

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

APPLE INC., a California corporation,)	Case No.: 12-CV-00630-LHK
)	
Plaintiff and Counterdefendant,)	
v.)	ORDER CONSTRUING DISPUTED
)	CLAIM TERMS OF U.S. PATENT NOS.
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., a)	5,579,239; 5,666,502; 5,946,647;
Korean corporation; SAMSUNG)	7,577,757; 7,756,087; 7,761,414;
ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC., a New York)	8,014,760
corporation; SAMSUNG)	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AMERICA, LLC,)	
a Delaware limited liability company,)	
)	
Defendants and Counterclaimants.)	

Plaintiff Apple Inc. (“Apple”) brings this suit against Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Samsung Electronics America, Inc., and Samsung Telecommunications America, LLC (collectively, “Samsung”). Apple asserts, among other things, that several of Samsung’s products infringe Apple’s patents. Samsung counterclaims that several of Apple’s products infringe Samsung’s patents. The parties now seek construction of nine disputed terms used in the claims of the following patents-in-suit: U.S. Patent Numbers 5,579,239 (“the ’239 Patent”); 5,666,502 (“the ’502 Patent”); 5,946,647 (“the ’647 Patent”); 7,577,757 (“the ’757 Patent”); 7,756,087 (“the ’087 Patent”); 7,761,414 (“the ’414 Patent”); and 8,014,760 (“the ’760 Patent”). The Court held a technology tutorial on February 14, 2013, and a claim construction hearing on February 21, 2013. The Court has reviewed the claims, specifications, and other relevant evidence, and has considered the briefing and arguments of the parties. The Court now construes the terms at issue.

1 **I. LEGAL STANDARD**

2 Claim construction is a question of law to be determined by the court. *Markman v.*
3 *Westview Instruments, Inc.*, 52 F.3d 967, 979 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (en banc), *aff'd*, 517 U.S. 370
4 (1996). “Ultimately, the interpretation to be given a term can only be determined and confirmed
5 with a full understanding of what the inventors actually invented and intended to envelop with the
6 claim.” *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc) (internal quotation
7 marks and citation omitted). Accordingly, a claim should be construed in a manner that “stays true
8 to the claim language and most naturally aligns with the patent’s description of the invention.” *Id.*

9 In construing disputed terms, a court looks first to the claims themselves, for “[i]t is a
10 ‘bedrock principle’ of patent law that ‘the claims of a patent define the invention to which the
11 patentee is entitled the right to exclude.’” *Id.* at 1312 (quoting *Innova/Pure Water, Inc. v. Safari*
12 *Water Filtration Sys., Inc.*, 381 F.3d 1111, 1115 (Fed. Cir. 2004)). Generally, the words of a claim
13 should be given their “ordinary and customary meaning,” which is “the meaning that the term[s]
14 would have to a person of ordinary skill in the art in question at the time of the invention.” *Id.* at
15 1312-13. In some instances, the ordinary meaning to a person of skill in the art is clear, and claim
16 construction may involve “little more than the application of the widely accepted meaning of
17 commonly understood words.” *Id.* at 1314.

18 In many cases, however, the meaning of a term to a person skilled in the art will not be
19 readily apparent, and a court must look to other sources to determine the term’s meaning. See
20 *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1314. Under these circumstances, a court should consider the context in
21 which the term is used in an asserted claim or in related claims, bearing in mind that “the person of
22 ordinary skill in the art is deemed to read the claim term not only in the context of the particular
23 claim in which the disputed term appears, but in the context of the entire patent, including the
24 specification.” *Id.* at 1313. Indeed, the specification “‘is always highly relevant’” and “[u]sually
25 . . . dispositive; it is the single best guide to the meaning of a disputed term.” *Id.* at 1315 (quoting
26 *Vitronics Corp. v. Conceptoronic, Inc.*, 90 F.3d 1576, 1582 (Fed. Cir. 1996)). Where the
27 specification reveals that the patentee has given a special definition to a claim term that differs
28 from the meaning it would ordinarily possess, “the inventor’s lexicography governs.” *Id.* at 1316.

1 Likewise, where the specification reveals an intentional disclaimer or disavowal of claim scope by
2 the inventor, the inventor’s intention as revealed through the specification is dispositive. *Id.*

3 A court may also consider the patent’s prosecution history, which consists of the complete
4 record of proceedings before the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“PTO”) and includes
5 the cited prior art references. The court may consider prosecution history where it is in evidence,
6 for the prosecution history “can often inform the meaning of the claim language by demonstrating
7 how the inventor understood the invention and whether the inventor limited the invention in the
8 course of prosecution, making the claim scope narrower than it otherwise would be.” *Phillips*, 415
9 F.3d at 1317.

10 Finally, a court also is authorized to consider extrinsic evidence in construing claims, such
11 as “expert and inventor testimony, dictionaries, and learned treatises.” *Markman*, 52 F.3d at 980.
12 Expert testimony may be particularly useful in “[providing] background on the technology at issue,
13 . . . explain[ing] how an invention works, . . . ensur[ing] that the court’s understanding of the
14 technical aspects of the patent is consistent with that of a person of skill in the art, or . . .
15 establish[ing] that a particular term in the patent or the prior art has a particular meaning in the
16 pertinent field.” *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1318. Although a court may consider evidence extrinsic to
17 the patent and prosecution history, such evidence is considered “less significant than the intrinsic
18 record” and “less reliable than the patent and its prosecution history in determining how to read
19 claim terms.” *Id.* at 1317-18 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). Thus, while
20 extrinsic evidence may be useful in claim construction, ultimately “it is unlikely to result in a
21 reliable interpretation of patent claim scope unless considered in the context of the intrinsic
22 evidence.” *Id.* at 1319. Any expert testimony “that is clearly at odds with the claim construction
23 mandated by the claims themselves, the written description, and the prosecution history” will be
24 significantly discounted. *Id.* at 1318 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Finally, while
25 the specification may describe a preferred embodiment, the claims are not necessarily limited only
26 to that embodiment. *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1323; see also *Prima Tek II, L.L.C. v. Polypap, S.A.R.L.*,
27 318 F.3d 1143, 1151 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (“The general rule, of course, is that claims of a patent are
28 not limited to the preferred embodiment, unless by their own language.”).

II. DISCUSSION REGARDING APPLE’S PATENTS

Apple and Samsung first request that the Court construe five disputed terms contained within four of Apple’s patents. Specifically, the parties dispute the meaning of: (1) “history list” and “field class” contained within the ’502 Patent; (2) “action processor” contained within the ’647 Patent; (3) “concurrently with” contained within the ’414 Patent; and (4) “completely substitute[e/ing] display of the list [of interactive items] with display of contact information” contained within the ’760 Patent.

A. The ’502 Patent

The disputed terms “history list” and “field class” appear in Apple’s ’502 Patent. The ’502 Patent, entitled “Graphical User Interface Using Historical Lists With Field Classes,” aims to provide solutions to improve the speed and efficiency of data entry into user interface fields.

Recognizing that a user is often asked to enter data into a particular field that he or she has entered previously, the ’502 Patent discloses “[a] data input technique for a computer that provides the user with a historical list of potential choices for the data input” ’502 Patent Abstract. The system allows “[t]he user [to] input[] data for a field of [a] form by selecting an item from the displayed historical list which corresponds to the particular field.” ’502 Patent, col. 2:25-28. This enables a user to simply select an entry in the list, rather than to re-type the data into the field. As the ’502 Patent explains, this improved data entry technique is particularly useful for small, hand-held computer devices, such as computerized personal organizers and tablets, where input errors during data entry are common. See *id.* at col. 1:8-25; col. 1:63-col. 2:13. The application for the ’502 Patent was filed on August 7, 1995, and the ’502 Patent issued on September 9, 1997.

1. “history list”

Samsung’s Proposed Construction	Apple’s Proposed Construction
“A list of choices based on historical information that is shared between different applications”	No construction necessary. Should the Court find construction necessary: “a list of previously used entries”

1 The term “history list” appears in independent claims 8, 11, 16, and 26 of the ’502 Patent.
2 In addition, Apple contends that this term is covered by dependent claims 13-15, 17, 20, and 22-24.
3 For example, independent Claim 11 of the ’502 Patent recites:

4 A method for inputting data into a computer system having a display screen
5 associated therewith, said method comprising:

- 6 (a) displaying a form on the display screen of the computer system, the form having
7 at least one field associated with a field class and requiring data entry by a user;
8 (b) displaying a **history list** associated with the field class on the display screen on
9 the computer system;
10 (c) determining whether the user has selected an item from the displayed **history**
11 **list**;
12 (d) assigning a data value for the field to that of a data value associated with the
13 selected item when said determining (c) determines that the user has selected an
14 item; and
15 (e) updating the **history list** in accordance with the selected item when said
16 determining (c) determines that the user has selected an item.

17 ’502 Patent, col. 18:7-25 (emphasis added).

18 Apple does not believe that any construction of “history list” is necessary, though contends
19 that, should the Court require a construction, a “history list” should simply be construed as “a list
20 of previously used entries.” See Apple Op. Claim Constr. Br. (“Apple Br.”), ECF No. 356, at 4-5.
21 Samsung does not dispute that a “history list” is comprised of “a list of previously used entries.”
22 See Feb. 21, 2013 Claim Construction Hr’g Tr. (“Tr.”) at 20:6-22. Rather, the parties’ principle
23 dispute centers around whether a history list can be shared between different applications, as Apple
24 contends, see Apple Br. at 4-5, or whether a history list must be shared between different
25 applications, as Samsung contends, see Samsung’s Resp. Claim Constr. Br (“Samsung Resp.”),
26 ECF No. 352, at 5. As discussed below, the Court is not persuaded by Samsung’s proposed
27 construction as it is not supported by the claim language and reads out an embodiment. Therefore,
28 the Court construes “history list” as simply “a list of previously used entries.”

1 The Court is not persuaded that the intrinsic evidence supports Samsung’s proposed
2 construction. First, the claims themselves do not discuss the concept of sharing data between
3 multiple applications. While Samsung contends that the term “field class” itself inherently requires
4 sharing across different applications, there is no support for this contention within the words of the
5 claims themselves.

6 Second, nothing in the specification requires sharing data between different applications.
7 While Samsung does identify portions of the specification which indicate that the invention may
8 share information between different applications, see Samsung Resp. at 4 (citing the ’502 Patent at
9 col. 2:35-37), other portions of the specification make clear that the historical information does not
10 have to be shared between applications, it is merely an option. See, e.g., ’502 Patent Abstract
11 (“The historical [sic] can also be shared between different applications . . .”) (emphasis added); id.
12 at col. 4:20-23 (“The historical list can also be shared between different applications that execute
13 on the computer system”) (emphasis added).

14 Further, although Samsung cites to several embodiments of the invention that involve
15 sharing data between different applications, the specification also includes embodiments that do
16 not share any information between applications. For instance, in support of its contention that a
17 “history list” must be shared between applications, Samsung points to Figures 13A and 13B, which
18 illustrate the use of the invention disclosed in the ’502 Patent sharing historical entries between a
19 fax program and a phone messaging program. However, the specification of the ’502 Patent also
20 includes other simpler embodiments of the invention, such as Figure 4, which do not mention or
21 include multiple applications. See id. at col. 9:40-col. 10:14; id. at FIG. 4. As noted by the Federal
22 Circuit, a patentee is not to be limited to the embodiments depicted in the drawings, as these are
23 often merely exemplary applications of the claimed technology. See, e.g., *Prima Tek II, L.L.C.*,
24 318 F.3d at 1148 (“[T]he mere fact that the patent drawings depict a particular embodiment of the
25 patent does not operate to limit the claims to that specific configuration.”). Moreover, limiting the
26 claim to the embodiments described in Figures 13A and 13B, which include multiple applications,
27 would impermissibly exclude the simpler embodiment disclosed in the description of Figure 4. See
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1 Vitronics, 90 F.3d at 1583 (holding that excluding a preferred embodiment is “rarely, if ever,
2 correct.”).¹

3 Finally, the Court is not persuaded by Samsung’s claim that the construction should be
4 limited to the so-called novel part of the “invention” described in the specification. See Samsung
5 Resp. at 4-5; see also *id.* at 6 (citing *Retractable Techs., Inc. v. Becton, Dickinson & Co.*, 653 F.3d
6 1296, 1305 (Fed. Cir. 2011), for the proposition that, “[i]n reviewing the intrinsic record to
7 construe the claims, [courts] strive to capture the scope of the actual invention, rather than . . .
8 allow the claim language to become divorced from what the specification conveys is the
9 invention.”). According to Samsung, the actual “‘invention’ is the patent’s allegedly key
10 improvement over the prior art,” which Samsung construes as the sharing of history information
11 across different applications. Samsung Resp. at 5. In support of this position, Samsung relies
12 heavily on Figures 13A and 13B, which “illustrat[e] usage of the invention across different
13 programming applications.” ’502 Patent, at col. 16:23-24. However, unlike in *Retractable
14 Technologies, Inc.*, the specification of the ’502 Patent does not expressly limit the claims to Figure
15 13A and 13B, the sharing embodiments. In fact, the specification also describes a simpler
16 embodiment depicted in Figure 4 as “the invention.” See *id.* at col. 9:40-41 (“FIG. 4 is a basic
17 block diagram of list processing 164 associated with a basic embodiment of the invention.”)
18 (emphasis added). Yet, as already discussed, nothing in the description of Figure 4 requires that a
19 “history list” be shared between the proffered applications. *Id.* at col. 9:40-64. Thus, while some
20 of the embodiments of the invention described in the ’502 Patent involve sharing a “history list”
21 between multiple applications, the specification does not support limiting the claims to only these
22 embodiments.

23 Therefore, the Court is not persuaded that the claims or the specification support Samsung’s
24 proposed construction. Rather, the Court finds that Apple’s proposed construction is more
25 plausible.

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27 ¹ Samsung also argued during the claim construction hearing that the algorithm in Figure 4
28 required sharing between multiple applications. See Tr. at 14:1-10. As described above, the Court
disagrees with Samsung that either Figure 4 or the accompanying description requires sharing
between applications.

1 APLNDC630-0000056189 (“Notice of Allowability”). As an example, Claim 11 was rewritten to
2 state “displaying a form on the display screen of the computer system, the form having at least one
3 field associated with a field class and requiring data entry by a user; displaying a history list
4 associated with the field class on the display screen. . . .” Notice of Allowability at 2 (emphasis in
5 original). As a basis for allowance, the Examiner stated that Turbo “does not teach updating the
6 history list associated with the field class. In contrast, [Turbo] seems to limit updating to a specific
7 entry field instance.” Notice of Allowability at 4. Therefore, the Examiner concluded that the
8 prior art “does not render obvious nor anticipate the combination of claim elements in light of the
9 specification.” *Id.*

10 Notably, during the prosecution, the Examiner made no reference to multiple applications.
11 Instead, the Examiner appears to have allowed the claims on the ground that Turbo did not teach:
12 (1) associating several different fields with the same “field class,” and then (2) associating a history
13 list with that “field class.” Rather, Turbo only associated one field with each history list and did
14 not group multiple fields into the same “class.” Notice of Allowability at 4. Therefore, the
15 prosecution history does not support Samsung’s contention that the history list must be shared
16 between multiple applications.

