

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

APPLE INC.,
Petitioner,

v.

CHESTNUT HILL SOUND INC.,
Patent Owner.

Case IPR2015-01463
Patent 8,090,309 B2

Before RAMA G. ELLURU, DAVID C. McKONE,
and JOHN F. HORVATH, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

ELLURU, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION
Denying Institution of *Inter Partes* Review
37 C.F.R. § 42.108

I. INTRODUCTION

Apple, Inc. (“Petitioner”) filed a Petition (Paper 2, “Pet.”) to institute an *inter partes* review of claims 1–14 of U.S. Patent No. 8,090,309 B2 (Ex. 1001, “the ’309 patent”). Chestnut Hill Sound Inc. (“Patent Owner”) filed a Preliminary Response (Paper 8, “Prelim. Resp.”).

Under 35 U.S.C. § 314(a), an *inter partes* review may be instituted only if “the information presented in the petition . . . shows that there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition.” 37 C.F.R. § 42.108(c).

For the reasons given below, on this record we find that Petitioner has not established a reasonable likelihood of prevailing with respect to at least one challenged claim of the ’309 patent. Accordingly, we deny the Petition and decline to institute an *inter partes* review of the ’309 patent.

A. *Related Matter*

The ’309 patent is the subject of *Chestnut Hill Sound, Inc. v. Apple Inc.*, Civil Action No. 1:15-cv-00261 (D. Del). Pet. 1; Paper 4, 1.

In addition, a patent resulting from the same application(s) that led to the ’309 patent is involved in IPR2015-01464 and IPR2015-01465. Paper 4, 1. Lastly, Patent Owner asserts that U.S. Application No. 14/243,915 stems from the same application(s) that led to the ’309 patent. *Id.*

B. *The ’309 Patent*

The ’309 patent describes an audio entertainment system. Figures 1 and 2B, reproduced below, illustrate an example:

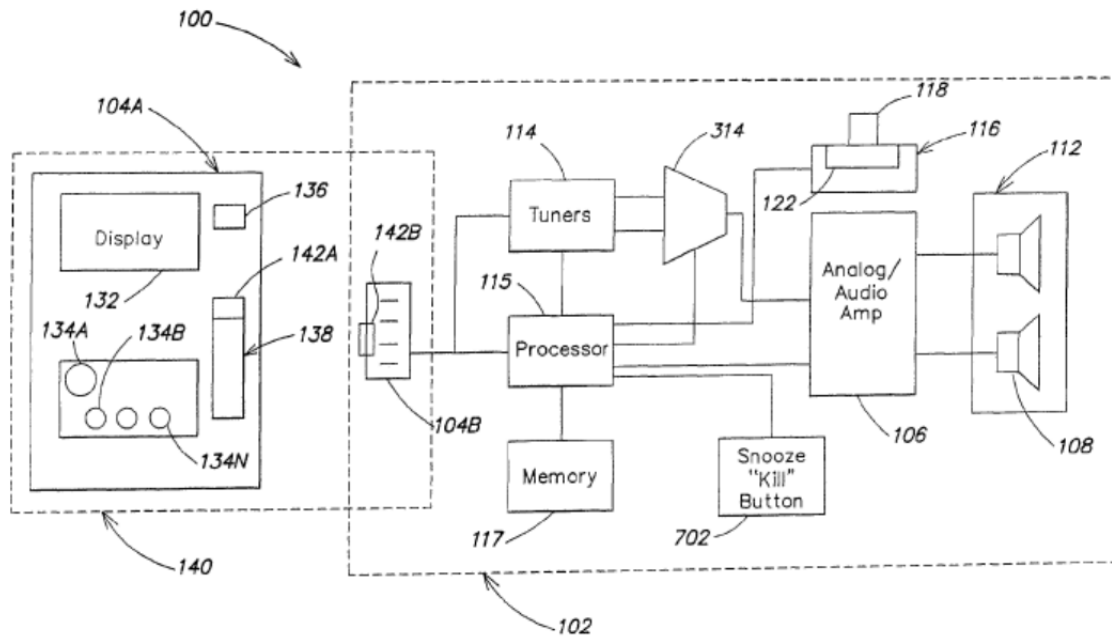


FIG. 1

Figure 1 is a block diagram of an entertainment system. Ex. 1001, 6:33–34, 7:34–36.

