

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

YAMAHA CORPORATION OF AMERICA,
Petitioner,

v.

BLACK HILLS MEDIA, LLC,
Patent Owner.

Case IPR2013-00598
Patent 8,230,873 B2

Before BRIAN J. McNAMARA, STACEY G. WHITE, and PETER P. CHEN,
Administrative Patent Judges.

CHEN, *Administrative Patent Judge.*

FINAL WRITTEN DECISION
35 U.S.C. § 318(a) and 37 C.F.R. § 42.73

I. INTRODUCTION

Yamaha Corporation of America (“Petitioner”) filed a Petition requesting *inter partes* review of claims 1, 2, 4–13, 15–31, 33–42, and 44–46 of U.S. Patent No. 8,214,873 B2 (Ex. 1001, “the ’873 patent”). Paper 3 (“Pet.”). Black Hills Media, LLC (“Patent Owner”) filed a Preliminary Response on December 26, 2013. Paper 12 (“Prelim. Resp.”). On March 20, 2014, we instituted an *inter partes* review for challenged claims 1, 2, 6–13, 15–31, 35–42, and 44–46 on certain grounds of unpatentability alleged in the Petition. Paper 19 (“Dec. to Inst.”).

After institution of trial, Patent Owner filed a Patent Owner Response (Paper 31, “PO Resp.”), to which Petitioner filed a Reply (Paper 35, “Pet. Reply”). A consolidated oral hearing for IPR2013-00593, IPR2013-00594, IPR2013-00597, and IPR2013-00598, each involving the same Petitioner and the same Patent Owner, was held on October 20, 2014. The transcript of the consolidated hearing has been entered into the record. Paper 50 (“Tr.”).

The Board has jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6(c). In this Final Written Decision, issued pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 318(a) and 37 C.F.R. § 42.73, we determine Petitioner has shown by a preponderance of the evidence that challenged claims 1, 2, 6–13, 15–31, 35–42, and 44–46 are unpatentable. Patent Owner’s Motion to Exclude is dismissed as moot.

A. Related Proceedings

Petitioner indicates that the '873 Patent is at issue in *Black Hills Media, LLC v. Yamaha Corp. of America*, No. 2:13-cv-006054 (C.D. Cal.). Pet. 2–4. In addition, Patent Owner has pending cases concerning the '873 Patent in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware and the Eastern District of Texas, and an investigation before the U.S. International Trade Commission, *Certain Digital Media Devices, Including Televisions, Blu-Ray Disc Players, Home Theater Systems, Tablets and Mobile Phones, Components Thereof and Associated Software*, Inv. No. 337-TA-882 (USITC). Supplemental Mandatory Notice (Paper 51), 1–3. The '873 Patent is subject of three other petitions for *inter partes* review.¹ *Id.*

B. The '873 Patent

The subject matter of the challenged claims of the '873 patent relates generally to a system and method for media sharing between electronic devices, by using a first device to provide remote control of playing of media items (e.g., songs or videos) on a second device such as a stereo or television. Ex. 1001, Abstract. The first device receives a playlist and selects the second device, and a user selects the media items to be played on the second device, without user input via the second device. Pet. 2; Prelim. Resp. 6; Ex. 1001, Abstract, 2:28–40, 2:59–68.

¹ Cases IPR2014-00723, IPR2014-00766, and IPR2015-00339.

Figure 1 of the '873 patent is reproduced below.