17 **c. Extrinsic Evidence**

18 Finally, in support of its proposed construction, Samsung cites to the extrinsic evidence,
19 which is generally not dispositive of claim construction. Specifically Samsung cites to the
20 deposition of Stephen Capps, the patents’ inventor. See Samsung Resp. at 4. Samsung maintains
21 that Mr. Capps’s interpretation of the novel elements of the ’502 Patent support Samsung’s
22 contention that a “history list” must be shared between applications. Mr. Capps identified the
23 sharing of information between applications as the key difference between the prior art and the
24 ’502 Patent. *Id.* at 3-4 (citing Maroulis Decl., Ex. 3, Dep. Tr. of Mr. Capps from Dec. 7, 2012).
25 However, as discussed above, the specification and prosecution history do not support reading this
26 limitation into the claim language. Thus, the Court gives this source little or no weight. See *Bell &*
27 *Howell DMP Co. v. Altek Systems*, 132 F.3d 701, 706 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (“The testimony of an
28 inventor . . . concerning claim construction is . . . entitled to little or no consideration. The

1 testimony of an inventor often is a self-serving, after-the-fact attempt to state what should have
2 been part of his or her patent application”) (quoting Markman, 52 F.3d at 983).

3 Accordingly, the Court construes “history list” to mean “**a list of previously used entries.**”

4 **2. “field class”**

Samsung’s Proposed Construction	Apple’s Proposed Construction
“a data element that identifies a category of information”	No construction necessary. Should the Court find construction necessary: “a category of information associated with a field”

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9 The term “field class” appears in Claims 1-2, 4-5, 8, 11, 13-17, 20, 22-24, and 26 of the
10 ’502 Patent. For example, independent Claim 11 of the ’502 Patent recites:

11 A method for inputting data into a computer system having a display screen
12 associated therewith, said method comprising:

- 13 (a) displaying a form on the display screen of the computer system, the form having
14 at least one field associated with a **field class** and requiring data entry by a user;
- 15 (b) displaying a history list associated with the **field class** on the display screen on
16 the computer system;
- 17 (c) determining whether the user has selected an item from the displayed history
18 list;
- 19 (d) assigning a data value for the field to that of a data value associated with the
20 selected item when said determining (c) determines that the user has selected an
21 item; and
- 22 (e) updating the history list in accordance with the selected item when said
23 determining (c) determines that the user has selected an item.

24 ’502 Patent at col. 18:7-25 (emphasis added).

25 Apple maintains that the term “field class” does not need construction or that, if it does, it
26 should be understood as “a class or category of information with which a field is associated.”

27 Apple Br. at 7. Samsung contends that “field class” should be construed not only to mean a
28 category of information, but also an actual data element in software that identifies a category of
information. See Samsung Resp. at 8. For the reasons stated below, the Court concludes that
Samsung’s proposed construction is not supported by the claim language or specification and

1 adopts Apple’s construction of field class as “a category of information with which a field is
2 associated.”

3 The claims of the ’502 Patent do not define “field class” and only reference a “field class”
4 as something that may be associated with at least one field (such as on a form) and with at least one
5 history list or table. See ’502 Patent at col. 18:7-25. Thus, the Court turns to the specification for
6 further guidance.

7 The invention disclosed by the ’502 Patent allows for a user to easily fill out electronic
8 forms by suggesting historical entries to the user when the same or similar fields on different forms
9 are encountered. See ’502 Patent Abstract. The specification describes a “field class” as a
10 category of information corresponding to a history list or history table that can also be associated
11 with a particular field on a form. See ’502 Patent at col. 2:45-66. The “field class” describes the
12 particular category of historical information that should be associated with a particular field. For
13 example, as described in the ’502 Patent, the form fields “name,” “caller,” and “to” may all be
14 associated with the same field class of “full names.” See ’502 Patent at col.10:45-67; *id.* at col.
15 16:23-49. As such, if a user selected the field “name” or “caller” depending on the form, the same
16 history list containing “full names” would be referenced to offer suggestions to the user. As
17 described in the specification, “each history list is associated with a field class . . . [and] [t]he input
18 fields of a form then designate the field class associated therewith.” ’502 Patent at col. 10:64-66.
19 Thus, the specification makes clear that a “field class” should at least be understood to be a
20 particular category of information that is associated with a particular field on a document.

21 The remaining dispute centers on whether a “field class” is merely a category of
22 information or if it is an actual “data element” as proposed by Samsung. Samsung states that,
23 because the concept of a “field class” “must exist in software, and not simply a user’s mental
24 impression,” it must exist as a “data element.” See Samsung Resp. at 10. According to Samsung,
25 to not tie the “field class” to a concrete data element in a software program would “render the
26 limitation essentially meaningless.” *Id.* (“If the ‘field class’ in the ’502 Patent was nothing more
27 than an abstract association between a field and a category of information, and not a tangible data
28

1 element in the software, the claims would be unpatentable, and thus would not have been
2 allowed.”) (emphasis in original).

3 While the invention of the ’502 Patent is related to software and computer systems, this fact
4 alone does not require that each claim term be explicitly defined as a particular software element to
5 become meaningful. Apple’s proposed construction will not relegate “field class” to a “user’s
6 mental impression” or “abstract idea,” as Samsung contends, see Samsung Resp. at 10, because it
7 is not just an amorphous concept left to the user’s mind. It is a discrete association that is actually
8 carried out on a “computer system.” See ’502 Patent at col. 18:7-25 (claiming a “method for
9 inputting data into a computer system” wherein the “display screen” and associated computer
10 “display[] a history list associated with the field class on the display screen.”).

11 Moreover, the term “data element” does not appear anywhere in either the intrinsic record
12 or the extrinsic evidence submitted by Samsung, and would thus interject a new and undefined
13 term into the claim language. The goal of claim construction is to remove ambiguity from the
14 claim terms. See U.S. Surgical Corp. v. Ethicon, Inc., 103 F.3d 1554, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1997).
15 Because the specification does not make reference to a “data element” or any equivalent limitation,
16 the addition of that term would add unnecessary ambiguity and confusion to the claims.

17 Accordingly, the Court construes the term “field class” to mean “**a category of**
18 **information associated with a field.**”

19 **B. The ’647 Patent**

20 The disputed term “action processor” appears in Apple’s ’647 Patent. The ’647 Patent,
21 entitled “System and Method for Performing an Action on a Structure in Computer-Generated
22 Data,” discloses “a system and a method [that] causes a computer to detect and perform actions on
23 structures identified in computer data.” ’647 Patent Abstract. Generally speaking, the system
24 “identifies structures, associates . . . actions to the structures, enables selection of an action and
25 automatically performs the selected action on the structure.” Id. at col. 1:66-col. 2:2. The
26 application for the ’647 Patent was filed on February 1, 1996, and the ’647 Patent issued on August
27 31, 1999.
28

1 give the user the option to place a call to that phone number or to place the number in an electronic
2 telephone book. Id.

3 As described in the claims and the specification, the invention of the '647 Patent achieves
4 this functionality principally through the use of three program routines: (1) an analyzer server; (2) a
5 user interface; and (3) an action processor. Collectively, the specification refers to these routines
6 as the "program." See id. at col. 7:9-24 (Claim 1); id. at col. 2:25-27 ("the program includes
7 program subroutines that include an analyzer server, an application program interface, a user
8 interface and an action processor."); id. at Fig. 2 (depicting a "Program," 165, made up of
9 subroutines including the action processor). The analyzer server "detect[s] structures [(patterns)]
10 in the data," and "link[s] actions to the detected structures." Id. at col. 7:16-17. The user interface
11 "enable[s] the selection of a detected structure and a linked action." Id. at col. 7:18-19. Finally,
12 the action processor "perform[s] the selected action linked to the selected structure." Id. at col. 7:
13 20-21. The action processor operates by "retriev[ing] the sequence of operations that constitute the
14 selected action, and perform[ing] the sequence using the selected structure as the object of the
15 selected action." Id. at col. 4:54-57. In the above example involving the Word document, if the
16 user elected to save the recognized phone number to an electronic telephone book, the action
17 processor would "locate[] and open[] the electronic telephone book, [and] place[] the telephone
18 number in the appropriate field and allow[] the user to input any additional information into the
19 file." Id. at col. 5:47-50.

20 The parties agree in principle that the "action processor" is "a program routine that
21 performs the selected action on the detected structure." See Apple Br. at 10; Samsung Resp. at 11.
22 However, Samsung seeks to add a limitation that this action processor must be "separate from a
23 client [or application]."² Compare Apple Br. at 11, with Samsung Resp. at 12. Apple maintains
24 that reading "separate from a client" into the claim language would both introduce ambiguity and
25 improperly import a limitation into the claim based on a particular embodiment of the invention.
26 See Apple Br. at 11-13. The Court finds that, while the specification discloses several

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28 ² Samsung stated that there is no difference in this context between the term "Client," which is not
found in the patent, and the term "Application," which is found in the patent. See Samsung Resp.
at 13.

1 embodiments which utilize sharing between applications, sharing is not a requirement. Therefore,
2 the Court adopts Apple's construction.

3 **a. Claim Language/Specification**

4 The claims themselves neither mention a "client" nor make reference to the location of the
5 action processor, apart from it being located in the memory storage of a computer-based system
6 (which it would be whether integrated into, or separate from, any client or application). See '647
7 Patent at col. 7:9-24. The claims do, however, provide some guidance. Specifically, the doctrine
8 of claim differentiation suggests that the action processor is not necessarily separate from the
9 application supplying the data.

10 The presence of a dependent claim with an additional limitation indicates that the limitation
11 is not found in the independent claim it references. See Phillips, 415 F.3d at 1314-15. Here,
12 independent Claim 15 recites:

13 In a computer having a memory storing actions, a method for causing the computer
14 to perform an action on a structure identified in computer data, comprising the steps
15 of:

- 16 receiving computer data;
- 17 detecting a structure in the data;
- 18 linking at least one action to the detected structure;
- 19 enabling selection of the structure and a linked action; and
- 20 executing the selected action linked to the selected structure.

21 '647 Patent at col. 8: 23-34. Dependent Claim 16 includes an additional limitation not
22 found in Claim 15:

23 The method recited in claim 15, wherein the computer data is received from the
24 application running concurrently.

25 Id. at col. 8:34-35.

26 The claims strongly suggest that an action processor is not necessarily separate from
27 the application containing the data. While Claim 16 includes the requirement that the data
28 be received from a separate application, this limitation requiring separateness is not found
in Claim 15. Under the doctrine of claim differentiation, it appears that Claim 15 may be
satisfied by a program that is not separate. Though Claim 15 does not actually use the term
"action processor," it does refer to "executing the selected action linked to the selected

1 structure,” which is precisely the language used in Claim 1 to describe the function of the
2 action processor. See ’647 Patent at col. 7:20-21. A very similar argument arises with
3 respect to Claim 1, which claims the action processor, and Claim 3, which claims “the
4 system recited in claim 1, wherein the input device receives the data from an application
5 running concurrently. . . .” Id. at col. 7:27-30.

6 Samsung’s arguments for requiring separateness based on the embodiments disclosed in the
7 specification are insufficient to overcome the clear indication from the claims that no such
8 separateness is required. As Samsung points out, the specification of the ’647 Patent consistently
9 describes the claimed invention interacting with an “application.” See, e.g., id. at col. 3:36-44
10 (“Application 167 is a program, such as a word-processor or email program. . . . The [claimed
11 invention] identif[ies] structures in the data presented by application 167, [and acts] to associate
12 actions with the structures identified in the data, to enable the user to select a structure and an
13 action, and to automatically perform the selected action on the identified structure.”). In addition,
14 as noted by Samsung, the preferred embodiment of the ’647 Patent clearly contemplates the
15 claimed program routines interacting with a separate application. Specifically, Figure 1 of the
16 specification shows a box (element 165, identified as “Program”) containing the program routines
17 of the claimed invention (including the action processor). This Program is adjacent to a separate
18 box (element 167), identified as the “Application,” on which the Program acts. See id. at Fig. 1.
19 Similarly, Figures 8 and 9 show the claimed invention operating during the runtime of an
20 apparently separate application. Id. at col. 5:50-55 (“FIGS. 8 and 9 display a flowchart illustrating
21 preferred method 800 for recognizing patterns in documents and performing actions. This method
22 is carried out during the run-time of application 167.”).

23 However, the fact that the specification depicts the program acting on a separate application
24 does not ultimately support Samsung’s proposed limitation. First, the language of the claims
25 should not be limited to only the preferred embodiment. See *Liebel-Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad, Inc.*,
26 358 F.3d 898, 906 (Fed. Cir. 2004). Second, the figures of the specification are often idealized or
27 simplified renditions of the claimed invention, and the claims should not be limited to those
28 renditions. *Prima Tek II, L.L.C.*, 318 F.3d at 1148. Finally, nothing in the specification clearly

1 states that the patentee intended the invention only to operate in conjunction with a separate
2 application. In fact, the summary of the invention states that “the program may be executed during
3 the run-time of another program, i.e. the application which presents the document, such as
4 Microsoft Word.” ’647 Patent at col. 2:42-46 (emphasis added). The invention summary does not
5 say that it “must” or “shall” operate during the run-time of another program.

6 In addition, Samsung argues that the action processor must be separate because “the
7 detected structure and selected action are ‘transmitted’ to the action processor.” Samsung Resp. at
8 12 (citing ’647 Patent at col. 4:52-54). Presumably, Samsung is arguing that information cannot be
9 “transmitted” from the application to the action processor if the action processor is integrated into
10 the application. However, the language Samsung cites, when read in context, specifies that, as
11 depicted in Figure 2, it is the user interface that transmits the information to the action processor.
12 See ’647 Patent at col. 4:52-54. In Figure 2, the “user interface” and the “action processor” are
13 both part of the larger “Program,” indicated by Box 165. Thus, the “transmission” that the Patent
14 is describing occurs internally within the Program, regardless of whether that Program is integrated
15 into the application or completely separate from it. This language thus does not support Samsung’s
16 construction.

17 Samsung also claims that one of skill in the art would understand the word “processor” to
18 imply a separate software component that executes actions on behalf of client applications. See
19 Samsung Resp. at 14. However, Samsung provides no legal or factual support for this proposition.
20 Indeed, Samsung’s argument appears to be premised on the generally understood meaning of a
21 different word entirely: “server.”

22 Therefore, the claim language and specification do not support Samsung’s contention that
23 the action processor must be “separate from a client.”

24 **b. Prosecution History**

25 Samsung also argues that the prosecution history supports Samsung’s position that the term
26 “action processor,” as it is used in the ’647 Patent, refers to a program routine that is “separate
27 from a client” because the applicant referred to the invention as a “system-wide service.” See
28

1 Samsung Resp. at 14. This argument is of limited relevance given the clear indication in the
2 claims. However, for the sake of thoroughness, the Court will address the prosecution history.