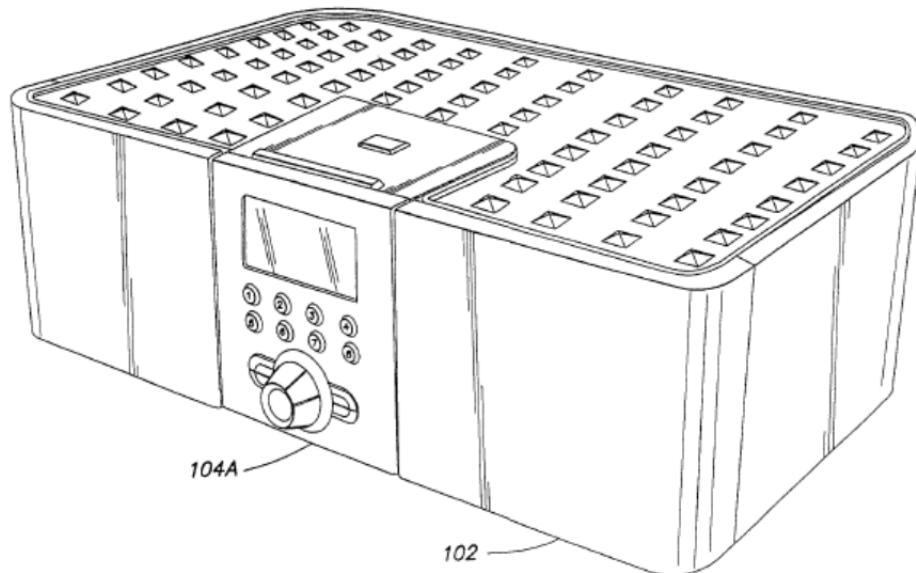


FIG. 2B

Figure 2B is a pictorial view of the entertainment system. *Id.* at 5:37–39.

Entertainment system 100 includes base unit (table unit) 102 and control sub-assembly 104. *Id.* at 3:21–32, 7:34–37. Base unit 102 includes audio amplifier 106, loudspeakers 108, and housing 112. *Id.* at 7:37–40. It also may include tuner 114, and/or audio signal source interface sub-assembly 116 connectable to one or more detachable devices 118 (Auxiliary Source Modules, or “ASMs”). *Id.* at 7:41–43. Detachable device 118 is preferably a digitally controlled device (e.g., “an iPod”) that supplies an audio signal, via the interface sub-assembly 116, to audio amplifier 106. *Id.* at 7:47–57. When the ASM is plugged into the interface sub-assembly, it provides audio signals to the audio amplifier sub-assembly under the control of control sub-assembly 104. *Id.* at 7:58–60.

Control sub-assembly 104 may include a detachable control unit 104A and an interface 104B, in the base unit. *Id.* at 7:44–46. Detachable control unit 104A preferably includes display device 132, input devices 134A–134N, wireless transceiver 136, docking interface port 138, and batteries, in a housing or stand 140 designed to mate with base unit 102. *Id.* at 8:45–49. In a first mode (“docked mode”), control unit 104A is electrically connected to the audio amplifier and signal source electronics sub-assembly via a set of connectors or terminals 142A, 142B, and its wireless transceiver is disabled. *Id.* at 8:58–62. In a second mode (“undocked mode”), the control is separated from the base unit and the electrical connectors 142A, 142B are broken. *Id.* at 9:2–5.

The ’309 patent specification explains that “the system may control a remote device (personal computer, etc.) which can then act as a server of music and other files to the base unit . . . or as a streaming audio source.”

Id. at 8:11–15. In addition, the remote device “may serve up content” from an attached portable music player (e.g., such as an iPod device). *Id.* at 8:25–26. The specification further explains that “the remote device and/or its music source may be controlled via a local control unit such as a detachable control unit 104A.” *Id.* at 8:27–29. “Thus, for example, a user may be in one room of a house with control unit 104A and control the delivery of music from a source in that room, in another room (directly via wireless operation or via a network), or even from a source external to the house.” *Id.* at 8:29–33. To facilitate operation of the control unit and the selection of music to be played, the control unit may operate upon metadata which serves to identify music selections by their source. *Id.* at 8:33–37.

C. Illustrative Claims

Petitioner challenges claims 1–14 of the ’309 patent. Claims 1 and 9 are independent, and claims 2–8 and 10–14 depend, respectively, therefrom. Claim 1 is illustrative of the claimed subject matter and recites the following:

1. A method of using a media device operable in first and second modes, the first mode comprising operation as a system for accessing a media source co-housed with or directly connected to said media device, the source configured to stream media files or media streams for output by said media device, and the second mode comprising operation of the media device as a remote controller system for controlling over a network a media source remote from the media device, comprising:
 - operating the media device in the first mode, wherein when operated in the first mode, the media device performs operations of displaying user-selectable media metadata on a display of the media device, at least one media file or stream being associated with each displayed media metadata

and being available from the media source for playing by said media device,

receiving from a user a selection of media metadata from among the displayed media metadata, and indicating that said media device should play a media file or media stream associated with the selected media metadata, and

outputting the selected media file or media stream; and

operating the media device in a second mode, wherein when operated in the second mode, the media device performs operations of

connecting the media device with the media source, via a network interface,

transmitting a request, using the network interface, for media metadata from the media device to the media source,

receiving at the media device, using the network interface, media metadata from the remote media source, the media metadata indicating at least one media file or media stream available from the media source,

displaying at least one received media metadata on a media device display,

generating a signal in response to a user selection of at least one said displayed media metadata, and the media device sending a corresponding signal from the network interface to the media source, wherein the corresponding signal includes at least one media file or media stream metadata identifying at least one media file or media stream available from the media source that, in turn, responds to the corresponding signal by accessing the identified media file or media stream and once accessed, and

sending the identified media file or media stream to a media output device separate from the media device.

