#### **<u>U.S. PATENT NO. 5,999,084</u>**

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>1</sup> , <sup>2 3</sup>
pressure-sensitive variable-conductance analog sensor <i>Claims 5-6</i>	ze No construction is necessary.	A pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor has material to contact conductive elements. This type of sensor has a conductivity that changes due to a volume effect. As pressure on the material increases the material volume decreases. This decrease in volume of the material increases the internal conductivity through the material. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.
		A pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor does not include a variable conductivity sensor utilizing a micro-protrusion surface area effect. In such a sensor, as pressure on the material increases the surface area of contact between the micro-protrusions and the conductive elements increases. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.
		<i>Intrinsic Evidence</i> : Intrinsic evidence for similar terms or constructions in other related patents in suit.
		'084 Patent: Abstract; 1:8-11; 2:13-17; 2:50-57; 3:62-4:3; 4:62-67;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> While specific intrinsic evidence is being identified in support of the proposed claim constructions herein, Microsoft reserves the right to rely on the teachings of the specification and prosecution history as a whole in order to construe the disputed terms. Thus, by listing certain intrinsic evidence herein Microsoft is not suggesting that other parts of the specification (such as the entire background and summary of the invention) and prosecution history are not relevant to the proper construction of the disputed terms. Microsoft reserves the right to rely on any other part or all of the specification and prosecution history of the patent at issue or related patents or applications.

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 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$  For this and the other asserted patents, Microsoft incorporates by reference all intrinsic and extrinsic evidence identified for similar or related terms having similar or related constructions whether in the patent at issue or in another asserted patent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For this and the other asserted patents, all figures referenced or discussed in the cited portions of the specification or prosecution history are incorporated by reference to the extent they are not expressly identified.

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>1,2 3</sup>
		6:32-37; 6:43-51; 6:52-67; 7:1-39; 8:17-26; 9:7-11; 10:32-33; 10:53-59; 11:4-10; 11:17-24; 11:34-39; 11:44- 47; 11:48-53; Figs. 3-13
		'084 Patent File History: Paper 3, e.g., pp. 2-3; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 2-4; Paper 5, e.g., pp. 2-3; Paper 6; Paper 7, e.g., pp. 2-3
		U.S. Pat. 3,806,471 (Mitchell)
		U.S. Pat. 5,510,812 (O'Mara)
		U.S. Pat. 5,563,415 (Armstrong)
		<i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Extrinsic and intrinsic evidence for "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor" in the '802 Patent and for similar terms or constructions in other patents in suit.
		U.S. Pat. 6,102,802 (Armstrong)
		U.S. Pat. No. 6,343,991 (Armstrong)
		U.S. Pat. 6,135,886 (Armstrong)
		U.S. Pat. 6,347,997 (Armstrong)
		U.S. Pat. 6,208,271 (Armstrong)
		U.S. Pat. 6,400,303 (Armstrong)
		'991 Patent File History: Paper 8, e.g., pp. 3-4, 20-21
		'802 Patent File History: Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-6; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 2-4; Paper 6, e.g., pp. 7-9, 15-20
pressure-sensitive analog variable- conductance sensor	No construction is necessary.	A pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor has material to contact conductive elements. This type of sensor has a conductivity that changes due to a volume
Ciaim 11		effect. As pressure on the material increases the material volume decreases. This decrease in volume of the

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>1,2 3</sup>
		material increases the internal conductivity through the material. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.
		A pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor does not include a variable conductivity sensor utilizing a micro-protrusion surface area effect. In such a sensor, as pressure on the material increases the surface area of contact between the micro-protrusions and the conductive elements increases. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.
		Same as for "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance analog sensor" above.
pressure-sensitive variable-conductance material <i>Claims 5-6, 11</i>	a conductive element that provides for variable electrical flow dependent upon the applied force <i>See, e.g.,</i> '084 patent at Abstract, 1:5-4:7; 6:32-12:33 and accompanying figures; '084 patent file history, April 30, 1999 Amendment at 3-4, July 29, 1999 Interview Summary; '802 patent at Abstract, 1:16-4:58, 5:47- 10:24, 11:25-12:18 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '991 patent); '802 file history, October 7, 1998 Interview Summary, Nov. 17, 1999 Amendment at 14-21; '886 patent at Abstract, 1:12-5:17, 6:1-8:44, 9:30-10:15 and accompanying figures; '271 patent at Abstract, 3:59-9:13, 10:59-11:48, 12:16-19:32 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '303 patent); '997 patent at Abstract,7:30-64, 9:65-10:56 and accompanying figures; '525 patent at 6:50-64, 8:35-49, 28:16-30:21, 31:47-32:25 and accompanying figures.	Material that has a conductivity that changes due to a volume effect. As pressure on the material increases the material volume decreases. This decrease in volume of the material increases the internal conductivity through the material. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases. This does not include material utilizing a microprotrusion surface area effect. In such material, as pressure on the material increases the surface area of contact between the micro-protrusions and the conductivity through the sensor increases. <i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Same as for "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance analog sensor" above.
snap-through	able to bow downward with a user discernible snap or	As the dome cap is actuated by the user of the device, the dome cap's mechanical resistance to the actuation

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>1,2 3</sup>
Claims 5-6	click	first increases and then decreases, which provides a change in force to the user of the device.
	<i>See, e.g.</i> , '084 patent at Abstract, 1:22-2:7, 5:44-6:67, 9:60-10:12 and accompanying figures: '084 patent file	Intrinsic Evidence:
	history, April 30, 1999 Amendment at 2-3, June 19, 1999 Office Action.	'084 Patent: Abstract; 1:57-67; 5:54-6:2; 6:37-46; 8:51-9:1; 9:44-46; 11:13-17; 11:62-64
		U.S. Pat. 6,351,205 (Armstrong)
		U.S. Pat. 6,563,415 (Armstrong)
		<i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Extrinsic and intrinsic evidence for "break-over threshold tactile feedback" in the '997 Patent and for similar terms or constructions in other patents in suit.
		U.S. Pat. 6,344,791 (Armstrong)
		Standard Test Method for Determining the Tactile Ratio of a Membrane Switch, ASTM Standard F 1570 – 94, printed in ASTM Standards Related to Membrane Switches (1998)
		ASTM Standard F 1682 – 96 = Standard Test Method for Determining Travel of a Membrane Switch, ASTM Standard F 1682 – 96, printed in ASTM Standards Related to Membrane Switches (1998).
		John R. Mason, <i>Switch Engineering Handbook</i> (McGraw Hill 1993): 1.48-1.49; 9.2; 11.1-11.17; 11.29
actuator	a structure accessible for depression by a human finger	A device or part that transfers mechanical motion from
Claims 5-6, 11	or thumb	one object to another.
		Intrinsic Evidence:
	<i>See, e.g.</i> , 084 patent at Abstract, 1:22-2:7, 2:50-61, 5:18-6:11, 6:32-51, 9:1-24, 10:12-11:3 and accompanying	'084 Patent: Abstract; 1:22-34; 1:50-57; 2:3-7; 5:18-22; 5:26-31;

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>1,2 3</sup>
	figures.	5:46-50; 6:9-11; 6:37-47; 8:37-26; 8:51-57; 9:1-7; 9:37- 51; 10:13-17; 10:19-31; 10:46-48; 11:13-15; 12:11-16
		'415 Patent File History: Paper 8, e.g., pp. 4-10; Paper 1, e.g., pp. 24-28
		U.S. Patent No. 6,563,415
		Extrinsic Evidence:
		IBM Dictionary of Computing 11 (10 <sup>th</sup> ed. 1993) U.S. Pat. RE 34,095 (Padula)

#### **U.S. PATENT NO. 6,102,802**

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor <i>Claims 1-4, 16-18</i>	an electricity manipulating device for varying electrical output proportional to varying physical force 	A pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor has material to contact conductive elements. This type of sensor has a conductivity that changes due to a volume effect. As pressure on the material increases the material volume decreases. This decrease in volume of the material increases the internal conductivity through the material. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases. A pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor does not include a variable conductivity sensor utilizing a micro-protrusion surface area effect. In such a sensor, as pressure on the material increases the surface area of contact between the micro-protrusions and the conductive elements increases. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases. <i>Intrinsic Evidence</i> : *802 Patent: 1:9-14; 2:55-58; 2:64-3:5; Figs. 3, 5, 7, 8, 9; 5:9-14; 5:18-21; 5:24-29; 5:29-30; 5:62-6:5; 6:6-48; 6:49-65; 6:66-7:21; 7:22-36; 7:61-8:32; 8:36-9:12; 9:13-30; 9:31-44; 9:45-10:24; 10:25-11:25; 11:26-39 *991 Patent File History: Paper 8, e.g., pp. 3-4, 20-21 *802 Patent File History: Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-6; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 2-4; Paper 6, e.g., pp. 7-9, 15-20 U.S. Pat. 3,806,471 (Mitchell) U.S. Pat. 5,510,812 (O'Mara); U.S. Pat. 5,510,812 (O'Mara); U.S. Pat. 5,999,084 (Armstrong) <i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Eventoff, U.S. Pat. No, 4,489,302

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		Eventoff, U.S. Pat. No. 4,315,238 Yaniger, U.S. Pat. No. 5,296,837 Furukawa, Japanese Publication H5-87760 Furukawa, Japanese Publication H05-326217 Waigand, U.S. Pat. 4,419,653
pressure-sensitive variable-conductance material pressure sensitive variable-conductance material means <i>Claims 1, 7, 10</i>	<i>See</i> '084 patent, "pressure-sensitive variable- conductance material" above.	Material that has a conductivity that changes due to a volume effect. As pressure on the material increases the material volume decreases. This decrease in volume of the material increases the internal conductivity through the material. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases. This does not include material utilizing a microprotrusion surface area effect. In such material, as pressure on the material increases the surface area of contact between the micro-protrusions and the conductivity through the sensor increases. <i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : see evidence cited above for term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
depressing at least one of said individual buttons with varying degrees of pressure for manipulating imagery in proportion to the degree of depressive pressure <i>Claims 12-13</i>	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: depressing at least one of the depressible individual buttons with varying force in order to control or change the imagery in proportion to the force applied 	The button that includes a pressure-sensitive variable- conductance sensor. <i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : see evidence cited above for term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
depressing said depressible individual	No construction is necessary. However, should the	The button that includes a pressure-sensitive variable-

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
button with varying degrees of pressure for varying the action intensity of the imagery proportional to the degree of depressive pressure <i>Claims 14-15</i>	Court construe this term: depressing at least one of the depressible individual buttons with varying force in order to choose the action intensity of the imagery in proportion to the force applied See, e.g., '802 patent at 1:16-4:58, 5:47-10:24, 11:25- 12:18 and accompanying figures; '802 file history, October 7, 1998 Interview Summary, Nov. 17, 1999 Amendment at 14-21.	conductance sensor. <i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : see evidence cited above for term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
means for outputting a signal to an image generation machine, said signal at least representational of said analog electrical outputs means for outputting to an image generation machine a signal at least representational of said analog electrical output <i>Claims 1, 5, 9, 16</i>	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is: outputting a signal to an image generation machine that is at least representational of the analog output The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Anascape contends that the structure is: active electronics, and equivalents thereof See, e.g., '802 patent at 2:45-4:58, 10:25-12:18 and accompanying figures.	<ul> <li>Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:</li> <li>outputting a signal to an image generation machine that is at least representational of the analog output</li> <li>The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Microsoft contends that:</li> <li>The '802 patent discloses no structure for performing this function.</li> <li>Extrinsic Evidence: Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '802 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function.</li> </ul>
means for creating an analog electrical output proportional to varying applied physical pressure means for creating an analog electrical output proportional to varying physical pressure applied <i>Claims 5, 7, 9, 10</i>	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is: creating an analog output proportional to varying applied physical pressure The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Anascape contends that the structure is:	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is: creating an analog output proportional to varying applied physical pressure The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Microsoft contends that:

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
	a dome-cap with a convexed inner surface and conductive material able to contact circuit traces, and equivalents thereof 	The '802 patent discloses no structure for performing this function. <i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '802 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function.