3 During the prosecution of the '647 Patent, the PTO Examiner indicated that the claims of
4 the '647 Patent were anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,574,843 ("Gerlach"). Decl. of Jennifer Rho
5 in Supp. Apple Br. ("Rho Decl."), ECF No. 333, Ex. E, at 2. Gerlach disclosed "[a] computer-
6 based system for detecting structures in data and performing actions on detected structures"
7 Gerlach Abstract. The Examiner rejected independent Claims 1-3, 11-14, and 20 of the '647
8 Patent because the Examiner believed that, among other things, "an action processor" was
9 disclosed by Gerlach. Id. at 2-3.

10 Notably, the prosecution history indicates that the disagreement between the Patentee and
11 the Examiner about the meaning of "action processor" was over the definition of "structures," not
12 over the location of the action processor. Specifically, in response to the rejection, the Patentee
13 argued that Gerlach did not teach an "action processor" because it did not describe "selecting a
14 pre-existing structure detected from within externally generated data." Rho Decl. Ex. F, at 5. The
15 Patentee argued that Gerlach relied on internally generated structures, such as unique computer
16 code, as opposed to using pre-existing structures having "semantic significance such as phone
17 numbers, e-mail addresses, post-office addresses, zip codes and dates." Id. at 4 (quoting the '647
18 Patent). The Patentee distinguished Gerlach on the grounds that the data structures in the '647
19 Patent were "generated externally to [Patentee's] system" (e.g., the outside world defines that a 7-
20 or 10-digit string with appropriate dashes represents a telephone number). Id. (emphasis in
21 original). Thus, the patentee made clear that the action processor, unlike the invention in Gerlach,
22 does not define the structures. However, this clarification says nothing about whether the action
23 processor must be separate from the application on which it operates.

24 Samsung also argues that the Patentee's explanations for how the invention is different
25 from the Gerlach invention require that the invention of the '647 Patent be considered "separate
26 from a client." Samsung Resp. at 12, 14. In support of its argument, Samsung states that, because
27 the applicant referenced the invention as a "system-wide service" that can "enable cooperating
28 systems to detect recognizable structures," the "action processor" must be "separate from a client."

1 Id. at 12. Otherwise, presumably, it would not need to be system-wide, as it could be confined to a
 2 single program. However, even if the mention of a “system-wide service” does indicate that the
 3 invention served to enable cooperation across different applications, that does not mean that such
 4 cooperation is required to satisfy the claims. Thus, the prosecution history of the ’647 Patent does
 5 not support Samsung’s contention that the action processor must be “separate from a client.”

6 Accordingly, Apple’s construction, which mirrors the claim language, is supported by both
 7 the specification and the prosecution history, and the Court construes “action processor” to mean
 8 **“program routine(s) that perform the selected action on the detected structure.”**

9 **C. The ’414 Patent**

10 The disputed term “concurrently with” appears in Apple’s ’414 Patent. The ’414 Patent,
 11 entitled “Asynchronous Data Synchronization Amongst Devices” discloses “[s]ystems [and]
 12 methods . . . for synchronization tasks and non-synchronization tasks being executed concurrently.”
 13 ’414 Patent Abstract. The system allows, for example, “a user [to] manipulate or view a calendar
 14 while a synchronization operation, which synchronizes structured data from, for example, the
 15 calendar or other databases such as a contact database, is being performed.” ’414 Patent at col.
 16 2:37-40. The application for the ’414 Patent was filed on January 7, 2007, and the ’414 Patent
 17 issued on July 20, 2010.

18 **1. “concurrently with”**

Samsung’s Proposed Construction	Apple’s Proposed Construction
“At the same time as”	No construction necessary. Should the Court find construction necessary: “The synchronization thread and the non-synchronization thread are both active during an overlapping time interval.”

19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24 The term “concurrently with” appears in Claims 1, 11, 21, 23, 27, and 31 of the ’414 Patent.
 25 For example, independent Claim 1 of the ’414 Patent recites:

26 A machine implemented method comprising:

27 executing at least one user-level non-synchronization processing thread,
 28 wherein the at least one user-level non-synchronization processing thread is
 provided by a user application which provides a user interface to allow a

1 user to access and edit structured data in a first store associated with a first
2 database; and

3 executing at least one synchronization processing thread **concurrently with**
4 the executing of the at least one user-level non-synchronization processing
5 thread, wherein the at least one synchronization processing thread is
6 provided by a synchronization software component which is configured to
7 synchronize the structured data from the first database with the structured
8 data from a second database.

9 '414 Patent at col. 32:56-col. 33:3 (emphasis added).

10 The '414 Patent describes systems and methods that allow for both “synchronization tasks
11 and non-synchronization tasks to be executed concurrently.” '414 Patent at col. 2:18-20. With the
12 advent of mobile computing devices, many databases contained on those devices—such as contact
13 information, “to-do” lists, or calendar information—often need to be shared between multiple
14 computers. See *id.* at col. 1:13-35. It is desirable that these databases synchronize with each other
15 such that, for example, when a user makes changes to his or her calendar on a mobile phone, that
16 change is reflected on the calendar on his or her home computer. *Id.* For this to be accomplished,
17 the two computing devices need to synchronize with each other. *Id.* Traditional synchronization
18 software required that the program being synchronized be locked or inaccessible during the
19 synchronization operation. *Id.* at col. 1:35-66. The invention embodied in the '414 Patent
20 overcomes the limitations of these prior systems and allows for the synchronization operation to
21 run currently with the user performing non-synchronization operations. *Id.* at col. 2:18-27. For
22 example, in certain embodiments a user may view or manipulate a calendar “while a
23 synchronization operation, which synchronizes structured data from, for example, the calendar or
24 other databases such as the contact database, is being performed [at the same time].” '414 Patent at
25 col. 2:37-40.

26 The parties disagree as to what it means for the synchronization operation to be executed
27 “concurrently with” the non-synchronization operation. The parties’ proposed constructions differ
28 as to whether “concurrently with” means that both the synchronization and non-synchronization
threads are being executed by a processor at precisely the same instant, as Samsung proposes, or
merely within an overlapping time frame—as with rapid switching back and forth between the
processes—as Apple proposes. The Court concludes that, while the claims and specification are

1 unclear as to the meaning of “concurrently with,” the extrinsic evidence supports Apple’s proposed
2 construction that the threads need only be active “during an overlapping time interval.”

3 **a. Claim Language/Specification**

4 The claims themselves do not define “concurrently with” other than to state that the
5 “processing thread[s]” associated with the synchronization and non-synchronization routines are
6 executed “concurrently.” See ’414 Patent at col. 32:56-col. 33:3. Thus, the Court turns to the
7 specification for further guidance.

8 The specification provides some limited guidance as to the meaning of “concurrently with.”
9 Samsung’s proposed construction “at the same time” is found in the specification’s description of
10 Figures 13A and 13B, but it does not provide any clearer guidance as to whether both processing
11 threads are being executed at the exact same instant, or if they are merely being completed during
12 an overlapping time frame. See *id.* at col. 24:53-67 (“[A] user on [a] device may be viewing a
13 calendar . . . while at the same time a synchronization service is synchronizing the calendar. . . .”)
14 (emphasis added).

15 The specification does, however, make clear that the invention can operate either on a
16 single processor or on multiple processors. Specifically, the description for Figures 13A and 13B
17 states that “[the] non-synchronization processes and synchronization processes occur[]
18 concurrently in that they are both being executed by one or more processing systems.” See *id.* at
19 col. 24:45-47. Thus, the specification contemplates that the synchronization and non-
20 synchronization processing threads may be executed “concurrently” either by a single processor or
21 by multiple processors. The description of Figure 3 also describes embodiments of the invention
22 containing either one or multiple processors. See *id.* at col. 6:15-17 (“The data processing system
23 60 shown in FIG. 3 includes a processing system, which may be one or more microprocessors
24”); see also *id.* at 5:23-24 (“The processing system 47 may include one or more
25 microprocessors”).

26 Thus, while the meaning of “concurrently with” is not apparent from the words of the
27 claims or of the specification, the specification does make clear that the processing threads for both
28 the synchronization and non-synchronization processes may be executed “concurrently” by a

1 device with only one processor. Therefore, an appropriate construction for “concurrently with”
2 must be one that can be implemented on a single processor. As the specification provides no
3 further guidance, and the parties have submitted no prosecution history, the Court turns to extrinsic
4 evidence.

5 **b. Extrinsic Evidence**

6 When interpreting a claim, a court should first look to the intrinsic evidence such as the
7 claim language, specification, and prosecution history. *Vitronics*, 90 F.3d at 1582. If ambiguity
8 remains as to the meaning of a claim term after considering the intrinsic evidence, the court may
9 turn to extrinsic evidence. *Id.* at 1584.

10 In this dispute, the claims, specification, and prosecution history do not provide an adequate
11 definition of “concurrently with.” The specification repeatedly makes reference to a one-processor
12 embodiment of the invention that may execute the processing threads for both the synchronization
13 and non-synchronization operations “concurrently,” but the specification does not describe how
14 this one-processor embodiment accomplishes this feat. The Court thus considers extrinsic
15 evidence as to what it means for a “single processor” to execute two threads “concurrently.”

16 In support of its construction that the two threads need only be “active during an
17 overlapping time interval,” rather than at precisely the same instant, Apple argues that a single
18 processor can only execute one single programming instruction at a time. See Apple Br. at 17.
19 Thus, Apple maintains, it was commonly understood in the computing and software field at the
20 time of the invention that “concurrently,” when referencing a single processor with multiple
21 program threads, meant that the processor would rapidly switch back and forth between the
22 multiple threads, thereby giving the illusion of simultaneous processing. *Id.* Apple submitted
23 excerpts from several technical dictionaries and an operating system textbook in support of its
24 argument. See Rho Decl., Exs. I, J, K. The 2004 Wiley Electrical and Electronics Dictionary
25 states that, because “microprocessors can work so quickly, [concurrent execution] seems
26 simultaneous, even though each operation is usually executed in sequence.” See Rho Decl., Ex. I,
27 Kaplan, Wiley Electrical and Electronics Dictionary (2004) at 138. Additionally, the 1992
28 textbook *Modern Operating Systems* states that, “strictly speaking, at any instant of time, the

1 [single processor] is running only one program, in the course of 1 second, it may work on several
2 programs, thus giving users the illusion of parallelism.” See Rho Decl. Ex. J, Tanenbaum, Modern
3 Operating Systems (1992) at 27. Thus, Apple argues that its construction, “[both] thread[s] are
4 both active during an overlapping time interval,” accurately describes this rapid-swapping
5 operation of a single processor that was included in the common understanding of “concurrently.”
6 This definition does not require true simultaneous processing of the multiple threads (which would
7 require more than one processor or a multi-core processor).

8 Samsung argues that it is “factually incorrect” to state that a “single microprocessor is . . .
9 incapable of executing two threads ‘at the same time.’” Samsung Resp. at 17. Samsung states that,
10 at the time of the ’414 Patent, multi-core processors existed that were capable of being configured
11 to execute multiple threads at the same time. *Id.* at n.8. Thus, according to Samsung, a single
12 processor could execute two threads simultaneously, without the rapid switching contemplated by
13 Apple, as long as it was a multi-core processor, and thus Samsung’s construction could be correct
14 even for single-processor embodiments.

15 Apple, however, has presented convincing evidence in the form of an IBM technical paper
16 that, even if multi-core processors were available at the time of the invention, they were not
17 considered to be single processors. Rather, they would be considered “two physical processors on
18 one chip.” See Decl. of Jennifer Rho in Supp. Apple Reply (“Rho Reply Decl.”), ECF No. 362,
19 Ex. 3, at 4. Thus, the single processor embodiments contemplated by the specification do not seem
20 to include multi-core processors, which would be considered multi-processor systems.

21 Moreover, as Apple points out, the specification also discloses implementation on a
22 “cellular telephone with PDA-like functionality.” ’414 Patent at col. 6:46. Apple has presented
23 evidence that the first cellular phone with a multi-core processor was not released until December
24 of 2010, see Rho Reply Decl. Ex. 4, while the ’414 Patent Application was filed in July of 2010.
25 Thus, at the time of the ’414 Patent’s application, any embodiment on a cellular phone most likely
26 was intended to work on only a single processor, without multi-core functionality. As the parties
27 appear to agree that one basic (non-SMT, non-dual core) single processor cannot execute two
28 threads in precisely the same instant, the specification’s indication that the invention can be

1 implemented on a single processor makes clear that “concurrently with” cannot be given a meaning
2 that could not be implemented in one single processor.

3 While Samsung criticizes Apple’s extrinsic evidence as “cherry picked” and “out of date,”
4 Samsung does not provide any reliable extrinsic evidence for its claim that persons of ordinary skill
5 in the art would have understood a single “processor” to reference only multi-core processors at the
6 time of the ’414 Patent. See Samsung Resp. at 19-20. Nor does Samsung provide any evidence to
7 contradict Apple’s evidence that Samsung claims is an inaccurate representation of the state of the
8 available evidence at the time of the invention.

9 Thus, the extrinsic evidence indicates that a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of
10 the invention would have understood “concurrently” to include the kind of rapid switching
11 contemplated by Apple’s proposed construction, which would permit the invention to be
12 implemented on a single processor. Accordingly, Apple’s construction is supported by both the
13 intrinsic and extrinsic evidence, and the Court construes “concurrently with” to mean “**the**
14 **synchronization thread and the non-synchronization thread are both active during an**
15 **overlapping time interval.**”

16 **D. The ’760 Patent**

17 The disputed term “completely substitute[e/ing] display of the list [of interactive items]
18 with display of contact information” appears in Apple’s ’760 Patent. The ’760 Patent, entitled
19 “Missed Telephone Call Management for a Portable Multifunction Device” discloses “a computer-
20 implemented method [for managing missed calls] . . . for use in conjunction with a portable
21 electronic device with a touch screen display.” ’760 Patent Abstract. The method allows, for
22 example, “[displaying] a list of items comprising missed telephone calls . . . [and] [u]pon detecting
23 user selection of an item in the list, [displaying] contact information . . . for a respective caller
24 corresponding to the user selected item.” Id. The ’760 Patent is intended to enable smartphone
25 users to contact a missed caller easily and quickly by phone, e-mail, instant message, or other
26 method of communication with just a few simple gestures on a touchscreen. The application for
27 the ’760 Patent was filed on June 27, 2007, and the ’760 Patent issued on September 6, 2011.
28

1 a second contact object associated with a non-telephonic
2 communication modality for contacting the respective caller;
3 and

4 immediately in response to detecting user selection of the second
5 contact object, initiating a communication with the respective caller
6 via the non-telephonic communication modality corresponding to the
7 second contact object.

8 '760 Patent at col. 36:19-49 (emphasis added).