D. References Relied Upon

Petitioner relies upon the following prior art references:

U.S. Publication No. 2002/0002039 A1, pub. Jan. 3, 2002 (Ex. 1005, “Qureshey”); and

U.S. Patent No. 6,563,769 B1, iss. May 13, 2003 (Ex. 1006, “Van Der Meulen” or “VDM”).

Petitioner also supports its petition with the testimony of Melvin Mercer, Ph.D. (Ex. 1003, “Mercer Decl.”).

E. The Asserted Grounds

Petitioner contends that the challenged claims are unpatentable based on the following specific grounds (Pet. 3):

Reference(s)	Basis	Claim(s) Challenged
Qureshey	§ 102	1, 3–9, 12–14
Qureshey	§ 103	2, 10, 11
VDM	§ 102	1, 3, 5–9, 13, 14
VDM	§ 103	2, 4, 10–12

II. ANALYSIS

A. Claim Construction

We interpret claims of an unexpired patent using the broadest reasonable construction in light of the specification of the patent in which they appear. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b); *In re Cuozzo Speed Techs., LLC*, 793 F.3d 1268, 1278 (Fed. Cir. 2015). In applying a broadest reasonable construction, claim terms generally 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. *See In re Translogic Tech., Inc.*, 504 F.3d 1249, 1257 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

Petitioner does not propose any claim constructions. Pet. 5. Patent Owner proposes constructions for the following claim language recited in claim 1:

the media source that, in turn, responds to the corresponding signal by accessing the identified media file or media stream and once accessed, and sending the identified media file or media stream to a media output device separate from the media device

Prelim. Resp. 7–12. We note that the formatting of the claim language in the patent is different. Ex. 1001, 21:16–21. Also, Patent Owner puts forth the claim language at issue with claim language missing. Prelim. Resp. 7.

Patent Owner argues that this claim language “unmistakably provides that the remote media source responds to the media device by first accessing and then sending the selected media file or media stream to a separate output device.” *Id.* at 7–8. According to Patent Owner, the recited “sending” at column 21, line 21, completes the phrase “the media source that, in turn, responds to the corresponding signal by accessing the identified media file . . . and sending the identified media file . . . to a media output device separate from the media device.” *Id.* at 9–10 (emphasis omitted). Patent Owner further argues that its proposed interpretation is consistent with claim language because: (1) it gives the phrase “and once accessed” meaning because this phrase indicates when the source sends the identified media file or stream; (2) it would be inconsistent to interpret claim 1 as requiring the media device to send the media to an output device because this section of the claim relates to the remote device acting as “a remote controller system

for controlling over a network a media source remote from the media device,” and; (3) there is no reasonable interpretation for sending an “identified media file or media stream” other than the media file or stream the metadata identifies as being “available from the media source.” *Id.* at 10. Patent Owner also contends that its proposed construction is consistent with the Specification, which according to Patent Owner, “explains that media metadata is used to control selection and playback of media at the remote output device.” *Id.* at 10 (citing Ex. 1001, 18:3–6). Thus, Patent Owner proposes that “the claim requires that the remote media source both access the selected media and send that accessed media to a media output device, and that those actions be responsive to the media device signal identifying the selected media.” *Id.* at 11.

We are not persuaded that the claim language limits performance of the recited “sending the identified media file or media stream to a media output device” step to the media source, as urged by Patent Owner. As an initial matter, claim 1 specifies that “when operated in the second mode, *the media device performs* operations of connecting . . . transmitting . . . receiving . . . displaying . . . generating . . . , and sending” (emphasis added). Moreover, contrary to Patent Owner’s contention, the claim phrase “and once accessed” also has meaning if the media device performs the “sending” of the media file or stream because the phrase merely indicates when the media file or stream is sent (i.e., after the media file or media stream is accessed by the media source). In addition, as Patent Owner acknowledges (Prelim. Resp. 10), claim 1 indicates that in the second mode the media device operates “as a remote controller system for controlling over a

network a media source remote from the media device” (i.e., the remote media source).

Accordingly, based on the claim language and the ’309 patent specification, we determine under the broadest reasonable interpretation the “sending” step may be performed either by the “remote” media source or the claimed media device, after the media device obtains the media file from the remote media source.