#### <u>U.S. PATENT NO. 6,135,886</u>

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
analog sensing circuit <i>Claim 7</i>	No construction is necessary.	An electrical circuit that includes a variable-conductance sensor and circuitry for reading the sensor. <i>Intrinsic Evidence</i> : '886 Patent: Abstract; 2:39-48; 5:24-28; 5:36-39; 5:58-62; 6:52-7:23; 7:48-55; 8:45-55; 10:16-12:35; 12:53-14:62; Figures 2, 4, and 7 <i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : U.S. Pat 5,999,084 (Armstrong) '084 Patent File History: Paper 3, e.g., pp. 2-3; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 2-4; Paper 5, e.g., pp. 2-3; Paper 6; Paper 7, e.g., pp. 2-3
variable-conductance sensor <i>Claim 7</i>	an electricity manipulating device for producing a varying electrical output See, e.g., '886 patent at Abstract, 1:12-5:17, 6:1-8:44, 9:30-10:15 and accompanying figures.	A pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor has material to contact conductive elements. This type of sensor has a conductivity that changes due to a volume effect. As pressure on the material increases the material volume decreases. This decrease in volume of the material increases the internal conductivity through the material. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases. A pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor does not include a variable conductivity sensor utilizing a micro-protrusion surface area effect. In such a sensor, as pressure on the material increases the surface area of contact between the micro-protrusions and the conductive elements increases. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		<i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> Intrinsic evidence cited for "pressure-sensitive variable- conductance sensor" in the '802 Patent and for similar terms or constructions in other related patents in suit.
		'886 Patent: Abstract; 1:35-41; 2:16-62; 3:9-23; 7:31-45; 9:30-10:15; 11:49-56; Figs. 1, 3, 5, & 6
		'886 Prosecution History: Paper 3, e.g., p. 2
		U.S. Pat. 3,806,471 (Mitchell)
		U.S. Pat. 5,510,812 (O'Mara)
		U.S. Pat. 5,999,084 (Armstrong)
		U.S. Pat. 6,102,802 (Armstrong)
		U.S. Pat. 6,343,991 (Armstrong)
		U.S. Pat. 6,347,997 (Armstrong)
		<i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Extrinsic evidence cited for "pressure-sensitive variable- conductance sensor" in the '802 Patent, "pressure- sensitive variable-conductance analog sensor" in the '084 Patent, and for similar terms or constructions in other patents in suit.
		U.S. Pat. 6,208,271 (Armstrong)
		U.S. Pat. 6,400,303 (Armstrong)
		<sup>6</sup> 084 Patent File History: Paper 3, e.g., pp. 2-3; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 2-4; Paper 5, e.g., pp. 2-3; Paper 6; Paper 7, e.g., pp. 2-3
pressure-sensitive variable-conductance material <i>Claim 7</i>	<i>See</i> '802 patent, "pressure-sensitive variable- conductance sensor" above.	Material that has a conductivity that changes due to a volume effect. As pressure on the material increases the material volume decreases. This decrease in volume of the material increases the internal conductivity through

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		the material. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.
		This does not include material utilizing a micro- protrusion surface area effect. In such material, as pressure on the material increases the surface area of contact between the micro-protrusions and the conductive elements increases. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.
		Intrinsic Evidence: Same as for "variable-conductance sensor" above.
		<i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Same as for "variable-conductance sensor" above.

#### **U.S. PATENT NO. 6,208,271**

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
hand-holdable remote controller Claims 11, 13, 16	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe the term: a wired or wireless device for remotely controlling a host device that can be held in a user's hands	A control device that is not physically connected to the electronic device that it controls. The control device is designed to be used by a single hand. The control device must operate televisions, cable boxes, satellite boxes, VCRs, and DVD players.
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> '271 patent at Abstract, 1:7-2:20, 3:59-4:12,	Intrinsic Evidence: '271 Patent:
	10:34-12:15, 19:33-20:15 and accompanying figures.	Abstract; 1:5-35; 1:47-62; 3:24-58; 5:56; 9:17-20; 10: 38-58; 11:6-23; 11:49-62; 19:33-54; 21:4-16, 31-40; 22:10-21, 36-51; 23:11-22, 36-52; Figs. 1-6, 20
		'271 Patent File History:
		Paper 1, e.g., pp. 48-51; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 4-11; Paper 6, e.g., p. 6; Paper 7, e.g., pp. 2-4, 8; Paper 8; Paper 11, e.g., p. 1
		'303 Patent File History:
		Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-2; Paper 5, e.g., pp. 2-4
		Kramer, U.S. Pat. No. 5,164,697, e.g., col. 1
		Shimada, U.S. Pat. No. 4,866,542, e.g., Fig. 1
		Armstrong, U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,891, e.g., Fig. 9
		Sellers U.S. Pat. No. 5,995,026
		Martinelli, U.S. Pat. No. 5,943,044,
		Thorne, U.S. Pat. No. 5670955
		Tickle, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,988
		Sept. 1998, Internet <u>WWW.cdw.com</u> site advertisement showing descriptions of the "Interlink Electronics"

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		"RemotePoint remote-control mouse".
		Extrinsic Evidence:
		"Robert Adler, Zenith Physicist, Dies at 93," New York Times, www.nytimes.com, Feb. 20, 2007.
		Adler, U.S. Pat. No. 2,817,025
		Adler, U.S. Pat. No. 2,923,918
		Bell, U.S. Pat. No. 3,390,228
		Collins, U.S. Pat. No. 4,377,006
		McDonald, U.S. Pat. No. 2,920,604
		Am. Heritage, p. 697
an electrical power source Claim 11	No construction is necessary.	A battery contained within the remote controller housing.
	See, e.g., '271 patent at Abstract, 1:7-2:20, 3:59-4:12, 10:34-12:15, 13:20-14:2, 19:33-20:15, 23:10-24:5 and accompanying figures.	Intrinsic Evidence:
		<sup>6</sup> 271 Patent: 1:15-19; 1:24-26; 11:56-61; 12:2-10; 13:31-32; 19:33- 44; 19:45-53; 21:4-10; 21: 31-36; 22:10-16; 22:36- 47; 23:11-18; 23:36-44; Figs. 5, block 11, 19, 20, block 68
		'271 Patent File History:
		Paper 1, e.g., pp. 48-51; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 4-11; Paper 6, e.g., p. 6; Paper 7, e.g., pp. 2-4, 8; Paper 8; Paper 11, e.g., p. 1
		'303 Patent File History:
		Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-2; Paper 5, e.g., pp. 2-4
		Tickle, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,988
		Armstrong, U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,891, e.g., Fig. 9. block 134; 12:29-36

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		Sellers U.S. Pat. No. 5,995,026         Martinelli, U.S. Pat. No. 5,943,044,         Thorne, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,955         Extrinsic Evidence:         Adler, U.S. Pat. No. 2,817,025         Adler, U.S. Pat. No. 2,923,918         Bell, U.S. Pat. No. 3,390,228         Collins, U.S. Pat. No. 4,377,006, 1:10-21; 4:4-11         McDonald, U.S. Pat. No. 2,920,604
means for outputting function-control signals from said housing <i>Claim 11</i>	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). The parties disagree with respect to the function and structure. Anascape contends that the function is: outputting function-control signals from the housing Anascape contends that the structure is: analog-to-digital conversion circuitry and equivalents thereof 	<ul> <li>Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). The parties disagree with respect to the function and structure. Microsoft contends that the function is:</li> <li>outputting function-control signals from the remote controller housing to the controlled device</li> <li><i>Microsoft contends that the structure is:</i></li> <li>An infrared or radio frequency emitter.</li> <li><i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i></li> <li>'271 Patent:</li> <li>Fig. 1-2, 4, 8, 9, 20, 21, block 00; 1:28-35; 3:24-31; 5:45-49; 9:37-41; 9:50-52; 11:6-19; 11:56-12:10; 19:33-44; 19:45-53; 19:66-20:5; 21:4-10; 21:31-36; 21:47-53; 22:10-16; 22:28-35; 22:36-47; 23:11-18; 23:36-44; Claim 1</li> <li>Shimada, U.S. Pat. No. 4,866,542: Abstract; 7:3-16; Fig. 1, block 28; F ig. 13, blocks 24, 26, 27</li> <li>Armstrong, U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,891: Fig. 9, block 138; 12:29-36</li> </ul>

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		Sellers U.S. Pat. No. 5,995,026
		Martinelli, U.S. Pat. No. 5,943,044
		Thorne, U.S. Pat. No. 5670955
		Tickle, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,988
		'271 Patent File History:
		Paper 1, e.g., pp. 48-51; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 4-11; Paper 6, e.g., p. 6; Paper 7, e.g., pp. 2-4, 8; Paper 8; Paper 11, p. 1
		'303 Patent File History:
		Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-2; Paper 5, e.g., pp. 2-4
		Extrinsic Evidence:
		Adler, U.S. Pat. No. 2,817,025
		Adler, U.S. Pat. No. 2,923,918: (transmitter 30), Fig. 5
		Bell, U.S. Pat. No. 3,390,228
		Collins, U.S. Pat. No. 4,377,006, 1:10-21; 4:4-11
		McDonald, U.S. Pat. No. 2,920,604
		Sze, S.M., Ed., Semiconductor Sensors, Wiley & Sons, 1994, pp. 153-204
		Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the structure disclosed by the '271 patent for performing this function is an infrared or radio frequency emitter.
pressure sensitive variable-conductance analog sensor	<i>See</i> '802 patent, "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor" above.	Same construction as "pressure-sensitive variable- conductance sensor" in the '802 Patent.
Claim 11, 13		Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence:
		<sup>•</sup> 271 Patent: 4:64 -5:23; 7:42-58; 14:3 – 15:26; 16:58 - 17:21; Claim 11

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		'271 Patent File History:
		Paper 1, e.g., pp. 48-51; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 4-11; Paper 6, e.g., p. 6; Paper 7, e.g., pp. 2-4, 8; Paper 8; Paper 11, e.g., p. 1
		'303 Patent File History:
		Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-2; Paper 5, e.g., pp. 2-4
		Sellers U.S. Pat. No. 5,995,026
		Martinelli, U.S. Pat. No. 5,943,044
		Thorne, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,955
		Tickle, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,988
		See also intrinsic and extrinsic evidence cited for '802 Patent term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
means for reading said at least three readable states and for outputting distinct function-control signals for each	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:
of at least two states of said at least three readable-states	reading at least three readable states, and outputting	reading at least three readable states, and outputting
Claim 11	different function-control signals for each of at least two of those three readable states	different function-control signals for each of at least two of those three readable states
	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Anascape contends that the structure is:	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Microsoft contends that the structure is:
	analog-to-digital conversion circuitry and equivalents thereof	ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72, circuitry 70, powered by battery 68, and infrared or radio frequency emitter 00.
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> '271 patent at Abstract, 1:7-2:20, 3:59-4:12, 5:32-56 10:21-12:15, 13:20-14:2, 16:6-30; 19:33-20:15, 20:29-24:5 and accompanying figures, '271 patent file	However, the identifications of ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72 and circuitry 70 are insufficient to satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.
	history, Dec. 7, 2000 Communication at 2-6, 11-12.	Intrinsic Evidence:
		'271 Patent:

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		Figs. 1-2, 4, 8, 9, 20, 21, block 00; 1:28-35; 1:47-62; 3:24-31; 5:45-49; 9:37-41; 9:50-52; 11:6-19; 11:56-12:10; 19:33-44; 19:45-53; 19:66-20:5; 21:4-10; 21:31-36; 21:47-53; 22:10-16; 22:28-35; 22:36-47; 23:11-18; 23:36-44; Claim 1
		Shimada, U.S. Pat. No. 4,866,542: Abstract; Fig. 13, blocks 24, 26, 27; Fig. 1, block 28; 7:3-16
		Tickle, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,988
		Armstrong, U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,891: Fig. 9, block 138; 12:29-36
		Sellers U.S. Pat. No. 5,995,026
		Martinelli, U.S. Pat. No. 5,943,044
		Thorne, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,955
		'271 Patent File History:
		Paper 1, e.g., pp. 48-51; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 4-11; Paper 6, e.g., p. 6; Paper 7, e.g., pp. 2-4, 8; Paper 8; Paper 11, p. 1
		'303 Patent File History:
		Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-2; Paper 5, e.g., pp. 2-4
		Extrinsic Evidence:
		Adler, U.S. Pat. No. 2,817,025
		Adler, U.S. Pat. No. 2,923,918: (transmitter 30), Fig. 5
		Bell, U.S. Pat. No. 3,390,228
		Collins, U.S. Pat. No. 4,377,006, 1:10-21; 4:4-11
		McDonald, U.S. Pat. No. 2,920,604
		Sze, S.M., Ed., Semiconductor Sensors, Wiley & Sons, 1994, pp. 153-204
		Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		the art would understand that the structures disclosed by the '271 patent for performing these functions are ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72, circuitry 70, powered by battery 68, and infrared or radio frequency emitter 00, but that the identifications of ADC (analog- to-digital conversion) circuitry 72 and circuitry 70 are insufficient to satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.
the user selects any of the selectable pressure levels, of a plurality of selectable pressure levels <i>Claim 11</i>	the user can press the button surface with different amounts of force and thereby select various function- control signals 	A person uses the remote controller by applying one of several selectable pressure levels. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> '271 Patent: 2:56-62; 22:36-51; claim 22 '271 Patent File History: Paper 1, e.g., pp. 48-51; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 4-11; Paper 6, e.g., p. 6; Paper 7, e.g., pp. 2-4, 8; Paper 8; Paper 11, e.g., p. 1 '303 Patent File History: Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-2; Paper 5, e.g., pp. 2-4 Tickle, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,988
pressure-sensitive variable-conductance material <i>Claim 13</i>	<i>See</i> '084 patent, "pressure-sensitive variable- conductance material" above.	Same construction as "pressure-sensitive variable- conductance material" in the '802 Patent. <i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : See intrinsic and extrinsic evidence cited above for "pressure sensitive variable-conductance analog sensor" See also intrinsic and extrinsic evidence cited for '802 Patent term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
means for reading said at least nine	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
readable states	by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:	by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:
Cium 10	reading at least nine readable states	reading at least nine readable states
	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Anascape contends that the structure is:	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Microsoft contends that the structure is:
	analog-to-digital conversion circuitry and equivalents thereof	ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72.
		However, the identification of ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72 is insufficient to satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.
	5:32-56 10:21-12:15, 13:20-14:2, 16:6-30; 19:33-20:15,	Intrinsic Evidence:
	20:29-24:5 and accompanying figures, '271 patent file history, Dec. 7, 2000 Communication at 2-6, 11-12.	<sup>•271</sup> Patent: Figs. 1-2, 4, 8, 9, 20, 21, block 00; 1:28-35; 1:47-62; 3:24-31; 5:45-49; 9:37-41; 9:50-52; 11:6-19; 11:56- 12:10; 19:33-44; 19:45-53; 19:66-20:5; 21:4-10; 21:31-36; 21:47-53; 22:10-16; 22:28-35; 22:36-47; 23:11-18; 23:36-44; Claim 1
		Shimada, U.S. Pat. No. 4,866,542: Abstract; Fig. 13, blocks 24, 26, 27; Fig. 1, block 28; 7:3-16
		Tickle, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,988
		Armstrong, U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,891: Fig. 9, block 138; 12:29-36
		Sellers U.S. Pat. No. 5,995,026
		Martinelli, U.S. Pat. No. 5,943,044
		Thorne, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,955
		'271 Patent File History:
		Paper 1, e.g., pp. 48-51; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 4-11; Paper 6, e.g., p. 6; Paper 7, e.g., pp. 2-4, 8; Paper 8; Paper 11, p. 1 '303 Patent File History:

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-2; Paper 5, e.g., pp. 2-4
		Extrinsic Evidence:
		Adler, U.S. Pat. No. 2,817,025
		Adler, U.S. Pat. No. 2,923,918: (transmitter 30), Fig. 5
		Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the structures disclosed by the '271 patent for performing these functions are ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72, but that the identifications of ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72 are insufficient to satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.

#### **U.S. PATENT NO. 6,343,991**

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
pressure-sensitive buttons Claims 1, 6	a depressible surface associated with an electricity manipulating device for varying electrical output proportional to varying physical force 	A pressure-sensitive button includes a pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor. <i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : see evidence cited below for term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
pressure-sensitive variable-conductance of one of said buttons <i>Claims 11</i>	variable electrical flow produced by a button associated with an electricity manipulating device for varying electrical output proportional to varying physical force 	The conductivity of a pressure-sensitive variable- conductance sensor. <i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : see evidence cited below for term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
pressure-sensitive variable depression Claims 12	variable depressive force of a button associated with an electricity manipulating device for varying electrical output proportional to varying physical force 	Pressure applied by a finger to a pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor. <i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : see evidence cited below for term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
pressure-sensitive variable-conductance	See '084 patent, "pressure-sensitive variable-	Material that has a conductivity that changes due to a

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
material conduct Claims 12, 29, 31, 50	conductance material" above.	volume effect. As pressure on the material increases the material volume decreases. This decrease in volume of the material increases the internal conductivity through the material. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.
		This does not include material utilizing a micro- protrusion surface area effect. In such material, as pressure on the material increases the surface area of contact between the micro-protrusions and the conductive elements increases. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.
		<i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : see evidence cited below for term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor	<i>See</i> '802 patent, "pressure-sensitive variable- conductance sensor" above.	A pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor has material to contact conductive elements. This type of sensor has a conductivity that changes due to a volume
pressure-sensitive analog sensor pressure-sensitive variable-conductance analog sensors		effect. As pressure on the material increases the material volume decreases. This decrease in volume of the material increases the internal conductivity through the
Claims 23, 29, 32, 33, 35, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72		material. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.
+3, +4, 00, 07, 00, 09, 70, 71, 72		A pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor does not include a variable conductivity sensor utilizing a micro-protrusion surface area effect. In such a sensor, as pressure on the material increases the surface area of contact between the micro-protrusions and the conductive elements increases. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.
		Intrinsic Evidence:
		'991 Patent: Abstract; Figs. 3, 5, 7, 8, 9; 1:15-18; 2:59-62; 2:66- 3:13; 3:15-25; 4:28-30; 4:39-53; 5:13-17; 5:22-25;

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CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		5:28-32; 5:33-34; 5:66-6:9; 6:10-20; 6:53-7:2; 7: 9- 25; 7:26-39; 7:65-8:36; 8:40-9:15; 9:16-33; 9:34-47; 9:48-10:27; 10:28-11:28; 11:29-42; 11:42-12:2;
		'991 Patent File History: Paper 8, e.g., pp. 3-4, 20-21
		'802 Patent File History: Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-6; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 2-4; Paper 6, e.g., pp. 7-9, 15-20
		U.S. Pat. 3,806,471 (Mitchell) U.S. Pat. 5,510,812 (O'Mara); U.S. Pat. 5,999,084 (Armstrong)
		Extrinsic Evidence:
		Eventoff, U.S. Pat. No. 4,489,302 Eventoff, U.S. Pat. No. 4,315,238 Yaniger, U.S. Pat. No. 5,296,837 Furukawa, Japanese Publication H5-87760 Furukawa, Japanese Publication H05-326217 Waigand, U.S. Pat. 4,419,653
means for creating an analog signal representing varying applied physical pressure	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:
Claim 23	creating an analog signal representing varying applied physical pressure	creating an analog signal representing varying applied physical pressure
	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Anascape contends that the structure is:	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Microsoft contends that:
	a dome-cap with a convexed inner surface and conductive material able to contact circuit traces and	The '991 patent discloses no structure for performing this function.
	equivalents thereof See, e.g., '802 patent at Abstract, 1:16-4:58, 5:47-10:24, 11:25-12:18 and accompanying figures (and	<i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '991 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function.

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
	corresponding disclosure in the '991 patent); '802 file history, October 7, 1998 Interview Summary, Nov. 17, 1999 Amendment at 14-21.	
means for creating an on/off signal <i>Claim 23, 24</i>	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:
	creating an on/off signal	creating an on/off signal
	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Anascape contends that the structure is:	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Microsoft contends that:
	on/off switch and equivalents thereof	The '991 patent discloses no structure for performing this function.
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> '991 patent at Abstract, 1:12-4:62, 5:50-6:9, 9:15-48, 10:27-11:28 and accompanying figures.	<i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '991 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function.
electronics means for at least reading the signals of said electricity manipulating devices	This claim term is not governed by 35 U.S.C. §112(6) and no construction is necessary. However, should the Court decide that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), the structure is:	This claim term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6. Function: at least reading the signals of said electricity manipulating devices
	active electronics and equivalents thereof	Structure: The '991 patent discloses no structure for performing this function.
	See, e.g., '802 patent at 2:45-4:58, 10:25-12:18 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '991 patent).	<i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '991 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function, and that "active electronics" is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, $\P$ 6.
electronics means further for reading said at least one of said electricity manipulating devices including means for creating an On/Off signal, exclusively as an On/Off switch	This claim term is not governed by 35 U.S.C. §112(6) and should be construed as: At least one of the electricity manipulating device includes means for creating an on/off signal. The electronics also reads this electricity manipulating device	This claim term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6. Function: reading said at least one of said electricity manipulating devices including means for creating an On/Off signal, exclusively as an On/Off switch