9 The '760 Patent claims a method for managing missed telephone calls on a mobile device,
10 such as a smartphone. See '760 Patent Abstract. The Background of the '760 Patent notes that,
11 due to the small size of modern smartphones, it can often be difficult to design an interface that is
12 simple and easy to use, but still allows the user to access the multitude of functions the device
13 offers. See *id.* at col. 1:49-col. 2:18. The inventors of the '760 Patent were particularly concerned
14 with the design of an interface that would allow the user to view missed calls and be able to
15 respond to those calls in one or more ways without having to memorize “complicated key
16 sequences and menu hierarchies.” *Id.* at col. 1:66-67. In some embodiments, the user will be
17 provided with a screen that lists missed calls from various persons. *Id.* at col. 24:45-64; see also *id.*
18 at col. 30:41-64. Each entry on the list will have two distinct interactive portions (regions where
19 the user may tap a touchscreen and activate a response). *Id.* at col. 30:41-61. If the user taps on
20 the first interactive portion of an item, a return phone call is initiated to the return telephone
21 number associated with that item. *Id.* at col. 32:16-23. If, instead, the user taps on the second
22 interactive portion of an item, a display of “contact information” is shown for the caller
23 corresponding to the selected item. *Id.* at col. 31:3-22. The screen showing the contact
24 information for the selected item is “completely substitute[ed]” for the original screen containing
25 the listing of missed calls. *Id.*; *id.* at col. 36:19-49 (Claim 1). The new display shows the “contact
26 information” associated with the selected person and allows the user to communicate with that
27 person in a variety of ways (such as another telephone number, instant messaging, or email). *Id.* at
28 col. 31:23-47.

The parties appear to agree that, visually, the second display must take the place of the first display rather than being superimposed or concealing some portion of it. During the claim

1 construction hearing, the parties clarified that their dispute centered around whether “completely
2 substituting” referred to completely substituting the display only, or the content of the display. See
3 Tr. at 83:11-24 (describing Apple’s view on the limitation as relating to “how you’re viewing the
4 information, not necessarily what the information is,” whereas Samsung’s position relates to the
5 content of the information and requires “some additional information”). Apple maintains that the
6 second display need only contain a plurality of contact objects, such as phone numbers or email
7 addresses, as stated in the claim language. Samsung, on the other hand, contends that the second
8 display of “contact information” must contain information beyond just replicating a portion of the
9 original missed call list; specifically, the second display contains a “contact list entry” in addition
10 to the plurality of contact objects. Accordingly, the Court will address the required and permissible
11 content of the second display.

12 The parties’ dispute centers around the prosecution history of the ’760 Patent, but the Court
13 will begin with the claims and specification as they form the objective starting point for the claim
14 construction. For the reasons stated below, the Court concludes that Samsung’s proposed
15 construction is not supported by the prosecution history, and construes this term as “displaying at
16 least two contact objects in place of the display of the list of interactive items.”

17 **a. Claim Language**

18 The claims themselves do not provide a clear answer to the parties’ dispute: whether
19 “completely substituting” refers to merely swapping the displays or, as Samsung contends, it refers
20 to the information in the second display that must be completely substituted and must include a
21 “contact list entry.”

22 Independent Claim 1 states that the second display includes “contact information for a
23 respective caller,” and that this contact information includes a “plurality of contact objects,”
24 including at least one “contact object comprising a telephone number” and “a second contact object
25 associated with a non-telephonic communication method for contacting the respective caller.” See
26 ’760 Patent at Claim 1, col. 36:19-49. Based on this plain language, Claim 1 does not appear to
27 require that there be a “contact list entry” or other type of information in addition to the plurality of
28 the required “contact objects.” Claim 1 only requires that the second display contain “contact

1 information,” which must include at least two “contact objects.” Claim 1 does not, however,
2 define or make clear whether “completely substituting” refers to substituting only the actual
3 displays, or whether it refers to the information contained in the displays. As such, the Court turns
4 to the specification for further guidance.

5 **b. Specification**

6 For the specification to limit the scope of a claim, there must be a clear disavowal of the
7 claim scope. *See Omega Eng’g, Inc.*, 334 F.3d at 1324. Samsung argues that Apple’s proposed
8 construction is overly broad because it potentially reads the limitation as being met by merely a
9 reiteration of missed call information for that particular caller. *See Samsung Resp.* at 24.
10 Specifically, Samsung argues that Apple’s proposed construction would allow the second display
11 to merely replicate a portion of the missed call list (for example, by merely displaying a list of
12 missed calls from the selected contact). *Tr.* at 118:17-119:25. Samsung objects to this possibility
13 both because missed call information itself does not permit contacting the caller, as the invention
14 clearly contemplates, and because a display that includes missed call information cannot be said to
15 “completely substitute” for the list of missed calls. Instead, Samsung maintains that, in addition to
16 the plurality of contact objects, the second display must additionally include a “contact list entry,”
17 as disclosed in the specification’s description of Figures 12B and 12C. *See Tr.* at 116:6-16; *see*
18 also *Samsung Resp.* at 22-23.

19 However, to the extent that Samsung’s construction is intended specifically to foreclose the
20 inclusion of only information about missed calls in the display of contact information, the
21 specification does not include any clear disavowal of such a limited version of “contact
22 information.” It is true that Figure 12C specifically depicts a “contact list entry” comprising
23 information beyond the mere “plurality of contact objects.” However, the specification nowhere
24 expressly limits the claims to this one embodiment of the invention. Instead, the description of
25 Figure 12 states that, “[i]n some embodiments, in response to the user activating icon 2808 for a
26 particular row . . . the touch screen displays the corresponding contact list entry for the other party
27” ’760 Patent at 24:55-60 (emphasis added).

1 Thus, based on the specification alone, the Court does not agree with Samsung that the
2 second display must include a “contact list entry” in addition to the plurality of contact objects
3 required by Claim 1. The “contact list entry” appears to be a particular element of one embodiment
4 described by Figure 12, not a limitation on the entire patent.

5 Given that “completely substituting” was added late in the prosecution of the ’760 Patent
6 and that this amendment forms the basis of the parties’ dispute, however, the Court finds that the
7 specification does not clearly address to what “completely substituting” refers, and now turns to the
8 prosecution history for further guidance.

9 **c. Prosecution History**

10 During the prosecution of the ’760 Patent, the PTO Examiner allowed the claims of the
11 ’760 Patent after making an Examiner’s amendment. Rho Decl., Ex. N, at 15. The Examiner
12 stated that the claims originally were anticipated or rendered obvious by U.S. Patent No. 6,593,949
13 (“Chew”), U.S. Patent No. 7,680,513 (“Haitani”), U.S. Patent No. 7,289,614 (“Twerdahl”), and
14 Pub. No. US 20060281449 (“Kun”). See *id.* The Examiner altered the pertinent portion of several
15 claims to read as follows:

16 . . . **immediately** in response to detecting a finger gesture on the second interactive
17 displayed portion of the respective user selected item in the list, ~~immediately~~
18 **displaying completely substituting display of the list of interactive items with**
display of contact information

19 See Rho Decl., Ex. N, at 3-14 (emphasis on additions, strikethroughs on removed portions). In
20 multiple claims, the Examiner thus added the phrase “completely substituting display of the list of
21 interactive items with [the second display]” in place of “displaying [the second display]” to allow
22 the claims over the cited prior art references. In his reasons for allowance, the Examiner stated that
23 none of the prior art taught “completely substituting the display of the list of interactive items . . .
24 **as defined in the specification (Figs 12B-12C)**” *Id.* at 15 (emphasis added).

25 Apple argues that the limitation “completely substituting” was added precisely to
26 distinguish from the Chew reference. See Apple Br. at 22. Specifically, the Chew reference
27 discloses a second display that only partially covered the first display of phone numbers. *Id.* Thus,
28 Apple maintains, the prosecution history makes clear that the phrase “completely substituting” was

1 added to distinguish Chew and make clear that the '760 Patent refers to completely replacing one
2 display of missed calls with another display containing contact information. In essence, Apple
3 argues that “completely substituting” was added to make it clear that the second display had to
4 visually replace the first display, and not merely overlay or partially obscure it.

5 Samsung, by contrast, argues that the Examiner intended to limit the '760 Patent to only the
6 embodiment described by Figures 12B and 12C. See Tr. at 108:8-12. Samsung contends that the
7 Examiner’s statement should be read as requiring that the invention be limited to “the display of
8 contact information . . . as defined in the specification (Figs 12B-12C).” Tr. at 3-7. If understood
9 in this manner, Samsung argues that, instead of describing one embodiment of the invention, the
10 description of Figure 12—which describes a “contact list entry” in addition to a plurality of contact
11 objects—is the only embodiment which was allowed by the Examiner. See Tr. at 110:3-7. Thus,
12 Samsung concludes that the second display must contain both a plurality of contact objects and a
13 contact entry which is pulled from the phone’s memory and thus “completely substituting” the
14 information from the missed call list.

15 The Court disagrees with Apple’s contention that the amendment was made specifically to
16 address the partial displays disclosed in the Chew reference. The Examiner’s amendment makes
17 no reference to any specific figure of Chew, and the Examiner only referenced Chew when reciting
18 the list of prior art now overcome with the “completely substituting” amendment. See Rho Decl.
19 Ex. N at 15.

20 However, the Court also disagrees with Samsung’s argument that the Examiner’s statement
21 expressly limits the claims to the contact list embodiment described by Figure 12. The Examiner
22 made no statement to that effect, and it appears equally likely that the Examiner was referencing
23 Figures 12B and 12C as an example of one display “completely substituting” or replacing another
24 from a visual, not a content, standpoint.

25 Figure 12B shows a list of missed calls, and Figure 12 C shows an entirely new display of
26 contact information which has totally replaced the display from Figure 12B. Thus, it appears that
27 the Examiner’s reference to those two figures was meant to demonstrate that what he meant by
28 “completely substituting” was that the second display was visually distinct from the first (as shown

1 in the figures). There is no indication in the Examiner’s reasons for allowance that he intended to
2 limit the content of the displays to the content shown in Figures 12B and 12C.

3 Accordingly, the Court construes “completely substitute[e/ing] display of the list [of
4 interactive items] with display of contact information” to mean “**Displaying at least two contact
5 objects in place of the display of the list of interactive items.**”

6 **III. DISCUSSION REGARDING SAMSUNG’S PATENTS**

7 Next, Apple and Samsung request that the Court construe four disputed terms contained
8 within three of Samsung’s patents. Specifically, the parties dispute the meaning of: (1) “non-
9 scheduled transmission” contained within the ’807 Patent; (2) “zone specific storage and interface
10 device” contained within the ’757 Patent; and (3) “means for capturing, digitizing, and
11 compressing at least one composite signal” and “means for transmitting said composite signal”
12 contained within the ’239 Patent.

13 **A. The ’087 Patent**

14 The disputed term “non-scheduled transmission” appears in Samsung’s ’087 Patent.⁴ The
15 ’087 Patent, entitled “Method and Apparatus for Performing Non-Scheduled Transmission in a
16 Mobile Communication System for Supporting an Enhanced Uplink Data Channel,” discloses a
17 mobile communication method and apparatus that allows user equipment (“UE”), such as a cellular
18 phone, to efficiently send non-scheduled data transmissions without interfering with other UEs.
19 ’087 Patent Abstract. This is accomplished by specifying possible transmission time intervals
20 (“TTIs”) during which a UE may send non-scheduled transmissions. The application for the ’087
21 Patent was filed on July 18, 2005, taking priority from a family of Korean patent applications, of
22 which KR 10-2004-055678 was the earliest filed, on July 16, 2004. The ’087 Patent issued on July
23 13, 2010.

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⁴ The parties initially disputed the term “N” as well in the ’087 Patent. However, after the
technology tutorial held on February 14, 2013, the parties agreed that “N” should be construed as
“a positive integer.” See Joint Submission Re: Claim Constr., ECF No. 389.

1 Node B and requests to make a scheduled transmission. Id. This request comprises information
2 such as the amount of data to be transferred, transmission power, and other specifics related to the
3 information to be transferred. Id. The Node B then considers requests from a plurality of UEs and
4 creates scheduling assignment information for each requested transmission. Id. at col. 2:54-61.
5 This scheduling assignment information lets the UE know when it can send the requested file, at
6 what data rate, and other transmission information. Id. The scheduling assignment information is
7 sent to the UE and the UE then sends the data along during the scheduled timeframe. Id.

8 The '087 Patent covers a novel method of transmitting data between a UE and a Node B as
9 “non-scheduled transmissions.” See '087 Patent Abstract. Rather than wait for the UE to request
10 scheduling assignment information, the '087 Patent discloses a system where a radio network
11 controller (“RNC”) at the Node B calculates potential transmission time intervals (“TTIs”) ahead
12 of time. Id. at col. 7:50-8:34. These potential transmission times, or TTIs, are then transmitted to
13 the UE, and the UE may make “non-scheduled” transmissions during the upcoming TTIs. Id. This
14 system offers the advantage of the UE not having to go through the process of requesting a data
15 transfer schedule from the Node B; instead, the UE is provided ahead of time with several time
16 intervals during which it may transmit data should it chose to do so. Id. at col. 6:49-59. These
17 TTIs are expressed in terms of the integers k and N; N represents the period of total TTIs, and k
18 represents the number of TTIs during the period N in which the UE may make “non-scheduled”
19 transmissions. Id. at col. 6:60-7:3. By allowing both traditional “scheduled” transmissions, and
20 the novel “non-scheduled” transmissions, the '087 Patent lets the Node B and UEs communicate
21 faster and with less overall interference. '087 Patent Abstract.

22 Samsung’s proposed construction explains that “non-scheduled transmissions” are sent
23 using non-scheduled transmission information, which designates possible TTIs for transmission.
24 Apple’s proposed construction adds a negative limitation: that non-scheduled transmissions must
25 be sent “without using scheduling assignment information sent by the base station.” The Federal
26 Circuit has cautioned against reading negative limitations into claims where there is no express
27 disclaimer or independent lexicography in the written description that would justify adding that
28 negative limitation. Omega Engineering, 334 F.3d at 1322. As set forth below, there is no express

1 disclaimer or independent lexicography in the claim language or specification; thus, the Court does
2 not find support for Apple’s proposed construction. Consequently, the Court adopts Samsung’s
3 proposed construction.

4 **a. Claim Language**

5 Claim 1 requires “receiving non-scheduled transmission information,” which indicates
6 particular TTIs during which the UE may transmit, and “transmitting data on at least one TTI” of
7 the possible TTIs identified. Samsung’s construction, “[t]ransmission of data using non-scheduled
8 transmission information to indicate possible transmission time intervals (TTIs),” restates the claim
9 language in a somewhat simplified phrasing.

