent could not have issued in light of the D604,305 patent unless the D'334 claimed design were different from that of the D604,305 patent. However, because the designs of these two patents are so similar, the scope of the D'334 patent must be narrowly construed to explain its issuance in light of D604,305. Because the scope of the D'334 patent is so limited, the ordinary observer would not find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'334 patent to be substantially the same as the narrowly-construed D'334 claimed design.

Regarding U.S. Patent No. D604,305 (the "D'305 patent"), Samsung incorporates by reference its Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38 (Samsung's Objections and Responses to Apple's Tenth Set of Interrogatories (nos. 27-38), dated Feb. 29, 2012) and No. 12 (contained herein), which explains that every aspect of the claimed design is functional. Accordingly, the

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D'305 patent is invalid. However, if it is determined that any of the features claimed by the D'305 patent are ornamental, the scope of the D'305 patent is limited to those features. To the extent that the Samsung devices Apple accuses of infringement of the D'305 patent share any features with the D'305 patent, such features are wholly functional and therefore irrelevant to a determination of infringement. To the extent the D'305 patent claims any ornamental features, such features are not present in the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'305 patent.

Moreover, Samsung incorporates by reference its Supplemental Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 12, contained herein, which demonstrates that the D'305 patent is anticipated or made obvious by the prior art, or is invalid due to double patenting, indefiniteness, or otherwise. To the extent the D'305 patent is valid, the differences between the D'305 patent and the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'305 patent, viewed in light of the prior art, are likely to be important to the eye of the hypothetical ordinary observer. Therefore, the ordinary observer is not likely to find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'305 patent to be substantially the same as the D'305 patent.

Finally, the scope of the D'305 patent is necessarily narrow since Apple has subsequently obtained design patents on similar designs, including the D'334 patent. Because the scope of the D'305 patent is so limited, the ordinary observer would not find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'305 patent to be substantially the same as the narrowly-construed D'305 claimed design.

Regarding U.S. Patent No. D593,087 (the "D'087 patent"), Samsung incorporates by reference its Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38 (Samsung's Objections and Responses to Apple's Tenth Set of Interrogatories (nos. 27-38), dated Feb. 29, 2012) and No. 12 (contained herein), which explain that every aspect of the claimed design is functional. Accordingly, the D'087 patent is invalid. However, if it is determined that any of the features claimed by the D'087 patent are ornamental, the scope of the D'087 patent is limited to those features. To the extent that the Samsung devices Apple accuses of infringement of the D'087 patent share any features with the D'087 patent, such features are wholly functional and therefore irrelevant to a determination of

infringement. To the extent the D'087 patent claims any ornamental features, such features are not present in the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'087 patent.

Moreover, Samsung incorporates by reference its Supplemental Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 12, contained herein, which demonstrates that the D'087 patent is anticipated or made obvious by the prior art, or is invalid due to double patenting, indefiniteness, or otherwise. To the extent the D'087 patent is valid, the differences between the D'087 patent and the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'087 patent, viewed in light of the prior art, are likely to be important to the eye of the hypothetical ordinary observer. Therefore, the ordinary observer is not likely to find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'087 patent to be substantially the same as the D'087 patent.

Finally, the scope of the D'087 patent is necessarily narrow since Apple has subsequently obtained design patents on similar designs. Because the scope of the D'087 patent is so limited, the ordinary observer would not find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'087 patent to be substantially the same as the narrowly-construed D'087 claimed design.

Regarding U.S. Patent No. D618,677(the "D'677 patent"), Samsung incorporates by reference its Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38 (Samsung's Objections and Responses to Apple's Tenth Set of Interrogatories (nos. 27-38), dated Feb. 29, 2012) and No. 12 (contained herein), which explain that every aspect of the claimed design is functional. Accordingly, the D'677 patent is invalid. However, if it is determined that any of the features claimed by the D'677 patent are ornamental, the scope of the D'677 patent is limited to those features. To the extent that the Samsung devices Apple accuses of infringement of the D'677 patent share any features with the D'677 patent, such features are wholly functional and therefore irrelevant to a determination of infringement. To the extent the D'677 patent claims any ornamental features, such features are not present in the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'677 patent.

Moreover, Samsung incorporates by reference its Supplemental Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 12, contained herein, which demonstrates that the D'677 patent is anticipated or made obvious by the prior art, or is invalid due to double patenting, indefiniteness, or otherwise. To the extent the D'677 patent is valid, the differences between the D'677 patent and the Samsung

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devices accused of infringement of the D'677 patent, viewed in light of the prior art, are likely to be important to the eye of the hypothetical ordinary observer. Therefore, the ordinary observer is not likely to find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'677 patent to be substantially the same as the D'677 patent.

Finally, the scope of the D'677 patent is necessarily narrow since Apple has subsequently obtained design patents on similar designs. Because the scope of the D'677 patent is so limited, the ordinary observer would not find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'677 patent to be substantially the same as the narrowly-construed D'677 claimed design.

Regarding U.S. Patent No. D622,270 (the "D'270 patent"), Samsung incorporates by reference its Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38 (Samsung's Objections and Responses to Apple's Tenth Set of Interrogatories (nos. 27-38), dated Feb. 29, 2012) and No. 12 (contained herein), which explain that every aspect of the claimed design is functional. Accordingly, the D'270 patent is invalid. However, if it is determined that any of the features claimed by the D'270 patent are ornamental, the scope of the D'270 patent is limited to those features. To the extent that the Samsung devices Apple accuses of infringement of the D'270 patent share any features with the D'270 patent, such features are wholly functional and therefore irrelevant to a determination of infringement. To the extent the D'270 patent claims any ornamental features, such features are not present in the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'270 patent.

Moreover, Samsung incorporates by reference its Supplemental Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 12, contained herein, which demonstrates that the D'270 patent is anticipated or made obvious by the prior art, or is invalid due to double patenting, indefiniteness, or otherwise. To the extent the D'270 patent is valid, the differences between the D'270 patent and the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'270 patent, viewed in light of the prior art, are likely to be important to the eye of the hypothetical ordinary observer. Therefore, the ordinary observer is not likely to find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'270 patent to be substantially the same as the D'270 patent.

Finally, the scope of the D'270 patent is necessarily narrow since Apple has subsequently obtained design patents on similar designs. Because the scope of the D'270 patent is so limited,

the ordinary observer would not find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'270 patent to be substantially the same as the narrowly-construed D'270 claimed design.

Regarding U.S. Patent No. D504,889 (the "D'889 patent"), Samsung incorporates by reference its Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38 (Samsung's Objections and Responses to Apple's Tenth Set of Interrogatories (nos. 27-38), dated Feb. 29, 2012) and No. 12 (contained herein), which explain that every aspect of the claimed design is functional. Accordingly, the D'889 patent is invalid. However, if it is determined that any of the features claimed by the D'889 patent are ornamental, the scope of the D'889 patent is limited to those features. To the extent that the Samsung devices Apple accuses of infringement of the D'889 patent share any features with the D'889 patent, such features are wholly functional and therefore irrelevant to a determination of infringement. To the extent the D'889 patent claims any ornamental features, such features are not present in the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'889 patent.

Moreover, Samsung incorporates by reference its Supplemental Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 12, contained herein, which demonstrates that the D'889 patent is anticipated or made obvious by the prior art, or is invalid due to double patenting, indefiniteness, or otherwise. To the extent the D'889 patent is valid, the differences between the D'889 patent and the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'889 patent, viewed in light of the prior art, are likely to be important to the eye of the hypothetical ordinary observer. Therefore, the ordinary observer is not likely to find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'889 patent to be substantially the same as the D'889 patent.

Finally, the scope of the D'889 patent is necessarily narrow since Apple has subsequently obtained design patents on similar designs. Because the scope of the D'889 patent is so limited, the ordinary observer would not find the Samsung devices accused of infringement of the D'889 patent to be substantially the same as the narrowly-construed D'889 claimed design.

INTERROGATORY NO. 12:

Specifically for each of the Design Patents at Issue, explain the factual and legal bases for Samsung's Third Affirmative Defense: Patent Invalidity. The response should include: (a) the

identity of any item of prior art that Samsung alleges anticipates each Design Patent at Issue; (b) the identity of any item of prior art that Samsung alleges is a primary reference pursuant to *In re* Rosen, 673 F.2d 388 (CCPA 1982); (c) the identity of any combinations of prior art that Samsung alleges render any of the Design Patents at Issue obvious, including an explanation of why the prior art renders each Design Patent at Issue obvious; and (d) any other grounds of invalidity alleged by Samsung, including those based on 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, 112 and/or 171.

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RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 12:

Samsung objects to this interrogatory as vague and ambiguous. Samsung further objects to this interrogatory to the extent that it seeks to elicit information subject to and protected by the attorney-client privilege, the attorney work-product doctrine, the joint defense privilege, the common interest doctrine, and/or any other applicable privilege or immunity. Samsung further objects to this interrogatory as premature to the extent it requests information regarding Samsung's invalidity contentions before sufficient discovery has been conducted. Samsung further objects to this interrogatory to the extent it prematurely calls for contentions at this stage of litigation. Samsung further objects to this interrogatory because it contains multiple subparts such that each should count as a separate interrogatory. Samsung will provide such contentions in accordance with the Court's Minute Order and Case Management Order, dated August 25, 2011.

Subject to the foregoing general and specific objections, Samsung responds as follows:

For U.S. Patent No. D627,790, because the burden of deriving or ascertaining the answer to this Interrogatory from the produced business records is substantially the same for Apple as for Samsung, in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33(d), Samsung refers Apple to documents produced in this action related to prior art, including the following documents: SAMNDCA00020035-20119; SAMNDCA00020499-20575; SAMNDCA00020879-20899; SAMNDCA00021500-21504; SAMNDCA00021894-22450; SAMNDCA00022764-22801;

SAMNDCA00023585-23590; SAMNDCA00024570-24581; SAMNDCA00199073-199148;

SAMNDCA00199210-199401; SAMNDCA00199525-200616; SAMNDCA00200640-200649;

SAMNDCA00200659-200660; SAMNDCA00200666-200669; SAMNDCA00200677-200685;

SAMNDCA00200715-200723; SAMNDCA00200734-200736; SAMNDCA00200749-200750;
 SAMNDCA00200789-200791; SAMNDCA00200807-200808; SAMNDCA00200839-200842;
 SAMNDCA00200926-200927; SAMNDCA00200941-200952; SAMNDCA00200961-200971;
 SAMNDCA00201021-201022; SAMNDCA00201076-201077; SAMNDCA00201095-201097;
 SAMNDCA00201112-201113; SAMNDCA00201141-201142; SAMNDCA00201151-201159;
 SAMNDCA00201168-201171; SAMNDCA00201183-201188; SAMNDCA00201205-201206;
 SAMNDCA00201211-201220; SAMNDCA00201241-201249.

Samsung believes that the identified prior art, standing alone, or in combination, would be substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, to Apple's design patent, rendering the patent invalid as anticipated and/or obvious. Samsung also believes that Apple's design patent is invalid because it is the subject of double-patenting, is indefinite, and because the design is not ornamental. In addition, Samsung's investigation is ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position.

For U.S. Patent No. D617,334, because the burden of deriving or ascertaining the answer to this Interrogatory from the produced business records is substantially the same for Apple as for Samsung, in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33(d), Samsung refers Apple to documents produced in this action related to prior art, including the following documents: SAMNDCA00020035-20119; SAMNDCA00020499-20575; SAMNDCA00020879-20899; SAMNDCA00021500-21504; SAMNDCA00021894-22450; SAMNDCA00022764-22801; SAMNDCA00023585-23590; SAMNDCA00024570-24581; SAMNDCA00199073-199148; SAMNDCA00199210-199401; SAMNDCA00199525-200616; SAMNDCA00200640-200649; SAMNDCA00200659-200660; SAMNDCA00200666-200669; SAMNDCA00200677-200685; SAMNDCA00200715-200723; SAMNDCA00200734-200736; SAMNDCA00200749-200750; SAMNDCA00200789-200791; SAMNDCA00200807-200808; SAMNDCA00200961-200971; SAMNDCA00200926-200927; SAMNDCA00200941-200952; SAMNDCA00200961-200971; SAMNDCA00201021-201022; SAMNDCA00201141-201142; SAMNDCA00201151-201159;

SAMNDCA00201168-201171; SAMNDCA00201183-201188; SAMNDCA00201205-201206; SAMNDCA00201211-201220; SAMNDCA00201241-201249.

Samsung believes that the identified prior art, standing alone, or in combination, would be substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, to Apple's design patent, rendering the patent invalid as anticipated and/or obvious. Samsung also believes that Apple's design patent is invalid because it is the subject of double-patenting, is indefinite, and because the design is not ornamental. In addition, Samsung's investigation is ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position.

For U.S. Patent No. D604,305, because the burden of deriving or ascertaining the answer to this Interrogatory from the produced business records is substantially the same for Apple as for Samsung, in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33(d), Samsung refers Apple to documents produced in this action related to prior art, including the following documents: SAMNDCA00020035-20119; SAMNDCA00020499-20575; SAMNDCA00020879-20899; SAMNDCA00021500-21504; SAMNDCA00021894-22450; SAMNDCA00022764-22801; SAMNDCA00023585-23590; SAMNDCA00024570-24581; SAMNDCA00199073-199148; SAMNDCA00199210-199401; SAMNDCA00199525-200616; SAMNDCA00200640-200649; SAMNDCA00200659-200660; SAMNDCA00200666-200669; SAMNDCA00200677-200685; SAMNDCA00200715-200723; SAMNDCA00200734-200736; SAMNDCA00200749-200750; SAMNDCA00200789-200791; SAMNDCA00200807-200808; SAMNDCA00200839-200842; SAMNDCA00200926-200927; SAMNDCA00200941-200952; SAMNDCA00200961-200971; SAMNDCA00201021-201022; SAMNDCA00201076-201077; SAMNDCA00201095-201097; SAMNDCA00201112-201113; SAMNDCA00201141-201142; SAMNDCA00201151-201159; SAMNDCA00201168-201171; SAMNDCA00201183-201188; SAMNDCA00201205-201206; SAMNDCA00201211-201220; SAMNDCA00201241-201249.

Samsung believes that the identified prior art, standing alone, or in combination, would be substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, to Apple's design patent, rendering the patent invalid as anticipated and/or obvious. Samsung also

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| believes that Apple's design patent is invalid because it is the subject of double-patenting, is |
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| indefinite, and because the design is not ornamental. In addition, Samsung's investigation is |
| ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and |
| further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position. |
| For U.S. Patent No. D593,087, because the burden of deriving or ascertaining the answer |
| to this Interrogatory from the produced business records is substantially the same for Apple as for |
| Samsung, in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33(d), Samsung refers Apple to |
| documents produced in this action related to prior art, including the following documents: |
| SAMNDCA00019932-20034; SAMNDCA00020120-20303; SAMNDCA00020394-20498; |
| SAMNDCA00020782-20878; SAMNDCA00020900-20906; SAMNDCA00020978-20989; |
| SAMNDCA00021255-21313; SAMNDCA00021315-21336; SAMNDCA00021341-21471; |
| SAMNDCA00021479-21499; SAMNDCA00021505-21588; SAMNDCA00021593-21604; |
| SAMNDCA00021608-21632; SAMNDCA00021634-21805; SAMNDCA00021812-21857; |
| SAMNDCA00022451-22522; SAMNDCA00022732-22763; SAMNDCA00022802-22812; |
| SAMNDCA00022901-22971; SAMNDCA00022984-23064; SAMNDCA00023137-23182; |
| SAMNDCA00023234-23524; SAMNDCA00023542—23584; SAMNDCA00023591-24061; |
| SAMNDCA00024582-24662; SAMNDCA00024749-24752; SAMNDCA00027670-27722; |
| SAMNDCA00198059-198067; SAMNDCA00198070-198096; SAMNDCA00198101-198274; |
| SAMNDCA00198289-198307; SAMNDCA00198313-198456; SAMNDCA00198754-198846; |
| SAMNDCA00198884-199046; SAMNDCA00199164-199222; SAMNDCA00199298-199306; |
| SAMNDCA00199402-199524; SAMNDCA00200425-200472; SAMNDCA00200617-200639; |
| SAMNDCA00200650-200658; SAMNDCA00200661-200665; SAMNDCA00200670-200676; |
| SAMNDCA00200686-200714; SAMNDCA00200724-200733; SAMNDCA00200737-200748; |
| SAMNDCA00200751-200788; SAMNDCA00200793-200806; SAMNDCA00200809-200838; |
| SAMNDCA00200843-200873; SAMNDCA00201264-201278. |
| Samsung believes that the identified prior art, standing alone, or in combination, would be |
| substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, to |
| Apple's design patent, rendering the patent invalid as anticipated and/or obvious. Samsung also |
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1 believes that Apple's design patent is invalid because it is the subject of double-patenting, is

| 2 | indefinite, and because the design is not ornamental. In addition, Samsung's investigation is |
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| 3 | ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and |
| 4 | further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position. Samsung also |
| 5 | incorporates by reference the Declaration of Itay Sherman in Support of Samsung's Opposition to |
| 6 | Apple's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. No. 172). |
| 7 | For U.S. Patent No. D618,677, because the burden of deriving or ascertaining the answer |
| 8 | to this Interrogatory from the produced business records is substantially the same for Apple as for |
| 9 | Samsung, in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33(d), Samsung refers Apple to |
| 10 | documents produced in this action related to prior art, including the following documents: |
| 11 | SAMNDCA00019932-20034; SAMNDCA00020120-20303; SAMNDCA00020394-20498; |
| 12 | SAMNDCA00020782-20878; SAMNDCA00020900-20906; SAMNDCA00020978-20989; |
| 13 | SAMNDCA00021255-21313; SAMNDCA00021315-21336; SAMNDCA00021341-21471; |
| 14 | SAMNDCA00021479-21499; SAMNDCA00021505-21588; SAMNDCA00021593-21604; |
| 15 | SAMNDCA00021608-21632; SAMNDCA00021634-21805; SAMNDCA00021812-21857; |
| 16 | SAMNDCA00022451-22522; SAMNDCA00022732-22763; SAMNDCA00022802-22812; |
| 17 | SAMNDCA00022901-22971; SAMNDCA00022984-23064; SAMNDCA00023137-23182; |
| 18 | SAMNDCA00023234-23524; SAMNDCA00023542—23584; SAMNDCA00023591-24061; |
| 19 | SAMNDCA00024582-24662; SAMNDCA00024749-24752; SAMNDCA00027670-27722; |
| 20 | SAMNDCA00198059-198067; SAMNDCA00198070-198096; SAMNDCA00198101-198274; |
| 21 | SAMNDCA00198289-198307; SAMNDCA00198313-198456; SAMNDCA00198754-198846; |
| 22 | SAMNDCA00198884-199046; SAMNDCA00199164-199222; SAMNDCA00199298-199306; |
| 23 | SAMNDCA00199402-199524; SAMNDCA00200425-200472; SAMNDCA00200617-200639; |
| 24 | SAMNDCA00200650-200658; SAMNDCA00200661-200665; SAMNDCA00200670-200676; |
| 25 | SAMNDCA00200686-200714; SAMNDCA00200724-200733; SAMNDCA00200737-200748; |
| 26 | SAMNDCA00200751-200788; SAMNDCA00200793-200806; SAMNDCA00200809-200838; |
| 27 | SAMNDCA00200843-200873; SAMNDCA00201264-201278. |