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
Claim 24	exclusively as an on/off switch However, should the Court decide that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), the structure is: active electronics and equivalents thereof 	Structure: The '991 patent discloses no structure for performing this function. <i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '991 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function, and that "active electronics" is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.
electronics means is further for reading at least one of said electricity manipulating devices exclusively as an On/Off switch <i>Claim 28</i>	This claim term is not governed by 35 U.S.C. §112(6) and no construction is necessary. However, should the Court decide that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), the structure is: active electronics and equivalents thereof 	This claim term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6. Function: reading at least one of said electricity manipulating devices exclusively as an On/Off switch Structure: The '991 patent discloses no structure for performing this function. <i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '991 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function, and that "active electronics" is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.
electronics means also is for outputting to a game console information representing the signals <i>Claim 30</i>	This claim term is not governed by 35 U.S.C. §112(6) and no construction is necessary. However, should the Court decide that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), the structure is: active electronics and equivalents thereof 	This claim term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6. Function: outputting to a game console information representing the signals Structure: The '991 patent discloses no structure for performing this function. <i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '991 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function, and that "active electronics" is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
conductive material Claim 34, 35, 47, 48, 50	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: material that conducts electricity '802 patent at Abstract, 1:16-4:58, 5:47-10:24, 11:25- 12:18 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '991 patent); '802 file history, October 7, 1998 Interview Summary, Nov. 17, 1999 Amendment at 14-21.	Pressure-sensitive variable-conductance material Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence: see evidence cited above for term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
active electronic means for interpreting the analog output of said pressure- sensitive variable-conductance sensor <i>Claim 35</i>	This claim term is not governed by 35 U.S.C. §112(6) and no construction is necessary. However, should the Court decide that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), the structure is: active electronics and equivalents thereof 	This claim term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6. Function: interpreting the analog output of said pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor Structure: The '991 patent discloses no structure for performing this function. <i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '991 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function, and that "active electronics" is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.
means for creating an On/Off output, and with varied pressure creating an analog output <i>Claim 40</i>	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is: creating an On/Off output, and with varied pressure creating an analog output The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Anascape contends that the structure is: a dome-cap with a convexed inner surface and	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is: creating an On/Off output, and with varied pressure creating an analog output The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Microsoft contends that: The '991 patent discloses no structure for performing
	conductive material able to contact circuit traces and equivalents thereof	this function. <i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
	See, e.g., '802 patent at Abstract, 1:16-4:58, 5:47-10:24, 11:25-12:18 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '991 patent); '802 file history, October 7, 1998 Interview Summary, Nov. 17, 1999 Amendment at 14-21.	one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '991 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function.
active electronics means for at least interpreting the outputs of said pressure- sensitive variable-conductance sensor <i>Claim 40</i>	This claim term is not governed by 35 U.S.C. §112(6) and no construction is necessary. However, should the Court decide that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), the structure is: active electronics and equivalents thereof 	This claim term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6. Function: at least interpreting the outputs of said pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor Structure: The '991 patent discloses no structure for performing this function. <i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '991 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function, and that "active electronics" is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.
flexible material <i>Claim 41</i>	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: material that deforms when pressure is applied 	Pressure-sensitive variable-conductance material Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence: see evidence cited above for term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
sheet Claim 44, 46, 47	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: thin flat piece of material	Limited to circular disks of material adhered to a single dome cap or on top of a single circuit trace. <i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : see evidence cited above for term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
	<i>See, e.g.</i> , '802 patent at Abstract, 1:16-4:58, 5:47-10:24, 11:25-12:18 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '991 patent); '802 file history, October 7, 1998 Interview Summary, Nov. 17, 1999 Amendment at 14-21.	sensor"
means for reading a signal from said analog sensor <i>Claim 44</i>	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:
	reading a signal from the analog sensor	reading a signal from the analog sensor
	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Anascape contends that the structure is:	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Microsoft contends that the structure is:
	active electronics and equivalents thereof	The '991 patent discloses no structure for performing this function.
	See, e.g., '802 patent at 2:45-4:58, 10:25-12:18 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '991 patent).	<i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '991 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function, and that "active electronics" is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, $\P$ 6.
means for outputting information representing said signal	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:
	outputting information representing the signal	outputting information representing the signal
	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Anascape contends that the structure is:	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Microsoft contends that the structure is:
	active electronics and equivalents thereof	The '991 patent discloses no structure for performing this function.
	See, e.g., '802 patent at 2:45-4:58, 10:25-12:18 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '991 patent).	<i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '991 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function, and that "active electronics" is not sufficient to

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.
depressible for creating analog output proportional to varying physical pressure <i>Claim</i> 66	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: can be depressed to create an analog electrical output dependent on the applied force	Applying pressure onto pressure-sensitive variable- conductance material <i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : see evidence cited above for term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
	See, e.g., '802 patent at Abstract, 1:16-4:58, 5:47-10:24, 11:25-12:18 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '991 patent); '802 file history, October 7, 1998 Interview Summary, Nov. 17, 1999 Amendment at 14-21.	
said surface with an apex is flexible, deforming with additional physical pressure to flatten and cause additional surface area contact to provide changes in electrical conductivity in said sensor <i>Claim 66</i>	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: the surface has an apex that flattens with additional force to increase the amount of surface area contact and, thereby, vary the electrical flow in the sensor 	The surface with an apex is formed of pressure-sensitive variable-conductance material. <i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : see evidence cited above for term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
active electronics means for interpreting the electrical conductivity of said sensor <i>Claim</i> 66	This claim term is not governed by 35 U.S.C. §112(6) and no construction is necessary. However, should the Court decide that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), the structure is: active electronics and equivalents thereof 	This claim term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112, $\P$ 6. Function: interpreting the electrical conductivity of said sensor Structure: The '991 patent discloses no structure for performing this function. <i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '991

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
	accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '991 patent).	patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function, and that "active electronics" is not sufficient to satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, $\P$ 6.

#### **U.S. PATENT NO. 6,347,997**

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
device for controlling imagery Claims 32	No construction is necessary.	A device having an electronic visual display in or on the housing. The device controls images shown on the display.
		Intrinsic Evidence:
		<sup>'997</sup> Patent: Title; Figs. 1-5, 8-18; 1:34-39; 1:54-60; 1:61-2:3; 2:4- 33; 2:34-46; 2:48-3:44; 5:24-28; 5:49-52; 6:10-15, 33-36; 6:37-39, 59-65; 6:66-67; 7:2-4; 7:14-16, 18-20; 7:65-67; 8:12-16, 26-34; 8:35-41; 8:51-63; 9:11-13, 16-23; 9:31-32, 34-37; 9:41-42, 44-52; 9:60-65; 9:66- 10:4; 10:17-21; 10:29-40; 10:41-56; 10:57-62; 10:63- 65; 11:7-8; 11:45-54
		<sup>6</sup> 997 Patent File History: Paper 1, e.g., pp. 22-24, 25; Paper 2, e.g., p. 2; Paper 9, e.g., pp. 4, 11-12
pressure-sensitive variable-conductance analog sensor	<i>See</i> '802 patent, "pressure-sensitive variable- conductance sensor" above.	Same construction as "pressure-sensitive variable- conductance sensor" in the '802 Patent.
Claims 32		Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence:
		<sup>'997</sup> Patent: 3:53-65; 4:14-29; 5:31-43; 7:31-64; 11:21-61
		See also intrinsic and extrinsic evidence cited for '802 patent term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
tactile feedback	a snap, click, or vibration perceptible by the user	A force provided to the user by the device.
Claims 32, 34, 35, 36		Intrinsic Evidence:
	See, e.g., '084 patent at Abstract, 1:22-2:7, 5:44-6:67, 9:60-10:12, and accompanying figures; '084 patent file	'997 Patent:

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
	history, April 30, 1999 Amendment at 2-3, June 19,	Abstract; Figs. 6, 7, 15; 4:14-29
	1999 Office Action; '997 patent at Abstract, 4:14-29; '886 patent at 1:58-2:62, 4:62-5:13 and accompanying figures; '525 patent at Fig. 21, 14:2-13, 20:18-61, 22:35- 23:6, 23:39-49, 27:58-29:26,30:22-40, and accompanying figures.	'997 Patent File History: Paper 9, e.g., pp. 20-21
		Extrinsic Evidence:
		<sup>6</sup> 700 Patent: E.g., Abstract; 2:1-6; 5:12-29; 10:65-11:9; 17:16-39; 19:58-20:5; 20:45-47; 21:35-44; 25:10-15; 25:32-36; 26:4-25; 27:31-38
		'700 Patent File History: Paper 13, e.g., p. 9; Paper 18
		ASTM Standard F 1570 – 94 ASTM Standard F 1682 – 96 Mason, 11.6-11.7
causing representative varying of imagery <i>Claims 32</i>	causing imagery to vary according to the applied force 	Based on the varied output of the analog sensor, images are varied on the display that is located in or on the device.
		Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence:
		See intrinsic and extrinsic evidence cited above for term "device for controlling imagery"
means for active tactile feedback	This claim term is not governed by 35 U.S.C. §112(6)	This claim term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.
Claim 34	and should be construed as: a motor and offset weight	Function: Providing electro-mechanically created vibration to the user.
	However, should the Court decide that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), the structure is:	Structure: The '997 patent discloses no structure for performing this function.
	a motor and offset weight and equivalents thereof	Intrinsic Evidence:
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> '997 patent at Abstract, 4:14-29; '525 patent at Fig. 21, 23:39-49 and accompanying figures, '828 patent at Abstract, 1:63-3:34, 9:22-40, 12:4-45 and	'997 Patent File History: Paper 9, e.g., pp. 20-21
		Extrinsic Evidence:

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
	accompanying figures.	<ul> <li>'700 Patent:</li> <li>E.g., Abstract; 2:1-6; 5:12-29; 20:45-47; 1:35-44</li> <li>'700 Patent File History:</li> <li>Paper 13, e.g., p. 9; Paper 18</li> <li>Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '997 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function, and that "active tactile feedback" does not have a well-known meaning to those of skill in the art connotative of structure but instead merely describes a function that might be performed by different types of structures.</li> </ul>
wherein said means for providing tactile feedback also comprises active tactile feedback <i>Claim 36</i>	This claim term is not governed by 35 U.S.C. §112(6) and should be construed as: wherein the means for providing tactile feedback also comprises a motor and offset weight <i>However, should the Court decide that this term is</i> governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), the structure is: a dome-cap and a motor and offset weight and equivalents thereof 	<ul> <li>This claim term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.</li> <li>Function: Providing electro-mechanically created vibration to the user.</li> <li>Structure: The '997 patent discloses no structure for performing this function.</li> <li><i>Intrinsic Evidence</i>:</li> <li>'997 Patent File History:</li> <li>Paper 9, e.g., pp. 20-21</li> <li><i>Extrinsic Evidence</i>:</li> <li>'700 Patent:</li> <li>E.g., Abstract; 2:1-6; 5:12-29; 20:45-47; 1:35-44</li> <li>'700 Patent File History:</li> <li>Paper 13, e.g., p. 9; Paper 18</li> <li>Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would not view the '997 patent as disclosing any structure for performing this function, and that "active tactile feedback" does not have a well-known meaning to those of skill in the art connotative of structure but instead merely describes a function that might be</li> </ul>

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		performed by different types of structures.
break-over threshold tactile feedback <i>Claim 35</i>	a user discernible snap or click created when the dome- cap bows downward 	As the dome cap is actuated by the user of the device, the dome cap's mechanical resistance to the actuation first increases and then decreases, which provides a change in force to the user. <i>Intrinsic Evidence</i> : '997 Patent: 3:45-4:29 '997 Patent File History: Paper 9, e.g., p. 21 <i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : '700 Patent: e.g., 17:16-39 ASTM Standard F 1570 – 94 ASTM Standard F 1682 – 96 Mason, 11.6-11.7

#### **U.S. PATENT NO. 6,400,303**

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
hand-holdable remote controller hand-held controller <i>Claims 5, 6, 18, 19</i>	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe the term: a wired or wireless device for remotely controlling a host device that can be held in a user's hands	A control device that is not physically connected to the electronic device that it controls. The control device is designed to be used by a single hand. The control device must operate televisions, cable boxes, satellite boxes, VCRs, and DVD players.
	<i>See</i> , <i>e.g.</i> , '271 patent at Abstract, 1:7-2:20, 3:59-4:12, 10:34-12:15, 19:33-20:15 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '303 patent).	Same as the evidence listed for "hand-holdable remote controller" in the '271 Patent
operatively associated with an electronic remote device positioned remotely <i>Claims 5, 6</i>	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe the term: able to control a host device located apart from remote controller	Having no physical connection between the remote controller and the electronic device it controls. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i>
	See, e.g., '271 patent at Abstract, 1:7-2:20, 3:59-4:12, 10:34-12:15, 19:33-20:15 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '303 patent).	Abstract; 1:5-35; 1:47-62; 3:24-58; 5:56; 9:17-20; 10: 38-58; 11:6-23; 11:49-62; 19:33-54; 21:4-16, 31-40; 22:10-21, 36-51; 23:11-22, 36-52; Figs. 1-6, 20 '271 Patent File History:
		Paper 1, e.g., pp. 48-51; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 4-11; Paper 6, e.g., p. 6; Paper 7, e.g., pp. 2-4, 8; Paper 8; Paper 11, e.g., p. 1
		'303 Patent File History: Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-2; Paper 5, e.g., pp. 2-4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Because the specification text for the '271 and '303 patents is essentially identical (with the exception that the Abstracts are different), Microsoft will cite to the '271 patent for intrinsic evidence for both the '271 and '303 patents.

