

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

DELTA POWER EQUIPMENT CORPORATION,
LOWE'S HOME CENTERS, LLC, and
HOME DEPOT U.S.A., INC.,
Petitioner,

v.

P & F BROTHER INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION,
Patent Owner.

IPR2024-00347
Patent 7,475,622 B1

Before KEN B. BARRETT, BENJAMIN D. M. WOOD, and
CARL M. DEFRANCO, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

WOOD, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION
Denying Institution of *Inter Partes* Review
35 U.S.C. § 314

I. INTRODUCTION

A. *Background*

Delta Power Equipment Corporation, Lowe’s Home Centers, LLC, and Home Depot U.S.A., Inc. (collectively, “Petitioner”) filed a Petition (Paper 4, “Pet.”) requesting *inter partes* review of claims 1, 2, 5, and 9 of U.S. Patent No. 7,475,622 B1 (Ex. 1001, “the ’622 patent”). P & F Brother Industrial Corporation (“Patent Owner”) filed a preliminary response. Paper 8 (“Prelim. Resp.”).

We have authority under 35 U.S.C. § 314, which provides that an *inter partes* review may not be instituted “unless . . . there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition.” 35 U.S.C. § 314(a). Upon considering the Petition, we determine that Petitioner has not satisfied this threshold requirement, and therefore we do not institute *inter partes* review of claims 1–2, 5, and 9 of the ’622 patent.

B. *Real Parties-in-Interest*

Petitioner identifies the following as real parties-in-interest:

Delta Power Equipment Corporation, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Chang Type Industrial Co., Limited; Lowe’s Home Centers, LLC, which is wholly owned by Lowe’s Companies, Inc.; and Home Depot U.S.A., Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of HD Operations Holding Company, Inc., which is wholly owned by The Home Depot, Inc.

Pet. 1.

Patent Owner identifies itself as real party-in-interest. Paper 7, 2.

C. Related Proceedings

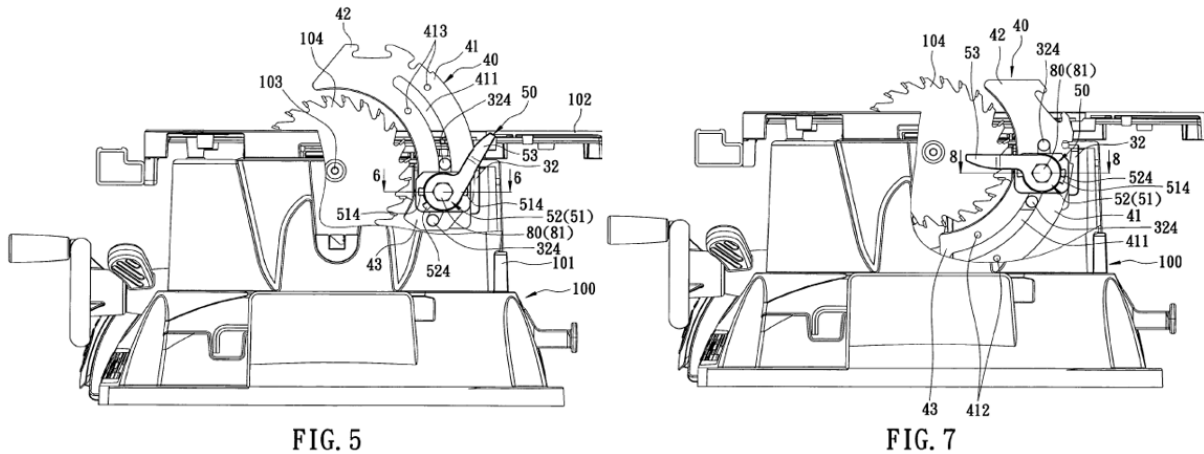
The Parties identify *P & F Brother Industrial Corporation v. Lowe's Companies, Inc. and Lowe's Home Centers LLC*, No. 2:23-cv-00313-JRG (E.D. Tex.) (the “Lowe’s litigation”) and *P & F Brother Industrial Corporation v. The Home Depot, Inc. and Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.*, No. 2:23-cv-00312-JRG (E.D. Tex.) (the “Home Depot litigation”) as related matters. Pet. 1; Paper 7, 2.

D. The '622 Patent

The '622 patent¹ “relates to a supporting device for mounting a protective cover to shield a cutting blade of a cutting machine,” e.g., a table saw, and particularly to a supporting device that is easily moved between a “position of use” and a retreat position. Ex. 1001, 1:8–12. The '622 patent teaches that in a conventional table saw, a supporting device is installed for mounting a protective cover to shield a user from the circular saw blade, but the supporting device and protective cover are detachable to avoid obstructing specific operations, such as cutting a slot in a workpiece. *Id.* at 1:14–19. Prior-art supporting devices clamped a supporting frame between a fixed mount and a tightening plate, but vibrations during cutting operations sometimes resulted in undesired loosening of the supporting frame from the device. *Id.* at 1:20–2:2, Figs. 1, 2. “The object of the present invention,” therefore, “is to provide a supporting device which is easily operated to be tightened firmly” in a use position or retreat position. *Id.* at 2:6–9.