| ı | CONTAINS HIGHLI CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNETS ETES ONLY INFORMATION |
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| | Samsung believes that the identified prior art, standing alone, or in combination, would be |
| | substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, to |
| | Apple's design patent, rendering the patent invalid as anticipated and/or obvious. Samsung also |
| | believes that Apple's design patent is invalid because it is the subject of double-patenting, is |
| | indefinite, and because the design is not ornamental. In addition, Samsung's investigation is |
| | ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and |
| | further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position. Samsung also |
| | incorporates by reference the Declaration of Itay Sherman in Support of Samsung's Opposition to |
| | Apple's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. No. 172). |
| | For U.S. Patent No. D622,270, because the burden of deriving or ascertaining the answer |
| | to this Interrogatory from the produced business records is substantially the same for Apple as for |
| | Samsung, in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33(d), Samsung refers Apple to |
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| 9 | Apple's Motion for a Premimary Injunction (Dkt. No. 172). |
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| 10 | For U.S. Patent No. D622,270, because the burden of deriving or ascertaining the answer |
| 11 | to this Interrogatory from the produced business records is substantially the same for Apple as for |
| 12 | Samsung, in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33(d), Samsung refers Apple to |
| 13 | documents produced in this action related to prior art, including the following documents: |
| 14 | SAMNDCA00019932-20034; SAMNDCA00020120-20303; SAMNDCA00020394-20498; |
| 15 | SAMNDCA00020782-20878; SAMNDCA00020900-20906; SAMNDCA00020978-20989; |
| 16 | SAMNDCA00021255-21313; SAMNDCA00021315-21336; SAMNDCA00021341-21471; |
| 17 | SAMNDCA00021479-21499; SAMNDCA00021505-21588; SAMNDCA00021593-21604; |
| 18 | SAMNDCA00021608-21632; SAMNDCA00021634-21805; SAMNDCA00021812-21857; |
| 19 | SAMNDCA00022451-22522; SAMNDCA00022732-22763; SAMNDCA00022802-22812; |
| 20 | SAMNDCA00022901-22971; SAMNDCA00022984-23064; SAMNDCA00023137-23182; |
| 21 | SAMNDCA00023234-23524; SAMNDCA00023542—23584; SAMNDCA00023591-24061; |
| 22 | SAMNDCA00024582-24662; SAMNDCA00024749-24752; SAMNDCA00027670-27722; |
| 23 | SAMNDCA00198059-198067; SAMNDCA00198070-198096; SAMNDCA00198101-198274; |
| 24 | SAMNDCA00198289-198307; SAMNDCA00198313-198456; SAMNDCA00198754-198846; |
| 25 | SAMNDCA00198884-199046; SAMNDCA00199164-199222; SAMNDCA00199298-199306; |
| 26 | SAMNDCA00199402-199524; SAMNDCA00200425-200472; SAMNDCA00200617-200639; |
| 27 | SAMNDCA00200650-200658; SAMNDCA00200661-200665; SAMNDCA00200670-200676; |
| 28 | SAMNDCA00200686-200714; SAMNDCA00200724-200733; SAMNDCA00200737-200748; |
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SAMNDCA00200751-200788; SAMNDCA00200793-200806; SAMNDCA00200809-200838; SAMNDCA00200843-200873; SAMNDCA00201264-201278.

Samsung believes that the identified prior art, standing alone, or in combination, would be substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, to Apple's design patent, rendering the patent invalid as anticipated and/or obvious. Samsung also believes that Apple's design patent is invalid because it is the subject of double-patenting, is indefinite, and because the design is not ornamental. In addition, Samsung's investigation is ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position.

For U.S. Patent No. D504,889, in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33(d), Samsung refers Apple to documents produced in this action related to prior art, including the following documents, because the burden of deriving or ascertaining the answer to this Interrogatory from the produced business records is substantially the same for Apple as for Samsung: SAMNDCA00019932-19943; SAMNDCA00020120-20247; SAMNDCA00020394-20498; SAMNDCA00020903-20906; SAMNDCA00020978-20989; SAMNDCA00021281-21313; SAMNDCA00021330-21336; SAMNDCA00021341-21436; SAMNDCA00021479-21485; SAMNDCA00021505-21588; SAMNDCA00021593-21596; SAMNDCA00021800-21805; SAMNDCA00022451-22506; SAMNDCA00022514-22520; SAMNDCA00022732-22763; SAMNDCA00022802-22812; SAMNDCA00022901-22910; SAMNDCA00022984-23047; SAMNDCA00023234-23265; SAMNDCA00023520-23524; SAMNDCA00023591-23801; SAMNDCA00024582-24629; SAMNDCA00027686-27690; SAMNDCA00027692-27708; SAMNDCA00198059; SAMNDCA00198070-198076; SAMNDCA00198089-198096; SAMNDCA00198109-198115; SAMNDCA00198134-198142; SAMNDCA00198245-198267; SAMNDCA00198285-198289; SAMNDCA00198317-198318; SAMNDCA00198322; SAMNDCA00198333-198336; SAMNDCA00198343-198344; SAMNDCA00198754-198808; SAMNDCA00198884-198918; SAMNDCA00199164-199189; SAMNDCA00199204-199209; SAMNDCA00199402-199411; SAMNDCA00199415-199419; SAMNDCA00199426-199432; SAMNDCA00199439-199441; SAMNDCA00199445-199447; SAMNDCA00199454-199524;

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Samsung believes that the identified prior art, standing alone, or in combination, would be substantially similar to an ordinary observer giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives, to Apple's design patent, rendering the patent invalid as anticipated and/or obvious. Samsung also believes that Apple's design patent is invalid because it is the subject of double-patenting, is indefinite, and because the design is not ornamental. In addition, Samsung's investigation is ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a reasonable investigation and further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement position. Samsung also incorporates by reference the Declaration of Roger Fidler and the Declaration of Itay Sherman in Support of Samsung's Opposition to Apple's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. Nos. 166, 172).

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 12 (3/19/12):

Samsung objects to this interrogatory as vague and ambiguous. Samsung further objects to this interrogatory to the extent that it seeks to elicit information subject to and protected by the attorney-client privilege, the attorney work-product doctrine, the joint defense privilege, the common interest doctrine, and/or any other applicable privilege or immunity. Samsung further objects to this interrogatory as premature to the extent it requests information regarding Samsung's invalidity contentions before expert reports have been submitted. Samsung further objects to this interrogatory because it contains multiple subparts such that each should count as a separate interrogatory.

Subject to the foregoing general and specific objections, Samsung responds as follows:

For U.S. Patent No. D593,087

Invalidity Under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or 103

Samsung identifies the following prior art that anticipates and/or renders obvious the

D'087 patent either expressly or inherently as understood by a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the alleged invention, either alone or in combination with other references identified below. These references anticipate and/or render obvious one or more embodiments of the D'087 patent. These references are prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b), (e), (g) and/or 103.

Without waiving any right to address additional design characteristics of this prior art that anticipate and/or render obvious the design claimed in D'087, and without waiving any right to show that the design claimed in D'087 is indefinite, the prior art shown below shares at least the design characteristics identified below with those that Apple has claimed in D'087:

Prior Art Design Elements

Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable

- Rounded Corners
- Lack of Significant Ornamentation
- Rectangular Shape
- Flat Continuous Surface
- Reflective or Transparent Surface
- 17 Horizontal Speaker Slot
 - Speaker Slot Located Near Top of Device
 - Display Screen
 Covering Substantial
 Portion of Front Face
 - Display Screen in Center of Device
 - Narrow Borders on Sides of ScreenBroader
 - Borders Above and Below Screen
 - Uniform bezel surrounding front face

1. Bluebird Pidion BM-200 — (released November 2005; SAMNDCA00326344 - SAMNDCA00326346)



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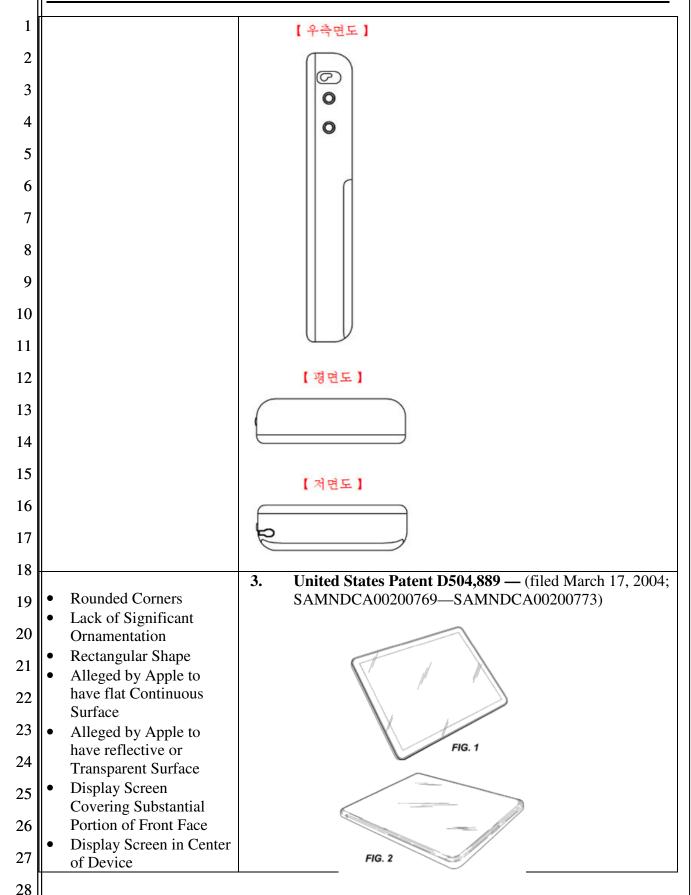
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| | CONTAINS HIGHLI CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNETS ETES ONLY INFORMATION | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 | Rounded Corners Lack of Significant Ornamentation Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface Horizontal Speaker Slot Speaker Slot Located Near Top of Device Reflective or Transparent Surface Display Screen Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face Display Screen in Center of Device Narrow Borders on Sides of Screen Broader Borders Above and Below Screen Uniform bezel surrounding front face | 2. Korean Patent 0398307 — (Issued Nov. 15, 2005; SAMNDCA00282113 - SAMNDCA00282120) | | | |
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| 2 | Rounded CornersLack of Significant |
| 3 | Ornamentation |
| | Rectangular Shape |
| 4 | • Flat Continuous Surface |
| 5 | Reflective or Transparent Surface |
| 6 | Horizontal Speaker Slot |
| | Speaker Slot Located |
| 7 | Near Top of Device Display Screen |
| 8 | Covering Substantial |
| 9 | Portion of Front Face |
| | Display Screen in Center A Daviss |
| 10 | of Device Narrow Borders on |
| 11 | Sides of Screen |
| 12 | Broader Borders Above |
| | and Below ScreenUniform bezel |
| 13 | surrounding front face |
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LG Prada — (Images available to public by December 2006; SAMNDCA00326458 - SAMNDCA00326461)



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|---|---|---|
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 | Rounded Corners Lack of Significant Ornamentation Rectangular Shape Horizontal Speaker Slot Speaker Slot Located Near Top of Device Display Screen Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face Display Screen in Center of Device Narrow Borders on Sides of Screen Broader Borders Above and Below Screen Uniform bezel surrounding front face | 5. Sharp Japanese Registration – JP 1241638 — (Issued June 6, 2005; SAMNDCA00255247— SAMNDCA00255260) |
| 18 19 | Rounded CornersLack of Significant | 6. LG Chocolate (LG KG800) — (Released March 2006; SAMNDCA00326329 - SAMNDCA00326331; SAMNDCA00326462) |
| 20 | Ornamentation • Rectangular Shape | |
| 21 | Flat Continuous SurfaceReflective or | |
| 22 | Transparent Surface | |
| 23 | Horizontal Speaker SlotSpeaker Slot Located | |
| 24 | Near Top of Device Display Screen | |
| 25 | Covering Substantial | |
| 26 | Portion of Front Face Narrow Borders on | |
| 27 | Sides of ScreenBroader Borders Above | |
| 28 | and Below Screen | |

1 Uniform bezel surrounding front face 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 7. **United States Patent, D536,691** — (Filed Mar. 13, 2006; **Rounded Corners** Issued Feb. 13, 2007; SAMNDCA00200883— 10 Lack of Significant SAMNDCA00200888) Ornamentation 11 Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface 12 Reflective or 13 Transparent Surface Horizontal Speaker Slot 14 Speaker Slot Located Near Top of Device 15 Display Screen 16 Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face 17 Narrow Borders on Sides of Screen 18 Broader Borders Above 19 and Below Screen Uniform bezel 20 surrounding front face 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

02198.51855/4660268.2

| 1 | | 8. Japanese Patent JP 1241383 — (Issued June 2005; |
|----------|---|--|
| 2 | Rounded CornersLack of Significant | SAMNDCA00255283—SAMNDCA00255295) |
| 3 | Ornamentation | |
| 4 | Rectangular ShapeFlat Continuous Surface | |
| 5 | Reflective or Transparent Surface | |
| 6 | Display Screen Covering Substantial | |
| 7 | Portion of Front Face | |
| 8 | Display Screen in Center of Device | |
| 9 | Narrow Borders on Sides of Screen | |
| 10 | Broader Borders Above | |
| 11 | and Below ScreenUniform bezel | |
| 12 | surrounding front face | |
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| 1 | I | 9. Japanese Design Patent JP 1009317 — (Issued Feb. 20, |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| | Rounded Corners | 1998; SAMNDCA00255278—SAMNDCA00255282) |
| 2 | Lack of Significant Ornamentation | 正面間 有面面 |
| 3 | Rectangular Shape | |
| 4 | Flat Continuous Surface | |
| 5 | Horizontal Speaker SlotSpeaker Slot Located | B |
| 6 | Near shorter edge of Device | |
| 7 | Display Screen Covering Substantial | 平面的 在面面 |
| 8 | Portion of Front Face | |
| 9 | Display Screen in Center of Device | |
| 10 | Narrow Borders on two opposing sides of the | 左侧面图 左侧面图 |
| 11 | screen Broader Borders on two | |
| 12 | other opposing sides of screen | |
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| | CONTINUE TO THE CONTINUE THE CONTINUE TO THE C | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 | Rounded Corners Lack of Significant Ornamentation Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface Reflective or Transparent Surface Horizontal Speaker Slot Speaker Slot Located Near Top of Device Display Screen Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face Display Screen in Center of Device Narrow Borders on Sides of Screen Broader Borders Above and Below Screen Bezel surrounding front face | 10. Samsung Korean Patent 30-0452985; Application KR 30-2006-0050769 — (Applied for December 2006; patent issued Aug. 2007; SAMNDCA00255357— SAMNDCA00255365) | | | |
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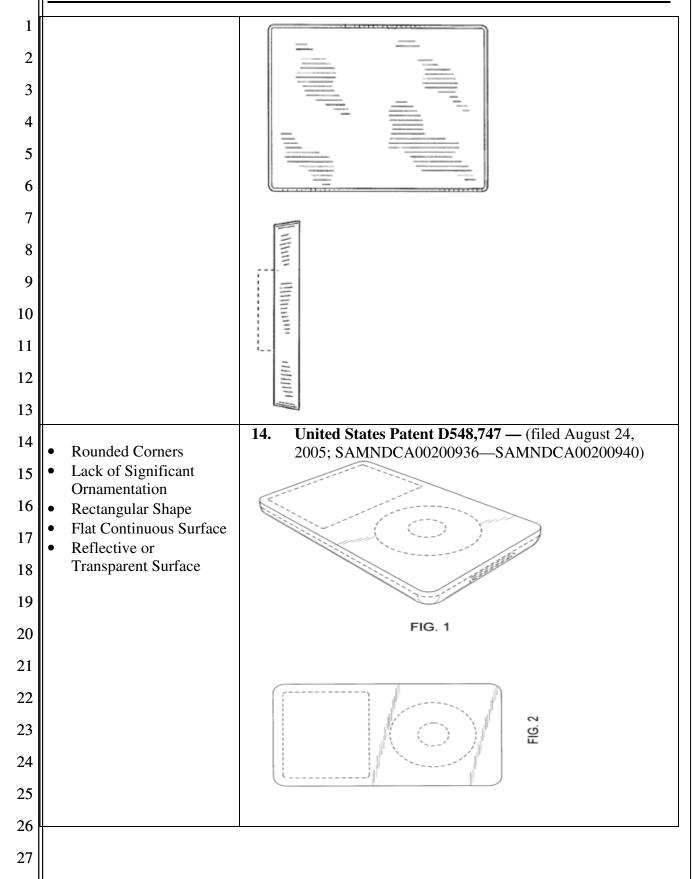
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| 1 | | 11. Japanese Design Patent JP-S-887388 — (Issued Dec. | | |
|----|---|---|-------------|--|
| 2 | Rounded CornersLack of Significant | 21, 1993; SAMNDCA00255215—SAMNDO | CA00255221) | |
| 3 | Ornamentation Rectangular Shape | 正面図 左側面図 計画図 | 右側面図 | |
| 4 | Display Screen | | ¬ □ | |
| 5 | Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face | | | |
| 6 | Display Screen in Center of Device | | | |
| 7 | of Device | | | |
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| 11 | | 平面図 底面図 | | |
| 12 | | | | |
| 13 | | | | |
| 14 | Rounded Corners | 12. Japanese Design Patent JP-S-1142127 — (27, 2002; SAMNDCA00255229—SAMNDC | | |
| 15 | Lack of Significant Ornamentation | | | |
| 16 | Rectangular Shape | | | |
| 17 | Display Screen Covering Substantial | | | |
| 18 | Portion of Front Face | | | |
| 19 | Display Screen in Center of Device | | | |
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 **United States Design Patent D497,364** — (Filed Nov. 13. 8 27, 2002, Issued Oct. 19, 2004; SAMNDCA00326308 -**Rounded Corners** Lack of Significant SAMNDCA00326314) 9 Ornamentation FIG. 1 Rectangular Shape 10 Flat Continuous Surface 11 Reflective or Transparent Surface 12 Display Screen Covering Substantial 13 Portion of Front Face 14 Display Screen in Center of Device 15 Uniform bezel surrounding front face 16 FIG. 2 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 FIG. 4 9 10 11 FIG. 5 12 13 14 FIG. 6 15 16 17 FIG. 7 15. iRiver U10 — (Released October 18 **Rounded Corners** 2005;SAMNDCA00326325 - SAMNDCA00326328) 19 Lack of Significant Ornamentation 20 Rectangular Shape 01:31 PM Flat Continuous Surface 21 Reflective or Transparent Surface 22 * onvertForpmp2.avi Display Screen 23 Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face 24 Display Screen in Center of Device 25 Narrow Borders on Two 26 Opposing Sides of Screen 27 Broader Borders on the Remaining Two Sides of 28