B. Asserted Grounds of Unpatentability

Petitioner asserts that Qureshey anticipates claims 1, 3–9, and 12–14 and renders obvious claims 2, 10, and 11. Pet. 3.

1. Overview of Qureshey

Qureshey describes a network-enabled “jukebox” for composing and listening to playlists of audio content. Ex. 1005, Abstract. Several devices, including a PC connected to a server and one or more network-enabled audio devices, can be networked in an Internet Personal Audio Network (“IPAN”). *Id.* at Abstract, ¶¶ 46, 146, 124. Figure 15, reproduced below, illustrates an example:

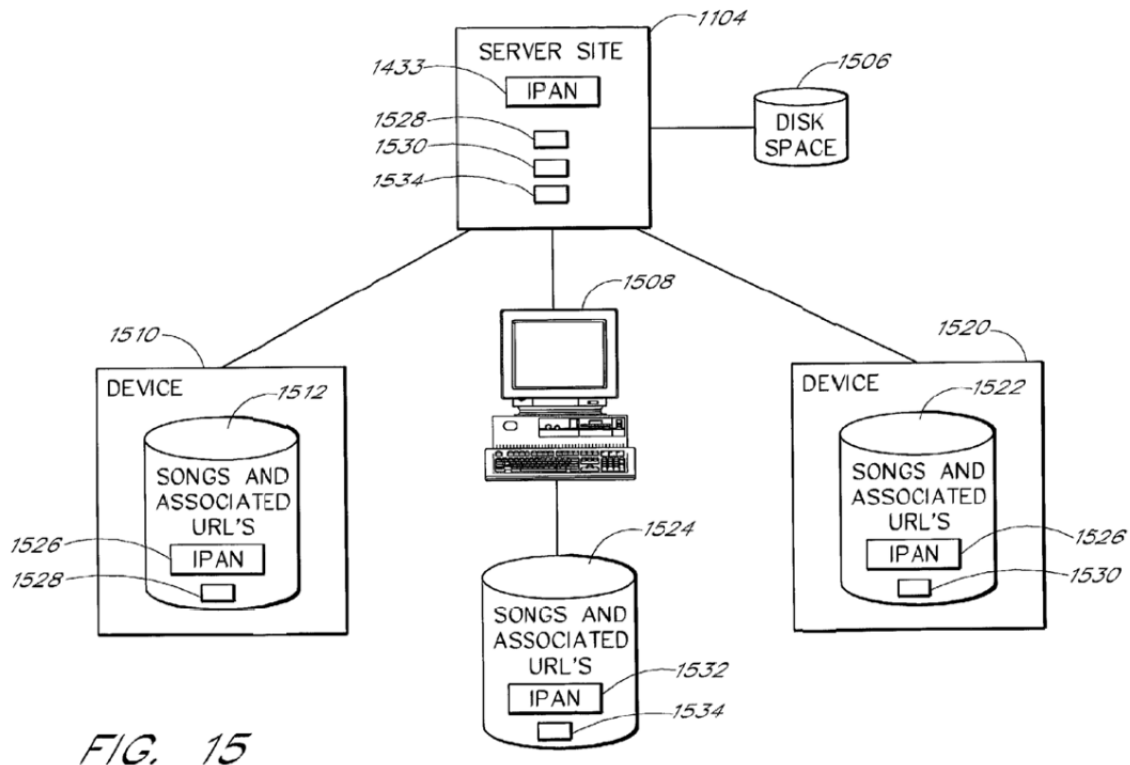


Figure 15 is a block diagram illustrating a configuration among several network-enabled devices. *Id.* ¶ 46.

A user accesses server site 1104 with PC 1508 over a network connection. *Id.* ¶ 151. The user composes playlists from the server site using IPAN software 1433 and can assign playlists to other devices on the network, such as device 1510 and device 1520. *Id.* The playlists are stored on server site 1104 and include URLs indicating the locations from which the audio files associated with the song titles in the playlist can be downloaded. *Id.* When device 1510, for example, connects to server site 1104, the server site assigns a playlist to the device. *Id.* Device 1510 then proceeds to download the songs from the sites specified by the URLs and stores the songs in disk space 1512. *Id.*

If all the songs on the playlist assigned to device 1510 already are stored on device 1510, the songs are catalogued as being present. *Id.* at ¶ 174. Otherwise, server site IPAN software 1433 forms a list of songs not present on device 1510 and seeks to complete the list by sending to device 1510 the URLs of the songs stored on device 1520 or another device. *Id.* Qureshey also states that the IPAN can include a network connection between device 1510 and device 1520, for example a home network, “so that the first device 1510 and the second device 1520 can have audio files downloaded from the first device 1510 to the second device 1520 almost instantaneously after the assignment of an audio file to the device 1510” without the need to connect to the Internet. *Id.* at ¶ 179.