¹ The '622 patent issued on January 13, 2009 from an application filed October 26, 2007.

Figures 5 and 7 of the '622 patent, reproduced below, show an embodiment of the supporting frame mounted to a table saw and deployed in a position of use (Figure 5) and in a retreat position (Figure 7):



Figures 5 and 7 each depicts supporting frame 40, the upper part 42 of which is adapted to hold a protective cover (not shown) for the portion of circular saw blade 104 that extends above worktable 102. *Id.* at 3:41–43, 4:33–36. Arcuate guiding slot 411 extends through middle segment 41 of supporting frame 40, permitting middle section 41 to be movable between a position of use (Figure 5) and a retreat position (Figure 7). *Id.* at 4:34–50.

Figure 3, reproduced below, depicts an exploded view of an embodiment of the supporting device:

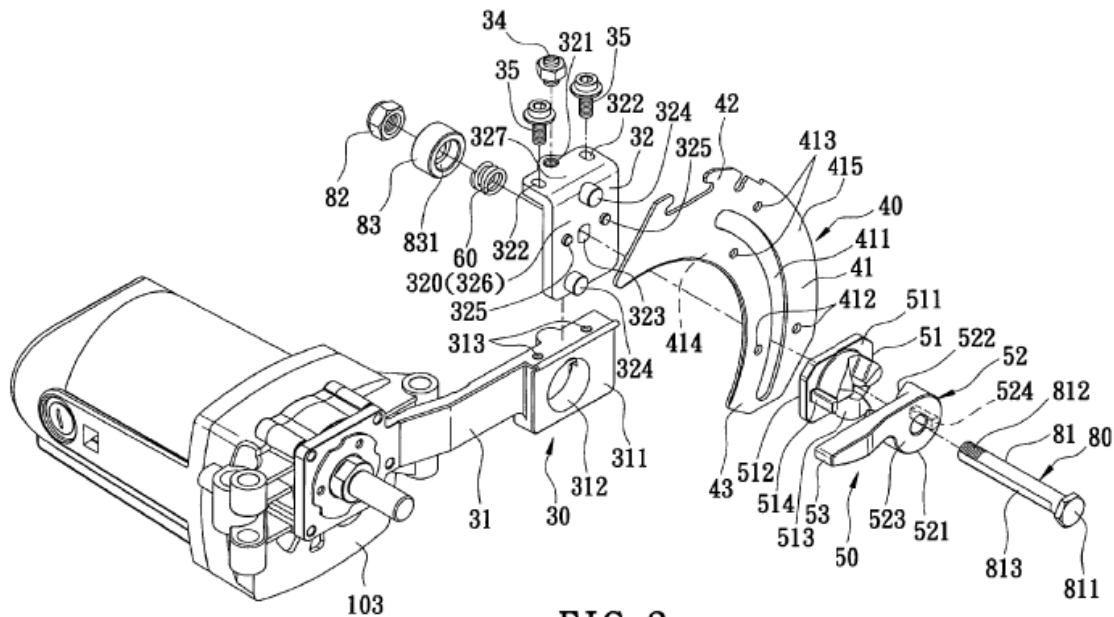


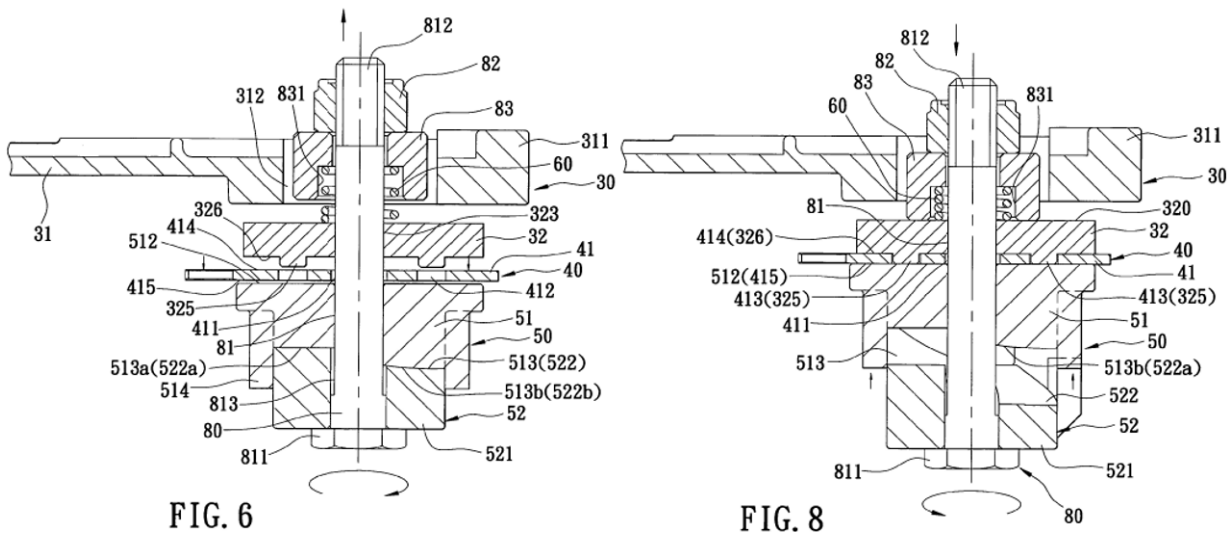
FIG. 3

The supporting device depicted in Figure 3 comprises supporting member 40, mount unit 30, movable tightening unit 50, tightening bolt 80, and biasing member 60. *Id.* at 3:44–48. Mount unit 30 comprises fixed mount 31 and “movable” mount 32 (which is attached to fixed mount 31 during operation and is movable only to align supporting frame 40 to the saw blade). *Id.* at 3:49–56, 4:2–13. Movable tightening unit 50 comprises movable tightening member 51 and cam actuating member 52. *Id.* at 4:58–59. Shank 81 of tightening bolt 80 passes through these components via through-holes and is secured at far end 812 by nut 82. *Id.* at 4:19–32.

Proximal and distal tightened surfaces 414 and 415 of supporting frame 40 are sandwiched between, respectively, proximal tightening surface 326 of movable mount 32 and distal tightening surface 512 of movable tightening member 52. *Ex.* 1001, 4:62–67. Biasing member 60 (e.g., a coil spring) is disposed around shank 81 between nut 82 and movable mount 32; one end of biasing member 60 abuts wall 320 of movable mount 32, and an

opposite end is received in accommodation chamber 831 of flexible joint 83.
Id. at 5:41–45.

Figures 6 and 8 of the '622 patent, reproduced below, are sectional views depicting the supporting device in a loosened and tightened position, respectively:



Figures 6 and 8 depict an embodiment of the supporting device in loosened and tightened positions, respectively. Ex. 1001, 3:13–15, 3:18–20. To move the supporting device from the loosened position to the tightened position, handle 53 of actuating body 521 is rotated, which causes cam surface 522 to engage with cam follower surface 513 “to move the distal tightening surface 512 to press the distal tightened major surface 415 [of supporting frame 40], thereby forcing the proximate tightened major surface 414 to abut against the proximate tightening surface 326.” *Id.* at 4:58–5:33. Coil spring 60 “acquires a biasing force which urges the tightening bolt 80 and the movable tightening unit 50 rearwardly so as to force the middle segment 41 of the supporting frame 40 to abut against the proximate tightening surface 326.” *Id.* at 5:41–49. According to the '622 patent:

[A]s a result of displacement of the actuating body 521 to the tightening position, as shown in FIG. 8, the coil spring 60 is being compressed to acquire an increment of the biasing force which can bias the front end 811 of the shank 81 towards the supporting frame 40 so as to counteract the axial frictional force to thereby keep the actuating body 521 in the tightening position.

Id. at 5:52–58.

E. The Challenged Claims

Petitioner challenges claims 1, 2, 5, and 9 of the '622 patent. Pet. 2.

Claim 1 is independent. Claim 1 is representative and reproduced below:²

1. [1.0] A supporting device for mounting a protective cover to shield a cutting blade of a cutting machine which is driven to rotate about a rotating axis, said supporting device comprising:

[1.1] a mount unit which is adapted to be secured to the cutting machine, said mount unit including a major abutment wall which has a proximate tightening surface that has an axial hole extending therethrough along a tightening axis parallel to the rotating axis of the cutting blade;

[1.2] a tightening bolt having a shank which is configured to pass through said axial hole, and which has front and rear ends opposite to each other in the tightening axis, and an intermediate segment interposed between said front and rear ends;

[1.3] a supporting frame which has upper and lower ends opposite to each other, and a middle segment interposed between said upper and lower ends, said upper end being adapted to hold the protective cover, said middle segment having proximate and distal tightened major surfaces opposite to each other along the tightening axis,

² We use Petitioner's bracketed identifiers for each limitation. *See* Pet. 13–36, App. A 1–2.