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Uniform bezel surrounding front face



Nokia N92 — (Released 2005; SAMNDCA00326338 -**16.** SAMNDCA00326339)





Rounded Corners

Lack of Significant Ornamentation

- Rectangular Shape
- Flat Continuous Surface

Reflective or Transparent Surface

- Horizontal Speaker Slot
- Speaker Slot Located Near Top of Device

Display Screen Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face

- Display Screen in Center of Device
- Narrow Borders on Sides of Screen
- 22 **Broader Borders Above** and Below Screen 23
 - Uniform bezel surrounding front face

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 | Rounded Corners Lack of Significant Ornamentation Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface Reflective or Transparent Surface Display Screen Uniform bezel surrounding front face | 17. Olympus m:robe MR-100 — (Released 2005; SAMNDCA00326463 - SAMNDCA00326466) |
|---|---|--|
| 18 19 | | |
| 20 | | |
| 21 | , D 11G | 18. Japanese Design Patent 1204221 — (Issued May 10, |
| 22 23 | Rounded CornersLack of Ornamentation | 2004; - SAMNDCA00256066—SAMNDCA00256079) |
| 24 | Rectangular ShapeFlat Continuous Surface | |
| 25 | Horizontal Ear Speaker Slot | |
| 26 | Ear Speaker Slot Located Near Top of | |
| 27 | Device | |
| 28 | Display Screen Covering Substantial | |

Portion of Front Face Display Screen in Center of Device Narrow Borders on Sides of Screen Broader Borders Above and Below Screen Case No. 11-cv-01846-LHK

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|---|---|--|
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 | Rounded Corners Lack of significant Ornamentation Flat Continuous Surface Ear Speaker Opening Near Top of Device Display Screen Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face Display Screen in Center of Device Narrow Borders on Sides of Screen Broader Borders Above and Below Screen Uniform bezel surrounding front face | 19. Nokia Design Contest Phone by Ricardo Villas-Boas — (Publicly displayed online in 2004; SAMNDCA00326336 - SAMNDCA00326337; SAMNDCA00326380 - SAMNDCA00326385) |
| 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 | | ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR |
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Korean Design Patent KR 30-0418547 — (Issued July 20. 1 **Rounded Corners** 2006; SAMNDCA00255321—SAMNDCA00255329) 2 Lack of Ornamentation [사시도] Rectangular Shape 3 Flat Continuous Surface Reflective or 4 Transparent Surface 5 Horizontal Speaker Slot Speaker Slot Located 6 Near Top of Device [추숙면도] Display Screen 7 Covering Substantial 8 Portion of Front Face Display Screen in Center 9 of Device Narrow Borders on 10 Sides of Screen [정면도] 11 **Broader Borders Above** and Below Screen 12 Uniform bezel surrounding front face 13 14 15 [의면보] 16 17 [저번도] 18 19 -2-20 21 22

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 | Rounded Corners Lack of Ornamentation Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface Reflective or Transparent Surface Horizontal Speaker Slot Speaker Slot Located Near Top of Device Display Screen Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face | 21. U.S. Design Patent No. D514,590 (Filed November 1, 2004; Issued February 7, 2006; SAMNDC00023918-00023921) |
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| 1 | FIG.4 | F I G. 5 | |
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Rounded Corners

Reflective or

Display Screen Covering Substantial

of Device

screen

screen

Uniform bezel

Lack of Ornamentation Rectangular Shape

Flat Continuous Surface

Transparent Surface

Portion of Front Face

Narrow Borders on two opposing sides of the

Broader Borders on two

other opposing sides of

surrounding front face

Olympus MR500i (Publicly disclosed in 2005; 22. SAMNDCA00365586-00365589)



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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 | Rounded Corners Lack of Ornamentation Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface Reflective or Transparent Surface Horizontal Speaker Slot Speaker Slot Located Near Top of Device Display Screen Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face Display Screen in Center of Device Narrow Borders on Sides of Screen Broader Borders Above and Below Screen | 23. European Union RCD 000569157-0005 (Registered August 1, 2006; Published September 5, 2006; SAMNDCA00021315-00021319) |
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|----|--|---|
| 1 | Rounded Corners | 24. U.S. Design Patent No. 534,516 (Filed March 9, 2006; Issued January 2, 2007; SAMNDCA00255377-255387) |
| 2 | Lack of OrnamentationRectangular Shape | |
| 3 | Flat Continuous Surface | |
| 4 | Reflective or Transparent Surface | |
| 5 | Horizontal Speaker SlotSpeaker Slot Located | |
| 6 | Near Top of Device | |
| 7 | Display Screen Covering Substantial | |
| 8 | Portion of Front Face Narrow Borders on | |
| 9 | Sides of Screen | |
| 10 | Broader Borders Above and Below Screen | |
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Samsung Yepp YP-K3 MP3 Player (Publicly disclosed 25. **Rounded Corners** in 2006; SAMNDCA00326549-00326557) Lack of Ornamentation Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface Reflective or Transparent Surface Bezel surrounding front face Music

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Sony Ericsson Walkman Phone W950 (Images publicly 26. 1 available by February 2006) **Rounded Corners** 2 Lack of Ornamentation Rectangular Shape 3 Horizontal Speaker Slot Speaker Slot Located 4 Near Top of Device 5 Display Screen Covering Substantial 6 Portion of Front Face Narrow Borders on 7 Sides of Screen 8 **Broader Borders Above** and Below Screen 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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United States Design Patent D500,037 — (Filed 27. 1 September 3, 2002, Issued December 21, 2004; **Rounded Corners** 2 Lack of Significant SAMNDCA00027716 -0027722) Ornamentation 3 Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface 4 Reflective or 5 Transparent Surface Display Screen 6 Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face 7 Thin rim surrounding 8 the front surface 9 10 FIG. 2 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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| | 1 | |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | Rounded Corners | 28. U.S. Patent No. 6,919,678 — (Filed November 20, 2002; Issued July 19, 2005; SAMNDCA00354855— |
| 2 | Lack of Significant | SAMNDCA00354872) |
| 3 | Ornamentation • Rectangular Shape | |
| 4 | Flat Continuous Surface | 30 |
| 5 | Display Screen Covering Substantial | |
| 6 | Portion of Front Face | 220 |
| 7 | Display Screen in Center of Device | 210 |
| | Thin rim surrounding | |
| 8 | the front surfaceReflective or | |
| 9 | Transparent Surface | 200 |
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SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER

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|----------|--|---|
| 1 | Rounded CornersLack of Ornamentation | 29. JPD1247215 — (Filed in 2004) |
| 2 | Rectangular Shape | |
| 3 | Horizontal Speaker SlotSpeaker Slot Located | |
| 4 | Near Top of Device Narrow Borders on | |
| 5 | Sides of ScreenBroader Borders Above | |
| 6 7 | and Below Screen | |
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| 1 | • | Rounded Corners | 30. | JPD1263649 — | – (Filed in 2005) |
|----|----------|--|-----|--------------|---------------------|
| 2 | | Lack of Ornamentation Rectangular Shape | | | |
| 3 | • | Horizontal Speaker Slot | | | |
| 4 | • | Speaker Slot Located | | | |
| | | Near Top of Device Narrow Borders on | | | |
| 5 | | Sides of Screen | | | |
| 6 | • | Broader Borders Above and Below Screen | | | |
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| 1 | • | Rounded Corners | 31. The 'black box' – concept design from electronics |
|----|---|---|---|
| 2 | • | Lack of Ornamentation | giant BenQ winning the iF2006 awards (June 2006) |
| | • | Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface | |
| 3 | • | Transparent or | Benzammen |
| 4 | | Reflective Surface | |
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| 11 | | | THE BLACK BOX |
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| 1 2 | Rounded CornersLack of Significant | 32. U.S. Design Patent No. D560,192 (Filed: December 22, |
|-----|--|---|
| | Ornamentation • Rectangular Shape | 2006; Issued: January 22, 2008) |
| 3 | Flat Continuous Surface | |
| 4 | Reflective or Transparent Symbols | |
| 5 | Transparent SurfaceHorizontal Speaker Slot | |
| 6 | Speaker Slot Located | |
| 7 | Near Top of Device Display Screen | |
| 8 | Covering Substantial | |
| | Portion of Front FaceDisplay Screen in Center | |
| 9 | of Device | |
| 10 | Narrow Borders on Sides of Screen | |
| 11 | Broader Borders Above | |
| 12 | and Below ScreenBezel surrounding front | |
| 13 | face | |
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Samsung believes that the identified prior art, standing alone, or in combination, would appear to an ordinary observer — giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives — to be substantially the same as the design shown in D'087, rendering that patent invalid as anticipated and/or obvious.

Without waiving any right to address additional design characteristics of this prior art that anticipate and/or render obvious the design claimed in D'087, at least the prior art references numbered 4, 5, 18 and 23 in the chart above contain all of the claimed elements of the D'087 and, therefore, anticipate the D'087. Furthermore, any of numbers 3, 8, 13, 15, 19, 21, 22, 25, 27 and 28 could serve as primary references that would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine with the shape and position of the speaker slot of numbers 4, 5, 18 or 23. Additionally, any of numbers 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 24, 26, 29 and 30 could serve as primary references that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine with the proportions of the display or speaker slots of numbers 4, 5, 18 and 23. It also would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the bezel of numbers 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 25 or 32 with any of numbers 4, 5, 18 or 23.

Bates Ranges of Prior Art Produced by Samsung

Samsung also incorporates by reference all prior art that has been produced and/or disclosed by Samsung, including the documents listed in the Bates Ranges below. These incorporated pieces of prior art further show that the design claimed by the D'087 patent is obvious and anticipated:

SAMNDCA00019932-20034; SAMNDCA00020120-20303; SAMNDCA00020394-20498; SAMNDCA00020782-20878; SAMNDCA00020900-20906; SAMNDCA00020978-20989; SAMNDCA00021255-21313; SAMNDCA00021315-21336; SAMNDCA00021341-21471; SAMNDCA00021479-21499; SAMNDCA00021505-21588; SAMNDCA00021593-21604;

SAMNDCA00021608-21632; SAMNDCA00021634-21805; SAMNDCA00021812-21857;

| 1 | SAMINDCA00022451-22522; SAMINDCA00022732-22763; SAMINDCA00022802-22812; |
|------------|---|
| 2 | SAMNDCA00022901-22971; SAMNDCA00022984-23064; SAMNDCA00023137-23182; |
| 3 | SAMNDCA00023234-23524; SAMNDCA00023542—23584; SAMNDCA00023591-24061; |
| 4 | SAMNDCA00024582-24662; SAMNDCA00024749-24752; SAMNDCA00027670-27722; |
| 5 | SAMNDCA00198059-198067; SAMNDCA00198070-198096; SAMNDCA00198101-198274; |
| 7 | SAMNDCA00198289-198307; SAMNDCA00198313-198456; SAMNDCA00198754-198846; |
| 8 | SAMNDCA00198884-199046; SAMNDCA00199164-199222; SAMNDCA00199298-199306; |
| 9 | SAMNDCA00199402-199524; SAMNDCA00200425-200472; SAMNDCA00200617-200639; |
| 10 | SAMNDCA00200650-200658; SAMNDCA00200661-200665; SAMNDCA00200670-200676; |
| 11 | SAMNDCA00200686-200714; SAMNDCA00200724-200733; SAMNDCA00200737-200748; |
| 12 | SAMNDCA00200751-200788; SAMNDCA00200793-200806; SAMNDCA00200809-200838; |
| 13 | SAMNDCA00200843-200873; SAMNDCA00201264-201278; SAMNDCA00255026 – |
| 14 15 | SAMNDCA00256183; SAMNDCA00282113 - SAMNDCA00282120; SAMNDCA00326302 – |
| 16 | SAMNDCA00326557; SAMNDCA00359127-00365840; SAMNDCA00370485-00370527; |
| 17 | SAMNDCA00373535-374040. |
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Invalidity Due to Functionality

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The D'087 patent is also invalid because it is functional and not ornamental. *See Lee v. Dayton-Hudson Corp.*, 838 F.2d 1186, 1188 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Apple's principal designer,

Jonathan Ive, has even said about the iPhone that "everything defers to the display. A lot of what we seem to be doing in a product like that is actually getting design out of the way. And I think when forms develop with that sort of reason, and they're not just arbitrary shapes, it feels almost inevitable. It feels almost undesigned." Jonathan Ive, *Objectified* (2009). Because the display is the primary means of user interaction with the device, having "everything defer[] to the display"

serves a highly functional purpose, which would be diminished by designs with additional design.

In addition to the overall design of D'087 being non-ornamental, and therefore functional, individual aspects of the design are also functional and render its scope either invalid or indefinite. For example:

Front Surface Flatness and Transparency – The introduction of touch technology allowed the removal of keypads and otherwise allowed for the reduction in the number of surface mounted buttons. Early commercial smartphone models used resistive touch technology. Resistive touch technology dictated that the active touch layer would be exposed externally so that the user could apply pressure to it. Because this active layer is not resistant to scratches and since it is activated by pressure, a bezel elevated from its surface typically was used to provide protection from scratches and false triggering. Unlike resistive touch technology, capacitive technology allows placement of the active surface below an externally hardened surface, such as reinforced glass or plastic. The screen therefore could be made flush but still protected against scratches, since an elevated surround was no longer required to protect the exposed touch layer of the screen. The underlying LCD displays have a flat surface and manufacturing a contoured glass surface to place over the LCD touch screen is a time-consuming, technologically-challenging and more expensive than a primarily smooth front surface. The choice of a flat cover is the natural and economical choice. Once touch screentechnology reached the maturity level where capacitive touch screens could be made in the right size and form factor for mobile electronic devices, at a commercially palatable price point, the concept of a continuous flat, transparent surface emerged almost simultaneously from multiple companies. Any cover over

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a display screen must be transparent, otherwise the display screen would have no purpose. Any continuous flat surface on the front of the phone must necessarily be transparent. Also, it is functional to have the flat surface be continuous and to extend all the way from side to side and top to bottom because having a rim or edge around the touch surface creates limitations on unimpeded access to the touch surface, the amount of surface that is accessible, and other issues.

- Rounded Corners The rounded corners of the claimed rectangular area of the front face of the device are a natural consequence of the rounded outside corners of the device. Almost all designs of portable consumer devices use some degree of rounding on corners of devices. Rounded corners are functional because of various human factors and ergonomics issues. Rounded corners also make a portable electronic device more durable and easier to manufacture. Pointed or sharp corners on designs are mechanical weak points and they may bend, snag, or break with the application of relatively little force. Rounded corners, on the other hand, are more able to absorb impact and less likely to break. It is also easier and more reliable to manufacture rounded corners with smooth and accurate finishes than it is to create sharp corners that are clean, accurate, and aesthetic. Users may also find sharp corners uncomfortable to hold by their faces or against their palms.
- Centered Rectangular Screen Rectangular screens are virtually mandatory for any use of a display screen. That is not proprietary to Apple, but rather in accord with the longstanding use of rectangular shapes as the format for viewing any media--movies, television, magazines, newspapers, books, letters, legal briefs, or clay tablets. Available display screen options that might exist other than an elongated rectangle would be less efficient for use in a modern mobile electronic

device and would be considerably more expensive. The rectangular element with square corners is definitely dictated by the function of the component it depicts and the type of device disclosed.

Inset display screen with narrow borders on the sides and wider borders on the top and bottom of the front surface – The display screen on a phone needs to be inset; it cannot protrude or be directly exposed as part of the surface without increasing the risk of damage to the screen. Nor was it technologically feasible for a display to extend from edge to edge on the front of a device in 2006. Display screens then, and now, include active components and wiring and require a controller to activate the display. These wires force the actual size of the display glass to be slightly larger than the active viewable area. The controller for the display may be located either on the glass substrate of the display (COG – Chip on Glass) or on a flexible cable extending from the display (COF – chip on flex). In both cases this yields additional length on top or bottom of screen that needs to be reserved for the controller functionality, as well as some space on the sides to offset the display screen from other components of the edge of the device. Standard display screens are made of a relatively fragile material and needs to be protected. A mobile handset needs to tolerate, to some extent, drops and casual hits. To avoid having the display absorb the energy of such impacts directly, it is a common practice to maintain a border between the glass of the display screen and the exterior surface of the handset. Narrow borders are preferable to wide borders on the long sides of a screen because significantly widening the borders would reduce the width of the display screen or require a wider product, which could be awkward to hold in the hand. Handsets are often designed to be operated using a single hand,

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Case No. 11-cv-01846-LHK

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with the thumb being able to press the display/keys, while the device is held on the same hand. This requirement, considering the standard range for human hands, forces designs to have limited width. In addition, having no side border would increase the likelihood that the screen would be damaged if it bumped against anything, and that the display screen would be accidentally activated when the phone is held. The wider borders on the top and bottom of the display screen are a practical solution to placing earpiece and navigational buttons on the front surface without having to drill through or otherwise interrupt the display screen. In addition to facilitating the placement of the earpiece slots and navigation buttons, the wider borders provide functional space for other components such as the antenna. The display screen operates using high frequency signals, extending over wires which have considerable length. As a result, the display tends to emit radiated noise that may interfere with the operation of other components. It is a common practice to cover the display with a metal shield on its back side. A mobile communication device design also must include an antenna to enable its cellular radio operation. The existence of large metal objects in the area of the antenna influences and distorts its radiation pattern. It is therefore a common practice to keep the antenna's area from overlapping with the metal shielded area of the display. Therefore, the antenna is commonly placed behind one of these larger borders.

Earpiece with horizontally-oriented elongated ellipse or lozenge-shape
 centered over the display screen – The use of an earpiece is necessary on a
 smartphone to allow the user to listen to a conversation privately without the use of
 a separate headphone or ear bud connection. Ever since mobile phones were

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invented, the most natural place to put the earpiece of the phone was on the upper portion of the handheld part of the phone, near the ear—on the opposite end from the microphone, which is customarily placed on the end closest to the user's mouth. Centering the earpiece on the vertical axis is required as it allows users to conveniently align the phone to their ears, and hold the phone in the same alignment relative to the head irrespective of whether it is held in the right or left hand. Placing the earpiece anywhere other than on the upper portion of the phone, such as on the back or side of the phone, would be a highly unusual choice that would force users to hold the smartphone in an unnatural position when using the phone feature. Horizontal earpiece slots (as opposed to vertical slots) maximize the area that can be devoted to a speaker without impinging on the display screen size. The slot shape, with its narrow height, also serves to protect the mesh covering the speaker below it by not having a more expansive area, such as a circle or square, which might allow the mesh to be more easily punctured, torn, or obstructed by dirt or dust. The slot shape also increases the durability of the smartphone surface by not weakening it with a relatively large expanse of less rigid material. In addition, having rounded edges increases the ease of manufacturing by allowing the slot to be created by a drill (the slots created by which are naturally rounded on the edges due to the spinning of the round drill bit).