10 Apple’s construction, on the other hand, bars the use of “scheduling assignment
11 information.” Of the 40 independent and dependent claims, only independent Claims 27 and 34
12 refer to “scheduling assignment information.” Claim 34 recites in relevant part:

13 a receiver receiving at least one of scheduling assignment information generated by
14 Node B [a “base station,” e.g., a cellphone tower] based on scheduling information
15 . . . and non-scheduled transmission information indicating [TTIs] . . . for
16 transmitting non-scheduled data

17 ’087 Patent at col. 19:4-9. Claim 34 claims transmission using scheduling assignment information
18 in “Node B controlled scheduling mode” and transmission during at least one of the possible TTIs
19 during “non-scheduled transmission mode.” ’087 Patent at col. 19:13-17. However, Claim 34
20 does not explicitly exclude any use of scheduling assignment information when the UE is in non-
21 scheduled transmission mode or is making non-scheduled transmissions; it requires only that non-
22 scheduled transmission information be used. *Id.* Indeed, Claim 34 makes clear that the invention
23 contemplates that both non-scheduled transmission information and scheduling assignment
24 information are available to the UE.

25 Similarly, Claim 27 recites both “transmitting uplink data according to the scheduling
26 assignment information in a Node B controlled scheduling mode” and “transmitting uplink data on
27 at least one TTI of the k TTIs within the period in a non-scheduled transmission mode.” Claim 27
28 thus claims both using scheduling assignment information and making transmissions during at least
one of the designated TTIs within the non-scheduled transmission period. However, a transmission

1 made during one of those designated TTIs would meet the limits of the claim, whether or not the
2 transmission also used some of the available scheduling assignment information.

3 Thus, there is no clear support in the claims for Apple’s proposed negative limitation. The
4 Court now turns to the specification.

5 **b. Specification**

6 In support of Apple’s construction foreclosing the use of scheduling assignment
7 information, Apple points to language in the specification disclosing that a UE can operate without
8 using scheduling assignment information. See Apple’s Resp. Claim Constr. Br. (“Apple Resp.”),
9 ECF No. 350, at 3-4. For example, the specification discloses:

10 The UE **enables** non-scheduled transmission (referred to as non-scheduled
11 transmission) for transmitting uplink data through the E-DCH without using
12 scheduling assignment information. The non-scheduled transmission **can** quickly
13 transmit E-DCH data by omitting a series of processes for sending scheduling
14 information from the UE to the Node B and receiving scheduling assignment
15 information from the Node B. The system limits a data rate possible for the non-
16 scheduled transmission to within a relative low level, thereby maintaining system
17 performance enhancement through the Node B controlled scheduling and reducing a
18 delay time due to scheduling.

19 ’087 Patent at col. 3:23-34 (emphasis added).

20 However, the fact that scheduling assignment information is not necessary in a non-
21 scheduled transmission does not mean that it is not allowed. Therefore, this passage does not
22 support Apple’s construction that scheduling assignment information is forbidden in making non-
23 scheduled transmissions.

24 Moreover, Samsung argues that, in some embodiments, “non-scheduled transmission
25 information” alone will not be sufficient to allow the non-scheduled transmission, but that
26 additional information from the base station will be required. See Samsung Op. Claim Constr. Br.
27 (“Samsung Br.”), ECF No. 335, at 7-8. “Non-scheduled transmission information,” as defined in
28 Claim 1, need only “indicat[e] k TTIs for transmitting non-scheduled data . . . within a period
having N TTIs”—in other words, the set of possible TTIs a given UE may use for transmission. *Id.*
at col. 15:38-42. However, Figure 8 and the accompanying text disclose an embodiment in which
non-scheduled transmission information is supplemented by data rate information. In this
embodiment, a base station node transmits to a UE “non-scheduled transmission parameters such

1 as a non-scheduled transmission period N , the number of non-scheduled transmissions k , a possible
2 non-scheduled transmission time interval, and so on.” *Id.* at col. 11:44-48. Additionally, in this
3 embodiment, any ultimate non-scheduled transmissions by the UE also depend upon the allowed
4 data rate. *Id.* at col. 11:48-58. Thus, non-scheduled transmissions can clearly use data rate
5 information in addition to non-scheduled transmission information.

6 Because non-scheduled transmissions can use data rate information, the Court must
7 determine whether data rate information may be obtained from the scheduling assignment
8 information. If it can, then Apple’s additional negative limitation excluding the use of scheduling
9 assignment information cannot be correct, because the specification specifically contemplates a
10 non-scheduled transmission using data rate information.

11 The Background of the ’087 Patent explains the scope of “scheduling assignment
12 information.” In describing the related art, the specification discloses that “scheduling assignment
13 information [may] compris[e] information about an allowed data rate . . . and so on.” *Id.* at col.
14 2:59-61. Thus, the Patent is explicit that data rate information is part of the scheduling assignment
15 information, meaning that if a non-scheduled transmission uses data rate information from the
16 scheduling assignment information, then it cannot be said to occur “without using scheduling
17 assignment information from the base station.” Accordingly, Apple’s construction precluding the
18 use of scheduling assignment information is foreclosed by the specification.

19 In sum, the invention involves sending from a base station to a UE non-scheduled
20 transmission information that specifies possible TTIs that may be used for non-scheduled data
21 transmission. The claim language does not limit the use of additional data from other sources
22 when making non-scheduled transmissions, and the specification and dependent claims explicitly
23 disclose using data rate information, which is a component of scheduling assignment information.

24 Accordingly, the Court agrees with Samsung’s proposed construction, and disagrees with
25 the additional limitation proposed by Apple. The Court therefore adopts the following
26 construction: **“Transmission of data using non-scheduled transmission information to**
27 **indicate possible transmission time intervals (TTIs).”**
28

B. The '757 Patent

The disputed term “zone specific storage and interface device” appears in Samsung’s ’757 Patent. The ’757 Patent, entitled “Multimedia Synchronization Method and Device,” discloses “[a] system . . . for synchronizing a multiplicity of devices in a multimedia environment” so that users can access their multimedia collection (e.g., movies and music) in different locations. ’757 Patent Abstract. The system is comprised of “at least one central storage and interface device,” “at least one zone,” and “at least one zone specific storage and interface device.” ’757 Patent at col. 10:31-50 (Claim 1). The application for the ’757 Patent was filed on October 19, 2006, as a continuation of Patent Application No. 9/884,661, which was filed on June 19, 2001. The ’757 Patent issued on August 18, 2009.

1. “zone specific storage and interface device”

Samsung’s Proposed Construction	Apple’s Proposed Construction
“A storage and interface device associated with a particular viewing and/or listening zone”	“a device fixed in a room, or similar bounded location, for multimedia playback”

The term “zone specific storage and interface device” appears in independent Claim 1 of the ’757 Patent, and dependent claims 2-4, 6, and 8-13. Independent Claim 1 recites:

A system for synchronizing devices in a multimedia environment, the system comprising:

at least one central storage and interface device, wherein audio, video, or photographic data, including content information and content management information, relating to at least one user, are stored in digital form; and

at least one zone, each zone having at least one **zone specific storage and interface device** capable of storing or interfacing with information stored in the central storage and interface device, wherein audio, video, or photographic information, relating to at least one user, contained within the **zone specific storage and interface device** and the central storage and interface device, are updated in relation to the **zone specific storage and interface devices** and the central storage and interface device, whereby the at least one user can be situated in any one of the zones and access the audio, video, or photographic information related to the at least one user.

’757 Patent at col. 10:31-50 (emphasis added).

1 The '757 Patent discloses methods and a device for providing audio, video, and
2 photographic information across a multiplicity of devices. '757 Patent Abstract. The invention
3 allows a single user to access the same database of music, movies, or photographs from one of
4 many “zones.” Id.

5 The device functions by having a plurality of “zone specific storage and interface devices”
6 synchronized with a “central storage and interface device.” Id. at col. 4:17-35. The “central
7 storage and interface device” maintains digital copies of a user’s audio, video, and photographic
8 information. Id. at col. 4:19-23. The various “zone specific storage devices,” located in a
9 “plurality of zones,” then synchronize with that data so that the user can enjoy the same collection
10 of entertainment options from a wide variety of areas. Id. at col. 4:23-32.

11 Samsung’s proposed construction requires only that a zone specific storage and interface
12 device be “associated” with a particular “zone” for viewing and/or listening to the multimedia
13 content stored on the system. Apple’s proposed construction adds the limitation that the zone
14 specific device must be “fixed” in a physical zone, rather than merely “associated” with the zone.
15 In addition, Apple’s proposed construction requires that the relevant zone be “a room, or similar
16 bounded location.”⁶ The Court concludes that neither party’s construction is completely consistent
17 with the '757 Patent and instead construes “zone specific storage and interface device” as “a
18 storage and interface device that resides in an area, such as a room or similar location.”

19 **a. Claim Language**

20 Although neither party selected the term “zone” for construction, the parties’ disagreement
21 about whether a zone-specific device may move or must be fixed is predicated largely on the
22 parties’ different definitions of the term “zone.”

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25 ⁶ Apple’s proposed construction also includes the additional limitation that the “zone specific
26 storage and interface device” be for “multimedia playback.” However, the parties have not
27 addressed this limitation in their briefing. Additionally, the Court finds that the zone specific
28 device itself should not be limited to requiring “multimedia playback” as dependent Claim 4 recites
that an “output device” may be coupled to the “zone specific storage and interface device” for
outputting the “audio, video, and photographic information.” This functionality may thus be
accomplished by an “output device” rather than the “zone specific storage and interface device”
itself.

1 Apple construes the term “zone” as “a room, or similar bounded location.” Apple contends
2 that, by virtue of requiring that the “storage and interface device” be “zone specific,” the term itself
3 requires that the device “be dedicated to and fixed in a zone, and not move across multiple zones.”
4 Apple Resp. at 9. While the claims do state that a “storage and interface device” must be
5 “specific” to a “zone,” nothing in the language of the claims themselves requires that the specific
6 zone be a fixed location, that the device be fixed within that zone, or that the zone must be
7 bounded.

8 For additional support of its construction, Apple notes that dependent Claim 13 draws a
9 distinction between a “wireless mobile device,” which is “mobile,” and thus not fixed in a room or
10 similar bounded location, and a “zone specific storage and interface device.” See ’757 Patent at
11 col. 12:12-15 (Claim 13) (“The system of claim 1, wherein the zone specific storage and interface
12 device is disposed to be coupled to a wireless mobile device.”). However, the plain language of
13 Claim 13 does not state that the “zone specific storage and interface device” must be fixed or
14 bounded, only that it must be “zone specific.” The only requirement of Claim 13 on its face is that
15 the zone specific device must be “disposed to be coupled to” a wireless mobile device.

16 Accordingly, the Court does not find that the claims themselves clearly support Apple’s
17 proposed limitation. The Court now turns to the specification.

18 **b. Specification**

19 Samsung contends that the examples of portable and mobile multimedia devices found in
20 the specification show that these devices may serve as “zone specific storage and interface
21 device[s].” See Samsung Br. at 14. However, the specification distinguishes “zone specific storage
22 and interface devices” from portable and mobile multimedia devices. For example, in Figure 7—
23 which depicts various elements of the invention—the specification discloses a central storage and
24 interface device, “702,” linked via a local area network (“LAN”) to a multitude of devices
25 including: (1) “zone specific storage and interface devices 706, 708, and 710, each of which resides
26 in a specific zone;” (2) a “personal computer 712”; (3) an “automobile 716”; and (4) “[an]other
27 device 714 such as an intelligent MP3 player.” Id. at col. 8:17-31. Thus, Figure 7 distinguishes
28 “zone specific storage and interface devices” from a personal computer, an automobile, and an

1 MP3 player. Furthermore, in discussing Figure 7, the specification repeatedly refers to zone
2 specific devices without including networked digital portable personal players, “714,” or
3 automobile devices, “716.” See, e.g., ’757 Patent at col. 8:40-44 (stating that “[a] practical
4 example of implementing the instant invention” involves the AudioReQuest Pro, the patent’s
5 example of a central storage device, and the AudioReQuest Multizone, the patent’s example of
6 “zone specific storage and interface devices 706, 708, 710.”); see also id. at col. 9:44-45 (“zone
7 specific storage and interface devices 706, 708, 710”).

8 Moreover, despite the specification’s reference to portable and mobile multimedia devices,
9 the specification never suggests that such devices are “zone specific.” Rather, mobile and portable
10 devices are simply described as being “coupled” to the central device via networks such as LAN.
11 Compare ’757 Patent at 8:25-31 (stating that portable devices and automobiles can be coupled to
12 LAN); with id. at 8:23-24 (stating that “zone specific storage and interface devices 706, 708, and
13 710,” each “reside[] in a specific zone”).

14 The specification further indicates that some portable devices could simply be secondary
15 devices that connect to the “central storage and interface device” through a network rather than
16 being “zone specific storage and interface devices.” See, e.g., id. at col. 9:17-27; col. 9:36-38
17 (distinguishing between: (1) the zone specific storage and interface devices, such as AudioReQuest
18 Multizone, which have removable hard drives to store the entire multimedia collection; and (2)
19 “car and other mobile devices” which “can . . . synchronize over wired or wireless connections”);
20 see also id. at col. 10:1-10 (distinguishing between: (1) “content [that] is stored locally in a device
21 within a zone or any zone, so that output can be played in multiple zones and rooms;” and (2)
22 “other device[s] for mobile applications such as car, boat, airplane, and other transportation, that
23 would synchronize through either hardwired or wireless means resulting in storing the content
24 locally.”).

25 Therefore, the specification contradicts Samsung’s claim that the portable and mobile
26 multimedia devices found in the specification are “zone specific storage and interface device[s].”
27 Samsung Br. at 14. Instead, they appear to be different types of devices, which may be connected
28

1 to the central storage and interface device over a network, but are portable rather than zone-
2 specific.

3 Samsung argues that, should the Court construe automobile and personal mobile devices as
4 distinct from “zone specific storage and interface devices,” the Court will exclude disclosed
5 elements from the scope of the claims. However, Claims 13, 14, and 15 make clear that a system
6 including a networked wireless mobile device coupled to a “zone specific” device can still fall
7 within the scope of the invention, even if that networked device is not one of the “zone specific
8 storage and interface devices” found in Claim 1. See, e.g., ’757 Patent at col. 12:12-15 (Claim 13)
9 (“The system of claim 1, wherein the zone specific storage and interface device is disposed to be
10 coupled to a wireless mobile device.”). Therefore, the Court’s construction does not exclude
11 mobile devices from the scope of the patent, even if they are not “zone specific storage and
12 interface devices.” Similarly, an automobile or boat device can fall within the scope of Claims 14
13 and 15, which require “central” and “mobile” devices, but do not require the use of “zone specific”
14 devices. See, e.g., *id.* at col. 12:20-22 (Claim 15) (“The system if claim 1, wherein the central
15 storage and interface device is disposed to be coupled to a wireless mobile device”). Therefore, the
16 Court is not persuaded that “zone specific storage and interface devices” must include automobile
17 and personal mobile devices.