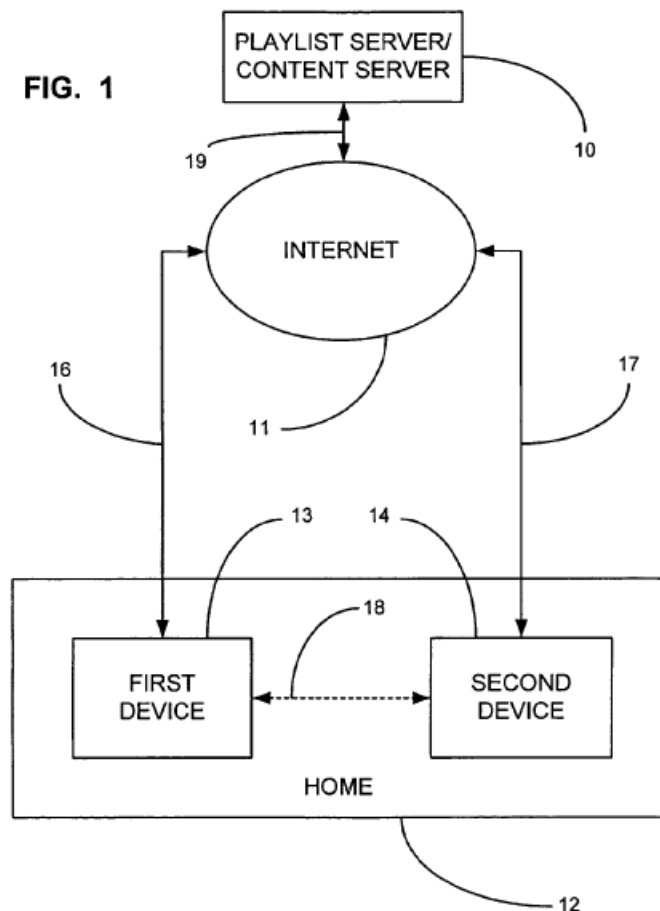


Figure 1 depicts an embodiment of the invention wherein a playlist is communicated from playlist server 10 via Internet 11 to first device 13 or second device 14. Ex. 1001, 8:51–56. First device 13 may comprise a remote control for second device 14, which may comprise a music rendering device such as a stereo, television, or home computer. *Id.* at 9:8–14, 9:27–32, 9:55–63. Playlist server 10 is in bi-directional communication with Internet 11 as shown by arrow 19. *Id.* at

8:65–66. First device 13 and second device 14 are in bi-directional communication with Internet 11 as shown by arrows 16 and 17, respectively, and first device 13 is in unidirectional or bi-directional communication with second device 14 as shown by arrow 18. *Id.* at 8:66–9:7.

C. Illustrative Claim

Claims 1, 2, 4–13, 15–31, 33–42, and 44–46 are the subject of the Petition. Claims 1, 17, 23, 25–27, 30, and 46 are independent claims. Independent claim 1 is illustrative and is reproduced as follows.

1. A method for facilitating the presentation of media, the method comprising:

displaying, on a first device, at least one device identifier identifying a second device;

receiving user first input selecting the at least one device identifier;

receiving, on the first device, a playlist, the received playlist comprising a plurality of media item identifiers;

receiving user second input selecting at least one media item identifier from the received playlist; and

directing, from the first device, the second device to receive a media item identified by the at least one media item identifier from a content server, without user input via the second device.

D. Prior Art Supporting the Instituted Challenges

The following three prior art references were asserted in the instituted grounds:

Reference	Title	Ex. No.
Janik	US 2003/0045955 A1 (issued March 6, 2003)	Ex. 1011
Bi	US 2002/0087996 A1 (pub. July 4, 2002)	Ex. 1012
Erekson	US 6,622,018 B1 (issued Sep. 16, 2003)	Ex. 1013

E. The Instituted Challenges of Unpatentability

The following table summarizes the challenges to patentability on which we instituted *inter partes* review.

Reference(s)	Basis	Claims Challenged
Bi and Erekson	§ 103(a)	1, 2, 6–12, 15–31, 35–41, and 44–46
Bi, Erekson, and Janik	§ 103(a)	13 and 42

II. ANALYSIS

A. Claim Construction

In an *inter partes* review, claim terms in an unexpired patent are interpreted according to their broadest reasonable construction in light of the specification of the patent in which they appear. 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b); Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. 48,756, 48,766 (Aug. 14, 2012). Claim terms are given their ordinary and customary meaning, as would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art in the context of the entire disclosure. *In re Translogic Tech., Inc.*, 504 F.3d 1249, 1257 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

In the Decision on Institution, we stated that all claim terms would be given their ordinary and customary meaning. Dec. 9–10. In its Response, Patent Owner for the first time argues for a construction of the term “playlist,” asserting that playlist means, “a list of media items arranged to be played in a sequence.” PO Resp. 12–16. In IPR2013-00597, involving U.S. Patent No. 8,230,099, which is related to the ’873 patent (PO Resp. 12; Pet. Reply 3), we construed “playlist” as “a list of media selections” (Paper 15). *See* PO Resp. 12. Petitioner argues the construction of playlist in IPR2014-00597 “is correct and should be adopted here.” Pet. Reply 3.