• Bezel – A bezel in a mobile phone handset is a frame that surrounds the front face of the device to provide structural support and to join and hold together the front and back pieces of the device. A bezel also can protect the display screen and cover glass or plastic from side impacts and drops, as Apple acknowledged in its bezel patent: "By their very nature, portable electronic devices are carried around

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and subject to impacts and inadvertent blows to which static electronic devices are not subject. To protect the electronic systems of these portable devices ... there is a need for a hard, easily manufactured and aesthetically pleasing case for portable electronic devices." US Patent 7,688,574 at 1:8-19.

Moreover, Apple sought and obtained a number of utility patents on the same elements present in the D'087 design patent. *See*, *e.g.*, United States Patent No. 7,688,574 (SAMNDCA00365600-612); US Patent Publication 2009/0247244 A1 (APLNDC0003037770-781); United States Patent No. 7,902,474. These utility patents render the design patent invalid because they confirm that the elements shown in the D'087 design are functional. *See PHG Techs.*, *LLC v. St. John Cos.*, 469 F.3d 1361, 1366 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (noting that courts should consider "whether there are any concomitant utility patents" when ruling on invalidity due to functionality); *see also Power Controls Corp. v. Hybrinetics, Inc.*, 806 F.2d 234, 238-240 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Samsung also incorporates by reference its Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38, regarding functionality of Apple's asserted design patents.

Invalidity Due to Indefiniteness

The asserted claim of the D'087 patent is also invalid under paragraph 2 of Section 112 of Title 35 of the United States Code because the claim is indefinite in that the drawings depicting the design do not enable a person skilled in the art to make the design. *See* Manuel of Patent Examining Procedure § 1504.04; 1503.2 ("As the drawing or photograph constitutes the entire visual disclosure of the claim, it is of utmost importance that the drawing or photograph be clear and complete, and that nothing regarding the design sought to be patented is left to conjecture.") Where, as with the D'087 patent, design patent drawings are inconsistent and/or ambiguous and leave the scope of the design open to conjecture, the patent may be rendered invalid due to

indefiniteness. See, e.g., Seed Lighting Design Co., Ltd. v. Home Depot, 2005 WL 1868152, *8 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 3, 2005).

The drawings of the D'087 are subject to varying interpretations. For example, Apple claims that the D'087 has a flat surface, but the D'087 figures have no surface details indicating that the surface is flat or reflective similar to the designs shown in the D'677, D'270 and D'889 patents. The varying and inconsistent use of dotted lines within the figures of the D'087 patent is also contrary to convention and creates uncertainty as to the scope of the design and whether certain elements are or are not a part of the design, or are intended to be less important aspects of the design, which is prohibited. *See* MPEP 1503.02. Because the drawings are subject to conjecture and multiple interpretations, the D'087 is indefinite.

Invalidity Due to Double Patenting

To the extent the D'087 patent is construed in any way other than very narrowly, such as to require almost virtual identity for infringement, the D'087 patent is also invalid under the doctrine of double patenting because it is substantially the same design that Apple sought to patent, and did patent, in a number of other applications. For example, D'087, D558,758, D558,756, D580,387, D581,922, D613,736, D634,319, D618,677, and D618678, among other Apple design patents, all appear to be substantially the same design.

Incorporation by Reference of Other Materials

In support of all of its bases for invalidity of Apple's asserted design patents, Samsung also incorporates by reference the deposition testimony of witnesses providing testimony related to Apple's design patents, including Daniele de Iuliis, Rico Zorkendorfer, Matthew Rohrbach, Bartley Andre, Duncan Kerr, Daniel Coster, Eugene Whang, Richard Howarth, Christopher Stringer, Douglas Satzger, Jonathan Ive, Cooper Woodring, Itay Sherman, Erin Wong, Tracy

Durkin, Quinn Hoellwarth, Peter Russell-Clarke, Richard Dinh, Phil Hobson, Mark Lee, Fletcher Rothkopf, Steven Zadesky, Christopher Harris, Christopher Hood, Evans Hankey, Richard Lutton, Christopher Prest, as well as all deposition testimony provided by third parties, and all exhibits used in those depositions. Moreover, because Apple delayed in providing Samsung with identities of all individuals involved in the designs and alleged embodiments at issue, Samsung currently does not have all relevant testimony on this issue.

Samsung further incorporates by reference the file history of the D'087 patent and any continuing application from the D'087 patent including reexaminations and reissue applications and all documents cited during those proceedings; all documents cited on the face of or in the D'087 patent; all related patents and file histories; and all of the documents produced or to be produced by Apple or third parties constituting prior art.

Samsung also incorporates by reference the Declaration of Itay Sherman in Support of Samsung's Opposition to Apple's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. No. 172), and any and all expert reports that have been or may be submitted in this action that support the invalidity of Apple's asserted design patents.

For U.S. Patent No. D618,677

Invalidity Under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or 103

Samsung identifies the following prior art that anticipates and/or renders obvious the D'677 patent either expressly or inherently as understood by a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the alleged invention, either alone or in combination with other references identified below. These references are prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b), (e), (g) and/or 103.

Without waiving any right to address additional design characteristics of this prior art that anticipate and/or render obvious the design claimed in D'677, and without waiving any right to

show that the design claimed in D'677 is indefinite, Samsung incorporates by reference all of the prior art and explanatory discussion identified above regarding the D'087. Samsung also identifies certain of those references, including numbers 1, 4, 6, 17, 18, 19, 25 and 31 as sharing the sole additional characteristic claimed by Apple as part of the D'677 – a black front face. Additionally, numbers 10, 23 and 32 could serve as primary references that would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine with the black surface of numbers 1, 4, 6, 17, 18, 19, 25 or 31.

Samsung believes that the identified prior art, standing alone, or in combination, would appear to an ordinary observer — giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives — to be substantially the same as the design shown in D'677, rendering that patent invalid as anticipated and/or obvious.

Bates Ranges of Prior Art Produced by Samsung

Samsung also incorporates by reference all prior art that has been produced and/or disclosed by Samsung, including the documents listed in the Bates Ranges below. These incorporated pieces of prior art further show that the design claimed by the D'677 patent is obvious and anticipated:

SAMNDCA00019932-20034; SAMNDCA00020120-20303; SAMNDCA00020394-20498;

¹⁹ SAMNDCA00020782-20878; SAMNDCA00020900-20906; SAMNDCA00020978-20989;

SAMNDCA00021255-21313; SAMNDCA00021315-21336; SAMNDCA00021341-21471;

SAMNDCA00021479-21499; SAMNDCA00021505-21588; SAMNDCA00021593-21604;

SAMNDCA00021608-21632; SAMNDCA00021634-21805; SAMNDCA00021812-21857;

24 | SAMNDCA00022451-22522; SAMNDCA00022732-22763; SAMNDCA00022802-22812;

25 | SAMNDCA00022901-22971; SAMNDCA00022984-23064; SAMNDCA00023137-23182;

SAMNDCA00023234-23524; SAMNDCA00023542—23584; SAMNDCA00023591-24061;

SAMNDCA00024582-24662; SAMNDCA00024749-24752; SAMNDCA00027670-27722;

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| SAMNDCA00198059-198067; SAMNDCA00198070-198096; SAMNDCA00198101-198274; |
|---|
| SAMNDCA00198289-198307; SAMNDCA00198313-198456; SAMNDCA00198754-198846; |
| SAMNDCA00198884-199046; SAMNDCA00199164-199222; SAMNDCA00199298-199306; |
| SAMNDCA00199402-199524; SAMNDCA00200425-200472; SAMNDCA00200617-200639; |
| SAMNDCA00200650-200658; SAMNDCA00200661-200665; SAMNDCA00200670-200676; |
| SAMNDCA00200686-200714; SAMNDCA00200724-200733; SAMNDCA00200737-200748; |
| SAMNDCA00200751-200788; SAMNDCA00200793-200806; SAMNDCA00200809-200838; |
| SAMNDCA00200843-200873; SAMNDCA00201264-201278; SAMNDCA00255026 – |
| SAMNDCA00256183; SAMNDCA00282113 - SAMNDCA00282120; SAMNDCA00326302 – |
| SAMNDCA00326557; SAMNDCA00359127-00365840; SAMNDCA00370485-00370527; |
| SAMNDCA00373535-374040. |

Invalidity Due to Functionality

Samsung incorporates by reference its functionality response regarding the D'087, and identifies the following additional functional elements of the D'677 design: In addition to the overall design of D'677 being non-ornamental, and therefore functional, individual aspects of the design are also functional and render its scope either invalid or indefinite. For example:

• Blackness of Surface – For similar reasons that the display screen mandates a transparent covering, it also is obvious that any single color applied to the front surface would be a shade of black given that display screens only come in shades of black. In addition, black is a particularly useful color for the surface of a phone. It efficiently hides the wiring and electronic components underlying it; it makes it easier to determine if the display of the device is turned on or off; it minimizes the appearance of the phone, making it seem smaller and less prominent than a bright color would; and it provides a sharply-defined contrast to edge of the screen that

helps the content of the display screen stand apart from whatever context the smartphone is in. The strong contrast also helps increase the saturation of the colors of the display screen, creating a finer impression of the quality of the display screen, and, given the vast consumer preference for black for electronic products well before January 2006, serves a neutral color choice for consumers, which does not send an overt message of flashiness or frivolity.

Samsung also incorporates by reference its Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38, regarding functionality of Apple's asserted design patents.

Invalidity Due to Indefiniteness

Samsung incorporates by reference its indefiniteness response regarding the D'087, and identifies the following additional information regarding the D'677 design: The drawings of the D'677 are subject to varying interpretations by Apple's own named inventors of the D'677. For example, Apple's named inventors of the D'677 had differing opinions of what was depicted in the drawings of the surface of the D'677. Compare De Iuliis Depo. Tr. 164:18-166:5 (stating that the grid pattern on Figures 1 and 3 of the D'677 indicate a contiguous surface) with Kerr Depo. Tr. (noting that the surface is illustrated with the designation for the color black). Additionally, many of the figures in the D'677 contain dotted lines, which are typically used to show portions of the environment surrounding a design that are not claimed. Yet, the D'677 patent does not make clear whether the aspects of the design shown in dotted lines are included or excluded from the claimed design. Indeed, the D'677 patent fails to state anything about the use of broken lines in the patent figures. Thus, the use of dotted lines in the figures of the D'677 patent is contrary to convention and creates uncertainty as to the scope of the design and whether certain elements are or are not a part of the design, or are intended to be less important aspects of the design, which is prohibited. See MPEP 1503.02. Because the figures in the D'677 patent are unclear and subject to multiple

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interpretations, even by the very inventors of the design, the D'677 is indefinite.

Invalidity Due to Double Patenting

Samsung incorporates by reference its double patenting response regarding the D'087.

Incorporation by Reference of Other Materials

In support of all of its bases for invalidity of Apple's asserted design patents, Samsung also incorporates by reference the deposition testimony of witnesses providing testimony related to Apple's design patents, including Daniele de Iuliis, Rico Zorkendorfer, Matthew Rohrbach, Bartley Andre, Duncan Kerr, Daniel Coster, Eugene Whang, Richard Howarth, Christopher Stringer, Douglas Satzger, Jonathan Ive, Cooper Woodring, Itay Sherman, Erin Wong, Tracy Durkin, Quinn Hoellwarth, Peter Russell-Clarke, Richard Dinh, Phil Hobson, Mark Lee, Fletcher Rothkopf, Steven Zadesky, Christopher Harris, Christopher Hood, Evans Hankey, Richard Lutton, as well as all deposition testimony provided by third parties, and all exhibits used in those depositions. Moreover, because Apple delayed in providing Samsung with identities of all individuals involved in the designs and alleged embodiments at issue, Samsung currently does not have all relevant testimony on this issue.

Samsung further incorporates by reference the file history of the D'677 patent and any continuing application from the D'677 patent including reexaminations and reissue applications and all documents cited during those proceedings; all documents cited on the face of or in the D'677 patent; all related patents and file histories; and all of the documents produced or to be produced by Apple or third parties constituting prior art.

Samsung also incorporates by reference the Declaration of Itay Sherman in Support of Samsung's Opposition to Apple's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. No. 172), and any and all expert reports that have been or may be submitted in this action that support the invalidity

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SAMSUNG'S SUPPLEMENTAL OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO APPLE'S FIFTH SET OF INTERROGATORIES (11-12)

of Apple's asserted design patents.

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For U.S. Patent No. D622,270

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Invalidity Under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or 103

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patent either expressly or inherently as understood by a person having ordinary skill in the art at

Samsung identifies the following prior art that anticipates and/or renders obvious the D'270

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the time of the alleged invention, either alone or in combination with other references identified below. These references are prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b), (e), (g) and/or 103.

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Without waiving any right to address additional design characteristics of this prior art that

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anticipate and/or render obvious the design claimed in D'270, and without waiving any right to show that the design claimed in D'270 is indefinite, Samsung incorporates by reference all of the

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prior art and explanatory discussion identified above regarding the D'087.

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Samsung believes that the identified prior art, standing alone, or in combination, would appear to an ordinary observer — giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives — to be

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substantially the same as the design shown in D'270, rendering that patent invalid as anticipated

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and/or obvious.

obvious and anticipated:

Bates Ranges of Prior Art Produced by Samsung

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Samsung also incorporates by reference all prior art that has been produced and/or disclosed by Samsung, including the documents listed in the Bates Ranges below. These

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incorporated pieces of prior art further show that the design claimed by the D'270 patent is

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SAMNDCA00019932-20034; SAMNDCA00020120-20303; SAMNDCA00020394-20498;

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SAMNDCA00020782-20878; SAMNDCA00020900-20906; SAMNDCA00020978-20989;

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SAMNDCA00021255-21313; SAMNDCA00021315-21336; SAMNDCA00021341-21471;

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| 1 | SAMNDCA00021479-21499; SAMNDCA00021505-21588; SAMNDCA00021593-21604; |
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| 2 | SAMNDCA00021608-21632; SAMNDCA00021634-21805; SAMNDCA00021812-21857; |
| 3 | SAMNDCA00022451-22522; SAMNDCA00022732-22763; SAMNDCA00022802-22812; |
| 4 | SAMNDCA00022901-22971; SAMNDCA00022984-23064; SAMNDCA00023137-23182; |
| 5 | SAMNDCA00023234-23524; SAMNDCA00023542—23584; SAMNDCA00023591-24061; |
| 7 | SAMNDCA00024582-24662; SAMNDCA00024749-24752; SAMNDCA00027670-27722; |
| 8 | SAMNDCA00198059-198067; SAMNDCA00198070-198096; SAMNDCA00198101-198274; |
| 9 | SAMNDCA00198289-198307; SAMNDCA00198313-198456; SAMNDCA00198754-198846; |
| 10 | SAMNDCA00198884-199046; SAMNDCA00199164-199222; SAMNDCA00199298-199306; |
| 11 | SAMNDCA00199402-199524; SAMNDCA00200425-200472; SAMNDCA00200617-200639; |
| 12 | SAMNDCA00200650-200658; SAMNDCA00200661-200665; SAMNDCA00200670-200676; |
| 13 14 | SAMNDCA00200686-200714; SAMNDCA00200724-200733; SAMNDCA00200737-200748; |
| 15 | SAMNDCA00200751-200788; SAMNDCA00200793-200806; SAMNDCA00200809-200838; |
| 16 | SAMNDCA00200843-200873; SAMNDCA00201264-201278; SAMNDCA00255026 – |
| 17 | SAMNDCA00256183; SAMNDCA00282113 - SAMNDCA00282120; SAMNDCA00326302 - |
| 18 | SAMNDCA00326557; SAMNDCA00359127-00365840; SAMNDCA00370485-00370527; |
| 19 | SAMNDCA00373535-374040. |
| 20 | |
| 21 22 | Invalidity Due to Functionality |
| 23 | Samsung incorporates by reference its functionality response regarding the D'087. |
| 24 | Samsung also incorporates by reference its Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38, regarding |
| 25 | functionality of Apple's asserted design patents. |
| 26 | Invalidity Due to Indefiniteness |
| 27 28 | Samsung incorporates by reference its indefiniteness response regarding the D'087, and |

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identifies the following additional information regarding the D'270 design: The drawings of the D'270 are subject to varying interpretations by Apple's own named inventors of the D'270. For example, certain of Apple's named inventors of the D'270 testified that a certain portion of Figure 5 of the D'270 was the bezel, while others stated that they did not know what was depicted. Compare, e.g., De Iuliis Depo. Tr. 175:23-176:12 and November 4, 2011 Deposition of Christopher Stringer Tr. 114:23-117:5 (identifying the bezel) with Kerr Depo Tr. 41:16-44:14 and October 24, 2011 Deposition of Matthew Rohrbach Tr. 139:4-140:8 (stating that they do not know or cannot interpret whether the object shown is a bezel). Further, the use of dotted lines within the figures of the D'270 patent is contrary to convention and creates uncertainty as to the scope of the design and whether certain elements are or are not a part of the design, or are intended to be less important aspects of the design, which is prohibited. See MPEP 1503.02. Because the figures in the D'270 patent are unclear and subject to multiple interpretations by the very inventors of the design, the D'270 is indefinite.

Invalidity Due to Double Patenting

Samsung incorporates by reference its double patenting response regarding the D'087 and adds the following additional information regarding the D'270 design: For example, the D'270, D602,486, D602,014, D624,536, D622,718, D604,297, D613,735, D622,719 and D633,091, among other Apple design patents, all appear to be substantially the same design.

Incorporation by Reference of Other Materials

In support of all of its bases for invalidity of Apple's asserted design patents, Samsung also incorporates by reference the deposition testimony of witnesses providing testimony related to Apple's design patents, including Daniele de Iuliis, Rico Zorkendorfer, Matthew Rohrbach, Bartley Andre, Duncan Kerr, Daniel Coster, Eugene Whang, Richard Howarth, Christopher Stringer, Douglas Satzger, Jonathan Ive, Cooper Woodring, Itay Sherman, Erin Wong, Tracy

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Durkin, Quinn Hoellwarth, Peter Russell-Clarke, Richard Dinh, Phil Hobson, Mark Lee, Fletcher Rothkopf, Steven Zadesky, Christopher Harris, Christopher Hood, Evans Hankey, Richard Lutton, as well as all deposition testimony provided by third parties, and all exhibits used in those depositions. Moreover, because Apple delayed in providing Samsung with identities of all individuals involved in the designs and alleged embodiments at issue, Samsung currently does not have all relevant testimony on this issue.

Samsung further incorporates by reference the file history of the D'270 patent and any continuing application from the D'270 patent including reexaminations and reissue applications and all documents cited during those proceedings; all documents cited on the face of or in the D'270 patent; all related patents and file histories; and all of the documents produced or to be produced by Apple or third parties constituting prior art.

Samsung also incorporates by reference the Declaration of Itay Sherman in Support of Samsung's Opposition to Apple's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. No. 172), and any and all expert reports that have been or may be submitted in this action that support the invalidity of Apple's asserted design patents.

For U.S. Patent No. D504,889

Samsung identifies the following prior art that anticipates and/or renders obvious the D'889 patent either expressly or inherently as understood by a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the alleged invention, either alone or in combination with other references identified below. These references are prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b), (e), (g) and/or 103.