a. Claims 1 and 9

Independent claim 1, with the claim language at issue emphasized, recites:

when operated in the second mode, *the media device performs*
operations of

...

generating a signal in response to a user selection of at least one said displayed media metadata, and the media device sending a corresponding signal from the network interface to the media source, wherein the corresponding signal includes at least one media file or media stream metadata identifying at least one media file or media stream available from *the media source that, in turn, responds to the corresponding signal by accessing the identified media file or media stream and once accessed, and sending the identified media file or media stream to a media output device separate from the media device.*

As discussed above, we construe this language such that the “sending” may be performed either by the “remote” media source or the claimed

media device, after the media device obtains the media file from the remote media source.

Petitioner identifies Qureshey's PC as the claimed "media device," the network-enabled audio devices as the claimed "media output device," and the Internet as the claimed "remote media source." *See, e.g.*, Pet 10–11, 22. It is not clear whether Petitioner argues that Qureshey's PC or an Internet source performs the "sending" step. For example, Petitioner argues that Qureshey discloses the following:

The user's assignment of a playlist to a network-enabled audio device separate from the PC causes the device to "download the files" in the playlist from the IPAN server "the next time the" device connects to the network. *Id.* at ¶ 0175.

"If songs [in an assigned playlist] need to be downloaded' by a network enabled audio device to which a playlist has been assigned, "the server site IPAN 1433 forms a list of remaining songs" and "compares the list of remaining songs to its records of the songs *present on the*" PC. *See* Qureshey at ¶ 0174, FIG. 19B; Dec. at 104.

Pet. 20 (emphasis added).

As Patent Owner argues (Prelim. Resp. 19–20), Qureshey discloses that after a playlist is assigned and downloaded to first device 1510, the process determines if songs need to be downloaded because they are not already present on first device 1510. Ex. 1005, ¶ 174. Contrary to Petitioner's assertion (Pet. 20), however, if songs need to be downloaded, the server site PAN software 1433 forms a list of remaining songs and compares the list to "*its records of the songs present on [] device 1520,*" not on the PC, "*to see if [] device 1520 has some of the necessary songs to*

complete the playlist formation.” Ex. 1005, ¶ 174 (emphasis added).
Petitioner fails to persuasively explain how Qureshey’s description of obtaining songs from device 1520 discloses obtaining the songs from the PC instead. Moreover, referring to paragraph 179, Petitioner implies that *if the PC* has any of the remaining songs that need to be downloaded to first device 1510, *the PC* enables the network-enabled audio device to have the audio files downloaded almost instantaneously after the assignment of an audio file. Pet. 20. Specifically, Petitioner states that “[i]f the PC has any of the remaining songs, the URLs of those songs are provided to the network-enabled audio device by the IPAN server, enabling the network-enabled audio device to ‘have audio files downloaded [] almost instantaneously after the assignment of an audio file [].’” *Id.* (citing Ex. 1005, ¶ 179, Fig. 19B). Qureshey, at paragraph 179, however, states that “[i]n one embodiment, the IPAN 1100 includes a network connection so that [] first device 1510 and [] second device 1520 can have audio files downloaded *from [] first device 1510 to [] second device 1520* almost instantaneously after the assignment of an audio file to [] device 1510.” Ex. 1005, ¶ 179 (emphasis added). Qureshey does not mention involvement by the PC at the disclosure cited by Petitioner, and Petitioner fails to persuasively explain how Qureshey’s description of instantaneously downloading audio files from device 1510 discloses instantaneously downloading audio files from the PC instead.

Petitioner further asserts:

As explained above at [1.5.6], the PC (the media device) assigns a playlist to a network-enabled audio device (media output device) by interacting with the IPAN server, which instructs the audio device to either play songs from its local

storage, or download audio files from other network-enabled audio devices on the network.

Pet. 22. Petitioner fails to persuasively explain how Qureshey's PC assigning a playlist to a network-enabled audio device discloses the PC or an Internet source sending media content to the audio device. In particular, Petitioner does not explain sufficiently how Qureshey's alleged description of the PC *instructing the audio device to download audio files* from other network-enabled audio devices discloses the PC or an Internet source "*sending the identified media file or media stream to a media output device.*" See *Net MoneyIN, Inc. v. VeriSign, Inc.*, 545 F.3d 1359, 1369 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (stating that to establish anticipation, each limitation in a claim must be found in a single prior art reference, arranged as recited in the claim). Petitioner also argues that:

A file downloaded from the Internet and assigned to the audio device is thus downloaded from the Internet (the media source) to the PC (the media device), and then to the separate audio device (the media output device) for outputting. See Qureshey at FIGS. 17I, 19B; Dec. at 108, 105.

