



Petitioner's Demonstratives

Reolink Innovations Inc. et al. v. Throughtek Co., Ltd.

Case No. IPR2024-01192

U.S. Patent No. 9,774,916

November 3, 2025

FISH.
FISH & RICHARDSON

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE

REOLINK 1030
Reolink v. ThroughTek
IPR2024-01192

U.S. Patent No. 9,774,916 (“the ’916 patent”)

US009774916B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Kuo et al.

(10) Patent No.: **US 9,774,916 B2**
(45) Date of Patent: **Sep. 26, 2017**

(54) **INFORMATION CONCENTRATING CENTER CAPABLE OF MAKING P2P CONNECTIONS WITH REMOTE CLIENT DEVICES**

(71) Applicants: **ThroughTek Technology (ShenZhen) Co., Ltd., Shenzhen (CN); ThroughTek Co., Ltd., Taipei (TW)**

(72) Inventors: **Chi-Ming Kuo, Taipei (TW); Yu-Li Kao, Taipei (TW); Bai-Jian Xiao, Taipei (TW); Cheng-Wei Li, Taipei (TW)**

(73) Assignees: **ThroughTek Technology (ShenZhen) Co., Ltd., Shenzhen (CN); ThroughTek Co., Ltd., Taipei (TW)**

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/591,008**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 7, 2015**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**
US 2015/0128199 A1 May 7, 2015

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 13/950,282, filed on Jul. 25, 2013, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 13/293,506, filed on Nov. 10, 2011.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/924,240, filed on Jan. 7, 2014.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06F 15/173 (2006.01)
H04N 21/4788 (2011.01)
H04N 21/61 (2011.01)
H04L 29/12 (2006.01)
H04L 12/28 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. CL.**
CPC **H04N 21/4788** (2013.01); **H04L 12/2818** (2013.01); **H04L 12/6418** (2013.01); **H04L 12/64** (2006.01); **H04L 65/00** (2013.01); **H04N 21/6168** (2013.01); **H04N 21/6175** (2013.01); **H04N 21/6193** (2013.01)

(56) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H04L 12/2818; H04L 12/6418; H04L 61/1535; H04L 65/00; H04N 21/4788; H04N 21/6168; H04N 21/6175; H04N 21/6193
USPC 709/220-226
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS
2008/0310425 A1* 12/2008 Nath H04L 29/12028 370/395.54
2009/0125971 A1* 5/2009 Belz et al. 725/153
2009/0298535 A1* 12/2009 Klein H04N 21/43615 455/556.1
(Continued)
Primary Examiner — Normin Abedin
(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Min-Lee Teng; Litron Patent & Trademark Office

(57) **ABSTRACT**
An information concentrating center, is disclosed, wherein the information concentrating center comprises: at least one module for concentrating information from at least one information source; and at least one module coupling to the Internet, for establishing a P2P connection with a remote client device through the Internet, wherein at least one portion of the information is delivered to the remote client device on the P2P connection.

16 Claims, 23 Drawing Sheets

(22) Filed: **Jan. 7, 2015**

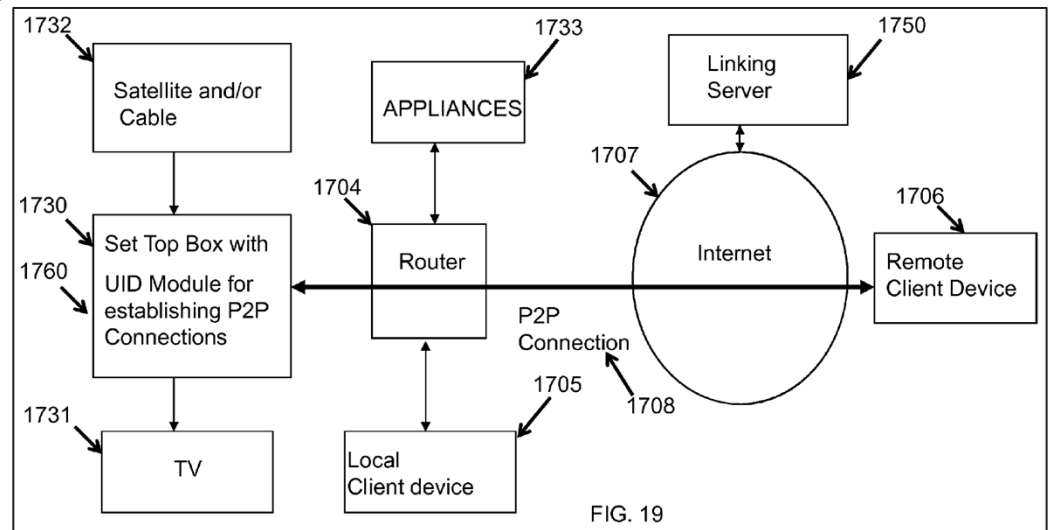
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(60) **Provisional application No. 61/924,240, filed on Jan. 7, 2014.**