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		Kramer, U.S. Pat. No. 5,164,697, e.g., col. 1 Shimada, U.S. Pat. No. 4,866,542, e.g., Fig. 1 Armstrong, U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,891, e.g., Fig. 9 Sellers U.S. Pat. No. 5,995,026 Martinelli, U.S. Pat. No. 5,943,044, Thorne, U.S. Pat. No. 5670955 IBM Dict., p. 570 See also any additional evidence listed for "hand- holdable remote controller" in the '271 Patent
a pressure-sensitive variable- conductance structural arrangement pressure-sensitive variable-conductance structure <i>Claim 5, 18</i>	<i>See</i> '802 patent, "pressure-sensitive variable- conductance sensor" above.	Same construction as "pressure-sensitive variable- conductance sensor" in the '802 Patent. <i>Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Same as the evidence listed for "pressure sensitive variable-conductance analog sensor" in the '271 patent. See also intrinsic and extrinsic evidence cited for '802 Patent term "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor"
means for differentiating between said at least three readable states of said pressure-sensitive variable-conductance structural arrangement and for communicating to said remote device distinct function-control signals for each of said at least two of said states <i>Claim 5</i>	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is: differentiating between at least three readable states provided by the pressure-sensitive variable-conductance structural arrangement, and communicating to the remote device different function-control signals for each of at least two of those readable states The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Anascape contends that the structure is: analog-to-digital conversion circuitry and equivalents	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is: differentiating between at least three readable states provided by the pressure-sensitive variable-conductance structural arrangement, and communicating to the remote device different function-control signals for each of at least two of those readable states The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Microsoft contends that the structure is: ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72,

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
	thereof	circuitry 70, powered by battery 68, and infrared or radio frequency emitter 00.
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> '271 patent at Abstract, 1:7-2:20, 3:59-4:12, 5:32-56 10:21-12:15, 13:20-14:2, 16:6-30; 19:33-20:15, 20:29-24:5 and accompanying figures (and	However, the identifications of ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72 and circuitry 70 are insufficient to satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112, $\P$ 6.
	corresponding disclosure in the '303 patent); '271 patent	Intrinsic Evidence:
	file history, Dec. 7, 2000 Communication at 2-6, 11-12.	<sup>6</sup> 271 Patent: Figs. 1-2, 4, 8, 9, 20, 21, block 00; 1:28-35; 1:47-62; 3:24-31; 5:45-49; 9:37-41; 9:50-52; 11:6-19; 11:56-12:10; 19:33-44; 19:45-53; 19:66-20:5; 21:4-10; 21:31-36; 21:47-53; 22:10-16; 22:28-35; 22:36-47; 23:11-18; 23:36-44; Claim 1
		Shimada, U.S. Pat. No. 4,866,542: Abstract; Fig. 13, blocks 24, 26, 27; Fig. 1, block 28; 7:3-16
		Tickle, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,988
		Armstrong, U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,891: Fig. 9, block 138; 12:29-36
		Sellers U.S. Pat. No. 5,995,026
		Martinelli, U.S. Pat. No. 5,943,044
		Thorne, U.S. Pat. No. 5,670,955
		'271 Patent File History:
		Paper 1, e.g., pp. 48-51; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 4-11; Paper 6, e.g., p. 6; Paper 7, e.g., pp. 2-4, 8; Paper 8; Paper 11, p. 1
		'303 Patent File History:
		Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-2; Paper 5, e.g., pp. 2-4
		Extrinsic Evidence:
		Adler, U.S. Pat. No. 2,817,025
		Adler, U.S. Pat. No. 2,923,918: (transmitter 30), Fig. 5

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
		Bell, U.S. Pat. No. 3,390,228
		Collins, U.S. Pat. No. 4,377,006, 1:10-21; 4:4-11
		McDonald, U.S. Pat. No. 2,920,604
		Sze, S.M., Ed., Semiconductor Sensors, Wiley & Sons, 1994, pp. 153-204
		Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the structures disclosed by the '303 patent for performing these functions are ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72, circuitry 70, powered by battery 68, and infrared or radio frequency emitter 00, but that the identifications of ADC (analog- to-digital conversion) circuitry 72 and circuitry 70 are insufficient to satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.
means for reading an immediate value of said at least three readable analog values of said pressure-sensitive variable-conductance structure, and for outputting from said controller, data representative of the immediate value as a signal useful for effecting an associated television <i>Claim 18</i>	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:	Anascape and Microsoft agree that this term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6). Anascape and Microsoft also agree that the function is:
	reading an immediate value of at least three readable analog values of the pressure-sensitive variable- conductance structure, and outputting from the handheld controller a function control signal that is useful for effecting an associated television	reading an immediate value of at least three readable analog values of the pressure-sensitive variable- conductance structure, and outputting from the handheld controller a function control signal that is useful for effecting an associated television
	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Anascape contends that the structure is:	The parties disagree with respect to the structure. Microsoft contends that the structure is:
	analog-to-digital conversion circuitry and equivalents thereof	ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72, circuitry 70, powered by battery 68, and infrared or radio frequency emitter 00.
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> '271 patent at Abstract, 1:7-2:20, 3:59-4:12, 5:32-56 10:21-12:15, 13:20-14:2, 16:6-30; 19:33-20:15, 20:29-24:5 and accompanying figures (and	However, the identifications of ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72 and circuitry 70 are insufficient to satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112, $\P$ 6.
	corresponding disclosure in the '303 patent); '271 patent	Intrinsic and Extrinsic Evidence:

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
	file history, Dec. 7, 2000 Communication at 2-6, 11-12.	Same a evidence listed above for term "means for differentiating between said at least three readable states of said pressure-sensitive variable-conductance structural arrangement and for communicating to said remote device distinct function-control signals for each of said at least two of said states."
		Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the structures disclosed by the '303 patent for performing these functions are ADC (analog-to-digital conversion) circuitry 72, circuitry 70, powered by battery 68, and infrared or radio frequency emitter 00, but that the identifications of ADC (analog- to-digital conversion) circuitry 72 and circuitry 70 are insufficient to satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6.
user discernable tactile feedback	a snap, click, or vibration perceptible by the user	This claim term is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 1.
Claim 19		
	<i>See, e.g.</i> , '303 patent at Abstract, 4:46-5:3, 9:5-17, 17:65-18:67 and accompanying figures.	

#### U.S. PATENT NO. 6,222,525

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE,	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED	MICROSOFT'S <sup>5</sup> PROPOSED	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED
OR CLAUSE	CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION <sup>678</sup>	CONSTRUCTION <sup>9</sup>
image controller Claims 1, 5-6, 12-20	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: an input device interfacing between human hands and a graphic image display such as a computer, television, or television based electronic game 	A controller having a hand operable, single input member that is movable along and rotatable about three mutually perpendicular axes in six degrees of freedom ("6 DOF") relative to a reference member of the controller. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> '525 Patent: Figs. 1-50. Additional Set of Figures 1-58 submitted in '525 Patent File History reduction to practice ("RTP") figures and photographs contained in '525 Patent File History	An input device for controlling image generation which includes a hand operable, single input member that is movable along and/or rotatable about three mutually perpendicular axes in six degrees of freedom ("6DOF") relative to a reference member of the controller. 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> While specific intrinsic evidence is being identified in support of the proposed claim constructions herein, Microsoft reserves the right to rely on the teachings of the specification and prosecution history as a whole in order to construe the disputed terms. Thus, by listing certain intrinsic evidence herein Microsoft is not suggesting that other parts of the specification (such as the entire background and summary of the invention) and prosecution history are not relevant to the proper construction of the disputed terms. Microsoft reserves the right to rely on any other part or all of the specification and prosecution history of the patent at issue or related patents or applications. Microsoft also incorporates by reference all evidence identified by Nintendo for similar or related terms.

<sup>6</sup> Microsoft incorporates by reference all intrinsic and extrinsic evidence identified for similar or related terms having similar or related constructions whether in the patent at issue or in another asserted patent.

<sup>7</sup> For any claim terms that are to be construed, Microsoft reserves the right to utilize the language of the claims as a whole to assist in providing meaning to the claim term.

<sup>8</sup> For file histories cited throughout this disclosure, Microsoft reserves the right to rely on the entire paper cited, regardless of any specific exemplary pages listed.

<sup>9</sup> While specific intrinsic evidence is being identified in support of the proposed claim constructions herein, NOA reserves the right to rely on the teachings of the specification and prosecution history as a whole in order to construe the disputed terms. Thus, by listing certain intrinsic evidence herein NOA is not suggesting that other parts of the specification (such as the entire background and summary of the invention) and prosecution history are not relevant to the proper construction of the disputed terms. NOA reserves the right to rely on any other part or all of the specification and prosecution history. In addition, bolded text herein is provided for convenience, and is not meant to limit the identified intrinsic evidence in any way. NOA also incorporates by reference all intrinsic evidence identified by Microsoft for similar or related terms.

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>5</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>678</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>9</sup>
		claims as originally filed in '525 Patent application	and claims as originally filed in '525 application;
		Abstract ; 1: 14-21; 1:23-27; 1:36-46; 1:61-2:2; 2:3-11; 3:16-21; 3:25-50; 3:50-55; 3:63-4:7; 4:24-34; 4:55-67; 5:1-14; 5:56-6:3; 7:4-22; 7:23-31; 7:47- 63; 8:3-6; 8:11-13; 8:18-21; 8:49-59; 9:14-19; 11:19-25; 13:27-30; 18:45-57; 19:1-7; 21:56-22:34; 26:39-42; 32:35-45. '828 Patent File History Paper 22, e.g. pp. 5, 32-33, 41, 47 '891 Patent File History Paper 1, e.g. pp. 2-4; Paper 8, e.g. p. 5 '525 Patent File History "Disclosure of Inventions," by Brad Armstrong, dated November 22, 1995.	525 Patent, Field of the Invention: Col. 1, lines 14-21; Col. 1, lines 23-27; Col. 1, lines 36-40; Col. 1, lines 41-46; Col. 1, line 61 – Col. 2, line 2; Col. 2, lines 3-11; Col. 3, lines 16-21; Col. 3, lines 25-50; Col. 3, line 63 – Col. 4, line 7; Col. 4, lines 24-30; Col. 4, lines 31-34; Col. 3, lines 50-55; Col. 4, lines 55-67; Col. 5, lines 1-14; Col. 5, line 56 – Col. 6, line 3; Col. 7, lines 4- 22; Col. 7, lines 23-31; Col. 7, lines 47-49; Col. 7, lines 50-58; Col. 7, lines 59-62; Col 8, lines 3-6; Col. 8, lines 11-13; Col. 8, lines 18-21; Col. 8, lines 49-59; Col. 9, lines 14-19; Col. 11, lines 19-25; Col. 13, lines 27-30; Col. 18, lines 45-57; Col. 19, lines 1-7; Col. 21, line 56 to Col. 22, line 34; Col. 26, lines 39-42; Col. 32, lines 35- 45.
			'619 Application File History, Applicant's January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pg. 5; Applicant's January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pgs. 32-33; Applicant's January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pg. 41; Applicant's January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pg. 47.
			'459 Application File History, Original Application, pg. 2; Original Application, pgs. 3-4; Applicant's March 5, 1996 Request for Reconsideration, pg. 5.
			"Disclosure of Inventions" by Brad Armstrong, dated 11/22/95 ('525