[1.4] and a guiding slot which extends through said proximate and distal tightened major surfaces and which permits passage of said shank therethrough, said guiding slot permitting said middle segment to be movable between a position of use where said shank is remote from said upper end, and a retreat position where said shank is closer to said upper end;

[1.5] a movable tightening member which is sleeved on said shank, and which has a thrust major wall to which the tightening axis is normal,

[1.6] said thrust major wall having a distal tightening surface which confronts and which is to be brought to press said distal tightened major surface so as to force said proximate tightened major surface to abut against said proximate tightening surface, and

[1.7] a cam follower surface which is opposite to said distal tightening surface along the tightening axis, and which has first and second pressed areas that are angularly displaced from each other about the tightening axis, and that are respectively proximate to and distal from said distal tightening surface along the tightening axis;

[1.8] a cam actuating member including an actuating body which is sleeved on said shank, and which has a cam surface and an outmost major surface opposite to each other in the tightening axis, said cam surface having first and second pressing spots which are angularly displaced from each other about the tightening axis such that,

[1.9] said first and second pressing spots are brought into contact with said first and second pressed areas respectively when said cam surface is brought to mate with said cam follower surface in a loosened position,

[1.10] and such that, when said actuating body is turned about the tightening axis to a tightening position, said first pressing spot is displaced to contact said second pressed area with an axial frictional force so as to move said distal tightening surface to press said distal tightened major surface, thereby

forcing said proximate tightened major surface to abut against said proximate tightening surface, and

[1.11] a handgrip disposed to extend from said actuating body radially so as to turn said actuating body about the tightening axis between the loosened and tightening positions; and

[1.12] a biasing member disposed on said shank adjacent to said rear end of said shank such that,

[1.13] as a result of displacement of said actuating body to the tightening position, said biasing member acquires an increment of a biasing force which biases said front end of said shank towards said supporting frame so as to counteract the axial frictional force to thereby keep said actuating body in the tightening position.

Ex. 1001, 6:24–7:27.

F. Asserted Grounds of Unpatentability

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

Ground	Claims Challenged	35 U.S.C. §	Reference(s)/Basis
1	1, 2, 5, 9	103 ³	Gass ⁴ in view of what was admitted to be prior art in the '622 patent ("AAPA") ⁵

³ Because the '622 patent's filing date precedes the effective date of the amendment to 35 U.S.C. § 103 enacted by the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (AIA), we apply the pre-AIA version of this section (although our decision would be the same under either version). *See* AIA, Pub. L. No. 112–29, § 3(n)(1), 125 Stat. 284, 293 (2011).

⁴ U.S. Patent No. 7,827,890 B2 (issued Nov. 9, 2010) (Ex. 1003).

⁵ Petitioner cites as AAPA the '622 patent's disclosure of two prior-art devices. Pet. 7 (citing Ex. 1001, 1:13–2:2, Figs. 1, 2).

Ground	Claims Challenged	35 U.S.C. §	Reference(s)/Basis
2	1, 2, 5, 9	103	Burke, ⁶ Gass
3	1, 2, 5, 9	103	AAPA, Gass
4	1, 2, 5, 9	103	Gass, Burke
5	1, 2, 5, 9	103	Gass, Garcia ⁷

Petitioner also relies on the Declaration of Bruce Main (Ex. 1004) to support its asserted grounds.

II. ANALYSIS

A. *Legal Standards Used in the Merits Analysis*

“In an IPR, the petitioner has the burden from the onset to show with particularity why the patent it challenges is unpatentable.” *Harmonic Inc. v. Avid Tech., Inc.*, 815 F.3d 1356, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (citing 35 U.S.C. § 312(a)(3) (requiring *inter partes* review petitions to identify “with particularity . . . the evidence that supports the grounds for the challenge to each claim”)); *Dynamic Drinkware, LLC v. Nat’l Graphics, Inc.*, 800 F.3d 1375, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2015) (discussing the burden of proof in *inter partes* review).

“A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in [35 U.S.C. § 102], if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

⁶ U.S. Patent No. 7,437,981 B2 (issued Oct. 21, 2008) (Ex. 1010).

⁷ U.S. Patent Appl. Pub. No. 2005/0160895 A1 (published July 28, 2005) (Ex. 1009).

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.” 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Obviousness is a question of law based on underlying findings of fact. *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17 (1966). The underlying factual considerations include the scope and content of the prior art, the differences between the prior art and the claimed invention, the level of ordinary skill in the art, and any relevant secondary considerations of non-obviousness, including commercial success of the patented product or method, a long-felt but unmet need for the functionality of the patented invention, and the failure of others who have unsuccessfully attempted to accomplish what the patentee has achieved. *Id.* at 17. The obviousness analysis should not be conducted “in a narrow, rigid manner,” but should instead focus on whether a claimed invention is merely “the result[] of ordinary innovation,” which is not entitled to patent protection. *KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 406, 427–28 (2007).