The ’873 patent supports the construction, “a list of media selections.” The ’873 specification states that “[t]his playlist is a list of songs containing at least one

song that the listener would like to hear.” Ex. 1001, 11:25–26. In addition, each of the eight independent claims (1, 17, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, and 46) recites a playlist “comprising a plurality of media item identifiers,” (claims 1, 25–27, 30, 46), or a playlist “comprising a plurality of song identifiers” (claim 17), or a playlist including “at least one media item name” (claim 23). Ex. 1001, 16:42–43, 17:46–47, 18:17–18, 18:40–42, 18:59–61, 19:11–14, 19:45–46, 20:57–58.

The two excerpts of the specification cited by Patent Owner as support for its proposed construction state that songs from a playlist “may be played in the order selected, in random order, or in any other desired order.” PO Resp. 14; Ex. 1001, 3:20–24, 11:41–43. As Petitioner contends in its Reply, the cited excerpts refer to songs selected by the user, and not to the playlist itself. Pet. Reply 4. In addition, these portions of the ’873 patent expressly provide that songs merely “may” be played in an order selected, or even that songs may be played “in a random order.”

The term “sequence,” urged by Patent Owner for its construction, appears only once in the specification, in an unrelated summary of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments (“[t]he description sets forth the functions and the sequence of steps for constructing and operating the invention in connection with the illustrated embodiments”). *Id.* at 7:5–8. Patent Owner also cites to excerpts of the deposition testimony of Petitioner’s expert witness, Dr. V. Michael Bove, Jr., whose testimony that a playlist may be played in a “sequence” refers to how a playlist is played by a media player, rather than to what constitutes a playlist. PO Resp. 14–15; see Pet. Reply 5; Ex. 2012, 217:1–218:7.

We are persuaded that the construction proposed by Patent Owner is overly narrow, unsupported (and indeed, contradicted by the '873 claims and specification), and would exclude embodiments described in the specification. Accordingly, we decline to adopt Patent Owner's proposed construction, and construe "playlist" as "a list of media selections." No other claim terms need express construction.

B. Level of Ordinary Skill in the Art

Petitioner proposes that the level of ordinary skill in the art is "at least a bachelor's degree in computer science or electrical engineering, and at least one year of practical experience with networked multimedia." Ex. 1002 ¶ 8. Patent Owner's proposal is similar, requiring "a person with a bachelor's degree in computer science or electrical engineering and one year of practical experience with networked media." Prelim. Resp. 10–11. The parties dispute Petitioner's use of the qualifying phrase "at least" in describing the level of education and work experience. While we disagree with Patent Owner's argument that "at least" is "improper because it is open-ended" (PO Resp. 11),² we determine that an express definition of the level of ordinary skill is not required.

² There is ample authority upholding the usage of "at least" in describing the level of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g., *Unigene Labs., Inc. v. Apotex, Inc.*, 655 F.3d 1352, 1358 (Fed. Cir. 2011); *Perfect Web Techs., Inc. v. InfoUSA, Inc.*, 587 F.3d 1324, 1332 (Fed. Cir. 2009). The Board similarly has made determinations regarding the level of skill in the art without delineating an upper limit on experience. See, e.g., *Liberty Mut. Ins. Co. v. Progressive Cas. Ins. Co.*,

The level of ordinary skill in the art can be reflected in the cited prior art references. *See Okajima v. Bourdeau*, 261 F.3d 1350, 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (“the absence of specific findings on the level of skill in the art does not give rise to reversible error where the prior art itself reflects an appropriate level and a need for testimony is not shown.”) (internal quotations omitted); *In re GPAC Inc.*, 57 F.3d 1573, 1579 (Fed. Cir. 1995). Here, neither party has provided a sufficient explanation as to how their specific proposal regarding the level of ordinary skill (and in particular the importance of the inclusion or exclusion of “at least”) affects the analysis in this case. Therefore, we find the level of ordinary skill in the art to be reflected in the cited references and we determine that no express statement of the level of ordinary skill in the art is required.