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>5</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>678</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>9</sup>
			Application file history)
input member moveable on at least two axes <i>Claims 1, 5, 12</i>	a trackball or a joystick moveable on at least two axes	<b>input member</b> : A six degree of freedom ("6 DOF") hand operable, single input member. <i>Intrinsic Evidence</i> :	<b>input member:</b> a hand operable, single trackball or handle fit to be manipulated by a human hand in 6DOF <b>movable on at least two axes:</b> capable of
	<i>See, e.g.</i> , '525 patent at Abstract, 1:14- 8:62, 9:14-20, 11:13-28, 12:59-13:46, 17:20-24, 18:45-20:17, 23:38-26:59 and accompanying figures.	<ul> <li>Intrinsic Evidence:</li> <li>See "image controller," above.</li> <li>mov[e]able on at least two axes:</li> <li>Capable of linear (as opposed to rotational) movement along at least two axes relative to a reference member of the controller.</li> <li>Intrinsic Evidence:</li> <li>See "image controller," above.</li> <li>'525 Patent:</li> <li>Figs. 1-4, 7, 10, 21; Abstract; 4:24-27; 4:50-67; 5:1-14; 6:58-64; 7:4-30; 8:49-59; 11:19-34; 11:49-63; 11:29-34; 12:44-58; 13:8-46; 14:14-15:21; 24:9-36.</li> <li>'828 Patent File History</li> <li>Paper 1, e.g. pp. 14-15; 19-21; Paper 6, e.g., pp. 3-4, 12, 14-15; Paper 22, e.g. pp. 36, 43-44.</li> <li>'891 Patent File History</li> <li>Paper 1, e.g. pp. 3-6, 11-12, 14, 27 (Claim 9); Paper 8, e.g. p. 3.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>movable on at least two axes: capable of linear movement along at least two axes relative to a reference member of the controller</li> <li>See all intrinsic evidence for "image controller" above.</li> <li>'525 Patent, Abstract; Col. 4, lines 24-27; Col. 4, lines 50-67; Col. 5, lines 1-14; Col. 11, lines 19-28; Col. 11, lines 49-63; Col. 12, lines 44-58; Col. 13, lines 8-46; Col. 11, lines 29-34; Col. 7, lines 4-14; Col. 7, lines 15-22; Col. 7, lines 23-30; Col. 8, lines 49-59; Col. 6, lines 58-64; Col. 14, line 14 – Col. 15, line 21; Col. 24, lines 9-19; Col. 24, lines 20-36.</li> <li>'619 Application File History, Original Application, pgs. 14-15; Original Application, pgs. 19-20; Original Application, pgs. 20-21; Applicant's June 3, 1994 Amendment, pg. 3; Applicant's June 3, 1994 Amendment, pg. 12; Applicant's June 3, 1994 Amendment, pg. 12; Applicant's June 3, 1994 Amendment, pgs. 14-15; Applicant's January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pg. 43; Applicant's January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pg. 43; Applicant's January 11, 1996</li> </ul>

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>5</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>678</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>9</sup>
			January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pg. 44. '459 Application File History, Original Application, pgs. 3-4; Original Application, pgs. 5-6; Original Application, pg. 6; Original Application, pgs. 11-12; Original Application, pg. 14, Original Application, Claim 9, pg. 27; March 5, 1996 Request for Reconsideration, pg. 3.
at least one sheet Claims 1, 5, 12, 19	one or more circuit boards, flexible membrane sheets, or rigid membrane support structures connected together 	The at least one sheet is the flexible membrane sheet (see "flexible membrane sheet," below). The electrically conductive circuit traces on the flexible membrane sheet contact the sensors of both the six degree of freedom ("6 DOF") hand operable, single input member and the buttons. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> See "flexible membrane sheet," below. '525 Patent: Figs. 1-50; 19:11-18. '525 Patent File History Paper 14, e.g., Continuation Sheet; Paper 20, e.g., p. 6; Paper 21.	at least one flexible membrane sheet See all other intrinsic evidence identified herein. '525 Patent, Col. 19, lines 11-18. '378 Application File History, July 31, 2000 Interview Summary, Continuation Sheet; All Remarks in August 4, 2000 "CPA in Response to Outstanding Office Action of 3/13/00; August 29, 2000 Office Action, pg. 6; Amendment dated 9/7/00.
flexible membrane sheet Claims 1, 5, 12, 19	a flexible sheet that includes sensors and/or circuitry 	A flexible sheet which includes sensors and conductive traces. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> See all other intrinsic evidence identified herein. '525 Patent: Title of invention; Abstract; Figures 1-	a flexible sheet which includes sensors and conductive traces 

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>5</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>678</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>9</sup>
	patent); '700 patent at Abstract, 1:22-5:58.	50; 2:16-41; 2:61-3:7; 3:26-29; 5:34- 39; 5:44-55; 5:56-6:3; 6:20-49; 7:50-8: 24; 8:44-48; 12:12-14; 20:8-17; 22:35- 23:10; 24:46-56; 25:11-26; 26:11-29; 26:43-59; 28:38-57. '700 Patent File History Paper 13, e.g., pp. 3, 6-7.	Figures 1-50; Col. 2, lines 16-41; Col. 2, lines 61-66 – Col. 3, line 7; Col. 3, lines 26-29; Col. 5, lines 34-39; Col. 5, lines 44- 55; Col. 5, line 56 – Col. 6, line 3; Col. 6, lines 20-49; Col. 7, lines 50-58; Col. 7, line 59-Col. 8, line 17; Col. 8, lines 18-24; Col. 8, lines 44-48; Col. 12, lines 12-14; Col. 20, lines 8-17; Col. 22, line 35 – Col. 23, line 10; Col. 24, lines 46-56; Col. 25, lines 11-26; Col. 26, lines 11-29; Col. 26, lines 43-59; Col. 28, lines 38-57.
			'532 Application File History, Applicant's December 4, 2003 Information Disclosure Statement, pg. 3; Applicant's December 4, 2003 Information Disclosure Statement, pgs. 6-7.
[electrically conductive traces located on said at least one sheet]; [said at least one sheet includes electrically conductive traces, said traces engaging the sensors] <i>Claims 1, 5</i>	<u>electrically conductive traces</u> : fixed-place electrical conductors on or within a circuit board or flexible membrane See construction of "at least one sheet." No further construction is necessary. <u>See, e.g., '525 patent at Abstract, 1:14-</u> 8:62, 12:5-58, 21:33-55, 28:38-32:45 and accompanying figures.	Electrically conductive circuit traces on the at least one sheet (see "at least one sheet," above) contact the sensors of both the six degree of freedom ("6 DOF") hand operable, single input member and the finger depressible buttons. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> See "at least one sheet," above. See all other intrinsic evidence identified herein. '525 Patent Figs. 18 and 29; 2:16-42; 2:48-60; 2:61- 3:7; 5:14-24; 5:26-42; 5:62-6:8; 6:9-49. '525 Patent File History Paper 14, e.g., Continuation Sheet; Paper 20, e.g., p. 6; Paper 21.	electrically conductive traces, said traces engaging the sensors: conductive ink, said conductive ink contacting the sensors on the sheet See above. '525 Patent, Figs. 18 and 29; Col. 2, lines 16-42; Col. 2, lines 48-60; Col. 2 line 61 to Col. 3, line 7; Col. 5, lines 14-24; Col. 5, lines 26-42; Col. 5, line 62 to Col. 6, line 8; Col. 6, lines 9-49.

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>5</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>678</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>9</sup>
a pressure-sensitive variable sensor <i>Claims 1, 6, 18</i>	<i>See '802 patent,</i> "pressure-sensitive variable-conductance sensor" <i>above.</i>	A pressure-sensitive variable sensor has material which remains in electrical contact with conductive traces at all times.	
		This type of sensor has a conductivity that changes due to a volume effect. As pressure on the material increases the material volume decreases. This decrease in volume of the material increases the internal conductivity through the material. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.	
		A pressure-sensitive variable sensor does not include a variable conductivity sensor utilizing a micro-protrusion surface area effect.	
		In such a sensor, the micro-protrusion material is initially not in contact with the sensor's conductive traces. As pressure on the material increases, the surface area of contact between the micro-protrusions and the conductive elements increases. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.	
		Intrinsic Evidence: '525 Patent: 28:58 -29:1.	
		'802 Patent: 1:9-14; 2:55-58; 2:64-3:5; Figs. 3, 5, 7, 8, 9; 5:9-14; 5:18-21; 5:24-29; 5:29-30; 5:62-6:5; 6:6-48; 6:49-65; 6:66-7:21; 7:22-36; 7:61-8:32; 8:36-9:12; 9:13-30; 9:31-44; 9:45-10:24; 10:25-11:25;	

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>5</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>678</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>9</sup>
		<ul> <li>11:26-39.</li> <li>'991 Patent File History: Paper 8, e.g., pp. 3-4, 20-21.</li> <li>'802 Patent File History: Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-6; Paper 4, e.g., pp. 2-4; Paper 6, e.g., pp. 7-9, 15-20.</li> <li>U.S. Pat. 3,806,471 (Mitchell) U.S. Pat. 5,510,812 (O'Mara); U.S. Pat. 5,5999,084 (Armstrong)</li> <li><i>Extrinsic Evidence</i>: Eventoff, U.S. Pat. No. 4,489,302 Eventoff, U.S. Pat. No. 4,315,238 Yaniger, U.S. Pat. No. 5,296,837 Furukawa, Japanese Publication H5- 87760 Furukawa, Japanese Publication H05- 326217 Waigand, U.S. Pat. 4,419,653</li> </ul>	
said at least one sheet comprises a flexible membrane sheet connected to a [rigid circuit board] [second sheet] <i>Claims 1, 5, 19</i>	See construction of "flexible membrane sheet" and "at least one sheet." No further construction is necessary.	The flexible membrane sheet (see "flexible membrane sheet,"above) is attached to a [rigid circuit board][rigid circuit board or flexible membrane sheet] by electrically conductive traces (e.g., a membrane "tail") which structurally and electrically connect the flexible membrane sheet to the [rigid circuit board][rigid circuit board or flexible membrane sheet]. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> See "flexible membrane sheet," above. See all other intrinsic evidence identified herein.	

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE,	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED	MICROSOFT'S <sup>5</sup> PROPOSED	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED
OR CLAUSE	CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION <sup>678</sup>	CONSTRUCTION <sup>9</sup>
		'525 Patent: 26:43-50.	

#### **U.S. PATENT NO. 6,906,700**

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE,	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED
OR CLAUSE	CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
3-D graphics controller <i>Claims 1-15, 32-33</i>	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: a controller for controlling 3-D graphics <u>controller:</u> an input device interfacing between human hands and a host device such as a computer, television, or television based game <u>3-D graphics:</u> imagery with apparent depth	A controller having a hand operable, single input member that is movable along and rotatable about three mutually perpendicular axes in six degrees of freedom ("6DOF") relative to a reference member of the controller. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> In addition to the specific references below, see all references in '525 chart for "image controller," as well as all corresponding sections in '700 Patent	An input device for controlling image generation which includes a hand operable, single input member that is movable along and/or rotatable about three mutually perpendicular axes in six degrees of freedom ("6DOF") relative to a reference member of the controller. 