B. Level of Ordinary Skill in the Art

Petitioner contends that, for the ’622 patent, one of ordinary skill in the art “would have earned at least an undergraduate degree in mechanical engineering or had equivalent work experience of one to two years designing power tools.” Pet. 4 (citing Ex. 1004 ¶ 164). Patent Owner argues that one of ordinary skill in the art “would have earned at least an undergraduate degree in mechanical engineering, physics, or a similar field, or at least one year of experience working with cam devices or other components of power tools.” Prelim. Resp. 8.

We do not discern a meaningful difference between the parties’ positions, and do not believe that our decision would differ under either definition. Nonetheless, at this stage of the proceeding, we adopt

Petitioner's definition. We also presume that the cited prior art references reflect the level of ordinary skill at the time of the invention. *See Okajima v. Bourdeau*, 261 F.3d 1350, 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (explaining the level of ordinary skill in the art may be evidenced by the cited references themselves).

C. Claim Construction

We construe claim terms “using the same claim construction standard that would be used to construe the claim in a civil action under 35 U.S.C. [§] 282(b)” 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b). Under this standard, claim terms are generally given their plain and ordinary meaning as would have been understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention and in the context of the entire patent disclosure. *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1312–13 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc). Any special definitions for claim terms must be set forth in the Specification “with reasonable clarity, deliberateness, and precision.” *See In re Paulsen*, 30 F.3d 1475, 1480 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

The parties agree that no terms require construction. Pet. 5; Prelim. Resp. 9.

At this stage of the proceeding, we do not see the need to expressly construe any claim terms, as the threshold question of institution can be decided without doing so. *See Nidec Motor Corp. v. Zhongshan Broad Ocean Motor Co.*, 868 F.3d 1013, 1017 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (approving Board decision not to construe claim language where construction is not material to the dispute).

D. Ground 1: Obviousness of Claims 1, 2, 5, and 9 over Gass and AAPA

Petitioner contends that claims 1, 2, 5, and 9 would have been obvious over Gass and AAPA. Pet. 13–46.

1. Gass (Ex. 1003)

Gass is titled “Table Saws with Safety Systems and Systems to Mount and Index Attachments,” and “relates to safety systems for table saws, to mounting systems for table saw attachments, and to table saw attachments such as riving knives [and] blade guards” Ex. 1003, code (54), 1:15–19. A riving knife is “a flat, fin-like plate” that is mounted at the back edge of the blade “within the projected kerf and top-to-bottom cutting capacity of the blade.” *Id.* at 18:41–44. “[A]s a workpiece is cut by the blade, the riving knife will fit into the newly cut slot in the workpiece so that it does not block or impede the movement of the workpiece past the blade.” *Id.* at 18:44–47. Figures 47 and 49, reproduced below, depict, respectively, riving knife 400 installed on a table saw using mounting system 410, and riving knife 400 in isolation:

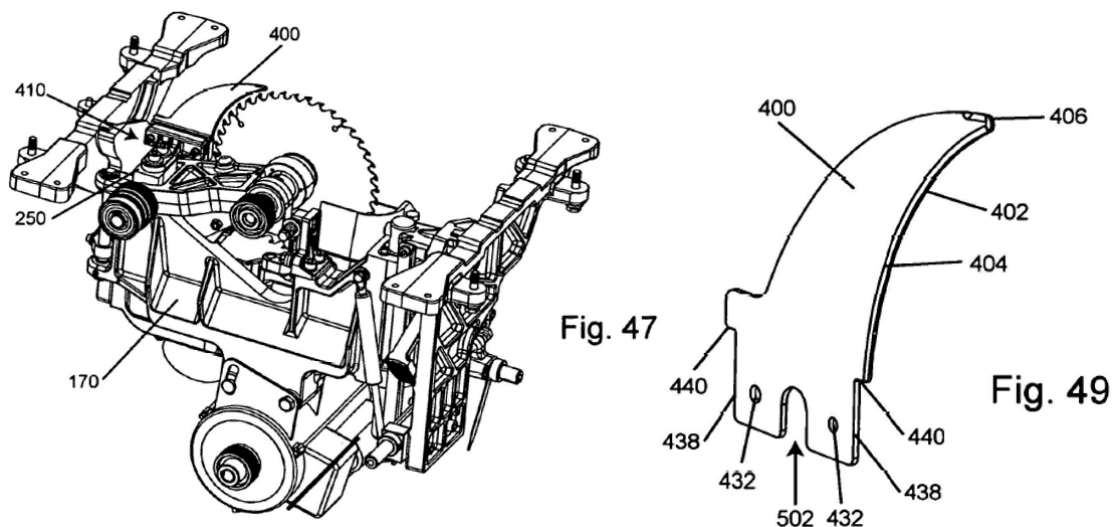
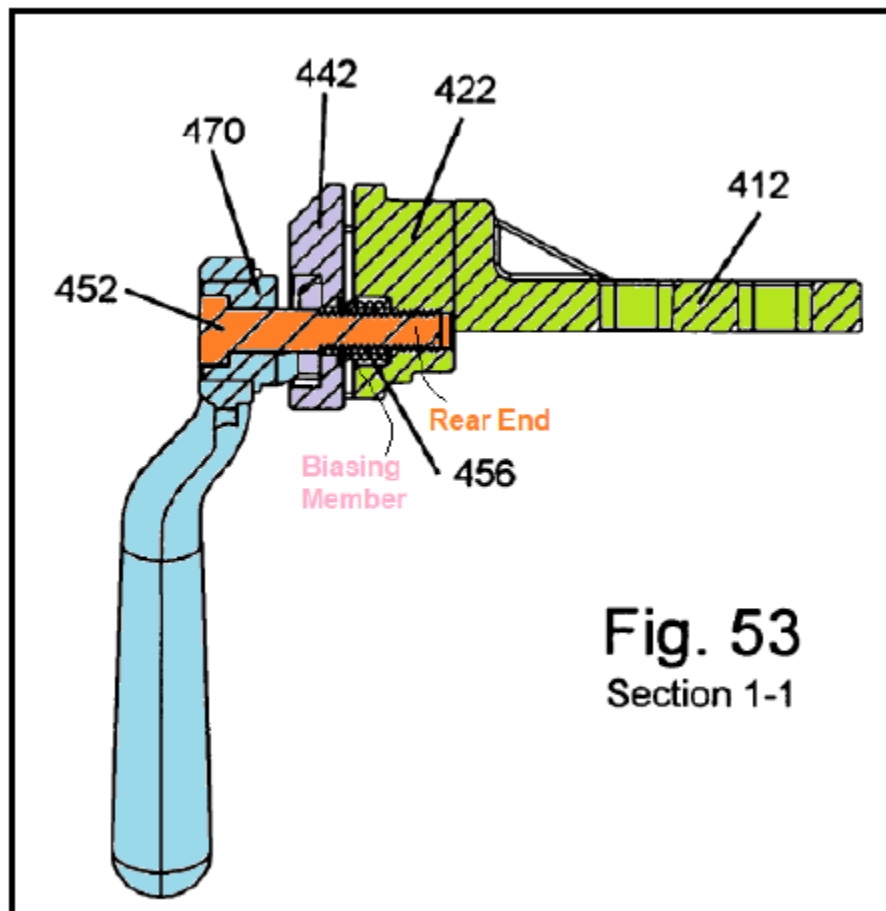


Figure 47 depicts mounting system 410 bolted onto raised portion 250 of table-saw elevation plate 170, and riving knife 400 secured to mounting system 410. *Id.* at 18:37–38, 20:3–4. Riving knife 400 is depicted in isolation in Figure 49. *Id.* at 18:38–39.

Mounting system 410 is illustrated in Figure 53 of Gass. We reproduce below Petitioner’s annotated version of Gass’ Figure 53 (Pet. 36) showing various components in different colors:



Annotated Fig. 53 of Gass

As shown in Petitioner’s annotated version of Figure 53 of Gass, mounting system 410 comprises mounting plate 412 (green), positioning plate 422 (green) bolted onto mounting plate 412, and clamping plate 442 (purple),

which “works with positioning plate 422 to clamp and hold the riving knife in position.” Ex. 1003, 20:40–41. Clamping plate 442 includes flat surface 444 (shown in Figure 59 of Gass) that supports the side of the riving knife opposite the side supported by the positioning plate. *Id.* at 20:41–43.

Clamping plate 442 also includes, on the side opposite surface 444, cam surfaces 462–465 arcuately spaced around recess 466. *Id.* at 20:63–67, Figs. 60, 61. Cam bushing 470 (blue) fits into recess 466 and includes cam surfaces that correspond to the cam surfaces in the clamping plate. *Id.* at 21:9–16, Figs. 62–65. Bolt 452 (orange) passes through cam bushing 470 and clamping plate 442 and is threaded into hole 454 in positioning plate 422 to loosely connect the clamping plate to the positioning plate. *Id.* at 20:51–55, 21:26–28. Spring 456 surrounds bolt 452 and is at least partially contained in first circular recess 458 in positioning plate 422 (*see* Fig. 57) and in second circular recess 460 in clamping plate 442 (*see* Fig. 59). The base of the riving knife includes cut-out 502 to provide clearance for bolt 452 and spring 456 when the riving knife is inserted into mounting system 410. *Id.* at 22:29–31, Fig. 49.