C. Claims 1, 2, 6–12, 15–31, 35–41, and 44–46 – Obvious Over Bi and Erikson

We instituted trial on claims 1, 2, 6–12, 15–31, 35–41, and 44–46 on Petitioner’s asserted ground of obviousness over Bi and Erikson. Paper 19; *see* Pet. 28–44. We have reviewed the Petition, the Patent Owner Response, and Petitioner’s Reply, as well as the relevant evidence discussed in each of those papers, and are persuaded, by a preponderance of the evidence, that claims 1, 2, 6–13, 15–31, 35–41, and 44–46 are unpatentable as obvious over Bi and Erikson.

Bi (Exhibit 1012)

Bi is titled, “Interactive Remote Control of Audio or Video Playback and Selections.” Petitioner contends Bi discloses a system for an interactive remote control, which may be wireless, of an audio or playback application running on a personal computer or other computing platform. Pet. 11; Ex. 1012, Abstract. The interactive remote control provides various functions, such as playback of current digital audio or video content, selection of new audio or video content, and providing lists of content for playback. Ex. 1012 ¶ 7. Figure 2 of Bi is reproduced below.

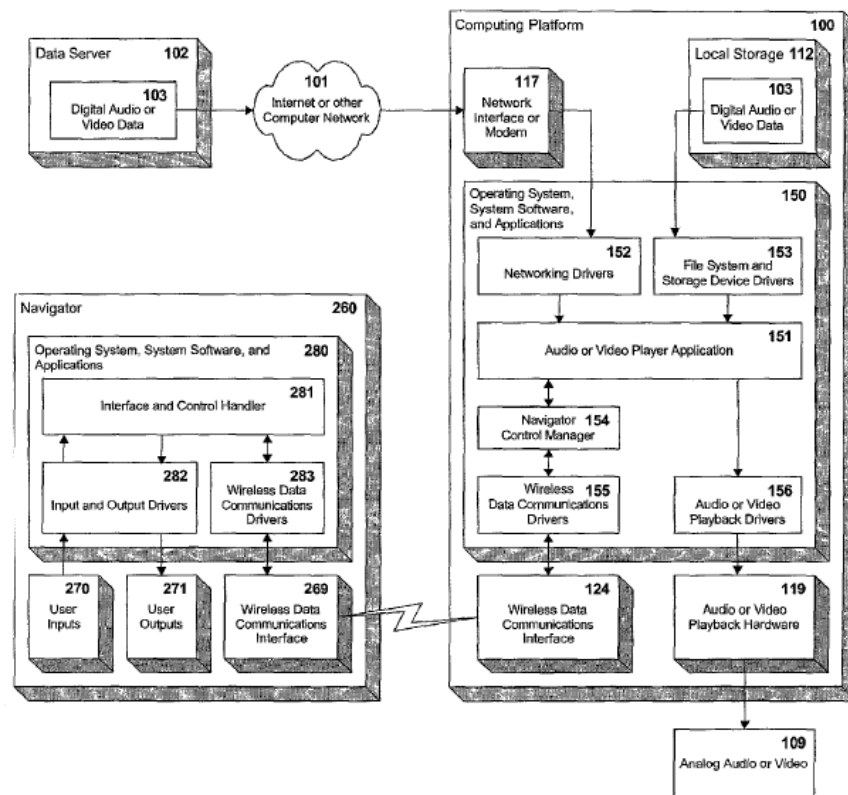


Figure 2

Figure 2 depicts data server 102 that provides digital audio or video data via the Internet or other network 101 to computing platform 110. Navigator 260 is a wireless remote control that communicates with computing platform 100 to control selection of audio or video data. Ex. 1012 ¶ 20. Navigator control manager 154 runs on computing platform 100, and takes user input on navigator 260 and translates the input 270 into commands and actions for audio or video application 151, and then takes results from actions of audio or video application 151 to provide user outputs 271, such as updated graphics on navigator 260. *Id.* ¶ 31.

Figure 7 of Bi is reproduced below.