<sup>10</sup> While specific intrinsic evidence is being identified in support of the proposed claim constructions herein, Microsoft reserves the right to rely on the teachings of the specification and prosecution history as a whole in order to construe the disputed terms. Thus, by listing certain intrinsic evidence herein Microsoft is not suggesting that other parts of the specification (such as the entire background and summary of the invention) and prosecution history are not relevant to the proper construction of the disputed terms. Microsoft reserves the right to rely on any other part or all of the specification and prosecution history of the patent at issue or related patents or applications. Microsoft also incorporates by reference all evidence identified by Nintendo for similar or related terms.

<sup>11</sup> Microsoft incorporates by reference all intrinsic and extrinsic evidence identified for similar or related terms having similar or related constructions whether in the patent at issue or in another asserted patent.

<sup>12</sup> For any claim terms that are to be construed, Microsoft reserves the right to utilize the language of the claims as a whole to assist in providing meaning to the claim term.

<sup>13</sup> For file histories cited throughout this disclosure, Microsoft reserves the right to rely on the entire paper cited, regardless of any specific exemplary pages listed.

<sup>14</sup> While specific intrinsic evidence is being identified in support of the proposed claim constructions herein, NOA reserves the right to rely on the teachings of the specification and prosecution history as a whole in order to construe the disputed terms. Thus, by listing certain intrinsic evidence herein NOA is not suggesting that other parts of the specification (such as the entire background and summary of the invention) and prosecution history are not relevant to the proper construction of the disputed terms. NOA reserves the right to rely on any other part or all of the specification and prosecution history. In addition, bolded text herein is provided for convenience, and is not meant to limit the identified intrinsic evidence in any way. NOA also incorporates by reference all intrinsic evidence identified by Microsoft for similar or related terms.

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
	See, e.g., '525 patent at Abstract, 1:14- 8:62, 17:25-18:25 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '700 patent); '700 patent at Abstract, 1:22-5:58; '700 patent file history, March 11, 2003 Amendment at 23-24; Oct. 25, 2002 Amendment at 10-11.	<ul> <li>specification;</li> <li>'525 Patent:</li> <li>Figs. 1-10; 13-36; 1:61-2:2; 3:25-36; 3:63-4:7; 4:24-30; 4:55-67; 5:1-14; 5:56-6:3; 7:4-9; 7:31-49; 8:49-59; 11:19-25; 18:45-57; 19:1-7.</li> <li>'700 Patent:</li> <li>Figs. 1-50; Descriptions relating to Figs. 20-28; 1:6-8; 1:53-54; 2:17-37; 2:38-51; 3:26-40; 5:11-22; 5:44-54; 6:10-15; 6:43-44; 6:54-58; 7:9-12; 7:17-20; 8:15-21; 8:25-39; 14:14-20; 15:38-58; 15:58-16:5; 16:9-16; 17:40-49; 18:53-19:33; 20:16-25; 24:40-51; 25:33-36; 27:23-31; 28:9-18; 29:33-42.</li> <li>'700 Patent File History:</li> <li>Paper 1, e.g., p. 1; Paper 5; Paper 7; Paper 8, e.g., p. 1; Paper 9 ½; Paper 16; Paper 18.</li> <li>'828 Patent File History:</li> <li>Paper 1, e.g., pp. 5, 32-33, 41.</li> <li>'891 Patent File History:</li> <li>Paper 1, e.g., pp. 2-4; Paper 8, e.g., p. 5</li> </ul>	as all corresponding sections in '700 specification; '700 patent, Title of the Invention, Col. 1, line 1; Figures 1-50; Col. 1, lines 6-8; Col. 1, lines 17-19; Col. 1, lines 53-54; Col. 2, lines 17-37; '525 Patent, Col. 1, line 61 – Col. 2, line 2; Col. 3, lines 25-36; Col. 4, lines 24-30; Col. 4, lines 55-67. '700 Patent, Col. 2, lines 24-37 525 Patent, Col. 5, lines 1-14. '700 Patent, Col. 2, lines 38-51. '525 Patent, Col. 5, line56 – Col. 6, line 3. '700 Patent, Col. 3, lines 26-40. 525 Patent, Col. 5, lines 11-22 525 Patent, Col. 5, lines 44-54; Col. 6, lines 10-15; Col. 6, lines 43-44; Col. 6, lines 54-58; Col. 7, lines 49-59. '700 Patent, Col. 5, lines 44-54; Col. 6, lines 54-58; Col. 7, lines 9-12; Col. 7, lines 17-20; '525 Patent, Col. 8, lines 15-21; Col. 8, lines 25-39; Col. 14, lines 14-20; Col. 15, lines 38-41. '525 Patent, Col. 18, lines 45-57.
			'700 Patent, Col. 15, lines 43-55; Col. 15,

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
			lines 58-65.
			'525 Patent, Col. 19, lines 1-7.
			<sup>6</sup> 700 Patent, Col. 15, line 66 – Col. 16, line 5; Col. 16, lines 9-16; Col. 17, lines 40-49; Col. 18, line 53 to Col. 19, line 33; Col. 20, lines 16 – 25; All descriptions relating to Figures 20-28; Col. 24, lines 40-51; Col. 25, lines 33-36; Col. 27, lines 23-31; Col. 28, lines 9-18; Col. 29, lines 33-42;
			Page 1 of '532 application as originally filed; Preliminary Amendment filed July 15, 2002 (entire paper); Preliminary Amendment filed 10/25/02 (entire paper); Notice of allowability dated 12/16/02 (entire paper); Amendment dated 3/11/03 (entire paper); Office Action mailed 5/4/04 (entire paper); Amendment dated 6/14/04 (entire paper); '532 Application File History, Examiner's December 17, 2002 Notice of Allowability, pg. 4.
			'619 Application File History, Applicant's January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pg. 5; Applicant's January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pgs. 32-33; Applicant's January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pg. 41.
			'459 Application File History, Original Application, pg. 2.
			'525 Patent, Col. 3, line 63 – Col. 4, line 7.

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
			<ul><li>'459 Application File History, Original Application, pgs. 3-4; Applicant's March 5, 1996 Request for Reconsideration, pg. 5.</li></ul>
flexible membrane sheet <i>Claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 26</i>	See '525 patent, "flexible membrane sheet," above.	A flexible sheet which includes sensors and conductive traces. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> In addition to the specific references below, see all references in '525 chart for "flexible membrane sheet" and all corresponding sections in '700 Patent specification. '525 Patent: Fig. 13; 2:16-21; 2:61-66; 5:34-39; 5: 62–6:3; 6:20-49; 7:50-58; 8:18-24; 19:11-18. '700 Patent: 3:4-9; 3:32-40; 3:61-4:19; 4:34-54; 16:9-16. '700 Patent File History: Paper 8, e.g., p. 2; Paper 13, e.g., pp. 3, 6-8.	a flexible sheet which includes sensors and conductive traces 

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
			December 4, 2003 Information Disclosure Statement, pg. 3; Applicant's December 4, 2003 Information Disclosure Statement, pgs. 6-7.
a circuit board sheet connected to a flexible membrane sheet <i>Claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 26</i>	See '525 patent, "flexible membrane sheet," above. No further construction is necessary.	The flexible membrane sheet (see "flexible membrane sheet," above) is attached to a [rigid circuit board][rigid circuit board or flexible membrane sheet] by electrically conductive traces (e.g., a membrane "tail") which structurally and electrically connect the flexible membrane sheet to the [rigid circuit board][rigid circuit board or flexible membrane sheet]. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> See "flexible membrane sheet," above. '700 Patent: Figs. 20-31; 23:42-49.	
a first [second] [third] element Claims 1, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12-13, 15, 32	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: a first [second] [third] structure, member, part, component or combination of the same 	The first, second and third elements are controlled by a six degree of freedom ("6DOF") hand operated single input member. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> See "3-D graphics controller," above.	The first, second and third elements are controlled by a hand operable, single input member movable in 6DOF  See "3-D graphics controller," above.

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
pivotal button buttons pivot <i>Claims 1, 3, 5, 12, 13, 15, 28</i>	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: a finger-depressible actuator that rotates about a fulcrum and is associated with a sensor [claim 28] the finger-depressible actuator rotates about a fulcrum 	A button that, upon depression by a user's finger(s), rotates about a fulcrum, causing an internal sensor actuating part to press against a resilient dome cap to activate sensor(s). <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> '700 Patent: Figures 13-15, 17, 28, 48-50; 17:34- 18:5; 23:11-28; 29:43-61.	
[electromechanical tactile feedback structure providing vibration]; [active tactile feedback structure] <i>Claims 26, 32, 33</i>	a motor and offset weight providing mechanical vibration 	Electro-mechanical structure that provides vibration to the user. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> '700 Patent: Abstract; 2:1-6; 5:12-29; 20:45-47; 10:65-11:9; 17:16-39; 19:58-20:5; 21:35-44; 25:10-15; 25:32-36; 26:4- 25; 27:31-38; 37:55-38:13. '700 Patent File History: Paper 12, e.g., pp. 5-22; Paper 13, e.g., p. 9.	
active tactile feedback vibration <i>Claims 1, 2, 12</i>	a motor and offset weight providing mechanical vibration 	Vibration created by an electro- mechanical structure. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> See "electromechanical tactile feedback structure providing vibration," above.	

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
	corresponding disclosure in the '700 patent), '828 patent at Abstract, 1:63- 3:34, 9:22-40, 12:4-45 and accompanying figures; '700 patent at Abstract, 1:22-5:58; '700 patent file history, June 14, 2004 Amendment, Dec. 17, 2002 Notice of Allowability.		
tactile feedback means for providing vibration <i>Claim 3, 4, 19, 25</i>	<i>This term is not governed by 35 U.S.C.</i> <i>§112(6) and should be construed as:</i> a motor and offset weight or a dome-cap providing mechanical vibration	This claim term is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 6. Function: Providing electro- mechanically created vibration to the	
	However, should the Court decide that the term "tactile feedback means for providing vibration" is governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), the structure is: a motor and offset weight or a dome-cap and activity lengt thereof	<ul> <li>user.</li> <li>Structure: Motor having a shaft with an offset weight.</li> <li><i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i></li> <li>See "electromechanical tactile feedback</li> </ul>	
	<i>See, e.g.,</i> '525 patent at Fig. 21, 14:2-13, 20:18-61, 22:35-23:6, 23:39-49, 27:58-29:26,30:22-40, and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '700 patent), '828 patent at Abstract, 1:63-3:34, 9:22-40, 12:4-45 and accompanying figures; '700 patent at Abstract, 1:22-5:58; '700 patent file history, June 14, 2004 Amendment, Dec. 17, 2002 Notice of Allowability.	<i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Expert testimony explaining that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the structure disclosed by the '700 patent for performing the function of providing electromechanically created vibration to the user is a motor having a shaft with an offset weight.	
tactile feedback vibration in the controller	a motor and offset weight or a dome-cap providing mechanical vibration	Vibration created by an electro- mechanical structure.	
Claim 6, 7, 9, 11		<i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> See "electromechanical tactile feedback	