Pet. 22. Petitioner, however, does not sufficiently explain or provide argument as to how cited figures 17I and 19B disclose the "sending" media file or media stream limitation. *Id.*¹

¹ We note that we have considered the testimony of Dr. Mercer cited by Petitioner throughout its analysis of this claim limitation. See, e.g., Ex. 1003 ¶¶ 105, 108. This testimony, however, does little more than repeat (mostly verbatim) the arguments presented in the Petition, without citation to additional evidence or provision of additional meaningful explanation. Thus, we accord Dr. Mercer's testimony little weight.

Thus, on this record, Petitioner has not persuaded us that Qureshey discloses the claimed “sending the identified media file or media stream to a media output device separate from the media device” of claim 1.

With respect to claim 9, a Certificate of Correction was filed that changed the language “and once accessed, and sending” to “and once accessed, sends.” Thus, claim 9 recites “*the remote media source* that, in turn, responds . . . by accessing . . . and once accessed, *sends the identified media file to a media output device separate from the media device.*” In any event, Petitioner refers to the same evidence and argument provided for claim 1. Pet. 26. Because we determine this evidence and argument is unpersuasive, Petitioner also has not persuaded us that Qureshey discloses the claimed “sends the identified media file to a media output device separate from the media device” of claim 9.

b. Remaining Claims

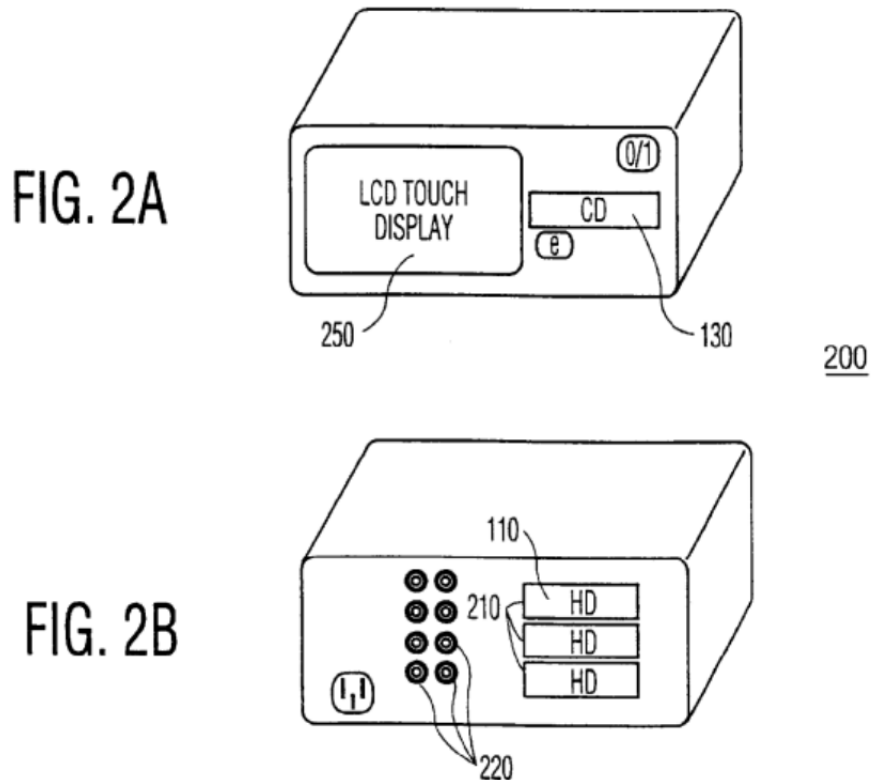
The remaining challenged claims depend from claims 1 and 9. Petitioner’s contentions as to the dependent claims do not present argument or evidence overcoming the deficiencies noted above as to claims 1 and 9. Pet. 22–25, 27–29. Accordingly, Petitioner has not demonstrated a reasonable likelihood that it would prevail with respect to:

Claims 1, 3–9, and 12–14 as anticipated by Qureshey; and
Claims 2, 10, and 11 as obvious over Qureshey.

2. VDM

VDM describes a “virtual jukebox,” connected to a network and including storage media and playback devices, that provides a system for collecting, cataloging, archiving, and retrieving music. Ex. 1006, Abstract.

An integrated system, such as shown in Figures 2A and 2B (reproduced below), is a single device that has both storage and playback capabilities. *Id.* at 3:22–27.



Figures 2A and 2B are front and back views, respectively, of a collection management system. *Id.* at 2:40–41. In figure 2A, CD player 130 is shown as part of integrated system 200. *Id.* at 3:52–53. Control manager 150 (not pictured), using conventional disk operating system techniques, can store recordings at directly addressable storage locations on hard disk drive 110 located in one of the bays 210 shown in Figure 2B. *Id.* at 4:9–16. A user interacts with control manager 150 using LCD touch display device 250. *Id.* at 3:65–67. Interconnections 220 can be used to connect to additional devices. *Id.* at 54–55.