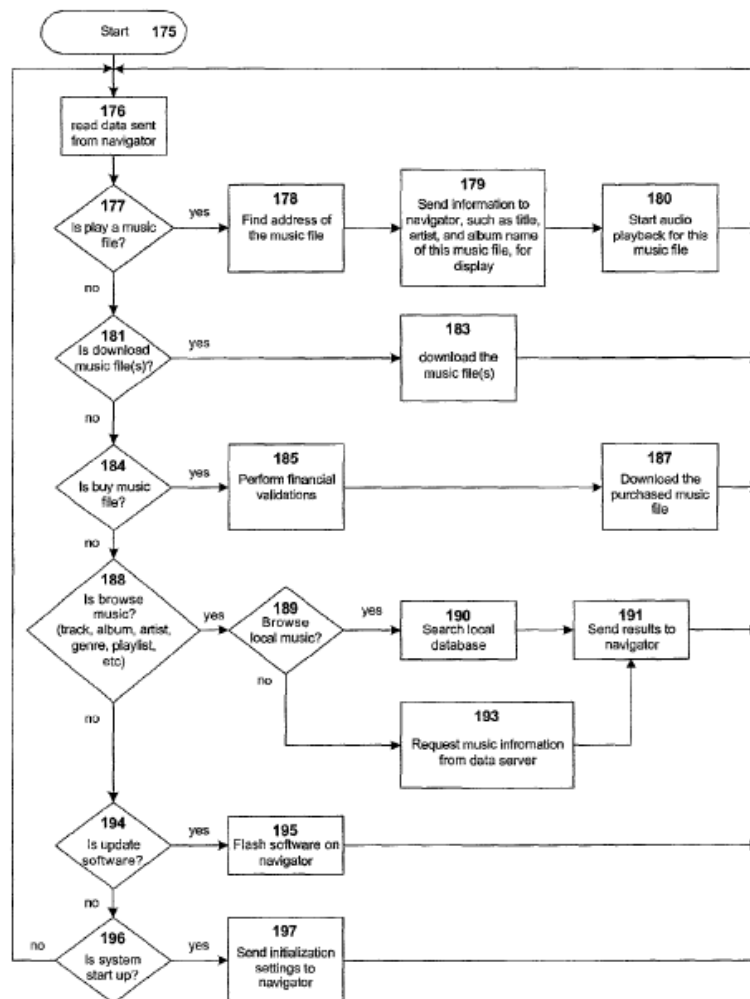


Figure 7

Figure 7 is a diagram of the software flow of navigator control manager 154. Ex. 1012 ¶ 31. Steps 188–193 depict the browsing and selection of music utilizing navigator 260. Pet. 12; Ex. 1012 ¶ 31. In step 188, if there is a browse music command from navigator 260, then in step 189, navigator control manager 154

checks if the music to browse is local to computing platform 100. Ex. 1012 ¶ 31. “Typically, a browse of music is based on such criteria as music track, album, artist, music genre, and playlists.” *Id.* ¶ 32. If the music to browse is local, in step 191 navigator control manager 154 sends results of local music browse to navigator 260. *Id.* If the music to browse is not local, navigator control manager 154 requests music information from data server 193 and then sends the results to navigator 260. *Id.*

Petitioner contends Bi discloses the elements of the claims of the ’873 patent, with the exception of the display of multiple devices for selection and control, which Petitioner contends is disclosed by Erikson. Pet. 31.

Erikson (Exhibit 1013)

Erikson is titled, “Portable Device Control Console with Wireless Connection.” Erikson discloses “a system and method for controlling remote devices over a wireless connection (e.g., using a radio signal).” Ex. 1013, 2:18–19. In one embodiment, “a portable computer system (e.g., a palmtop or hand-held computer) having a transceiver is used to control compliant [remote] devices. In a preferred embodiment, the transceiver and the remote devices are Bluetooth-enabled devices.” *Id.* at 2:19–24. Each of the remote devices is shown on a display device. *Id.* at 2:27–30.

Figure 7 of Erekson is reproduced below.

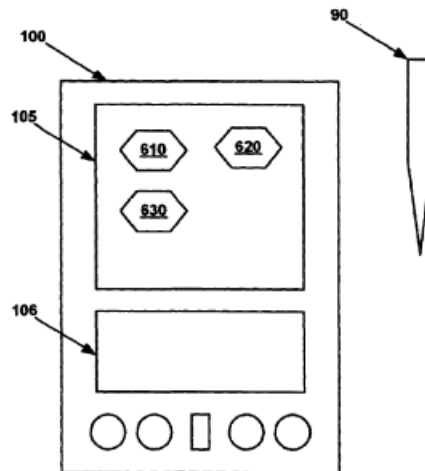


FIG. 7

Figure 7 depicts one embodiment of Erekson's portable computing device 100, with display 105, input 106 and stylus 90. Three remote devices 610, 620, and 630 are indicated on display 105. *Id.* at Fig. 7. A user can select one of the remote devices by touching stylus 90 to display 105, or "may simply touch the screen" directly. Ex. 1013, 9:3-24, Fig. 7.