Without waiving any right to address additional design characteristics of this prior art that anticipate and/or render obvious the design claimed in D'889, and without waiving any right to

show that the design claimed in D'889 is indefinite, the prior art shown below shares at least the design characteristics identified below with those that Apple has claimed in D'889:

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Prior Art Design Elements

Rounded Corners

- Lack of Significant Ornamentation
- Rectangular Shape
- Flat Clear Surface
- Reflective or Transparent Surface
- Display Screen
 Covering Substantial
 Portion of Front Face
- Display Screen in Center of Device
- 12 Thin form factor
 - Substantially flat black
 - Border around display

Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable

1. 1981 Fidler Tablet (1981 – Exhibit B to Declaration of Roger Filder in Support of Samsung's Opposition to Apple's Motion for Preliminary Injunction)



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Rounded Corners

• Lack of Significant Ornamentation

- Rectangular Shape
- Flat Clear Surface
 - Display Screen
 Covering Substantial

 Portion of Front Face
- Display Screen in Center of Device
- Thin form factor
- Substantially flat back panel that rounds up near the edges
- 10 Border around display

2. 1994 Knight-Ridder Tablet (1994 – Exhibit I to the Declaration of Roger Fidler in Support of Samsung's Opposition to Apple's Motion for Preliminary Injunction; FIDLER00000030)





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| _ | Rounded | C |
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| • | Ronnaea | Corners |

- Lack of Significant Ornamentation
- Rectangular Shape
- Flat Clear Surface
 - Reflective or Transparent Surface
- Display Screen Covering Substantial portion of Front Face
- Display Screen in Center of Device
- Thin form factor
- Substantially flat back panel that rounds up near the edges to form the thin rim
- Border around display

1995 Fidler Tablet (1995) <u>3.</u>



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|----|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | Rounded Corners | 4. 1997 Fidler Tablet (1997) |
| 2 | Lack of Significant Ornamentation | |
| 3 | Rectangular Shape | |
| 4 | Flat Clear SurfaceReflective or | |
| 5 | Transparent Surface | |
| 6 | Display Screen Covering Substantial | |
| 7 | Portion of Front FaceDisplay Screen in Center | |
| 8 | of Device | |
| 9 | Thin form factorSubstantially flat back | |
| 10 | panel that rounds up near the edges | |
| 11 | near the edges | |
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EU RCD 48061-0001 (Bloomberg Tablet) (Filed June 24, 5. 1 2003; Publication Date: August 19, 2003; **Rounded Corners** 2 SAMNDCA00019932-19933) Lack of Significant Ornamentation 3 Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface 4 Display Screen 5 Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face 6 Thin form factor Back panel that rounds 7 up near the edges 8 Thin rim surrounding the front surface 9 10 11 12 13 0001.2 14 15 16 0001.6 0001.7 17 0001.5 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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Case No. 11-cv-01846-LHK

| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 | Rounded Corners Lack of Significant Ornamentation Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface Thin form factor Substantially flat back panel that rounds up near the edges Thin rim surrounding the front surface | 6. JP D1178470 (Registration Date: May 16, 2003; Publications Date: July 7, 2003; SAMNDCA00027686-00027690) |
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| | | | | . TD C 007400 | |
|--------------|---|------|------|---|-------|
| 1 | Rounded Corners | | | t JP-S-887388 — (Issued Dec 5215—SAMNDCA00255221) | |
| 2 | Lack of Significant | | | 5215—5/11/11/DC/100255221) | |
| 3 | Ornamentation • Rectangular Shape | 左側面図 | 正面図 | 辞 画 図 | 右側面図 |
| 4 | Rectangular ShapeFlat Continuous Surface | Λ | A-7 | | Ф |
| 5 | Reflective or Transparent Surface | | | | |
| 6 | Display Screen Covering Substantial | | | | |
| 7 | Portion of Front Face | | | | |
| 8 | • Display Screen in Center of Device | | | | |
| 9 | Thin form factorSubstantially flat back | U | | | |
| 10 | panel that rounds up near the edges | | A | | |
| 11 | Border around display | | 平面図 | 桃面図 | |
| 12 | | (| | | |
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|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|
| 2 | • Lack of Sign | | March 9, 1995; SAMNDCA00255222-00255228) |
| 2 | Ornamentati • Rectangular | | |
| 3 | | ious Surface | |
| 4 | Display Screen | | |
| 5 | Covering Su Portion of F | ıbstantial | |
| 6 | | een in Center | |
| 7 | Border arou | | |
| 8 | • Thin form fa Substantiall | | 正面 図 |
| 9 | panel | | |
| 10 | | | 平面 図 |
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| 2627 | | | |
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| 268.2 | | | -80- Case No. 11-cv-01846-LHK |

| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | Rounded Corners Lack of Significant Ornamentation Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface Display Screen Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face Display Screen in Center of DeviceThin form factor | 9. U.S. Design Patent No. 337,569 (Filing Date: August 30, 1992; Issue Date: July 20, 1993; SAMNDCA00023644-00023646) |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 9 | Substantially flat back panel | |
| 10 | | |
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Ornamentation

Reflective or

of Device

panel

Thin form factor

the front surface

Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface

Transparent Surface Display Screen

Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face

Display Screen in Center

Substantially flat back

Thin rim surrounding

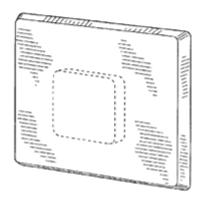
Rounded Corners
Lack of Significant

10. United States Design Patent D497,364 — (Filed Nov. 27, 2002, Issued Oct. 19, 2004; SAMNDCA00326308 - SAMNDCA00326314)

FIG. 1



FIG. 2



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- - Rounded Corners
 - Lack of Significant Ornamentation
 - Rectangular Shape
 - Flat Continuous Surface
 - Reflective or Transparent Surface
 - Display Screen Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face
 - Thin form factor
 - Substantially flat back panel
 - Thin rim surrounding the front surface

11. United States Design Patent D500,037 — (Filed September 3, 2002, Issued December 21, 2004; SAMNDCA00027716 -0027722)

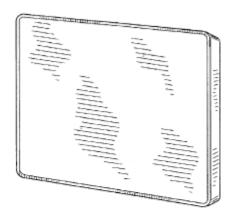
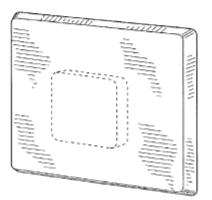


FIG. 2



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| 1 | | 12. Japanese Design Patent JP-S-1142127 — (Issued May 27, |
|-------|---|---|
| | Rounded Corners | 2002; SAMNDCA00255229—SAMNDCA00255246) |
| 2 | Lack of Significant | |
| 3 | Ornamentation Clear Flat Surface | |
| 4 | Rectangular Shape | |
| 5 | Display Screen | |
| | Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face | |
| 6 | Display Screen in Center | |
| 7 | of Device Thin form factor | |
| 8 | Substantially flat back | |
| 9 | panel that rounds up near the edges | |
| 10 | Thin rim surrounding | |
| 11 | the front surfaceBorder around display | |
| 12 | Border around dispray | |
| 13 | | |
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| 28 | | |
| 268.2 | | -85- Case No. 11-cv-01846-LHK |

| 1 2 | Rounded Corners Lack of Significant | 13. U.S. Patent No. 6,919,678 — (Filed November 20, 2002; Issued July 19, 2005; SAMNDCA00354855— SAMNDCA00354872) |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 3 | Ornamentation • Rectangular Shape | |
| 4 | • Flat Continuous Surface | 300 |
| 5 | Display Screen Separation | |
| | Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face | 220 |
| 6 7 | Display Screen in Center of Device | 210 |
| | Thin form factor | |
| 8 | • Substantially flat back panel | |
| 9 | Thin rim surrounding | 200 |
| 10 | the front surface | |
| 11 | Border around displayReflective or | 430 |
| 12 | Transparent Surface | 400 Lope |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | | 300 |
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| 1516 | | |
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1 Lack of Significant 2 Ornamentation Rectangular Shape 3 Flat Continuous Surface Reflective or 4 Transparent Surface 5 Display Screen Covering Substantial 6 Portion of Front Face Display Screen in Center 7 of Device 8 Thin form factor Substantially flat back 9 panel Border around display 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

14. The Tablet — (Publicly disclosed in 1988; SAMNDCA00370485—SAMNDCA00370527)

TABLET: Personal Computer in the Year 2000



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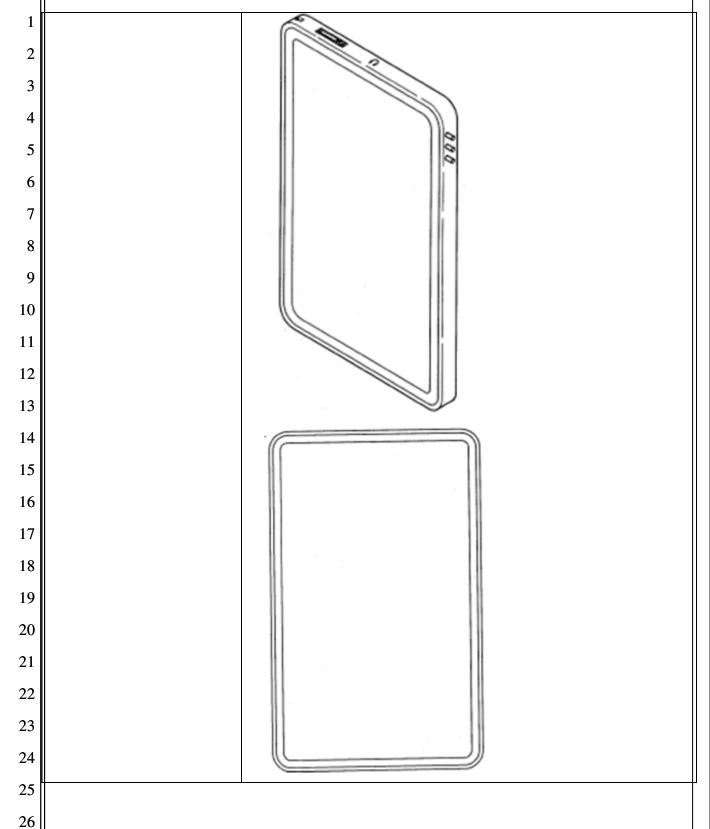
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| | CONTAINS MORET CON | FIDENTIAL - ATTORNETS ETES ONLT INFORMATION |
|-------------|---|--|
| 1 2 3 | Rounded Corners Lack of Significant Ornamentation Rectangular Shape | 15. The Brain Box Display — (Created in 1989; Shown in <i>Appledesign: The Work of the Apple Industrial Design Group</i> , Paul Kunkel (1997); SAMNDCA00354743—SAMNDCA00354746) |
| 4 5 | Flat Continuous Surface Reflective or Transparent Surface | |
| 6 | Display Screen Covering Substantial | |
| 7 | Portion of Front FaceDisplay Screen in Center | |
| 8 9 | of Device Thin form factor | |
| 10 | Substantially flat back panel | |
| 11 | Border around display | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 15 | | |
| 16 | D 116 | 16. KR 30-0304213 — (Application Date: June 29, 2001; |
| 17 | Rounded CornersLack of Significant | Publication Date: August 16, 2002); SAMNDCA00021593—SAMNDCA00021596) |
| 18 | Ornamentation • Rectangular Shape | |
| 19 | Flat Continuous SurfaceReflective or | |
| 20 | Transparent Surface Display Screen | |
| 21 22 | Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face | |
| 23 | Display Screen in Center of Device | |
| 24 | Thin form factorSubstantially flat back | |
| 25 | panel Thin rim surrounding | |
| 26 | the front surface | |
| 27 | | |



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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | Rounded Corners Lack of Significant Ornamentation Rectangular Shape Flat Continuous Surface Reflective or Transparent Surface Display Screen Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face Thin form factor Thin rim surrounding the front surface | 17. German Registered Design 40301867-0001 — (Publication Date: September 10, 2003); SAMNDCA00020402—SAMNDCA00020404) |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 9 | the from surface | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | 10 HG D 1 D 1 (N) D421 002 (7) |
| 14 | Rounded Corners | 18. U.S. Design Patent No. D461,802 — (Filed: August 29, 2001; Issued: August 20, 2002); SAMNDCA00023750— |
| 15 | Lack of Significant Ornamentation | SAMNDCA00023757) |
| 16 | Rectangular ShapeFlat Continuous Surface | |
| 17 | Reflective or | |
| 18 | Transparent SurfaceDisplay Screen | |
| 19 | Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face | |
| 20 | Display Screen in Center of Device | |
| 21 | Thin form factor | |
| 22 | • Substantially flat back panel that rounds up | |
| 23 | near the edges to form the thin rim around the | |
| 24 | front surface | |
| 2526 | Thin rim surrounding the front surface | |
| | Border around display | |

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• Rounded Corners

• Lack of Significant Ornamentation

- Rectangular Shape
- Flat Continuous Surface
 - Display Screen Covering Substantial Portion of Front Face
 - Display Screen in Center of Device
 - Thin form factor
 - Substantially flat back panel that rounds up near the edges
 - Thin rim surrounding the front surface
 - Border around display
 - Reflective or Transparent Surface

19. HP Compaq TC 1000 (Filed: August 29, 2001; Issued: August 20, 2002); SAMNDCA00023750—



• Rounded Corners

• Lack of Significant Ornamentation

- Rectangular Shape
- Flat Continuous Surface
- Reflective or Transparent Surface
- Display Screen
 Covering Substantial
 Portion of Front Face
- Display Screen in Center of Device
- Thin form factor
- 23 Border around display

20. Plastic Logic Tablet (2006)



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Samsung believes that the identified prior art, standing alone, or in combination, would appear to an ordinary observer — giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives — to be substantially the same as the design shown in D'889, rendering that patent invalid as anticipated and/or obvious.

Without waiving any right to address additional design characteristics of this prior art that anticipate and/or render obvious the design claimed in D'889, at least the prior art references numbered 1-4, 7-8, 12-13 and 15 in the chart above anticipate the D'889. Furthermore, any of these references could serve as primary references that would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine with the flat, continuous or reflective surface shown in numbers 5, 9, 10, 11, and 17. Additionally, numbers 14, 18 and 19 could likewise serve as primary references that would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine with the thin form factor, flat continuous or reflective surface and/or rounded corners of numbers 1-5, 7-15 and 17-19.

Bates Ranges of Prior Art Produced by Samsung

Samsung also incorporates by reference all prior art that has been produced and/or disclosed by Samsung, including the documents listed in the Bates Ranges below. These incorporated pieces of prior art further show that the design claimed by the D'889 patent is obvious and anticipated:

SAMNDCA00019932-19943; SAMNDCA00020120-20247; SAMNDCA00020394-20498;

SAMNDCA00020903-20906; SAMNDCA00020978-20989; SAMNDCA00021281-21313;

SAMNDCA00021330-21336; SAMNDCA00021341-21436; SAMNDCA00021479-21485;

SAMNDCA00021505-21588; SAMNDCA00021593-21596; SAMNDCA00021800-21805;

24 SAMNDCA00022451-22506; SAMNDCA00022514-22520; SAMNDCA00022732-22763;

SAMNDCA00022802-22812; SAMNDCA00022901-22910; SAMNDCA00022984-23047;

SAMNDCA00023234-23265; SAMNDCA00023520-23524; SAMNDCA00023591-23801;

SAMNDCA00024582-24629; SAMNDCA00027686-27690; SAMNDCA00027692-27708;

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SAMNDCA00198059; SAMNDCA00198070-198076; SAMNDCA00198089-198096; 1 2 SAMNDCA00198109-198115; SAMNDCA00198134-198142; SAMNDCA00198245-198267; 3 SAMNDCA00198285-198289; SAMNDCA00198317-198318; SAMNDCA00198322; 4 SAMNDCA00198333-198336; SAMNDCA00198343-198344; SAMNDCA00198754-198808; 5 SAMNDCA00198884-198918; SAMNDCA00199164-199189; SAMNDCA00199204-199209; 6 SAMNDCA00199402-199411; SAMNDCA00199415-199419; SAMNDCA00199426-199432; 7 SAMNDCA00199439-199441; SAMNDCA00199445-199447; SAMNDCA00199454-199524; 8 9 SAMNDCA00200617-200639; SAMNDCA00200650-200658; SAMNDCA00200661-200665; 10 SAMNDCA00200670-200676; SAMNDCA00200686-200714; SAMNDCA00200724-200733; 11 SAMNDCA00200737-200740; SAMNDCA00201264-201271; SAMNDCA00255026-00256183; 12

SAMNDCA00282113-00282120; SAMNDCA00326302-00326557; SAMNDCA00359127-

00365840; SAMNDCA00370485-00370527; SAMNDCA00373535-374040.

Invalidity Due to Functionality

The asserted claim of the D'889 patent is also invalid because it is functional and not ornamental. *See Lee v. Dayton-Hudson Corp.*, 838 F.2d 1186, 1188 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Indeed, the D'889 patent contains no ornamentation whatsoever, and therefore has nothing to protect. In addition to the overall design of D'889 being non-ornamental, and therefore functional, individual aspects of the design are also functional and render its scope either invalid or indefinite. For example:

Rectangular Shape – Virtually any device used to view media—newspapers,
 movies, magazines, or television—has a rectangular shape. This is natural given
 that the device for viewing media is essentially merely a frame for the content of
 the media. Thus, the dominant trend for televisions, computer monitors, and

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SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER CONTAINS HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY INFORMATION

electronic readers has long been toward a rectangular shape with a reduced frame, well before the claimed invention of the Apple design patents. As Mr. Woodring testified in his deposition, rectangular screens are commonplace and not proprietary to anyone. Woodring Dep. Tr. at 28:1-21.

- Rounded Corners Rounded corners are functional because they ensure comfort, safety, and ease of use. Pointed or sharp corners are uncomfortable to hold in one's hands or rest anywhere on the body. Further, they may scratch or puncture the skin of the user, specifically in cases where the device falls. Pointed or sharp corners also may also snag or tear clothing or the material inside a briefcase, backpack, purse, or other carrying case. Rounded corners minimize all of these hazards. Rounded corner also make the device more durable. Pointed or sharp corners on designs are mechanical weak points and they may bend, snag, or break with the application of relatively little force. Rounded corners, on the other hand, are more robust and less likely to break. Rounded corners are easier and more reliable to manufacture specifically, for plastic molds, creating clean and esthetic corners is difficult. Having changes in the thickness of plastic created in molds tends to leave marks on the surface; therefore it is better to have a uniform thickness.
- Flat Surface Because commercial display screens are flat, devices in which the functionality of the display screen has primary importance, the front surface of the device will be mostly flat. The use of display touch technology allows for removal of physical keys from the device's front face. This helps keep the tablet surface clean and minimizes the chances of dust or water encroachment, which could harm the tablet. Having a smooth, continuous surface maximizes the significance of the

display screen—which is the primary reason for being of the tablet computer. With no unnecessary ornamentation, no tactile buttons, and no contrasting surface materials, nothing distracts from the user's interaction with the display screen. Having a flat, rather than embedded, screen design for a tablet device also makes it easier to keep the device clean, since a flat surface does not accumulate dirt and other debris along the edges of the screen border like an embedded screen does.