18 However, the Court does not believe that the specification clearly supports Apple’s
19 proposed limitation that the zone of the “zone specific storage and interface device” must be fixed
20 and bounded. In support of its construction, Apple points to examples of a zone in the
21 embodiment, which liken it to a “room.” See *id.* at col. 9:12-16 (“In a typical custom home
22 installation, there may be upwards of 20 zones (e.g., rooms) with independent control and output.
23 By way of example, instead of only playing one CD throughout the building, different songs can be
24 played at the same time.”) (emphasis added); see also *id.* at col. 10:3-5 (distinguishing between
25 “multiple zones or rooms in a networked building,” and “multiple locations traveling through a
26 wide area network such as the Internet.”) (emphasis added). It is axiomatic that claims should not
27 be limited simply because a specific embodiment in the specification discloses only a portion of the
28 potential claim scope. See *Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1327 (holding that the claim was not limited to

1 only the preferred embodiment). The applicability of this doctrine in this instance is emphasized
2 by the clear language of the specification, which explicitly lists rooms as simply examples of
3 zones, see '757 Patent at col. 9:13-14 (“e.g., rooms”), rather than as synonyms.

4 In further support of its construction, Apple argues that the term “zone” refers to a “fixed”
5 location because “[o]ne of the purposes of the zone is to give a user substantially exclusive or
6 reclusive enjoyment of information shared by zone specific storage and interface devices 706, 708,
7 710, as well as by central storage and interface device 702, and other devices.” Id. at col. 9:47-51.
8 However, the purpose of “exclusive or reclusive enjoyment” is not necessarily undermined by a
9 device being mobile. For example, a person can listen to an intelligent MP3 player with
10 headphones and benefit from “substantially exclusive or reclusive enjoyment” of shared data.
11 Moreover, for purpose of multimedia enjoyment, a car is obviously quite similar to a room—it is
12 simply a room on wheels, and often includes multimedia devices that are built into the car. Thus, it
13 is not clear why a car should be treated any differently from a zone specific device located in a
14 room within a house.⁷

15 However, the most persuasive argument raised by Apple as to why the “zone specific
16 storage and interface device” must be fixed and bounded is the fact that the '757 specification
17 describes “zone specific storage and interface devices” as “resid[ing] in” or “exist[ing]” in a single
18 zone. See id. at col. 8:23-24 (“zone specific storage and interface devices 706, 708, and 710, each
19 of which resides in a specific zone”); id. at 7:66-67 (referring to “devices residing in different
20 zones”); id. at 9:44-47 (stating that “zone specific storage and interface devices 706, 708, 710 . . .
21 can be located in separate zones respectively. Or, some can co-exist in a zone.”). While the Court
22 finds the specification’s use of the term “reside” to reflect some degree of being contained within a
23 certain location rather than moving around freely, the Court is concerned that the terms “fixed” and
24 “bounded” may be overly limiting.

25
26 ⁷ Apple also construes the terms “exclusive or reclusive enjoyment” to mean that each zone must
27 be exclusive, and therefore separate from, every other zone. Apple Br. at 10. However, the
28 specification states that “zone specific storage and interface devices 706, 708, 710, or PC 712 can
be located in separate zones respectively. Or, some can co-exist in a zone.” '757 Patent at 9:44-
47. Therefore, the specification does not clearly support Apple’s construction.

1 radio creates a listening zone that moves with the radio.” Samsung Reply Claim Const. Br.
2 (“Samsung Reply”), ECF No. 363, at 7.

3 While Samsung’s extrinsic evidence indicates that a zone may be defined more broadly
4 than a “room” to include an “area,” the phrase “zone” does appear connected to a particular
5 geographical location. Moreover, nothing Samsung sets forth indicates that the “area” is construed
6 to be mobile. Therefore, the extrinsic evidence does not appear to support construing the term
7 “zone specific interface device” as necessarily including mobile phones. Moreover, the Court
8 believes that Samsung’s use of the term “associated” in its construction is ambiguous, and may
9 potentially include highly transitory associations with an infinite series of locations, as with a
10 mobile device, thereby evading the limitation of “zone specific.” *Unique Concepts, Inc. v. Brown*,
11 939 F.2d 1558, 1562 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (“All the limitations of a claim must be considered
12 meaningful.”). Samsung’s use of the term “particular” to describe the zone does not cure this
13 defect, because “particular” does nothing to restrict the zone to one location as opposed to one
14 amorphous transitory area. Similarly, the term “viewing or listening zone” is ambiguous, and
15 again could incorporate an infinite series of locations, for example, the zone in which a personal
16 mobile device is carried.

17 Thus, the Court adopts the following construction for a “zone specific storage and interface
18 device” based on the intrinsic and extrinsic evidence set forth by the parties: **“a storage and
19 interface device that resides in an area, such as a room or similar location.”**

20 C. The ’239 Patent

21 The parties dispute two means-plus-function terms in Samsung’s ’239 Patent. The ’239
22 Patent, entitled “Remote Video Transmission System,” discloses a “system for digitizing and
23 compressing an audio/visual signal, transmitting that signal over low band width lines . . .
24 decompressing the digitized data and converting it to an audio/visual signal for broadcast.” ’239
25 Patent Abstract. The ’239 Patent addresses the need for broadcasters to capture and transmit
26 “broadcast quality video” (e.g., news coverage of a natural disaster) from a “remote location” to a
27 network “host” station for immediate “real time” broadcast. ’239 Patent at col. 1:14-col. 2:22.
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1 The application for the '239 Patent was filed on February 16, 1994, and the '239 Patent
2 issued on November 26, 1996. Samsung purchased the '239 Patent in 2011.

3 **1. “Means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least one**
4 **composite signal”**

Samsung’s Proposed Construction	Apple’s Proposed Construction
Agreed function: “capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least one composite signal”	Agreed function: “capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least one composite signal”
Corresponding structure: “A video and/or audio capture module, and equivalents”	Corresponding structure: “An audio card, a video card having a video capture module, and a video capture software package, such as Video for Windows software using the software sequence set forth at 2:63-3:3, 4:39-63, 5:4-6:23, and 6:62-7:14.”

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8 The term “means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least one composite signal”
9 appears in asserted independent claim 1 and dependent Claims 5 and 6 of the '239 Patent.

10
11 Independent Claim 1 of the '239 Patent recites:

- 12 An apparatus for transmission of data, comprising:
- 13 a mobile remote unit including:
- 14 a.) **means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least one composite signal;**
 - 15 b.) means for storing said composite signal;
 - 16 c.) means for transmitting said composite signal;
- 17 a host unit including:
- 18 a.) means for receiving at least one composite signal transmitted by the remote unit;
 - 19 b.) means for exchanging data with said host unit;
 - 20 c.) means for storing the composite signal received by the host unit;
 - 21 c.) means for decompressing said composite signal.

22 '239 Patent at col. 13:4-17 (emphasis added).

23 The parties agree, as does the Court, that “means for capturing digitizing, and compressing
24 at least one composite signal” is a means-plus-function limitation recognized by 35 U.S.C. § 112,
25

1 ¶ 6. See 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6 (stating that means-plus-function terms are limited to structures
2 disclosed in the specification that perform the claimed function, and equivalents of those
3 structures).

4 A court must construct a means-plus-function limitation in two steps. “First, the court must
5 determine the claimed function. Second, the court must identify the corresponding structure in the
6 written description of the patent that performs the function.” *Noah Sys., Inc. v. Intuit Inc.*, 675 F.3d
7 1302, 1311 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting *Applied Med. Res. Corp. v. U.S. Surgical Corp.*, 448 F.3d
8 1324, 1332 (Fed. Cir. 2006)). “A structure disclosed in the specification qualifies as a
9 ‘corresponding structure’ if the specification or the prosecution history ‘clearly links or associates
10 that structure to the function recited in the claim.’” *Id.* (quoting *B. Braun Med., Inc. v. Abbott
11 Labs.*, 124 F.3d 1419, 1424 (Fed. Cir. 1997)). Moreover, the disclosure in the patent’s
12 specification must “show [] what is meant by that [claim] language. If an applicant fails to set
13 forth an adequate disclosure, the applicant has in effect failed to particularly point out and
14 distinctly claim the invention as required by . . . section 112[, ¶2].” *Id.* at 1311-12 (quoting *In re
15 Donaldson Co.*, 16 F.3d 1189, 1195 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (en banc)).

16 Here, the parties agree that the claimed function is “capturing, digitizing, and compressing
17 at least one composite signal.” See *Samsung Br.* at 17 (“Apple and Samsung agree on the
18 functions for both terms.”). The parties disagree, however, as to what the corresponding structure
19 is in the specification. Samsung argues that the corresponding structure is simply “a video and/or
20 audio capture module, and equivalents.” *Samsung Br.* at 18. In contrast, Apple adds three
21 limitations to the construction of this claim. First, Apple argues that the corresponding structure
22 must have components capable of dealing with both audio and video signals. Thus, Apple requires
23 both an audio card and a video card. Second, Apple’s construction requires cards, rather than
24 merely modules. Third, Apple argues that the corresponding structure must include specific
25 software operating as discussed in several columns of the specification. While the Court agrees
26 with Apple that the corresponding structure for “means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing
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1 at least one composite signal” must include an audio capture card⁹ and a video card with a video
2 capture module, the Court does not agree that the corresponding structure must also include
3 specific software.

4 **a. Audio and/or Visual vs. Audio and Visual**

5 First, the parties dispute whether the corresponding structure must have components
6 capable of dealing with both audio and visual signals or just one or the other. While the claim
7 language and specification are ambiguous as to the proper construction of this expression, the
8 prosecution history clarifies that the term “composite” requires that the structure have the ability to
9 capture both audio and visual signals. Therefore, the Court agrees with Apple that the “means for
10 capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least one composite signal” must be capable of capturing,
11 digitizing and compressing both audio and visual components.

12 **i. Claim Language**

13 Independent Claim 1 does not specify the “means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing
14 at least one composite signal,” nor does it define the term “composite.” See ’239 Patent at col.
15 13:4-17. Nevertheless, Samsung argues that the claims support its construction that the
16 corresponding structure need only have video or audio components. See Samsung Br. at 18.
17 Specifically, Samsung relies on Claims 5 and 6, which depend from Claim 1, as evidence that the
18 corresponding structure can have video and/or audio components. Notably, dependent Claim 5
19 claims only a video component, see ’239 Patent at col. 13:25-28, whereas dependent Claim 6,
20 which is dependent on Claim 5, claims both a video and audio component. Id. at col. 13:29-32.

21 According to Samsung, “[t]o require both to be read into claim 1 would render claims 5 and
22 6 superfluous.” Samsung Br. at 20 (citing *Retractable Techs.*, 653 F.3d at 1312). However, the
23 presence of a dependent claim reciting a structure does not override the requirements of § 112, ¶ 6.
24 See *Laitram Corp. v. Rexnord, Inc.*, 939 F.2d 1533, 1538 (Fed. Cir.1991) (holding that the
25 requirements for means-plus-function limitations cannot be avoided by adding a dependent claim
26 reciting the corresponding structure).

27
28 ⁹ During the claim construction hearing, Apple clarified that their construction was for an “audio capture card” not an “audio card.” See Tr. at 153:18-25.

1 Furthermore, both Claims 5 and 6 reference an audio or video capture device “installed in”
2 said remote unit for capturing. Additionally, Claim 5 refers to capturing the composite signal “in
3 real time.” Thus, it is not clear from the claim language whether the differentiation between Claim
4 1 and Claims 5 and 6 is the presence of an audio versus a video card or, rather, that in Claim 1 the
5 cards need not be installed in the remote capture unit or capture the composite signal “in real
6 time.”¹⁰

7 Samsung also notes that “[d]ependent claim 4 makes it clear that the signal can be video
8 and/or audio.” Samsung Br. at 20; see ’239 Patent at col. 13:23-25 (Claim 4) (“An apparatus
9 according to claim 3 further including means for splitting and organizing the digitized, compressed
10 audio and/or video signal prior to transmission.”) (emphasis added). Apple argues, however, that
11 the doctrine of claim differentiation cannot apply to Claim 4, which adds requirements directed to a
12 “means for splitting and organizing” limitation, not the “means for capturing, digitizing, and
13 compressing” at issue here. Apple Resp. at 20. Just as it is unclear that the audio or visual
14 component is the differentiating factor in Claims 5 and 6, it is not clear that this is the
15 differentiating factor in Claim 4 either. Therefore, the Court does not find that the claims clearly
16 support Samsung’s proposed corresponding structure. As such, the Court turns to the specification
17 for further guidance.

18 **ii. Specification**

19 The Court also finds the specification to be ambiguous as to whether the corresponding
20 structure must have components capable of dealing with both audio and visual signals. The term
21 “composite” is never used in the specification. Instead, the specification refers to an “audio/visual
22

23 ¹⁰ Apple also contends that dependent Claims 5 and 6 do not support Samsung’s construction
24 because they do not refer to the capture, digitization, or compression of an audio signal alone.
25 According to Apple, this is significant because, “[i]f only audio was needed (as Samsung’s ‘video
26 and/or audio’ construction would permit), a reporter could simply make a traditional phone call.”
27 Apple Resp. at 19. While it is true that dependent Claims 5 and 6 do not mention solely capturing
28 an audio signal, a proper corresponding structure could, in accordance with the claims’ terms,
involve only video signals or video and audio signals. However, as described above, Claims 5 and
6 introduce multiple additional limitations, and thus it is not clear from the claim language alone
whether the “means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least one composite signal”
requires the ability to capture both audio and visual components.

1 signal,” see, e.g., ’239 Patent at col. 2: 28 (“audio/video signals”); col. 2:59 (“audio/visual signal”);
2 col. 2:67 (same), or to a “video signal” and an “audio signal” separately, see, e.g., id. at col. 2:47
3 (“video signal”); id. at col. 5:47 (“audio signal”).

4 The specification also discloses one preferred embodiment in which an audio and visual
5 signal is digitized and compressed. The specification further describes a situation where a user has
6 the option of capturing only the video signal, enabling the video data to be transmitted more
7 quickly than combined audio/video data. Id. at col. 5:39-60. This suggests that the captured,
8 digitized, and stored composite signal need not include audio signal, and that therefore an audio
9 card need not be a part of the structure required to perform the claim function of capturing,
10 digitizing, and compressing a composite signal.

11 Apple argues, however, that this optional function in the embodiment is irrelevant to a
12 proper construction of the claims because the means limitation at issue is found in an apparatus
13 claim, and the specification describes that apparatus as requiring hardware and software capable of
14 capturing, digitizing, and compressing both video and audio signals. See Apple Resp. at 19. Apple
15 contends that the mere fact that the claimed device may be used to capture and transmit video alone
16 in some situations is irrelevant. Id.; see *Paragon Solutions, LLC v. Timex Corp.*, 566 F.3d 1075,
17 1091 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (rejecting a construction that injected a use limitation into a claim written in
18 structural terms because “apparatus claims cover what a device is, not what a device does.”) (citing
19 *Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Bausch & Lomb, Inc.*, 909 F.2d 1464, 1468 (Fed. Cir. 1990)). However,
20 the patent does refer to the device capturing only a video signal, as opposed to capturing an
21 audio/visual signal, and it is unclear from the specification whether this is merely a function, as
22 Apple claims, or instead the entire structure for capturing a composite signal. Accordingly, the
23 specification does not clearly resolve the parties’ dispute.