Figure 11 of Erikson is reproduced below.

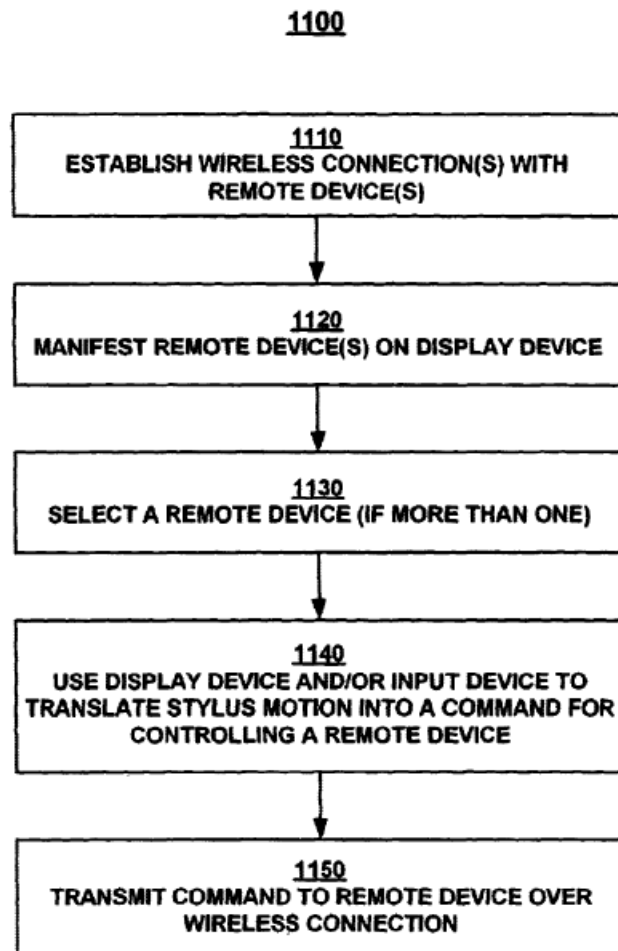


FIG. 11

Figure 11 is a flowchart of the steps in a process for controlling one or more remote devices. *Id.* at 10:32–11:49, Fig. 11. Once a device is selected, the “characteristics and capabilities” of the selected remote device are “linked to

indications (e.g., icons) on display device.” *Id.* at 10:47–64. The selected remote device can be controlled “in some prescribed manner (e.g., turning the device off or on, raising or lowering a level, etc.) based on the type of device and its capabilities.” *Id.* at 8:56–61.

Analysis

In support of this asserted ground of unpatentability, Petitioner provides explanations of how the subject matter of each claim is disclosed by Bi and Erikson. Pet. 28–43. For example, on independent claim 1, Petitioner contends Erikson discloses the limitations reciting the display on a first device of “at least one device identifier identifying a second device,” and the receipt of user input selecting the at least one device identifier. Pet. 31–33; Ex. 1013, 2:27–30, 9:11–17, Fig. 7. Petitioner further contends Bi discloses the limitations of receiving on the first device, a playlist comprising a plurality of media item identifiers; receiving second user input selecting at least one media item identifier from the received playlist; and directing from the first device, the second device to receive a media item identified by a media item identifier, from a content server, without user input via the second device. Pet. 28–34; Ex. 1013, Figs, 2, 6, 7; ¶¶ 31–32.

Patent Owner makes several arguments against this combination. First, Patent Owner asserts there is no motivation to combine Bi and Erikson (PO Resp. 31–36, arguing that Bi “provides no motivation to connect the navigator directly to the Internet or the data server” (PO Resp. 33, 35)) and “neither the stereo of Bi nor the remote of Erikson is capable of directly communicating with or receiving media content from the Internet/content server” (PO Resp. 34–35). As Petitioner

states, however, the '873 claims do not recite “direct” communications between the first device and the content or playlist server or network transceiver, or between the second device and the content or playlist server or network transceiver. Pet. Reply 9–11. As Petitioner notes, for the embodiment including a network transceiver, the '873 specification discloses that the transceiver “includes any circuit or device that facilitates connections via a network.” Pet. Reply 10; Ex. 1001, 4:6–10.