Handle 490 attaches to cam bushing 470 to move mounting system 410 between an open position when the clamping and positioning plates are spaced apart to remove the riving knife, and a closed position to clamp the riving knife between the plates. Ex. 1003, 21:46–55, 22:32–33, Figs. 50, 51, 71, 72. The clamp is closed by moving handle 490 down, which turns bushing 470 so that its cam surfaces engage with the cam surfaces on clamping plate 442. *Id.* at 22:33–38. Bolt 452 is threaded into hole 454 and thus prevents the cam bushing from moving out; as a result, clamping plate 442 is pushed toward positioning plate 422 to clamp the riving knife

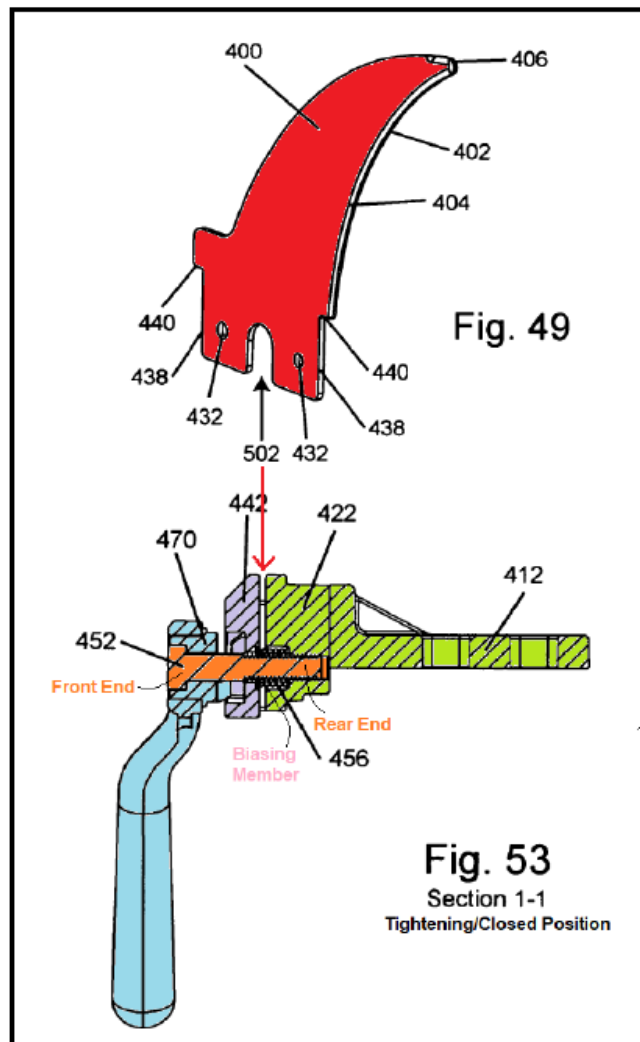
between the plates. *Id.* at 38–41. Spring 456 is thereby compressed, which “biases clamping plate 442 away from positioning plate 422 to help open the clamp” when handle 490 is raised. *Id.* at 20:60–62, 22:18–23.

When handle 490 is moved up to open the clamp, the handle turns cam bushing 470 to disengage the cam surfaces; spring 456 pushes the clamping plate and cam bushing away from positioning plate 422 until the clamping plate abuts the cam bushing. Ex. 1003, 21:59–65.

2. Discussion

Petitioner contends, e.g., that Gass’ bolt 452 corresponds to the claimed tightening bolt (limitation [1.2]); riving knife 400/splitter 580⁸ corresponds to the claimed supporting frame (limitation [1.3]); and cam bushing 470 corresponds to the claimed cam actuating member including an actuating body. Pet. 18–21, 29–30. Petitioner further contends that Gass’ spring 456 corresponds to the claimed biasing member (limitation [1.12]) that, in Gass’ mounting system 410, satisfies limitation [1.13], i.e., “as a result of displacement of said actuating body to the tightening position, said biasing member acquires an increment of a biasing force which biases said front end of said shank towards said supporting frame” *Id.* at 36. Petitioner provides annotated versions of Figures 49 and 53 of Gass, reproduced below, to support this contention:

⁸ Petitioner does not contend that Gass’ mounting system 410 would operate differently if splitter 580 were used instead of riving knife 400. Therefore, our discussion assumes that riving knife 400 is used.



Annotated Figs. 49 & 53 of Gass

Petitioner's annotated versions of Figures 49 and 53 depict riving knife 400 (Figure 49) and Gass' mounting system (Figure 53). According to Petitioner:

Gass discloses that, as a result of displacement of the actuating body 470 (blue . . .) to the tightened (closed) position, the biasing member 456 acquires an increment of a biasing force which biases the front end (annotated in orange . . .) of the shank 452 (orange) towards the supporting frame 400 (red) to keep the actuating body in the tightening (closed) position.