Entry and retrieval of media from a catalog is illustrated in Figure 4, reproduced below:

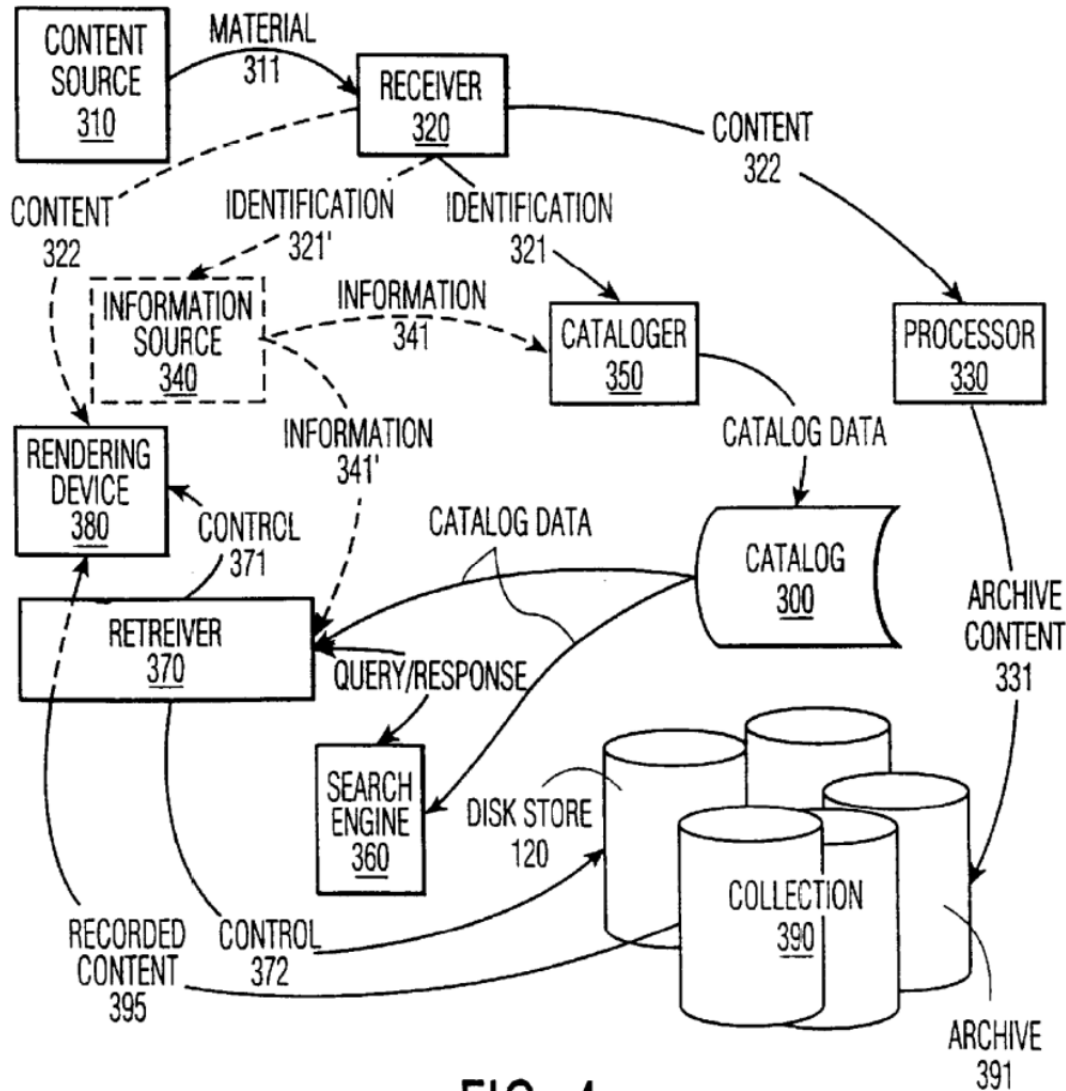


FIG. 4

Figure 4 is a block diagram and flow chart of a collection management system. *Id.* at 3:45–46. Catalog 300 contains information about media stored, *inter alia*, in storage devices 110, 120. *Id.* at 4:26–36. Information is entered into catalog 300 by cataloger 350 and retrieved from catalog 300 by search engine 360 and retriever 370. *Id.* at 4:62–64. Cataloger 350 and

retriever 370, together, correspond to collection manager 150, shown in Figure 1. *Id.* at 4:64–66.