Second, Patent Owner argues the combination of Bi and Erikson would be inoperable, because Erikson’s remote would not be able to control an analog stereo of Bi. PO Resp. 36–38. Petitioner contends that Patent Owner improperly isolates Bi and Erikson individually, citing to *KSR* and also to *Randall Manufacturing v. Rea*, 733 F.3d 1355, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2013), and notes that actual, physical substitution of elements is not required in a determination of obviousness, citing *In re Mouttet*, 686 F.3d 1322, 1332 (Fed. Cir. 2012). Pet. Reply 11–12. Petitioner further contends that its expert Dr. Bove “reached the unremarkable conclusion that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the features of Bi and Erikson in order to advantageously provide a single remote control to control various devices that would be used together with the audio playing system of Bi.” Pet. Reply 8. Petitioner adds:

There is nothing incompatible about providing the remote navigator of Bi with *both* Bluetooth control for new devices, which would facilitate remote control of, for example, a new amplifier having Bluetooth capability, and IR control that provides for “legacy” devices. . . . Whether a stereo that is used with the system of Bi is “analog” (i.e., receives an analog audio signal for

powering speakers) is unrelated to what kind of signal (e.g., IR or Bluetooth) is used to provide for remote control of that device.

Pet. Reply 13. We agree with Petitioner’s arguments that a person of ordinary skill in the art would have added Erikson’s improved control of multiple devices to Bi’s Bluetooth-controlled playback device.

Third, Patent Owner argues that Bi’s navigator does not receive a playlist. PO Resp. 38–42. We have construed “playlist” to be “a list of media selections.” See Section II. A. Both Petitioner and Patent Owner have cited to Figure 7 and paragraphs 31 and 32 of Bi, which disclose that a browse of music may be based on criteria including playlists, and that the results of a browse of music are sent to Bi’s navigator 260. Pet. 17–19; PO Resp. 39–41; Pet. Reply 15. At the oral hearing, Patent Owner’s counsel stated that the results of a browse of music sent to navigator 260 are “most likely a list of titles that are being sent to the navigator.” Tr. 72:3–20.

Petitioner also notes that Bi discloses its “interactive remote control provides various functions, such as playback of current digital audio or video content; selection of new audio or video content; and *providing lists of content for playback.*” Pet. 12; Ex. 1012 ¶ 7 (emphasis added). As Petitioner argues, “Bi expressly discloses that browsing can be done on the basis of various types of criteria, including playlists. . . . In order to browse content based upon any of these criteria, it is apparent that the selected criteria would be displayed; otherwise a browse of music based upon such criteria could not be done.” Pet. Reply 14–15.

We agree, and determine that Petitioner has shown that Bi discloses the recited receipt of a playlist by navigator 260.

Finally, Patent Owner argues that claims 25–29 are not obvious because Bi’s navigator does not communicate directly with the Internet or data server. PO Resp. 42–43. Petitioner correctly states that the ’873 claims do not recite any such direct connections. Pet. Reply 9–10.

Accordingly, we are persuaded by a preponderance of the evidence of the unpatentability of claims 1, 2, 6–12, 15–31, 35–41, and 44–46 as obvious over Bi and Erikson.

D. Claims 13 and 42: Obvious over Bi, Erikson, and Janik

Petitioner contends dependent claims 13 and 42 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Bi, Erikson, and Janik. Pet. 45. Claims 13 and 42 depend from independent claims 1 and 30 and further recite that the second device receives a plurality of media items, “in an order other than the first order.”

Janik discloses such an out of order, or “shuffle,” functionality. Ex. 1011 ¶ 99 (“Some possible functions for user-defined button 124 are . . . shuffle the tracks in the existing playlist.”). Petitioner’s expert Dr. Bove opines that it would have been obvious to add the shuffle control of Janik to the audio system of Bi, as doing so merely would have entailed adding a known feature to a known device to achieve predictable results. Pet. 45; Pet. Reply 15; Ex. 1002 ¶ 33.