24 **iii. Prosecution History**

25 Despite the ambiguity within the claims and the specification, the prosecution history
26 indicates that the “means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least one composite signal”
27 requires the means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing both an audio and a visual signal.
28

1 Initially, Claim 1 referred to “audio and/or visual signal” rather than “composite signal.”
2 See Decl. of Peter J. Kovolos in Supp. Apple. Resp. (“Kovolos Decl.”), ECF No. 350, Ex. 4, at 2-3
3 (“8/20/95 Office Action”). The Examiner objected to the expression “audio and/or visual signal”
4 as covering “two different elements”—video and audio—and thereby found the claim to be “vague
5 and indefinite.” *Id.* Accordingly, the term was replaced with the term “composite signal,” which
6 the patent applicant explained “is generally known to mean a signal which includes components
7 such as audio and/or visual.” Decl. of Todd Briggs in Supp. Samsung Br. (“Briggs Decl.”), ECF
8 No. 335, Ex. I, at 6 (“2/2/96 Amend.”). The applicant further explained that:

9 With regard to the present invention, the composite signal which is captured by the
10 remote unit may have both audio and video components as is commonly known to
11 be a “composite signal.” However, a “composite signal” having both audio and
12 video information is necessarily a larger quantity of information and
13 correspondingly has larger digitized file sizes. In instances where rapid
14 transmission of a video segment is desired in order to reduce the size of the resultant
15 digitized and compressed data file to be transmitted to the host unit, the remote unit
16 may be instructed to capture the video portions of the composite signal only.

17 *Id.* (emphasis added).

18 Samsung emphasizes that the applicant stated only that the composite signal “may” have
19 both audio and video components, meaning simply that the composite signal may be: (1) an audio
20 signal, (2) a video signal, or (3) an audio and video signal. See Samsung Reply at 12. However,
21 construing the term “composite signal” so broadly completely disregards the Examiner’s reason for
22 initially rejecting Claim 1, which was to avoid covering “audio and/or visual signal” and thereby
23 render the claim “vague and indefinite.” See 8/20/95 Office Action at 2-3.

24 Moreover, construing the expression “composite signal” as having multiple components is
25 consistent with the basic linguistic understanding that something described as “composite” will
26 have multiple parts. Importantly, the only two signal components disclosed in the specification are
27 audio and visual. Therefore, to be a composite signal, presumably both are required. Furthermore,
28 the patent applicant emphasized that, where the components of the composite signal are audio and
visual signals, it may be desirable to capture only the video “portions” of the composite signal. See
2/2/96 Amend. at 6. If, as made clear by the applicant, a video signal alone is only a portion of a
“composite signal,” then the rest of the signal must be audio in order to actually be “composite.”

1 Although the specification discloses the option of not capturing audio, the ability to capture the full
2 composite signal, including audio, is still required by this claim term.

3 Therefore, the Court agrees with Apple that the structure corresponding to the claimed
4 “means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least one composite signal” must have
5 components capable of dealing with **both audio and visual signals** and not audio or visual signals
6 as Samsung proposes.

7 **b. Capture Module vs. a Card**

8 Contrary to Samsung’s proposed construction, which construes the “means for capturing,
9 digitizing, and compressing at least one composite signal” as requiring “a video and/or audio
10 capture module,” the Court finds that the structure requires a video card having a video capture
11 module and an audio capture card.

12 The parties agree that the claimed function requires “capturing, digitizing, and
13 compressing.” However, the specification never discloses a “capture module” that is capable of
14 digitizing and compressing. Instead, the specification discloses a “video capture card,” which
15 “takes the audio/visual signal, digitizes it into a computer data file, and compresses that data file.”
16 ’239 Patent at col. 2:66-col. 3:1. Only after the data file has been digitized and compressed by the
17 video capture card is it captured in the computer’s memory “by a capture module on the video
18 capture card.” Id. at col. 3:1-3. Thus, the corresponding structure in the specification that can
19 perform the claimed function of “capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least one composite
20 signal” is not a “capture module” but instead a “video card having a video capture module” as
21 proposed by Apple.

22 Samsung argues that independent Claims 9 and 15, which recite apparatuses containing
23 only a “video capture module to capture, digitize, and compress said composite signal into a data
24 file” support Samsung’s claim that the means in Claim 1 does not require a video card, but only a
25 module.¹¹ See Samsung Reply at 9-10. Samsung notes correctly that the claims are a part of the
26

27 ¹¹ Samsung also cites to the prosecution history of Claims 9 and 15, wherein the Examiner allowed
28 the claims after the phrase “video card having a video capture module” was replaced with only “a
video capture module” in support of its construction. However, as described above, the Court finds

1 specification and may be considered when determining the corresponding structure for a means-
2 plus-function term. See *id.* (citing *In re Hayes MicroComputer Prods., Inc. Patent Litig.*, 982 F.2d
3 1527, 1543 (Fed. Cir. 1992)).

4 However, while Claim 1 comprises a “mobile remote unit including . . . means for
5 capturing, digitizing, and compressing,” Claims 9 and 15 recite a “remote unit being a computer
6 comprising . . . a video capture module to capture, digitize, and compress” (Claim 9) and “a
7 computer including a video capture module to capture and compress video in real time” (Claim
8 15). Compare ’239 Patent at col. 13:4-9 (Claim 1), with col. 13:43-45 (Claim 9), and col. 14:17-20
9 (Claim 15). Claim 1 differs significantly from Claims 9 and 15 in that there is no requirement that
10 the mobile unit in Claim 1 be “a computer.” It is unclear from the claims or the specification
11 whether a mobile unit which is not necessarily a computer, as Claim 1 recites, would require the
12 same structure to capture, digitize, and compress a composite signal as would a mobile unit which
13 is a computer. Thus, the Court agrees with Apple that, in the context of Claim 1, the specification
14 requires the means to include a video card having a video capture module.¹²

15 Furthermore, the Court declines to adopt Samsung’s proposed construction of “audio
16 capture module” or “audio module.” The specification only uses the term “audio capture card” and
17 never uses the term “audio capture module.” The Court agrees with Apple that it would be error to
18 introduce a new and unidentified term into the claims. See *Cross Medical Prods. v. Medtronic*

19
20 that the inherent differences between the two claims and Claim 1 prevent these claims from
resolving the ambiguity.

21 ¹² Samsung also argues that the doctrine of claim differentiation requires that independent Claim 1
22 be broader than dependent Claims 5 and 6, which recite audio and video capture “devices.”
23 However, the doctrine of claim differentiation may not be used to impermissibly expand the scope
24 of a means-plus-function claim. See, e.g., *Nomos Corp. v. Brainlab USA, Inc.*, 357 F.3d 1364,
25 1368 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (“[O]ur interpretation of the corresponding structure comes from the written
26 description, not from [the dependent claims] and, therefore, the prohibition against reading
27 limitations from a dependent claim into the independent claim is not violated.”) (internal quotations
28 and citation omitted); *Lairam Corp.*, 939 F.2d at 1538 (“[T]he judicially developed guide to claim
interpretation known as ‘claim differentiation’ cannot override the statute. A means-plus-function
limitation is not made open-ended by the presence of another claim specifically claiming the
disclosed structure which underlies the means clause or an equivalent of that structure.”). The
Court finds that adopting Samsung’s construction would impermissibly expand the scope of Claim
1.

1 Sofamor Danek, Inc., 424 F.3d 1293, 1304 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (refusing to include structures not
2 disclosed in the specification). Thus, the Court finds that the means for “capturing, digitizing, and
3 compressing at least one composite signal” must include **“an audio capture card, and a video
4 card having a video capture module.”**

5 **c. Specific Software as Part of the Corresponding Structure**

6 Finally, Samsung argues that the structure disclosed in the specification does not require
7 specific software. Notably, Samsung has altered its proposed construction from “a video and/or
8 audio capture module with associated software, and equivalents,” as disclosed in the joint
9 prehearing claim construction statement by dropping the phrase “with associated software.” See
10 Samsung Reply at n.6.

11 In contrast, Apple argues that the specification makes clear that software is part of the
12 structure required to perform the claimed capturing, digitizing, and compressing functions. In
13 support of this position, Apple notes that the “Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment”
14 discloses: “A computer software program such as ‘VIDEO FOR WINDOWS’ . . . operates with the
15 video card and capture module to capture, digitize, and compress the video signal into a data file.”
16 ’239 Patent at col. 4:41-46 (emphasis added). However, other parts of the specification make clear
17 that Video for Windows does not itself perform the capturing, digitizing and compressing. Instead,
18 these functions are performed by the card and capture module. For example, the specification’s
19 “Summary of the Invention” discloses that “[c]omputer software loaded on a hard disk drive in the
20 remote unit instructs it to capture the input signal to a video capture card within the remote unit.”
21 *Id.* at col. 2:63-66. Yet, it is the video card that digitizes and compresses the audio/visual signal,
22 *id.* at col. 2:66-3:1, and the video capture module on the video capture card that captures the data
23 file in the computer’s memory, *id.* at col. 3:1-3. See also *id.* at col. 6:9-14 (“[T]he video card in the
24 remote unit captures the input video signal to its memory. Capture includes digitizing the input
25 video signal to form a binary data file and then compressing that file. The file is compressed in
26 order to conserve memory space and reduce transmission time.”). Thus, the software does not
27 appear necessary to “capturing, digitizing, and compressing” the audio and visual signal.
28

1 Indeed, both Video for Windows and the “software sequence” discussed in the specification
 2 relate to ancillary functions not required for the video card and capture module. These ancillary
 3 functions include: (1) displaying images of the first frames of video clips that have not been
 4 captured, digitized, and compressed for selection on a user interface, see *id.* at col. 5:9-33; (2)
 5 allowing the user to input optional capture parameters such as whether the video should be
 6 captured with or without audio, see, e.g., *id.* at col. 5:49-col. 6:8; and (3) allowing editing of
 7 captured video clips, see, e.g., *id.* at col. 6:31-35. Accordingly, the specification makes clear that
 8 the additional software that “instructs,” *id.* at col. 2:65, and “operates with” the video card and
 9 capture module to capture, digitize, and compress the video signal, *id.* at col. 4:43-44, is not
 10 required to enable the claimed “capturing, digitizing, and compressing.” Thus, Video for Windows
 11 and the software sequence that Apple seeks to incorporate into the claim construction are not part
 12 of the structure in the specification that corresponds to the claimed functions of “capturing,
 13 digitizing, and compressing.”

14 Section 112, ¶ 6, which governs means plus function claims, “does not permit incorporation
 15 of structure from the written description beyond that necessary to perform the claimed function.”
 16 *Micro Chem., Inc. v. Great Plains Chem. Co., Inc.*, 194 F.3d 1250, 1258 (Fed. Cir. 1999).
 17 Therefore, it is inappropriate to limit the claimed “means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing
 18 at least one composite signal” to require “Video for Windows software using the software sequence
 19 set forth at 2:63-3:3, 4:39-63, 5:4-6:23, and 6:62-7:14.”

20 Having found that the claimed “means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least
 21 one composite signal” requires a video card having a video capture module and an audio capture
 22 card, but does not require additional software, the Court construes this term as: **“an audio capture
 23 card, and a video card having a video capture module.”**

24 **2. “means for transmitting said composite signal”**

Samsung’s Proposed Construction	Apple’s Proposed Construction
Agreed function: “transmitting said composite signal”	Agreed function: “transmitting said composite signal”
Corresponding structure: “one or more cellular telephone transmitters, radio frequency	Corresponding structure: “one or more modems connected to a corresponding number of cellular

1 transmitters, telemetric frequency transmitters,
2 and/or standard telephone line transmitters, and
3 equivalents”

telephones or telephone lines and the run-time
module of a communications software package,
such as ProComm Plus for Windows software,
using the software sequence set forth at 3:8-14,
6:36-61, 7:24-33, 7:60-10:2”

4 The term “means for transmitting said composite signal” appears in independent Claim 1
5 and dependent Claim 7 of the ’239 Patent. Independent Claim 1 of the ’239 Patent recites:

6 An apparatus for transmission of data, comprising:

7 a mobile remote unit including:

- 8 a.) means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least one composite
9 signal;
- 10 b.) means for storing said composite signal;
- 11 c.) **means for transmitting said composite signal;**

12 a host unit including:

13 means for receiving at least one composite signal transmitted by the
14 remote unit;

15 a playback unit including:

- 16 a.) means for exchanging data with said host unit;
- 17 b.) means for storing the composite signal received by the host unit;
- 18 c.) means for decompressing said composite signal.

19 ’239 Patent at col. 13:4-17 (emphasis added).

20 The parties agree that “means for transmitting said composite signal” is a means plus
21 function term. As discussed previously, means plus function terms are limited to structures
22 disclosed in the specification that perform the claimed function, and equivalents of those structures.
23 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6. The parties also agree that the claimed function is “transmitting said
24 composite signal.” See Samsung Br. at 22 (“As with the first disputed ’239 means plus function
25 claim term, the parties agree that the function for this term is ‘transmitting the composite signal.’”).

26 The parties disagree as to what the corresponding structure is in the specification.

27 Samsung’s proposed structure is “one or more cellular telephone transmitters, radio frequency
28 transmitters, telemetric frequency transmitters, and/or standard telephone line transmitters, and
equivalents.” Samsung Br. at 22. In contrast, Apple’s proposed structure is “one or more modems
connected to a corresponding number of cellular telephones or telephone lines and the run-time
module of a communications software package, such as ProComm Plus for Windows software,
using the software sequence set forth at 3:8-14, 6:36-61, 7:24-33, 7:60-10:2.” See Apple Resp. at
21.

1 Apple's proposed construction limits the corresponding structure in three ways. First,
2 Apple limits the means of transmission to cellular and conventional telephones, excluding radio
3 frequency and other telemetric means of transmission. Second, Apple requires the use of modems.
4 Third, Apple requires specific software: the run-time module of a communications software
5 package, such as ProComm Plus for Windows software, using the software sequence set forth at
6 col. 3:8-14; col. 6:36-61; col. 7:24-33; and col. 7:60-10:2. The Court agrees with Apple that the
7 structure for transmitting requires modems, but the Court also finds that the structure may include
8 cellular telephone transmitters, standard telephone transmitters, and radio transmitters.
9 Additionally, the Court agrees with Apple that software is necessary structure, but disagrees as to
10 the actual algorithms required.

11 **a. Radio Frequency and Other Telemetric Means**

12 First, the parties disagree about whether the required structure for performing the "means
13 for transmitting" includes "cellular telephone transmitters, radio frequency transmitters, telemetric
14 frequency transmitters, and/or standard telephone line transmitters," as Samsung contends, or
15 merely cellular telephones and telephone lines, as Apple argues.