The operation of cataloger 350 to add media to an archive is described with respect to content source 310, which may be playback device 130 (shown in Figure 1), integrated with the system of Figure 2 or connected via external connection 220. *Id.* at 5:3–13. When content source 310 is played, receiver 320 receives material 311 (e.g., recorded audio information) and identification information from content source 310 or another information source 340 (e.g., a user can enter text input about the material or an Internet site can provide information about the material). *Id.* at 5:15–32. Cataloger 350 receives the identification of the material and any other information (e.g., identification 301 and locator 302) and catalogs it in catalog 300. *Id.* at 5:35–44, 7:23–51. The media content 322 itself is processed and stored in collection 390. *Id.* In an “archive while playing back” or “auto-archive” mode, the content 322 is sent contemporaneously to rendering device 380 for playback. *Id.* at 6:17–31, 7:66–8:3.

a. Claims 1 and 9

Independent claim 1, with the claim language at issue emphasized, recites:

when operated in the second mode, *the media device performs*
operations of

...
transmitting a request, using the network interface, for media
metadata from the media device to the media source

...

Independent 9 includes similar claim language. Petitioner identifies the “collection management system 200,” illustrated in Figure 2, as the claimed “media device” (Pet. 35), and “media sources and other

devices that are distributed throughout a network,” as the claimed “media source” (Pet. 35–36).

For the “transmitting a request” limitation, Petitioner asserts that VDM’s receiver is operable to request metadata from one or more media sources. Specifically, Petitioner argues that:

As part of this process, the media device [“collection management system 200”] may use interconnection means 220 to transmit a request for the media metadata from a remote media source (e.g., archive 110, disk/store 120, playback device 130, and/or content source 310). *See* VDM at 3:9–13 4:26–5:34, FIGS. 3, 4, and 5; Dec. at 42, 22. I

In more detail, *VDM’s media device includes a receiver 320* module operable to request media content and metadata (collectively, material 311) from one or more media sources (e.g., content source 310) over the network (e.g., via the network connected at interconnection means 220), to provide the received content to a rendering device for output (e.g., rendering device 380), and to provide the received metadata to an information source 340 and cataloger 350 for cataloging. *See* VDM at claim 1, 3:52–55, 5:9–65, 7:66–67, FIG. 4; Dec. at 42, 43. The receiver 320, e.g., “receives material 311 from the content source 310, the content of the material being dependent upon the capabilities of the content source 310.” VDM at 5:5–17. If, e.g., “the content source is a CD or DVD, the material 311 includes the unique identifier that is associated with commercial CDs and DVDs” used to look up information about the tracks of that disk. VDM at 5:24–34 (emphasis added).

The unique identifier, identification information 321, by virtue of identifying a particular disk and the associated tracks of that disk, is therefore media metadata requested from the media source using the network interface 220.

Pet. 43 (emphasis added).

As Patent Owner argues (Prelim. Resp. 51), however, the cited disclosure does not describe any *request being transmitted* from receiver 320

to a media source. VDM only describes the “receiver” as receiving information from content source 310 and sending information to processor 330, information source 340, cataloger 350, and rendering device 380. For example, VDM states that “receiver 320 receives material 311 from [] content source 310,” such as the recorded audio information or the unique identifier that is associated with commercial CDs and DVDs. Ex. 1006, 5:14–26. The receiver can provide identification 321 to information source 340 to facilitate the determination of other information related to material 311. *Id.* at 5:26–29; 5:38–39, Fig. 4; *see* Prelim. Resp. 51 (arguing that Figure 4 “reflects the difference between the receiver, which merely receives, and the retriever, which actively retrieves.”). Petitioner fails to persuasively explain how VDM discloses receiver 320 transmits a request for metadata to one or more media sources, such as content source 310.

Thus, on this record, Petitioner has not persuaded us that VDM discloses the claimed “transmitting a request, using the network interface, for media metadata from the media device to the media source” of claim 1. With respect to the similar limitation of claim 9, Petitioner references the same evidence and argument relied upon for claim 1. Pet. 54. Thus, on this record, Petitioner has not persuaded us that VDM discloses the similar limitation of claim 9.

b. Remaining Claims

The remaining challenged claims depend from claims 1 and 9. Petitioner’s contentions as to the dependent claims do not present argument or evidence overcoming the deficiencies noted above as to claims 1 and 9. Pet. 57–60. Accordingly, Petitioner has not demonstrated a reasonable likelihood that it would prevail with respect to:

Claims 1, 3, 5–9, 13, and 14 as anticipated by VDM; and
Claims 2, 4, 10–12 as obvious over VDM and wireless networking.

III. CONCLUSION

We decline to institute an *inter partes* review of claims 1–14.

IV. ORDER

For the reasons given, it is

ORDERED that the Petition is *denied*.

FURTHER ORDERED that no *inter partes* review is instituted.

IPR2015-01463

Patent 8,090,309 B2

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