- Clear Surface Without Ornamentation If a single continuous flat front surface is used on a tablet computer, having that surface be clear best allows unimpeded viewing of the display screen. The lack of ornamentation that Apple claims as part of its "ornamental design" is, by definition, not ornamental. Also, given the functional purpose of the display screen, adding ornamentation around (or on top of) the display screen would distract from the display screen, thus detracting from the quality of the device's functionality. The border around the screen shown in the D'889 is also functional. The display screen includes active components and wiring and a controller is required to activate the display. These wires force the actual size of the display glass to be slightly larger than the active viewable area. The controller for the display may be either located on the glass substrate of the display (COG- Chip on Glass) or on a flexible cable extending from the display (COF chip on flex). The space of the borders above or below the display screen accommodates the controller wiring.
- Rim around front surface Having a rim around a clear surface to hold it into
 place is the most obvious design choice for a mobile electronic device.
 Theoretically, the clear surface could be glued from underneath or clamped into
 place by braces that do not surround the entire edge. However, leaving any part of

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glass edges exposed would expose the front surface to cracking or scratching. Consider what would happen if, for example, the exposed edge of the surface hit the side of a table. For the same reason that watches have bezels, having a rim surrounding the surface of the tablet is a highly functional choice. Standard displays are made of a relatively fragile material that needs to be protected. To be a viable commercial product, a tablet needs to tolerate, to some extent, drops and casual bumps. Maintaining a border between the display and the exterior surface of the device functions to protect the display by absorbing the energy of such impacts directly. Together, these functions and physical limitations work to force the inclusion of a border between the active area of the display and the edge of the front surface in all four directions.

• Thinness of Design – The relative thinness of the tablet's depth is functional.

Being thin facilitates the mobility and portability of the tablet. The trend in electronics for the past decade has been to make products thin while still being resilient and usable. Samsung also hereby incorporates by reference its Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38, regarding functionality of Apple's asserted design patents.

Invalidity Due to Indefiniteness

Samsung incorporates by reference its indefiniteness response regarding the D'087, and identifies the following additional information: The drawings of the D'889 are subject to varying interpretations by Apple's own named inventors of the D'889. For example, certain of the named inventors of the D'889 patent testified that Figure 1 of the D'889 showed a gap or groove near the edge of the device, while other inventors testified that there was not a gap, and others stated that they could not tell whether there was a gap. (*Compare, e.g.*, October 21, 2011 Deposition of

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Daniele De Iuliis, Tr. 188:24-190:10 (agreeing that Figure 1 shows a gap) with October 31, 2011 Deposition of Richard Howarth, Tr. 100:9-13; 104:13-105:10 (testifying that he did not believe Figure 1 was depicting a gap or groove) with October 27, 2011 Deposition of Daniel Coster, Tr. 29:3-30:21 (stating that he could not interpret with the Figure 1 of the 889 was depicting a gap or groove)). One of Apple's named inventors of the D'889 patent also testified that a dotted line in Figure 1 of the D'889 could be "a number of things." October 26, 2011 Deposition of Duncan Kerr, Tr. 26:24-25; 27:2-17 (stating that a given line in Figure 1 of the D'889 could be the edge of the active area of the display, or a demarcation of the inactive area from the touch perspective, or a design detail). Additionally, one of Apple's named inventors on the D'889 also indicated that Figure 2 of the D'889 is subject to multiple interpretations. Kerr Depo. Tr. 27:19-28:25 (stating that a tapering effect shown in Figure 2 of the D'889 could be an attempt at perspective or an actual change in the thickness of the object, or a combination).

As another example of the indefiniteness of the D'889 drawings, Figure 2 and Figure 4 both appear to show the back or rear of the device, but only Figure 2 shows a surface detail of three sets of diagonal lines. There is no explanation as to why these details are absent in Figure 4 or whether Figure 2 is showing a reflective or transparent back to the D'889 similar to the front surface. Also, Figure 3 supposedly shows a top view of the device with the device positioned in the landscape orientation. However, Figures 5-8, which purportedly depict the left, right, upper and lower views of the device are incomprehensible if the device is oriented in the landscape perspective. And Figure 9 purportedly shows the device in use, but the device appears to be in the portrait orientation. The use of broken lines in the D'889 patent is also confusing and contrary to convention.

Because the figures in the D'889 patent are unclear and subject to multiple interpretations, even by the very inventors of the design, the D'889 is indefinite.

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Invalidity Due to Double Patenting

Samsung incorporates by reference its double patenting response regarding the D'087, and identifies as further examples, D'889, D637,596 and D627,777, among other Apple design patents, which all appear to be substantially the same design.

Incorporation by Reference of Other Materials

In support of all of its bases for invalidity of Apple's asserted design patents, Samsung also incorporates by reference the deposition testimony of witnesses providing testimony related to Apple's design patents, including Daniele de Iuliis, Rico Zorkendorfer, Matthew Rohrbach, Bartley Andre, Duncan Kerr, Daniel Coster, Eugene Whang, Richard Howarth, Christopher Stringer, Douglas Satzger, Jonathan Ive, Cooper Woodring, Itay Sherman, Roger Fidler, Erin Wong, Tracy Durkin, Quinn Hoellwarth, Peter Russell-Clarke, Richard Dinh, Phil Hobson, Mark Lee, Fletcher Rothkopf, Steven Zadesky, Christopher Harris, Christopher Hood, Evans Hankey, Richard Lutton, as well as all deposition testimony provided by third parties, and all exhibits used in those depositions. Moreover, because Apple delayed in providing Samsung with identities of all individuals involved in the designs and alleged embodiments at issue, Samsung currently does not have all relevant testimony on this issue.

Samsung further incorporates by reference the file history of the D'889 patent and any continuing application from the D'889 patent including reexaminations and reissue applications and all documents cited during those proceedings; all documents cited on the face of or in the D'889 patent; all related patents and file histories; and all of the documents produced or to be produced by Apple or third parties constituting prior art.

Samsung also incorporates by reference the Declaration of Itay Sherman in Support of Samsung's Opposition to Apple's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. No. 172), and any

and all expert reports that have been or may be submitted in this action that support the invalidity of Apple's asserted design patents.

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For U.S. Patent Nos. D'790, D'305, and D'334

I. Invalidity Under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or 103

Samsung identifies the following additional prior art that anticipates and/or renders obvious the D'790, D'305, and D'334 patents either expressly or inherently as understood by a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the alleged invention, either alone or in combination with other references identified below. These references are prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b), (e), (g) and/or 103.

Without waiving any right to address additional design characteristics of this prior art that anticipate and/or render obvious the designs claimed in D'790, D'305, and D'334, and without waiving any right to show that the designs claimed in D'790, D'305, and D'334 are indefinite, the prior art shown below shares at least the following features with those that may be claimed in D'790, D'305, and D'334:

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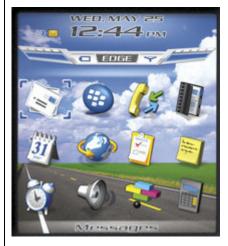
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Prior Art Features

- Rectangular display screen
- Colorful array of icons
- Icons in matrix pattern
- Status bar or region at top of display screen including information such as time, network, battery power, and signal strength.
- Icons for various applications such as messages, telephone calls, tasks, notes, calculator, clock, volume, calendar, and

Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable

1. BlackBerry 7130g (Released Sept. 2006)



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| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|-------------|--|---|
| 2 3 4 | address book. An icon featuring the receiver of an analog phone. An icon featuring a | |
| 5 | yellow piece of paper. | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | 2. BlackBerry 6710 (released Oct. 2002)) |
| 8 | Rectangular display screenArray of icons in | 12:21 PM Tail P |
| 9 | matrix pattern | TUES, MRV 21 GPRS III |
| 10 | • Status bar or region at top of display screen, | |
| 11 12 | including information such as time, network, | |
| 13 | battery power, and signal strength. | |
| 14 | Icons for various applications such as | Messages |
| 15 | messages, telephone | |
| 16 | calling, tasks, notes, calculator, clock, | |
| 17 | volume, calendar, address book. | |
| 18 | - D (1 1' 1 | 2 Di 1D |
| 19 | Rectangular display screen | 3. BlackBerry 7290 (released early 2005) |
| 20 | Colorful array of iconsIcons in matrix pattern | Tues, may at 12:26 pm - ps y |
| 21 | Status bar or region at top of display screen, | |
| 22 | including information such as time, network, | |
| 23 | battery power, and | Messages , |
| 24 | signal strength. • Icons for various | |
| 25 | applications such as messages, telephone | |
| 26 | calling, tasks, settings, notes, calculator, | |
| 27 28 | clock, volume, calendar, address | |
| ا ۵ے | caronaar, address | |

| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|----|--|--|
| 2 | book. | |
| | An icon featuring the receiver of an analog | |
| 3 | phone. | |
| 4 | • An icon featuring a | |
| 5 | yellow piece of paper. | |
| 6 | Rectangular display | 4. LG Prada — (Images available to public by December |
| 7 | screen | 2006) |
| | Array of icons in | |
| 8 | matrix pattern | |
| 9 | Dock of four icons for frequently used | THE ADA |
| 10 | applications either at | |
| 11 | the bottom or side of display | |
| | • Dock of four square | 64.10 |
| 12 | icons at bottom of | |
| 13 | display screenStatus bar or region at | |
| 14 | top of display screen | |
| | including information such as time, network, | |
| 15 | battery power, and | |
| 16 | signal strength. | |
| 17 | • Icons for various applications such as | |
| 18 | messages, telephone | |
| 19 | calling, settings, | |
| | contacts.An icon featuring the | |
| 20 | receiver of an analog | |
| 21 | phone.An icon featuring a | |
| 22 | gear wheel. | |
| 23 | An icon featuring an | |
| | address book. | |
| 24 | | |
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| | CONTINUE HORE CONTIDENTED - MITORINETS ETES ONET INTORNETTION | | |
|----|---|--|--|
| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable | |
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| 3 | | | |
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| 5 | | Raffi Tue | |
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| 9 | | 51H SERVICE | |
| 10 | | | |
| 11 | | | |
| 12 | | | |
| 13 | | indow WXWXW RSM/ | |
| 14 | Rectangular display | 5. BlackBerry 8700g (Released April 17, 2006) | |
| 15 | screen | | |
| 16 | Colorful array of iconsIcons in matrix pattern | 12:21 _{PM} | |

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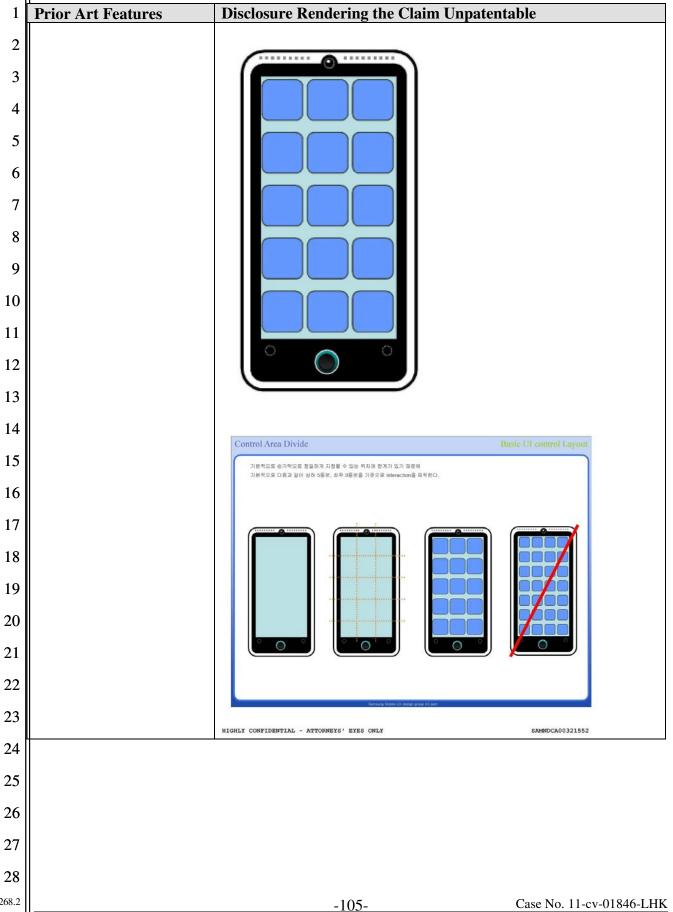
- Icons in matrix pattern
- Status bar or region at top of display screen, including information such as time, network, battery power, and signal strength.
- Icons for various applications such as messages, telephone calling, tasks, settings, notes, calculator, clock, volume, calendar, address book.
- An icon featuring the receiver of an analog phone.
- An icon featuring a yellow piece of paper.

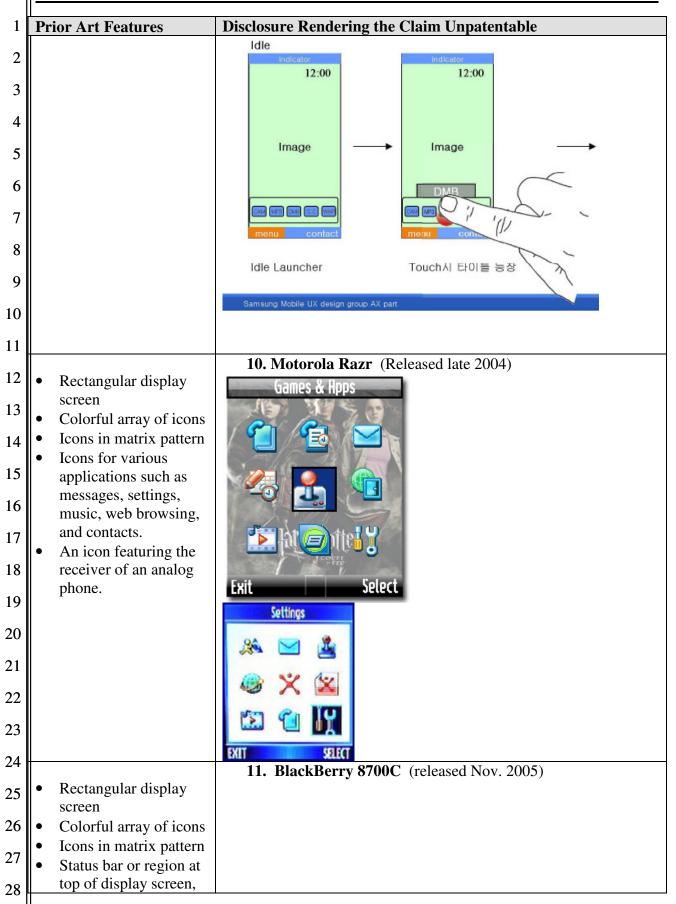


| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|--|---|---|
| 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Rectangular Display screen Colorful array of icons Dock at bottom of display screen containing frequently used icons. Status bar or region at top of display screen, including information such as battery power A series of dots above a bottom row of icons An icon featuring musical eighth notes. | 6. Samsung F300 (Dec. 2006) |
| 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 | Rectangular display screen Array of icons Icons in matrix pattern Icons for various applications such as messages, tasks, settings, notes, calendar, contacts Dock of four frequently used icons or commands at bottom of display An icon featuring an address book. An icon featuring the receiver of an analog phone. An icon featuring a piece of lined paper. An icon featuring musical eighth notes. | 7. Samsung F700 – (Announced Feb. 2007) Music player Samsung F700 – (Announced Feb. 2007) |
| 262728 | Rectangular display screenArray of colored icons | 8. Korean Patent 30-20060005195 (Issued February 11, 2006). |

| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable | |
|----|--|---|--|
| 2 | in matrix pattern • Status bar or region at | | |
| 3 | top of display screen including information | | |
| 4 | such as battery power and signal strength. | Tall (III) | |
| 5 | Icons for various | | |
| 6 | applications such as messages, clock, web | | |
| 7 | browsing, settings, music, and contacts. | | |
| 8 | Rounded square | | |
| 9 | containers around the icons. | | |
| 10 | An icon featuring the receiver of an analog | | |
| 11 | phone. | | |
| 12 | • An icon featuring gear wheels. | | |
| 13 | An icon featuring eighth notes. | | |
| 14 | An icon featuring a | (| |
| 15 | silhouette of a person's head and | | |
| 16 | shoulders. • An icon featuring a | *************************************** | |
| 17 | spiral-bound pad. | | |
| 18 | | | |
| 19 | Rectangular display | 9. Samsung Mobile UX Group — Intelligent Screen Interaction Studies — (July – September 2006) | |
| 20 | screen | (SAMNDCA00321457-656) | |
| 21 | Array of icons in matrix pattern | | |
| 22 | Rounded square icons.Dock feature at bottom | | |
| 23 | of display screen. | | |
| 24 | | | |
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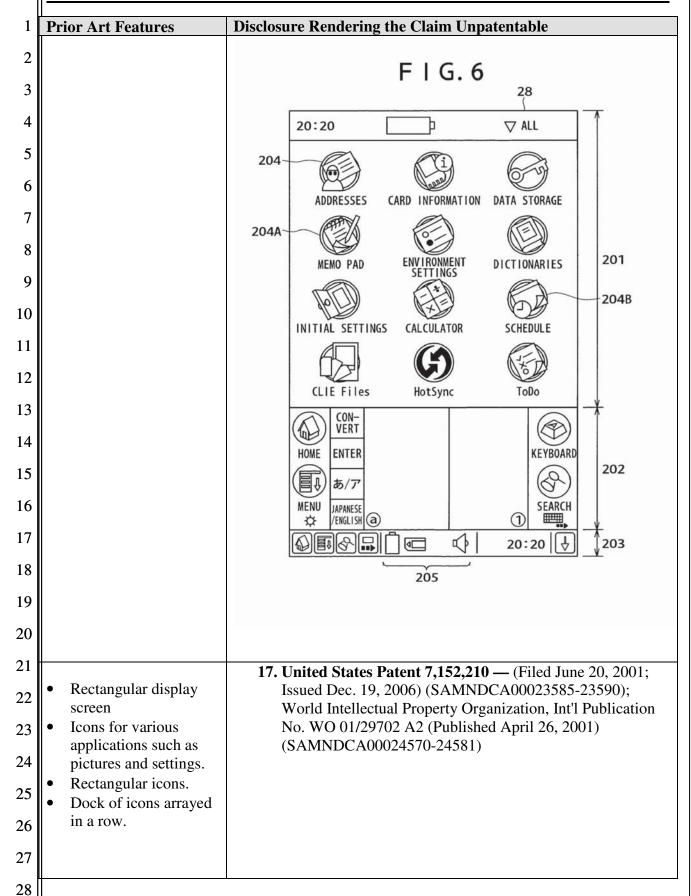