16 Samsung notes correctly that the claims themselves strong imply that "telephone lines,
17 cellular, radio, or other telemetric frequencies" may be used to transmit the claimed signal.
18 Dependent Claim 3 recites, "[a]n apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the composite signal is
19 transmitted over telephone, cellular, radio or other telemetric frequencies." '239 Patent at col.
20 13:20-22 (emphasis added). In contrast, Apple's proposed construction would exclude the use of
21 radio or other telemetric frequencies from both independent Claim 1 and its dependent Claim 3,
22 contrary to the plain language of Claim 3. But see *InterDigital Communications, LLC v.*
23 *International Trade Com'n*, 690 F.3d 1318, 1324-1325 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (finding that the
24 presumption of claim differentiation was "especially strong" where a party was urging that a
25 limitation in a dependent claim be read into the independent claim) (quoting *SunRace Roots Enter.*
26 *Co. v. SRAM Corp.*, 336 F.3d 1298, 1303 (Fed. Cir. 2003)).
27
28

1 Samsung's position is further supported by the fact that the specification repeatedly states
2 that the transmitted data may be sent over radio or other telemetric frequencies. For example, the
3 "Background of the Invention" explains that:

4 A need also exists for a capture and transmission apparatus over cellular, land lines,
5 or radio or other frequencies. Additionally, with the current FCC limitations
6 regarding cellular transmissions from airborne craft an additional need is evidenced
7 for video over the radio or other telemetric frequencies.

8 '239 Patent at col. 2:17-22 (emphasis added). Similarly, in the "Detailed Description of the
9 Preferred Embodiment," the specification discloses that "[f]iles may be transmitted using telephone
10 lines, cellular, radio and other telemetric frequencies," id. at col. 9:25-26, and that, "[i]n areas
11 which are inaccessible to standard telephone lines and outside cellular telephone 'cell,' files can be
12 transmitted using radio frequencies," id. at col. 9:38-40. See also 2/2/96 Amend. at 7 (confirming
13 that "other telemetric frequencies" are contemplated for transmission and include "any frequency
14 over which data may be transmitted").

15 Apple responds by pointing out that Samsung's arguments do not answer the question
16 before the Court: whether the specification discloses a structure capable of transmitting over radio
17 or other telemetric frequencies. Specifically, Apple contends that "the specification does not even
18 mention a 'cellular telephone transmitter,' 'telemetric frequency transmitter,' or 'standard
19 telephone line transmitters,' or otherwise explain what those things are, how they work, or how
20 they might be involved in transmitting (and it only contains a passing mention of 'radio
21 transmitters,' with no explanation of what they are or how they are connected to the 'remote
22 unit.')." Apple Resp. at 24. Consequently, Apple argues that "Samsung's construction should be
23 rejected because it would render the claims indefinite." Id. (citing *Blackboard, Inc. v.*
24 *Desire2Learn Inc.*, 574 F.3d 1371, 1382 (Fed. Cir. 2009), for the proposition that failure to provide
25 adequate disclosure of structure renders claim indefinite).

26 The Court partially disagrees with Apple as to the adequacy of the disclosure within the
27 specification. As to radio frequencies, the Court finds that the patent discloses that, when using
28 radio rather than cellular frequencies, "the cellular telephones in the remote [broadcasting unit] are
replaced with radio transmitters." '239 Patent at col. 9:40-42. "Corresponding radio receivers are

1 then installed in the host unit to receive the signal transmitted from the remote. Each transmitter
2 operates using a different frequency so as to keep each signal segregated.” Id. at col. 9:42-45. The
3 Court finds that this constitutes an adequate disclosure showing what is meant by language in the
4 claim. See *In re Donaldson Co.*, 16 F.3d 1189, 1195 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (en banc).

5 However, the Court agrees with Apple that the specification does not disclose any
6 transmitter using any “other telemetric frequency.” Moreover, during prosecution, the applicants
7 admitted that the phrase “other telemetric frequencies” means “any frequency on which data may
8 be transmitted.” 2/2/96 Amend. at 7 (emphasis added). Thus, lacking any disclosed structures in
9 the specification for transmissions via “other telemetric frequencies” the Court concludes that the
10 means of transmission includes **“one or more cellular telephones, telephone lines, and/or radio**
11 **transmitters.”**

12 **b. One or More Modems**

13 Apple and Samsung also disagree as to whether the corresponding structure disclosed in the
14 specification includes one or more modems.

15 Samsung contends that “modem” is not part of the structure for “transmitting the composite
16 signal” because the modem is for “interfacing each communication port.” Samsung Br. at 23
17 (citing ’239 Patent at col. 8:61-63 (“The modems interfacing each communication port execute the
18 dialing directory file . . . and obtain a connection with the telephone line on the host unit.”)).
19 Samsung appears to argue that, because the modem is interfacing between the remote unit and the
20 signal hardware, it cannot be a part of the transmission structure. However, the very section cited
21 by Samsung indicates that the modem is in fact a necessary structure for transmission. In the
22 embodiments which utilize a cell phone connection, for example, a successful transmission
23 requires that there be “a cellular connection with each cellular telephone to the host unit.” ’239
24 Patent at col. 8:27-28. As cited by Samsung, the modem performs the function of “obtain[ing] a
25 connection with the telephone line on the host unit.” Id. at col. 8:62-63. Thus, in the telephone and
26 cell phone embodiments, the means for transmitting requires that a connection to the host unit be
27 made, and the modem is the structure responsible for making that connection.
28

1 Apple argues that the required structure includes one or more modems because the
2 specification repeatedly discloses the use of modems as the sole interface between the remote unit
3 and the signal hardware. For example, the “Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment,”
4 discloses a modem as one example of an interface. See *id.* at col. 4:25-27 (“The remote unit also
5 has up to four computer interfaces such as modems, each connected to a cellular telephone.”); see
6 also *id.* at col. 8:40-41 (“Each modem interfaces through a different communications port.”); *id.* at
7 col. 8:61-63 (“The modems interfacing each communication port . . . obtain a connection with the
8 telephone line on the host unit”).

9 The Court agrees with Apple in that, for all three of the possible transmission modes
10 discussed in the previous section (telephone, cell phone, and radio), the specification refers to a
11 modem connecting the signal hardware to the remote unit. For instance, the specification discloses
12 that, in certain circumstances, “the cellular telephones [may be] omitted from the remote, and the
13 modems connected to standard telephone jacks, using standard telephone connectors and wiring.”
14 *Id.* at col. 9:34-37. Similarly, the specification discloses that “cellular telephones in the remote
15 [may be] replaced with radio transmitters,” but makes no mention of replacing or omitting the
16 modems discussed in the previous paragraph of the specification. *Id.* at col. 9:41-42. The
17 specification never discloses any interface structure other than a modem.

18 Finally, the Court notes that Samsung’s claim term differentiation argument that the
19 claimed means of transmitting cannot include an interface because Claim 3 adds an interface as a
20 limitation is not persuasive. Claim 3 clearly adds the use of cellular transmission as a limitation to
21 the means of transmitting, and this cellular limitation is sufficient to render Claim 3 distinct from
22 Claim 1.

23 Accordingly, the Court concludes that the means for transmitting requires “**one or more**
24 **modems.**”¹³

25 _____
26 ¹³ This conclusion is supported by the Court’s understanding that an interface such as a modem is
27 necessary to transform digital data into analog before transmission over analog frequencies, such as
28 traditional phone lines, cellular frequencies, and radio frequencies in existence at the time the ’239
Patent was filed. Although equivalents to the corresponding structures disclosed in the
specification infringe a means plus function claim, such equivalents must have been in existence at
the time the patent was filed. See *Welker Bearing Co. v PHD, Inc.*, 550 F.3d 1090, 1099-1100
(Fed. Cir. 2008) (“[A]n equivalent structure under § 112, ¶ 6 ‘must have been available at the time

c. Software as Part of the Corresponding Structure

1
2 Finally, the parties disagree about whether the corresponding structure for the transmitting
3 means must include software and, if so, whether the software includes the specific software
4 algorithms listed in the specification. While the Court agrees that the corresponding structure must
5 include certain software procedures, the Court does not find that the corresponding structure
6 requires the specific software algorithms suggested by Apple. Rather, the Court finds that the
7 transmitting means requires software procedures that must merely be capable of: (1) performing a
8 software sequence of initializing one or more communications ports on the remote unit; (2)
9 obtaining the stored data file; and (3) transmitting the stored data file. Additionally, the Court finds
10 that these sequences are not limited to the specific brand of software mentioned in the
11 specification.

12 First, Samsung argues that the corresponding structure does not need to include any
13 software because the means for transmitting relates only to the actual hardware “transmitter,” and
14 “does not even include any processor element.” See Samsung Br. at 24. In support of this position,
15 Samsung relies on *Aristocrat Techs. Australia Pty Ltd. v. Int’l Game Tech*, 521 F.3d 1328 (Fed.
16 Cir. 2008), for the proposition that, since the means does not include a “general purpose
17 processor,” it cannot be limited to a specific algorithm listed in the specification. Samsung Br. at
18 24; see *Aristocrat Techs.*, 521 F.3d at 1333 (holding computer-implemented means-plus-function
19 limitations of a claim lacked sufficient disclosure of structure without an algorithm because
20 “general purpose computers can be programmed to perform very different tasks in very different
21 ways” and, therefore, “simply disclosing a computer as the structure designated to perform a
22 particular function does not [sufficiently] limit the scope of the claim . . . as required by section
23 112 paragraph 6.”). In *Aristocrat Techs.*, however, the Federal Circuit also stated that the relevant
24 inquiry into whether a specification has adequately disclosed sufficient structure is whether, based
25 on “the disclosure of the patent . . . one of skill in the art would have understood that disclosure to
26 encompass software [to perform the function].” *Id.* at 1337 (quoting *Medical Instrumentation &*

27
28 of the issuance of the claim,’ whereas the doctrine of equivalents can capture after-arising
‘technology developed after issuance of the patent.’”) (quoting *Al-Site Corp. v. VSI Int’l, Inc.*, 174
F.3d 1308, 1320 (Fed. Cir. 1999)).

1 Diagnostics Corp. v. Elekta AB, 344 F.3d 1205, 1212 (Fed. Cir. 2003). Therefore, Aristocrat
2 Techs. does not foreclose construing the transmitting means to require software algorithms as
3 Samsung proposes. Instead, it merely requires that, if software is required by the means-plus-
4 function claim, that software must be described by an algorithm and not an abstract idea or
5 concept.

6 As such, whether software algorithms are a required structure depends on whether the
7 software included in the specification is required for the hardware to perform the claimed function
8 of transmitting. Apple argues that it must be required, because the '239 Patent specification
9 repeatedly describes the structure for performing the “means for transmitting” as including the run-
10 time module of a communications software package. Samsung disputes that there is any basis to
11 incorporate Apple’s proposed limitation into the construction.

12 The specification does appear to support finding that the corresponding structure must
13 include software as a “means for transmitting said composite signal.” The specification discloses a
14 preferred embodiment of the invention which includes software:

15 Transfer software sequence B enables the remote unit to communicate with the host
16 unit to transmit a stored data file using the system hardware. Transfer software
17 sequence B contains all of the instructions necessary to [1] initialize the
18 communications ports on the remote, [2] obtain a cellular connection with each
19 cellular telephone to the host unit, [3] obtain the stored data file, [4] initiate file
20 splitting sequence C, and [5] transmit the split data file.

21 '239 Patent at col. 8:23-30 (emphasis added).

22 However, not all of the five software algorithms listed above for the preferred embodiment
23 are necessary for performing the basic function of transmitting. For example, the specification
24 states that the step of splitting and organizing the file may occur prior to transmission. See '239
25 Patent at col. 3:22-23 (“In an alternate embodiment, a basic one, the signal is not divided before it
26 is transmitted.”); see also *id.* at col. 9:66-col. 10:2 (“In order to decrease transmission time of the
27 data file, it may be split into 10K files and [then] transmitted over multiple land telephone lines,
28 cellular telephones, or radio frequencies.”) (emphasis added); see also *id.* at col. 13:23-25 (Claim
4) (describing an additional means for “splitting and organizing the digitized, compressed . . .

1 signal prior to transmission) (emphasis added). Thus, the software sequence for “initiating file
2 splitting sequence C” is not required for the basic embodiment of “transmitting.”

3 Furthermore, as discussed above, the transmission may take place using a radio transmitter
4 instead of a traditional phone or cell phone. Thus, the software algorithm of “obtain[ing] a cellular
5 connection with each cellular telephone” relates only to a particular embodiment of the invention
6 using cell phones, and is not necessary for the embodiments using a radio transmitter.

7 However, the other steps performed by software sequence B—initializing communication
8 ports, obtaining the stored data file, and transmitting the stored data file—all appear to be
9 necessary for any transmission because they are never described as optional or elective operations
10 by the specification.

11 Thus, the Court finds that three software algorithms are required for the means for
12 transmitting: (1) software that initializes the communication ports on the remotes, (2) software that
13 obtains the stored data file, and (3) software that transmits the data file.

14 While Apple requests that the exemplar software in the specification, “ProComm Plus for
15 Windows,” be required as part of the corresponding structure, the Court finds that limiting the
16 corresponding structure to the specific brand name software package would be unduly narrow.
17 Moreover, a construction naming this software package would risk misleading the jury, even if the
18 construction explicitly includes “equivalents.” Instead, the Court’s construction is based upon the
19 specification’s disclosure of the actual processes performed by “software sequence B,” as disclosed
20 in the specification’s “Detailed Description of a Preferred Embodiment.”

21 Accordingly, the Court construes the corresponding structure as follows: **“one or more**
22 **modems connected to one or more cellular telephones, telephone lines, and/or radio**
23 **transmitters, and software performing a software sequence of initializing one or more**
24 **communications ports on the remote unit, obtaining the stored data file, and transmitting the**
25 **stored data file.”**

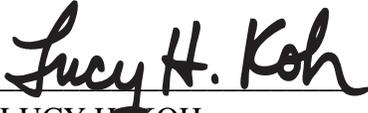
26 IV. CONCLUSION

27 In summary, and for the reasons stated herein, the Court construes the parties’ disputed
28 terms as follows:

Patent	Disputed Term	Court's Construction
5,666,502	"history list"	"a list of previously used entries"
	"field class"	"a category of information associated with a field"
5,946,647	"action processor"	"program routine(s) that perform the selected action on the detected structure"
7,761,414	"concurrently with"	"the synchronization thread and the non-synchronization thread are both active during an overlapping time interval"
8,014,760	"Completely substitut[e/ing] display of the list [of interactive items] with display of contact information"	"Displaying at least two contact objects in place of the display of the list of interactive items"
7,756,087	"non-scheduled transmission"	"Transmission of data using non-scheduled transmission information to indicate possible transmission time intervals (TTIs)"
7,577,757	"zone-specific storage and interface device"	"a storage and interface device that resides in an area, such as a room or similar location"
5,579,239	"means for capturing, digitizing, and compressing at least one composite signal"	"an audio capture card, and a video card having a video capture module"
	"means for transmitting the composite signal"	"one or more modems connected to one or more cellular telephones, telephone lines, and/or radio transmitters, and software performing a software sequence of initializing one or more communications ports on the remote unit, obtaining the stored data file, and transmitting the stored data file"

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 10, 2013


 LUCY H. KOH
 United States District Judge