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
	<i>See, e.g.</i> , '525 patent at Fig. 21, 14:2-13, 20:18-61, 22:35-23:6, 23:39-49, 27:58-29:26,30:22-40, and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '700 patent), '828 patent at Abstract, 1:63-3:34, 9:22-40, 12:4-45 and accompanying figures; '700 patent at Abstract, 1:22-5:58; '700 patent file history, June 14, 2004 Amendment, Dec. 17, 2002 Notice of Allowability.	structure providing vibration," above.	
detectable by the user Claims 1, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 19, 26	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: transmitted to the user's hand 	Indefinite.	
a pressure-sensitive button sensor <i>Claims 6, 9</i>	a depressible surface associated with an electricity manipulating device for varying electrical output proportional to varying physical force 	A pressure-sensitive button sensor has material which remains in electrical contact with conductive traces at all times. This type of sensor has a conductivity that changes due to a volume effect. As pressure on the material increases the material volume decreases. This decrease in volume of the material	

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
	Abstract, 1:22-5:58.	increases the internal conductivity through the material. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.	
		A pressure-sensitive button sensor does not include a variable conductivity sensor utilizing a micro-protrusion surface area effect.	
		In such a sensor, the micro-protrusion material is initially not in contact with the sensor's conductive traces. As pressure on the material increases, the surface area of contact between the micro-protrusions and the conductive elements increases. As a result, the conductivity through the sensor increases.	
		<i>Intrinsic Evidence</i> : '802 Patent: 1:9-14; 2:55-58; 2:64-3:5; Figs. 3, 5, 7, 8, 9; 5:9-14; 5:18-21; 5:24-29; 5:29- 30; 5:62-6:5; 6:6-48; 6:49-65; 6:66- 7:21; 7:22-36; 7:61-8:32; 8:36-9:12; 9:13-30; 9:31-44; 9:45-10:24; 10:25- 11:25; 11:26-39.	
		'525 Patent: 28:58-29:1.	
		'700 Patent: 25:57-26:3.	
		'991 Patent File History: Paper 8, e.g., pp. 3-4, 20-21.	
		'802 Patent File History: Paper 3, e.g., pp. 1-6; Paper 4, e.g., pp.	

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
		2-4; Paper 6, e.g., pp. 7-9, 15-20.	
		U.S. Pat. 5,510,812 (O'Mara); U.S. Pat. 5,999,084 (Armstrong)	
		<i>Extrinsic Evidence</i> : Eventoff, U.S. Pat. No. 4,489,302 Eventoff, U.S. Pat. No. 4,315,238 Yaniger, U.S. Pat. No. 5,296,837 Furukawa, Japanese Publication H5- 87760 Furukawa, Japanese Publication H05- 326217 Waigand, U.S. Pat. 4,419,653	
a [first, second, third, fourth] rotary potentiometer	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term:	The first element, and the first, second, third and fourth rotary potentiometers	
Claim 9	a [first, second, third, fourth] resistive element with a rotating element that varies electrical flow due to positional	degree of freedom ("6DOF") hand operable, single input member.	
	changes	Intrinsic Evidence: See "3-D graphics controller," above.	
	See, e.g., '525 patent at Abstract, 1:14- 8:62, 23:38-26:59, 31:27-43 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '700 patent); '700 patent at Abstract, Other References (at p. 5), 1:22-5:58; '700 patent file history, March 11, 2003 Amendment at 23-24; New IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms (5th Ed.).		
a first element movable on two axes	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term:	<b>first element:</b> The first element and the first, second, third and fourth	<b>first element</b> : the first element and the first, second, third and fourth bi-

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
Claim 14	a structure, member, part, component or combination of the same moveable on two axes	bidirectional proportional sensors are controlled or activated by a six degree of freedom ("6DOF") hand operable, single input member (see "3-D graphics controller," above).	directional proportional sensors are controlled or activated by a hand operable, single input member movable in 6DOF
	<i>See, e.g.</i> , '525 patent at Abstract, 1:14- 8:62, 9:14-20, 11:13-28, 12:59-13:46, 17:20-24, 18:45-20:17, 23:28-26:59	<i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> See "3-D graphics controller," above.	<b>movable on two axes</b> : capable of linear movement along two axes relative to a reference member of the controller
	23:38-26:59 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '700 patent); '700 patent at Abstract, 1:22- 5:58; '700 patent file history, March 11,	<b>movable on two axes:</b> Capable of linear (as opposed to rotational) movement along two axes relative to a reference member of the controller	For "[first element]" see "3-D graphics controller," above.
	2003 Amendment at 23-24.	<i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> In addition to the specific references below, see all references in '525 chart	For "[movable on two axes]" see "[movable on at least two axes]" in '525 chart and "3-D image controller" above
		for "movable on at least two axes," as	'525 Patent, Abstract.
		well as all corresponding sections in '700 Patent specification, as well as "3- D image controller," above.	'525 Patent, Col. 4, lines 50-67.
			'700 Patent, Col. 2, lines 18-36.
		<sup>6</sup> 525 Patent: Figs. 1-4, 7, 10, 21; Abstract; 4:50-67; 6:58-64; 7:4-30; 8:49-59; 11:19-34; 11:49-63; 12:44-58; 13:8-46; 14:14– 15: 21.	'525 Patent, Col. 11, lines 19-28.
			'700 Patent, Col. 8, lines 15-24
			'525 Patent, Col. 11, lines 29-34.
			'700 Patent, Col. 8, lines 25-30.
		Figs. 1-4, 7, 10, 21; 2:18-36; 4:29-34;	'525 Patent, Col. 11, lines 49-63.
		5:44-54; 8:15-30; 8:45-67; 9:40-54;	'700 Patent, Col. 8, lines 45-67.
		10:4-42; 11:10–12:17; 21:7-34.	'525 Patent, Col. 12, lines 44-58.
		<sup>828</sup> Patent File History: Figs. 1-2, 9; Paper 1, e.g., pp. 14-15,	'700 Patent, Col. 9, lines 40-54.
		19-21; Paper 6, e.g., pp. 3-4, 12, 14-15;	'525 Patent, Col. 13, lines 8-46.
		Paper 22, e.g. pp. 36, 43-44.	'700 Patent, Col. 10, line 4-42.
		Figs. 2-3, 7; Paper 1, e.g., pp. 3-6, 11-	'525 Patent, Col. 7, lines 4-14; Col. 7,

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
		12, 14, 27.	lines 15-22; '525 Patent, Col. 7, lines 23- 30; Col. 8, lines 49-59.
			'700 Patent, Col. 5, lines 44-54.
			'525 Patent, Col. 6, lines 58-64.
			'700 Patent, Col. 4, lines 29-34.
			'525 Patent, Col. 14, line 14 – Col. 15, line 21.
			<sup>6</sup> 700 Patent, Col. 11, line 10 – Col. 12, line 17; Col. 21, lines 7-17; Col. 21, lines 18-34.
			'619 Application File History, Original Application, pgs. 14-15; Original Application, pg. 15; Original Application, pgs. 19-20; Original Application, pgs. 20-21.; Applicant's June 3, 1994 Amendment, pg. 3; Applicant's June 3, 1994 Amendment, pg. 4; Applicant's June 3, 1994 Amendment, pg. 12; Applicant's June 3, 1994 Amendment, pgs. 14-15; Applicant's January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pg. 36; Applicant's January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pg. 43; Applicant's January 11, 1996 Response to Final Office Action, pg. 44.
			<sup>6</sup> 459 Application File History, Original Application, pgs. 3-4; Original Application, pgs. 5-6; Original Application, pg. 6; Original Application, pgs. 11-12; Original Application, pg. 14; Original Application, Claim 9, pg. 27.

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
a [first, second, third, fourth] bi- directional proportional sensor <i>Claim 14</i>	a [first, second, third, fourth] sensor that produces signals representative of change in two directions of the same axis ( <i>e.g.</i> left and right) 	See "first element," above. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> See "first element," above.	<i>see</i> "first element" above
hand operated controller Claims 19-20, 22-23, 26-29, 31	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: an input device interfacing between human hands and a host device such as a computer or television or television based game 	A controller having a hand operable, single input member that is movable along and rotatable about three mutually perpendicular axes in six degrees of freedom ("6DOF") relative to a reference member of the controller. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> See "3-D graphics controller," above	An input device for controlling image generation which includes a hand operable, single input member that is movable along and/or rotatable about three mutually perpendicular axes in six degrees of freedom ("6DOF") relative to a reference member of the controller. 
navigating a viewpoint <i>Claims 19, 26</i>	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: controlling the user's point of view in 3-	Positioning and orienting a user's view, as opposed to controlling an object. Intrinsic Evidence: '700 Patent:	<b>navigating a viewpoint</b> : positioning and orienting a user's view, as opposed to controlling an object

CLAIM TERM, PHRASE, OR CLAUSE	ANASCAPE'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION	MICROSOFT'S <sup>10</sup> PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>111213</sup>	NINTENDO'S PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION <sup>14</sup>
	D graphics See, e.g., '525 patent at Abstract, 1:14- 8:62 and accompanying figures (and corresponding disclosure in the '700 patent); '700 patent at Abstract, 1:22- 5:58; March 11, 2003 Amendment at 23- 24; Oct. 25, 2002 Amendment at 10-11.	1:61-67; 2:11-19; 37:15-36 (Claim 19); 37:55-38:13 (Claim 26).	'700 Patent, Col. 1, lines 61-67; Col. 2, lines 11-19; Claim 19, Col. 37, lines 15- 36; Claim 26, Col. 37, line 55 – Col. 38, line 13.
[structure]; [second] [third] element movable on two mutually perpendicular axes <i>Claims 19, 26</i>	No construction is necessary. However, should the Court construe this term: a [second] [third] structure, member, part, component or combination of the same moveable on two axes that are perpendicular to one another 	[structure] [second] [third] element: The structure allowing hand inputs rotating a platform, the second element and third element are all controlled by a six degree of freedom ("6DOF") hand operated single input member. <i>Intrinsic Evidence"</i> <i>See "3-D graphics controller", above.</i> '700 Patent: Figs. 1-4, 12-21; 2:19-37; 3:26-36; 5:44-54; 8:15-21; 15:45-55; 15:66- 16:5. <b>movable on two mutually</b> <b>perpendicular axes:</b> Capable of linear (as opposed to rotational) movement along two mutually perpendicular axes relative to a reference member of the controller. <i>Intrinsic Evidence"</i> See "movable on two axes," above.	structure, second element, third element: the structure, and the second and third elements are controlled by a hand operable, single input member movable in 6DOF movable on two mutually perpendicular axes: capable of linear movement along two mutually perpendicular axes relative to a reference 
at least one sheet	<i>See '525 patent,</i> "at least one sheet," <i>above.</i>	At least one flexible membrane sheet (see "flexible membrane sheet," above). <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i>	

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		See "flexible membrane sheet," above. '525 Patent File History: Fig. 18; Paper 14, e.g., Continuation Sheet; Paper 20, e.g. p. 6.	
[the sensors are] connected [to] [by] at least one sheet <i>Claims 20, 26</i>	See '525 patent, "at least one sheet," above. No further construction is necessary.	The at least one sheet is the flexible membrane sheet (see "at least one sheet," "flexible membrane sheet," above). The electrically conductive circuit traces on the flexible membrane sheet contact the sensors of both the six degree of freedom ("6DOF") hand operated single input member (see "3-D graphics controller," above) and the buttons. <i>Intrinsic Evidence:</i> See "at least one sheet," above. See "flexible membrane sheet," above. See "flexible membrane sheet," above. See "3-D graphics controller," above. '525 Patent: 19:11-18. '525 Patent File History: Fig. 18; Paper 14, e.g., Continuation Sheet; Paper 20, e.g. p. 6. '700 Patent File History	
economical combination of elements	No construction is necessary.	Indefinite	
Claim 32			