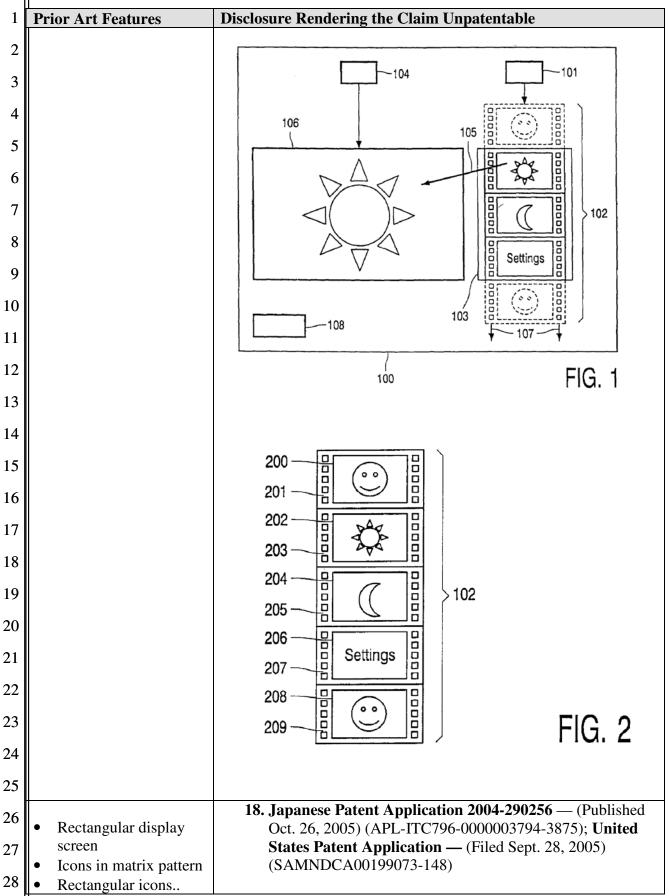
| | | THE THE THE THE PARTY OF THE PA |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
| 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | including information such as time, carrier, network, battery power, and signal strength. Icons for various applications such as messages, telephone calling, tasks, contacts, settings, and web browsing. An icon featuring wheel gears. An icon featuring eighth notes. | THU, MAY 12 at&t AT&T 3 Messages AT&S Messages |
| 11 | | |
| 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 | Rectangular display screen Colorful array of icons Icons in matrix pattern Status bar or region at top of display screen including information such as time, network, battery power, and signal strength. Icons for various applications such as messages, calendar, | 12. BlackBerry 7130e (Released Nov. 2005) |
| 202122232425 | telephone calling, tasks, contacts, settings, notes, photos, and web browsing. • An icon featuring the receiver of an analog phone. • An icon featuring a yellow piece of paper. | |
| 262728 | Rectangular display screen Colorful array of icons Icons in matrix pattern | 13. RIM BlackBerry 7100V (~released Oct. 2004) |

1 **Prior Art Features Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable** Status bar or region at O vodafone 2 top of display screen 4 🖾 including information GPRS A. 3 FRI, JUN 11 such as time, carrier, vodafone network, battery 4 Messages power, and signal 5 strength. Icons for various 6 applications such as messages, calendar, 7 telephone calling, 8 tasks, contacts, settings, and notes. 9 10 11 12 13 **14. Palm Treo** (released ~ Nov. 2006) 14 Rectangular display 15 screen ▼ Main () Tai Colorful array of icons 16 Icons in matrix pattern XpressMail Status bar or region at 17 top of display screen including information 18 such as time, network, 19 battery power, and signal strength. 20 Icons for various applications such as 21 messages, calendar, 22 picture/video, calculator, memos, and 23 contacts. Text labels below each 24 icon. 25 **15. Palm i705** (released ~ Jan. 2002) 26 Rectangular display 27 screen Icons in matrix pattern 28

| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|----|---|--|
| 2 | Status bar or region at top of display screen | 3:03 pm |
| 3 | including information such as time and | Activate Address Calc |
| 4 | battery power.Icons for various | Card Info Clock Date Book |
| 5 | applications such as | (S) (B) (C) |
| 6 | messages, calendar, clock, calculator, | HotSync Memo Pad MultiMail |
| 7 | memos, notes, and | MyPalm Note Pad Prefs |
| 8 | contacts.Indicator showing | |
| 9 | location of currently viewed icons within | |
| 10 | full catalog of icons. | |
| | • Text labels below each icon. | |
| 11 | An icon featuring the | |
| 12 | receiver of an analog phone. | |
| 13 | phone. | |
| 14 | Rectangular display | 16. United States Patent 7,844,913 (filed Jan. 11, 2005) (SAMNDCA00022764-22801); US 2005/0183026 A1 |
| 15 | screen | (Published Aug. 18, 2005) |
| 16 | Icons in matrix pattern Status bar or region at | |
| 17 | top of display screen | |
| 18 | including information such as time and | |
| | battery power. | |
| 19 | • Icons for various applications such as | |
| 20 | contacts, memos, calculator, calendar, | |
| 21 | settings, and notes. | |
| 22 | Indicator showing location of currently | |
| 23 | viewed icons within | |
| 24 | full catalog of icons.Text labels below each | |
| 25 | icon. | |
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| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
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| 16 | | / / |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | Rectangular display | 19. European Community Design Registration No. 000584529-0001 (Published Nov. 14, 2006) |
| 20 | screen Icons in matrix pattern | (SAMNDCA00199220-222) |
| 21 | Status bar or region at | |
| 22 | top of display screen including information | |
| 23 | such as time, signal strength, and battery | |
| 24 | power. Icons for various | |
| 25 | applications such as | |
| 26 | music, messages, pictures, web | |
| 27 | browsing, calendar, and contacts. | |
| 28 | Text labels below each | |

| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
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| 12 | Destangular diamley | 20. European Community Design Registration No. |
| 13 | Rectangular display screen | 000505532-0001 (Published May 23, 2006) (SAMNDCA00199223-226) |
| 14 | Colorful array of iconsIcons in matrix pattern | |
| 15 | Icons for various | |
| 16 | applications such as messages, settings, | |
| 17 | videos, contacts, and web browsing. | |
| 18 | Rounded rectangular | |
| 19 | containers for each icon. | |
| 20 | An icon featuring the receiver of an analog | |
| 21 | phone. | |
| 22 | An icon featuring a gear wheel. | |
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|----------|---|---|
| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
| 2 | | 21. European Community Design Registration No. |
| 3 | Rectangular display screen | 000778741-0001 (Published April 9, 2007) (SAMNDCA00199230-232) |
| 4 | Icons in matrix pattern Status bar or region at | |
| 5 | top of display screen. | |
| 6 | • Icons for various applications such as | |
| 7 | settings, music, calendar, and contacts. | 1. 通话记录 |
| 8 | • Contains icon with a | |
| 9 | gearContains icon with | Part miles |
| 10 | eighth notes and CD | |
| 11 | | |
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| 18 | | 0001.1 |
| 19 | | 22. Korean Design Patent 30-0403504 (Published Jan. 10, |
| 20 | Rectangular display screen | 2006) (SAMNDCA00199270-275) |
| 21 | Colorful array of icons | |
| 22 | Icons in matrix pattern Icons for various | |
| 23 | applications such as | |
| 24 | settings, pictures, contacts, and voice | |
| 25 | recordings • Rounded rectangular | |
| 26 | containers for icons.An icon featuring a | |
| 27 | gear wheel. | |
| 28 | An icon featuring an address book. | |

1 **Prior Art Features Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable** 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 휴대폰 9 10 23. Korean Design Patent 30-0441582 (Published Feb. 27, Rectangular display 2007) (SAMNDCA00199288-292) 11 screen Colorful array of icons 12 Launcher ▼ All Icons in matrix pattern 13 Status bar or region at top of display screen. 14 Icons for various applications such as 15 web browser, camera, 22. media Player calculator, settings, 16 clock, calendar, and 17 contacts. 23. Browser 3. Muti Mail 13. Expense Text labels below each 18 icon. 19 20 21 22 23 24

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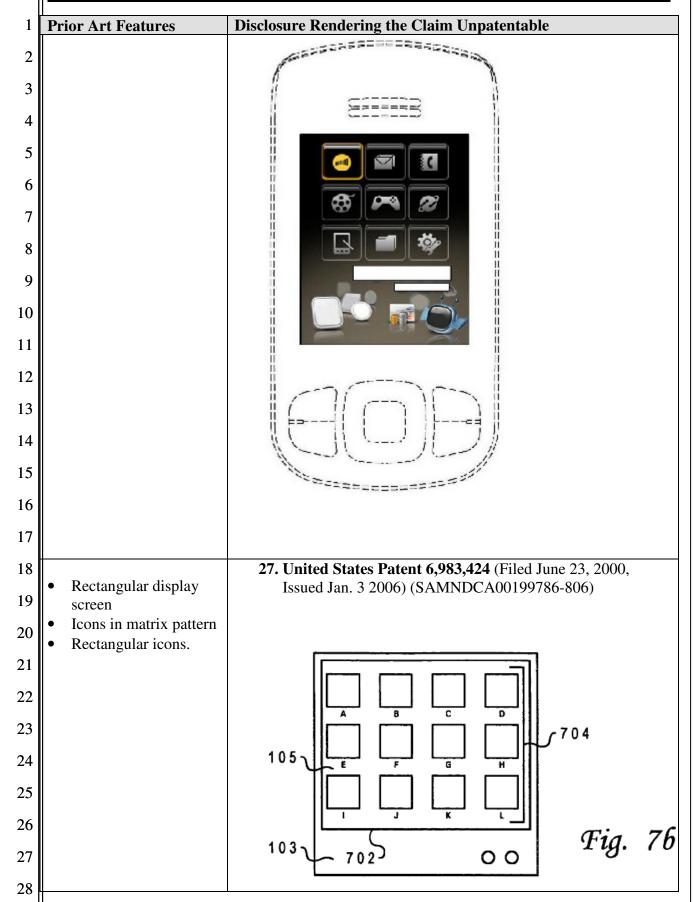
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| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
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| 7 | | 3. Mol Hol. 10. Exercise 23. Brooker |
| 8 | | 4. Photo Accre 14. Calculator 24. Valve Mast |
| 9 | | S. Camera 15. Her Sync 25. Ulver |
| 10 | | 6 Professional |
| 11 | | V==================================== |
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| 16 | | |
| 17 | | 24. Japanese Design Patent D1189312 (Issued Nov. 5, 2003) |
| 18 | Rectangular display screen | (SAMNDCA00199315-319) |
| 19 | Colorful array of icons Loops in matrix pattern | |
| 20 | Icons in matrix pattern Status bar or region at | |
| 21 | top of display screen. Icons for various | |
| 22 | applications such as clock, settings, | |
| 23 | calendar, and pictures. | |
| 24 | Rounded rectangular containers for each | |
| 25 | icon. | |
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| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
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| 15 | | (|
| 16 | | 25. Japanese Design Patent D1279226 (Issued Aug. 21, 2006) |
| 17 | Rectangular display screen | (SAMNDCA00199346-353) |
| 18 | Icons in matrix pattern Icons for various | |
| 19 | applications such as settings, memos, and | |
| 20 | pictures. | |
| 21 | Rounded rectangular containers for each | |
| 22 | icon.Dock at bottom of | |
| 23 | display screen. | |
| 24 | | |
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| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
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| 12 | - D (1 1' 1 | 26. Japanese Design Patent D1300217 (Issued May 14, 2007) |
| 13 | Rectangular display screen | (SAMNDCA00199354-358) |
| 14 | Colorful array of iconsIcons in matrix pattern | |
| 15 | Icons for various | |
| 16 | applications such as messages, settings, | |
| 17 | videos, contacts, and | |
| 18 | web browsing.Rounded rectangular | |
| 19 | containers for each icon. | |
| 20 | An icon featuring a | |
| 21 | gear wheel An icon featuring an | |
| 22 | address book | |
| 23 | | |
| 24 | | |
| 25 | | |
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| 268.2 | | -118- Case No. 11-cv-01846-LHK |



| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|----|---|--|
| 2 | | |
| 3 | Rectangular display | 28. United States Patent D445,428 (Filed April 5, 2000, Issued July 24, 2001) (SAMNDCA00200533-534) |
| 4 | screen | July 24, 2001) (SAMINDC/100200333-334) |
| 5 | Icons in matrix pattern Icons for various | |
| 6 | applications such as messaging, calendar, | |
| 7 | contacts, memos, | |
| 8 | tasks, and clock. | |
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| 21 | | |
| 22 | | 29. Bluebird Pidion BM-200 (Released Nov. 2005) |
| 23 | Rectangular display screen | |
| 24 | Colorful array of icons Loops in motrix pattern | |
| 25 | Icons in matrix pattern Status bar or region on | |
| 26 | display screen including information | |
| 27 | such as time and signal strength. | |
| 28 | Icons for various | |

| 1 | Dei en And En denne | Disalaguna Dandaning the Claim Unnatantable |
|----------|--|---|
| 1 | Prior Art Features applications such as | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
| 2 | media playing and | |
| 3 | web browsing. Text labels below each | |
| 4 | icon. | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 14 | Rectangular display | 30. United States Patent Application 2006/0107207 ("Wada") (Filed Jan. 4, 2005; Published May 18, 2006; |
| | screen | issued as United States Patent 7,587,680 on Sept. 8, 2009) |
| 15 | Icons in matrix pattern Square icons | |
| 16 17 | _ | |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | 5~ |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | | |
| 23 | | |
| 24 | | F I G. 4 |
| 25 | Depter sular discless | 31. Mac OS X 10.4, Tiger — Dashboard (Released mid-2005) |
| 26 | Rectangular display screen | |
| 27 28 | Colorful array of iconsIcons for various applications such as | |
| | applitude ducii us | |

1 **Prior Art Features** Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable contacts, calculator, 2 calendar, and memos. Dock at bottom of 3 screen with most frequently used icons 4 Rounded rectangular 5 icons. 6 7 8 9 10 11 32. BellSouth/IBM Simon Personal Communicator -Rectangular display (publicly announced 1993) 12 Icons in matrix pattern 13 Status bar or region at 14 top of display screen, including information 15 such as time. Icons for various 16 applications such as 17 calendar, contacts, clock, note pad, 18 messages, calculator, and settings. 19 Text labels below each icon. 20 Dock of four icons at 21 bottom of display screen. 22 Square icons with rounded corners. 23 24 25

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1 **Prior Art Features Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable** Phone 01/1/80 12:05 AM 2 Mobile Office 01/1/80 12:05 AM 3 Phone Is Off No Svc 4 5 6 To Do 7 DEF 3 Note Pact 8 4 6 9 10 8 9 Filer Calculato 11 i 9 12 System Rediat 911 13 肼 14 15 16 17 18 19 **33. Nokia 7710** – (Nov. 2004) Rectangular display 20 screen Icons in matrix pattern 21 Status bar or region at NOKIA top of display screen 22 Desk 🤛 All including information such as signal strength 23 Hessaging and battery strength. 24 Icons for various applications such as 3 25 telephone calling, messaging, contacts, 26

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calendar, web

browsing, music, camera, pictures, and

| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|----|---|--|
| 2 | settings. • Text labels below each | |
| 3 | icon. Location indicator. | |
| 4 | Square icons with rounded corners. | |
| 5 | Tourided corners. | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | 34. Amiga – (1987) |
| 8 | Rectangular display screen | |
| 9 | • Icons in matrix pattern | |
| 10 | • Status bar or region at top of display screen | COLUMN 2-1/1-12 TOTAL PLAN MANUAL PROPERTY AND PARTY AND |
| 11 | including information such as time. | September 17 |
| 12 | Icons for various | FIGURE 1 TO THE PARTY OF THE PA |
| 13 | applications such as settings. | B to B Jan, 286g |
| 14 | • Text labels below each icon. | Autera |
| 15 | 10011 | |
| 16 | | |
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| 19 | | |
| 20 | . D (1 2 1 | 35. BeOS interface – |
| 21 | Rectangular display screen | The Be Line File Edit Go Bookmarks View CPU Monitor CPU Monitor Tracker Tracker Character |
| 22 | Colorful array of iconsIcons in rows | The Be |
| 23 | Icons for various | Animation 1 A Se, Inc. Product Change Chan |
| 24 | applications.Text labels below each | Animations Hetworking |
| 25 | icon. | ttings Misc oneral |
| 26 | | Pormain name: De com Pormain name: Lebai OScope Hort name: Lebai Inspet |
| 27 | | Ricardo Torres 1995/1996 |
| 28 | | Gricosi Asmationi Triceno Mitrori Nelfouthe Audo Ma |

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| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
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| 5 | | Ricardo Torre |
| 6 | | is in |
| 7 8 | | T-8 |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | Europa.i Animation1 TvDemo 3dr |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | Rectangular display | 36. Xerox Star display – (1981) |
| 13 | screen Icons arranged in rows | |
| 14 | and columns | ☐ Close Paginate Sample document File Sample document Sample Duble Sample Sa |
| 15 | Icons for various applications and | Star provides integrated text and graphics. A variety of type sizes and styles may be used. |
| 16 | documents. • Text labels for each | Description Price |
| 17 | icon. • Square icons. | Pear 30.39 Beans 50.50 |
| 18 | | Good This is some Next In a text frame. Frame field, |
| 19 | | |
| 20 21 | | Blank Doord Graphi Mall Policet Spread Policet Spre |
| 21 22 | | |
| 23 | | |
| 24 | Rectangular display | 37. Windows 95 – (1995) |
| 25 | screen Colorful array of icons | |
| 26 | Icons arranged in rows and columns | |
| 27 | Icons for various | |
| 28 | applications and documents. | |

Prior Art Features 1 **Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable** Text labels for each 2 <u>File Edit View Go Favorites Help</u> icon. 蟲 3 Links Address C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM\BLANK.HTM 4 🌞 Minesweeper 🔲 🗆 🔀 5 खि Disc View Options Help 6 01] 00:25 **₩ ₩ ₩** 0 7 Artist: Pet Shop Boys Title: Behaviour 8 Track: Being boring <01> ▼ Total Play: 49:00 m:s Track: 06:50 m:s 9 Start Minesweeper Microsoft Internet Explorer ... ST CD Player 10 11 12 **38. Windows Mobile 5.0** – (2005) Rectangular display 13 Colorful array of icons 14 Start Icons arranged in 15 matrix Icons for various 16 applications such as media player, web 17 browsing, calendar, Contacts 18 messaging, contacts, and settings. 19 Text labels for each icon. Call History 20 Status bar or region at 21 top of display screen More Menu including information http://blogs.zdnet.com/mobile-gadgeteer/?p=286 22 such as signal strength and battery strength 23 24 25 **39. Windows Mobile 6.0** – (Feb. 2007) 26 Rectangular display screen 27 Colorful array of icons 28 Icons arranged in

| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|--|--|--|
| 2 | matrix | Start |
| 3 | • Icons for various applications such as | |
| | media player, web browsing, tasks, | Internet Tasks Windows |
| 4 | calendar, messaging, | Explorer Media |
| 5 | contacts, and settings.Text labels for each | |
| 6 | icon. | Calendar Messaging Contacts |
| 7 | Status bar or region at top of display screen | |
| 8 | including information such as signal strength | |
| 9 | and battery strength | Office Mobile Call History Settings |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | More Menu |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | http://blogs.zdnet.com/mobile-gadgeteer/?p=286 |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | 40. Tandy Zoomer – |
| 16 | Rectangular display screen | |
| 17 | • Icons arranged in row | |
| 18 | • Icons forming a dock at bottom of screen | |
| 19 | • Icons for various applications such as | |
| 20 | notes, calling, | |
| 21 | messages, clock, and calculator. | |
| | | |
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| | | |
| 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 | messages, clock, and | |