Pet. 36 (citing Ex. 1003, 20:60–61, 22:18–23, Figs. 49, 53; Ex. 1004 ¶¶ 235–236).

Patent Owner disputes that Gass teaches a biasing member that biases the front end of the shank *towards* the supporting frame as required by limitation [1.13]. Prelim. Resp. 9–17. Patent Owner asserts that, on the contrary, “Gass teaches a system that is arranged to achieve the opposite bias, i.e., the biasing member of Gass biases the front end of the shank *away from* said supporting frame.” *Id.* at 10. In support of this assertion Patent Owner refers us to Gass’ teaching that spring 456 “biases clamping plate 442 away from positioning plate 422 to help open the clamp . . .” when handle 490 is raised. *Id.* at 11 (citing Ex. 1003, 30:60–61, 22:18–23) (emphasis omitted). Thus, according to Patent Owner, to the extent that the spring’s biasing force is transferred to the front end of bolt 452 via cam bushing 470 and clamping plate 442, the biasing force would be in a direction opposite to that claimed. *Id.* at 12–13.

We are not persuaded that Gass’ spring 456 biases the front end of the shank of bolt 452 towards riving knife 400. Gass teaches that spring 456 applies force to clamping plate 442 to push it away from positioning plate 422. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 1003, 20:60–62 (“Spring 456 biases clamping plate 442 away from positioning plate 422 to help open the clamp . . .”).⁹ Clamping plate 442 transfers this force to the front end of bolt 452 via the bolt head and cam bushing 470. *See id.* at 22:11–13, Fig. 53. Because positioning

⁹ The spring does not apply force to riving knife 400 because the base of the riving knife includes cut-out 502 to allow clearance for bolt 452 and spring 456 when the riving knife is inserted into mounting system 410. Ex. 1003, 22:29–31, Fig. 49. Thus, the spring does not bias the riving knife toward the front end of bolt 452.

plate 442 holds riving knife 400 in the mounting system (*id.* at 20:25–38), pushing clamping plate 442 away from positioning plate 422 effectively biases front end of bolt 452 away from riving knife 400, which is the opposite of what claim 1 requires. Neither Petitioner nor Petitioner’s declarant explain how Gass teaches limitation [1.13] in light of the above teachings. AAPA is relied on to teach a different limitation (Pet. 21–22) and therefore does not cure this deficiency.

Because we are not persuaded that Gass teaches limitation [1.13], we are not persuaded that Petitioner has a reasonable likelihood of prevailing in showing that claim 1 would have been obvious over Gass and AAPA. Because claims 2, 5, and 9 ultimately depend from claim 1, we are also not persuaded that Petitioner has demonstrated a reasonable likelihood of prevailing with respect to these dependent claims. Therefore, we are not persuaded that Petitioner has shown a reasonable likelihood of prevailing with respect to Ground 1.

E. The Remaining Grounds

For grounds 2–5, Petitioner relies on Gass to teach limitation [1.13]. Pet. 60, 78, 84, 89. As discussed above, we are not persuaded that Gass teaches this limitation. Therefore, for the above reasons, we are not persuaded that Petitioner has demonstrated a reasonable likelihood of prevailing with respect to these grounds.

F. Patent Owner’s Request for Discretionary Denial of Institution Under 35 U.S.C. § 314(a)

Patent Owner requests that we deny institution under 35 U.S.C. § 314(a) because of the related district-court actions listed above. Prelim. Resp. 22–26 (citing *Apple Inc. v. Fintiv, Inc.*, IPR2020-00019, Paper 11

(PTAB Mar. 20, 2020)). Because we have determined not to institute *inter partes* review on the merits, Patent Owner's request is moot.

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we determine that Petitioner has not shown that there is a reasonable likelihood that it would prevail with regard to at least one of the claims challenged in the Petition. Accordingly, we do not institute *inter partes* review of claims 1, 2, 5, and 9 of the '622 patent on any asserted ground.

IV. ORDER

For the reasons given, it is

ORDERED that the Petition for *Inter Partes* Review is *denied*.

IPR2024-00347
Patent 7,475,622 B1

PETITIONER:

Timothy St. Clair
Tasneem Dharamsi
Amy Allen Hinson
Alison Lamb

PARKER POE ADMAS & BERNSTEIN LLP

timstclair@parkerpoe.com
tasneemdharamsi@parkerpoe.com
amyhinson@parkerpoe.com
alisonlamb@parkerpoe.com

PATENT OWNER:

C. Matthew Rozier
Kristin M. Whidby
ROZIER HARDT MCDONOUGH PLLC
matt@rh-trial.com
kristin@rhmttrial.com