Patent Owner argues Petitioner fails to show a motivation to combine Bi, Erikson, and Janik. PO Resp. 44. Patent Owner, however, does not overcome

Petitioner's argument that the combination simply entails adding well-known features to a known device to achieve a predictable result. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007). We agree with Petitioner's argument that adding a well-known shuffle feature as disclosed by Janik to known devices of Bi and Erikson achieves predictable results. Pet. Reply 15. Therefore, we are persuaded that the combination is proper.

Patent Owner also asserts Janik fails to disclose elements of independent claims 1 and 30 that are incorporated in dependent claims 13 and 42, PO Resp. 29–30. Petitioner, however, has shown that Bi discloses those limitations (Pet. 34, 42), and contends Janik teaches or suggests the other recited feature of claims 13 and 42, namely, the receipt by a second device (the remote devices of Erikson) of media items in an “order other than the first order” recited in independent claims 1 and 30. Pet. 45; Pet. Reply 15. We are persuaded by Petitioner's evidence and agree with its contentions as to Janik.

In summary, we have reviewed the Petition, the Patent Owner Response, and Petitioner's Reply, as well as the relevant evidence discussed in each of those papers, and are persuaded Petitioner has proven by a preponderance of the evidence that claims 13 and 42 are obvious over Bi, Erikson, and Janik.

E. Patent Owner's Motion to Exclude

Patent Owner filed a Motion to Exclude Evidence (Paper 39, “Mot. to Excl.”), to which Petitioner responded (Paper 44) and on which Patent Owner filed a Reply (Paper 45, “Reply on Mot. to Excl.”). Patent Owner's motion seeks to exclude

Exhibits 1018, 1019, 1020, and 1022. In particular, Patent Owner argues that Exhibits 1018 and 1019 are hearsay, irrelevant, lacking foundation, and prejudicial pursuant to Federal Rules of Evidence (“FRE”) 802, 401, 402, and 403. Mot. to Excl. 1–2. Patent Owner seeks to exclude Exhibit 1020 as untimely, irrelevant and prejudicial pursuant to FRE 613(b), 401, 403. *Id.* at 9–10. Patent Owner also seeks to exclude Exhibit 1022, which was first submitted by Petitioner with its Reply. *Id.* at 6–9.

The moving party has the burden of proof to establish that it is entitled to the requested relief. 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.20(c), 42.62(a). Exhibits 1018 and 1019 were submitted by Petitioner as extrinsic evidence in support of its proposed construction of “playlist.” Pet. Reply 7; Reply on Mot. to Excl. 4–5. As stated in section II. A, our construction of “playlist” is based on intrinsic evidence and we do not rely upon either Exhibit 1018 or 1019. The motion therefore is dismissed as moot as to these Exhibits.

Exhibit 1020 was submitted by Petitioner to support its proposal for level of ordinary skill in the art. Pet. Reply 2–3; Reply on Mot. to Excl. 7–10. As stated in section II. D, our analysis of the level of ordinary skill in the art is informed by relevant case law authority and we do not rely on Exhibit 1020. The motion to exclude is dismissed as moot for this Exhibit.

Exhibit 1022 was submitted by Petitioner with its Reply to support its arguments for combining Bi and Ereksen. Pet. Reply 14; Reply on Mot. to Excl. 6–7. As with the other Exhibits, our analysis on the issue did not rely on Exhibit 1022, and the motion to exclude is dismissed as moot for this exhibit as well.

III. CONCLUSION

Petitioner has demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence the unpatentability of claims 1, 2, 6–12, 15–31, 35–41, and 44–46 of the '873 patent as obvious over Bi and Erekson, and of claims 13 and 42 as obvious over Bi, Erekson, and Janik. Patent Owner's Motion to Exclude is dismissed as being moot.

IV. ORDER

In consideration of the foregoing, it is hereby

ORDERED that, based on a preponderance of the evidence, claims 1, 2, 6–13, 15–31, 35–42, and 44–46 of the '873 patent are unpatentable; and

FURTHER ORDERED that Patent Owner's Motion to Exclude is dismissed as moot.

This is a Final Written Decision. Parties to the proceeding seeking judicial review of this decision must comply with the notice and service requirements of 37 C.F.R. § 90.2.

IPR2013-00598
Patent 8,214,873 B2

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