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1 **Prior Art Features Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable** 2 TANDY 3 ME Address Book IN EAST Page 107 4 New Entry... Name: Address: Duplicate Entry. Dalete Entry... 5 Company: Send... Receive... 6 Work Phone: (555) 555-2222 7 (555) 555-2:223 Map: 8 9 Applemont 10 Address Sketch 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 http://blogs.zdnet.com/mobile-gadgeteer/?p=286 18 19 **41. Newton MessagePad** – (various models) 20 Rectangular display screen 21 Icons arranged in matrix 22 Icons forming a dock at bottom of screen 23 Icons for various 24 applications such as notes, settings, 25 messages, clock, and calculator. 26 27 28

1 **Prior Art Features Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable** 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 http://blogs.zdnet.com/mobile-gadgeteer/?p=286 13 42. Handspring Visor – 14 Rectangular display 15 screen Icons arranged in 16 matrix Icons forming a dock 17 at bottom of screen around the stylus entry 18 pad 19 Icons for various applications such as 20 calculator, messages, and memos. 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 http://blogs.zdnet.com/mobile-gadgeteer/?p=286 28

| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|----|--|---|
| 2 | | 43. Phone Icons — (Various dates) |
| 3 | An icon featuring the receiver of an analog | |
| 4 | phone. | Samoura M4200 (2005) |
| 5 | • Receiver depicted at a near 45 degree angle. | Samsung M4300 (2005) |
| 6 | Green color used either for the phone | Windows Mobile 5.0 (2005) |
| 7 | receiver or the phone. | C. |
| 8 | | (08.2007 – KU990Viewty) |
| 9 | | (09.2007 - LG KS20) |
| 10 | | (07.2007 EG 11020) |
| 11 | | (05.2007 - LG U960) |
| 12 | | (Samsung SGH 800 (1999)) |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | | (Samsung SCH-X800 (2003)) |
| 15 | | Nokia 6310i (March 2002) |
| 16 | | Skype (~2005-2006) |
| 17 | An icon featuring gear | 44. Settings Icons — (Various dates) |
| 18 | wheel(s). | |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | 2002 Samsung (CDMA2000) |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | | |
| 23 | | 2004 Samsung (Mega2 model) |
| 24 | | enings |
| 25 | | 2005 design registration |
| 26 | | |
| 27 | | |
| 28 | | Windows Mobile 5.0 (2005) |

| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|--------|--------------------|---|
| 2 3 | | 31 hul & (2002) |
| | | 중남미향 (2002) |
| 4 5 | | |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | | 의장등록 (2004) |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | (2006 – Samsung SCH-U420) |
| 10 | | (A) |
| 11 | | (2004 Sony Ericsson Q4 T290) |
| 12 | | ැති |
| 13 | | (Dec. 2006 – LG ke850 prada) |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | | GNOME 2.0 (2002 – "Applications") |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | | V ia |
| 19 | | |
| 20 | | Windows 95 (1995 – "Settings") |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | | |
| 23 | | Windows 98 (1998 – "Settings") |
| 24 | | |
| 25 | | (i) |
| 26 | | GNOME 2.0 (2002 – "Run") |
| 27 | | |

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| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | THUI AIT FEATURES | Disclosure Kenuering the Claim Unpatentable |
| 2 3 | | |
| 4 | | (Slicer – 2006 Windows icons) |
| 5 | | 304 |
| 6 | | (Slicer – 2006 Windows Icons) |
| 7 | | ·//2 |
| 8 | | BlackBerry 8700c (Nov. 2005) |
| 9 | | BlackBelly 8700C (Nov. 2003) |
| 11 | | Settings Windows Mobile 6 (Feb. 2007) |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | An icon featuring | 45. Notes Icons — (Various dates) |
| 14 | paper bound at one | GEOS (1986) |
| 15 | edge | |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | | |
| 1819 | | GeoWorks 1990-2002 |
| 20 | | (0000) |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | | |
| 23 | | Mac OS 1995-1999 |
| 24 | | ומממממין |
| 25 | | |
| 26 | | |
| 27 | | OS/2 (1992) |
| 28 | | |

| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 2 3 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | | OS/2 (1994) |
| 6 | | A |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | OS/2 (1996) |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | BlackBerry 7130e (Nov. 2005) |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | | BlackBerry 8700g (April 2006) |
| 15 16 | | |
| 17 | | BlackBerry 7130g (Sept. 2006) |
| 18 | Colorfoliana that | 46. Contacts Icons — (Various dates) |
| 19 | Colorful icons that include the silhouette | |
| 20 | of a person's head and shoulders on or next to | وَالْمُعَالَى الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُ |
| 21 | a bound address book or information card. | Contacts Palm Treo 700p (Q2 2006) |
| 22 | | |
| 23 | | Gigabyte GSmart q60 (May 2007) |
| 2425 | | |
| 26 | | Contacts Windows Mobile 5.0 (2005) |
| 27 | | |
| 28 | | Contacts Windows Mobile 6.0 (Feb. 2007) |

| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|---------|---|--|
| 2 | | TO THE REAL PROPERTY. |
| 3 | | Vodafone v1240 (HTC Tornado Noble) (Jan. 2006) |
| 4 | | 62 |
| 5 | | Sony Clie PEG-NX73VE (Sept. 2003) |
| 6 | | |
| 7 8 | | |
| 9 | | Blackberry 8703e (Verizon 2006) |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | | BlackBerry 8700c (Nov. 2005) |
| 12 | | 47. Music Icons — (Various dates) |
| 13 | Colorful icons that include eighth notes. | 47. Music reons (various dates) |
| 14 | include eighth notesIcons that include a | |
| 15 | CD • Icons that include | |
| 16 | eighth notes and a CD | GNOME 2.0 (2002 – "Media Player") |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | | GNOME 2.0 (2002 – "CD Player") |
| 20 | | |
| 21 | | |
| 22 23 | | |
| 24 | | OS/2 Warp 3 (1994 – "CD Player") |
| 25 | | _ |
| 26 | | |
| 27 | | Window NT 3.1 (1993 – "CD Player") |
| 28 | | muon 111 on (1270 OD Huyer) |

| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 2 3 | | A A |
| 4 | | BeOS Operating System - |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | | (08.2002 – Samsung SCH-X650) |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | (06.2006 – SonyEricsson K800) |
| 9 | | |
| 10 | | 2007 SAMSUNG SGH-F700 |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | | Nokia N77 |
| 14 | | NORM 1477 |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | | (Slicer 2006 Windows icons) |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | | BlackBerry 8700c (Nov. 2005) |
| 19 | • Colorfulicans as | 48. Photos Icons — (Various dates) |
| 20 21 | Colorful icons or images depicting an | |
| 22 | orange or yellow flower. | |
| 23 | | 01.2007 Windows Vista |
| 24 | | |
| 25 | | |
| 26 | | |
| 27 | | Photoshop 2006 |
| 28 | | |

| 1 | Prior Art Features | Disclosure Rendering the Claim Unpatentable |
|---------------|---|---|
| 2 | G 1 C 1 | 49. Text Messages Icons — (Various dates) |
| 3 | Colorful icons featuring cartoon text balloons of various | |
| 4 | shapes including rounded rectangles. | 01.2005 – Samsung SGH-Z130 |
| 5 | • Text balloons | |
| 6 | including several letters or a small | AIM |
| 7 | picture. | 2005 AOL Icon |
| 8 | | 2002 ICO |
| 9 | | 2003 ICQ |
| 10 | | Rlackborry 8830 (O2 2007) |
| 11 | | DiaCkberry 6630 (Q2 2007) |
| 12 | | |
| 9 10 11 | | 2003 ICQ Blackberry 8830 (Q2 2007) |

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02198.51855/4660268.2

Samsung also incorporates by reference all prior art that was previously produced and/or disclosed. These incorporated pieces of prior art further show that the designs claimed by the D'790, D'305, and D'334 patents are both obvious and anticipated. Samsung also incorporates by reference all testimony of Apple's inventors and employees, Samsung's witnesses, and of other relevant prior art witnesses.

E. Bates Ranges of Prior Art Produced by Samsung

SAMNDCA00020035-20119; SAMNDCA00020499-20575; SAMNDCA00020879-20899; SAMNDCA00021500-21504; SAMNDCA00021894-22450; SAMNDCA00022764-22801; SAMNDCA00023585-23590; SAMNDCA00024570-24581; SAMNDCA00199073-199148; SAMNDCA00199210-199401; SAMNDCA00199525-200616; SAMNDCA00200640-200649; SAMNDCA00200659-200660; SAMNDCA00200666-200669; SAMNDCA00200677-200685; SAMNDCA00200715-200723; SAMNDCA00200734-200736; SAMNDCA00200749-200750; SAMNDCA00200789-200791; SAMNDCA00200807-200808; SAMNDCA00200839-

1 | 200842; SAMNDCA00200926-200927; SAMNDCA00200941-200952; SAMNDCA00200961-200971; SAMNDCA00201021-201022; SAMNDCA00201076-201077; SAMNDCA00201095-3 | 201097; SAMNDCA00201112-201113; SAMNDCA00201141-201142; SAMNDCA00201151-4 | 201159; SAMNDCA00201168-201171; SAMNDCA00201183-201188; SAMNDCA00201205-5 | 201206; SAMNDCA00201211-201220; SAMNDCA00201241-201249.

Samsung believes that the identified prior art, standing alone, or in combination, would appear to an ordinary observer — giving such attention as a purchaser usually gives — to be substantially the same as the designs shown in D'790, D'305, and D'334, rendering those patents invalid as anticipated and/or obvious.

II. Invalidity Due to Functionality

The designs shown in the D'790, D'305, and D'334 patents are also functional and not ornamental. Design patent law does not protect functional features. *See Lee v. Dayton-Hudson Corp.*, 838 F.2d 1186, 1188 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In addition to the overall designs of D'790, D'305, and D'334 being non-ornamental, and therefore functional, each individual aspect of the designs is also functional and renders the scope of the patents either invalid or indefinite. For example:

- Icons Using icons instead of simply listing applications with text allows users to
 more quickly identify and execute the application they desire. This convention has
 been used for decades in personal computing programs.
- Icons Arrayed in a Matrix Arranging icons in a matrix or grid pattern as opposed to a more randomized or disorganized configuration follows traditional patterns of organization (e.g., ten-key calculators and touchtone phone key pads) and allows users to more quickly and efficiently scan and identify the available icons.

- Case No. 11-cv-01846-LHK

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Rectangular Display Screen – Using a rectangular display screen instead of a different shape maximizes the efficient use of screen space for displaying information. Computers monitors and displays have almost exclusively used rectangular display screens for the last several decades. Indeed, the rectangular display screen is dictated by the virtual non-availability of differently shaped LED displays used in mobile electronic devices.

- Size of Icons The icons are large enough to provide visual cues to the user, but small enough that they do not unnecessarily use up valuable real estate on the screen. The size of the icons is compatible for use in a touchscreen device operated by human fingers.
- **Spacing of Icons** –The spacing between the icons enables users to distinguish among different icons. It also helps to prevent users from inadvertently touching two icons at once when trying to launch a particular application. The icons are spaced closely enough, however, to maximize the display screen real estate.
- **Dock** The location of the dock at the bottom of the screen sets it apart from the remaining icons both visually and functionally. Not only does the dock not interfere with the moving pages of icons, it is also located in the most efficient place for the user to use a thumb to access it during one-handed control of the mobile device.
- Page Dots The page dots visible in the D'334 patent are useful for informing users about which page of icons they are currently viewing. This allows users to navigate from any particular display screen back to the main or home screen and vice versa without having to guess which page in the icon hierarchy they are viewing.

- Empty Row For the D'790 and D'305 patents, the empty row just above the dock serves to distinguish between the lower and upper sets of icons. The empty space can also be used for adding more icons to the display screen.
- Text Labels The short one- to two-word text labels below each icon in the D'334 and D'305 patents further enables users to quickly and efficiently identify what application will be launched when the displayed icon is pressed. The size of the text is also dictated by its function: it needs to be large enough so that a user can read it, but small enough that it does not waste valuable screen real estate by encroaching on adjacent icons.
- Status Bar The status bar in each patent segregates certain important information in a visually distinct region away from the icon grid. This configuration makes the process of determining the phone's network, carrier, battery strength and signal strength much more efficient.

The following functionality considerations further invalidate the D'305 and D'334 patents:

- Using Images for Icons The individual pictures or images that appear to be displayed in the D'305 and D'334 patents each conveys a message about the underlying application. The images are common metaphors that have been consistently used in iconography, as seen from the prior art. This convention of using common metaphors brings the D'305 and D'334 designs into conformity with wider icon usage so that users will have an intuitive understanding about what each icon is designed to represent. All of this makes the mobile device graphical user interface more intuitive, and therefore easier to use.
- Specific Icons The icons that appear to be represented in D'305 and D'334 in most instances depict common metaphors used in numerous prior art devices

because they quickly and efficiently communicate to users what application will launch when the icon is pressed. This is due at least in part to the icons using logical real world metaphors that are intuitive for users and to these metaphors having been used consistently in numerous prior art computing devices. The icons in the D'305 and D'334 patents follow these standard, functional conventions and metaphors:

- Settings Icon A gear or gears symbolizing the inner-workings of the machine or device.
- Notes Icon A lined notepad representing a physical pad of note paper used for writing.
- Music Icon A set of eighth notes like those used in real world sheet music, and an image of a CD, representing a common medium for storing and playing music.
- Contacts Icon A silhouette of a person's head and shoulders on a wire-bound address book, representing commonly used spiral-bound address books. The silhouette is a common convention in iconography to indicate that the application includes information about people.
- Messaging Icon A text balloon as used for decades in cartoons to represent spoken words. This metaphor has been used more recently in iconography to symbolize a written conversation.
- Photos Icon A picture of a flower symbolizing a photograph or set of photographs. Flowers are commonly the object of photography and images of flowers have been used previously to represent photo-editing software.

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Flower icons are also commonly used on camera controls to indicate that the settings are designed for close-up pictures.

Moreover, Apple sought to obtain utility patents on the same graphical user interface presumably at issue in the D'790, D'305, and D'334 design patents. *See*, *e.g.*, US Patent Application 2009/0064038 (filed Sept. 4, 2007; published Mar. 5, 2009) (SAMNDCA00200287). This renders the design patents invalid because it confirms that the elements in the designs claimed in D'790, D'305, and D'334 are functional. *See PHG Techs.*, *LLC v. St. John Cos.*, 469 F.3d 1361, 1366 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (noting that courts should consider "whether there are any concomitant utility patents" when ruling on invalidity due to functionality); *see also Power Controls Corp. v. Hybrinetics, Inc.*, 806 F.2d 234, 238-240 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Samsung also incorporates by reference its Response to Apple's Interrogatory No. 38, regarding functionality of Apple's asserted design patents.

III. Invalidity Due to Indefiniteness

The asserted claims of the D'790, D'305, and D'334 patents are also invalid under paragraph 2 of Section 112 of Title 35 of the United States Code because the claims are indefinite in that the drawings and pictures depicting the design do not enable a person skilled in the art to make the design.

For example, the patents are not limited to scale. A designer skilled in the art would not know from the designs how to scale the elements in the design. For example, if the designer were to enlarge the screen, it is unclear whether the icons would also need to be enlarged proportionately, or if the icons should remain the same size so that new rows or columns of icons could be added. If new squares or icons were to be added, the patent does not indicate what those squares or icons should depict, if anything.

Further, the use of broken or dashed lines within the figures of the D'790, D'305, and D'334 patents is confusing and contrary to convention and creates uncertainty as to the scope of the design and whether certain elements are or are not a part of the design, or are intended to be less important aspects of the design, which is prohibited. *See* MPEP 1503.02. The description of the broken lines in the Description section is also unhelpful in overcoming the uncertainty and indefiniteness inherent in the designs of the D'790, D'305, and D'334 patents.

IV. Invalidity Due to Double Patenting

The asserted claims of the D'305 and D'334 patent are also invalid under the doctrine of double patenting because they are substantially the same design. D'790, D'305, and D'334 also appear to be substantially the same design as several of Apple's non-asserted design patents: D597,101 and D644,239.

IV. Incorporation by Reference of Other Materials

In support of all of its bases for invalidity of Apple's asserted graphical user interface design patents, Samsung also incorporates by reference the deposition testimony of witnesses providing testimony related to these design patents, including but not limited to Imran Chaudhri, Freddy Anzures, Scott Forstall, Steve Lemay, and Evans Hankey, as well as all deposition testimony provided by third parties, and all exhibits used in those depositions. Samsung also incorporates by reference all testimony provided by Samsung witnesses. Moreover, because Apple delayed in providing Samsung with identities of all individuals involved in the designs and alleged embodiments at issue, Samsung currently does not have all relevant testimony on these issue.

Samsung further incorporates by reference the file histories of the D'790, D'305, and D'334 patents and any continuing applications from the D'790, D'305, and D'334 patents including

| 1 | reexaminations and reissue applications and all documents cited during those proceedings; all |
|----------|---|
| 2 | documents cited on the face of or in the D'790, D'305, and D'334 patents; all related patents and |
| 3 | file histories; and all of the documents produced or to be produced by Apple or third parties |
| 4 | constituting prior art. |
| 5 | |
| 6 | Samsung also incorporates by reference the Declaration of Itay Sherman in Support of Samsung's |
| 7 | Opposition to Apple's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. No. 172), and any and all expert |
| 8 | reports that have been or may be submitted in this action that support the invalidity of Apple's |
| 9 | asserted design patents. |
| 10 | |
| 11 | |
| 12 13 | Samsung's investigation is ongoing and Samsung will supplement this interrogatory after a |
| 13 | reasonable investigation and further discovery from Apple on the basis for its infringement and |
| 15 | validity positions. |
| 16 | |
| 17 | DATED: March 19, 2012 Respectfully submitted, |
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| 19 | SULLIVAN, LLP |
| 20 | |
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| 25 | INC. and SAMSUNG TELECOMMUNICATIONS AMERICA, LLC |
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| 1 | CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE | |
|----|--|--|
| 2 | I hereby certify that on March 19, 2012, I caused SAMSUNG'S SUPPLEMENTAL | |
| 3 | OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO APPLE INC.'S FIFTH SET OF | |
| 4 | INTERROGATORIES (Nos. 11-12) to be electronically served on the following via email: | |
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| 14 | Telephone: (415) 268-7000 Facsimile: (650) 858-6100 | |
| 15 | 1 desimile: (116) 200 7622 | |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed in | |
| 18 | Redwood Shores, California on March 19, 2012. | |
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