U.S. Patent No. 9,774,916 (“the ’916 patent”)

Col. 1:

Description of the Prior Art

Conventionally, a set top box is used to connect with a television to watch TV programs which are sent through satellite or cable. The set top box can be viewed as an information concentrating center in which varieties of information can be concentrated, and information, such as video and audio, can then be delivered to a device, such as a TV for viewing. However, conventional set top box is used mainly for providing information to TV for viewing and hence has limited use. Therefore what is needed is an effective and efficient way to explore the full capability of a set top box.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One object of the present invention is to provide an effective and efficient way to connect an information concentrating center through the internet by using a P2P connection.

EX1001, 1:22-40.

Cols. 13-14 (FIG. 19)

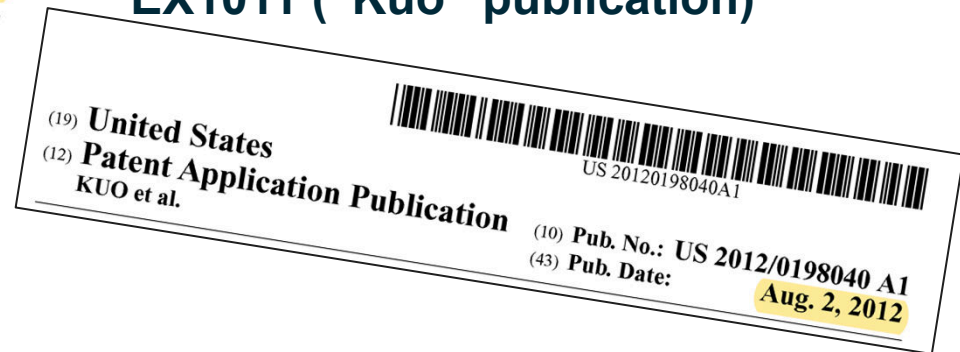
FIG. 19 illustrates a linking server 1750 connected to the Internet 1704 for establishing the P2P connection 1708 between the information concentrating center such as a set top box 1730 and the remote client device 1706. The set top box 1730 has a UID module 1760 which can communicate

EX1001, 13:53-56

Please note that all the descriptions, in U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 13/293,506 and 13/950,281, can be integrated in whole or in part with the information concentrating center for establishing a P2P connection with a remote client device, such as a mobile phone, notebook, PC PAD, or other suitable electronic devices.

EX1001, 14:17-22

EX1011 (“Kuo” publication)



U.S. Patent No. 9,774,916 (“the ’916 patent”)

Independent Claim 1:

Claim Element	Language
[1pre]	An electronic device for concentrating information, comprising:
[1a]	at least one first interface for receiving information from at least one information source;
[1b]	a second interface coupling to the Internet, for establishing a connection with a remote client device through the Internet;
[1c]	a third interface for connecting to a television for viewing said information; and
[1d]	a unique identification (UID) embedded in the electronic device for concentrating information,
[1e]	wherein the electronic device for concentrating information contacts at least one linking server through the Internet to register said embedded unique identification (UID) into the at least one linking server for identifying network addressing information of the electronic device for concentrating information so as to enable the remote client device to establish a P2P connection with the electronic device for concentrating information for viewing said information received by the electronic device for concentrating information;

[1f]	wherein the remote client device contacts the at least one linking server through the Internet according to said unique identification (UID) of the electronic device for concentrating information for establishing a P2P connection between the remote client device and the electronic device for concentrating information via the Internet,
[1g]	wherein at least one portion of the information received by the electronic device for concentrating information is delivered to the remote client device on the P2P connection,
[1h]	wherein the remote client device does <u>not</u> have a unique identification (UID) to register in the at least one linking server for associating connecting information of the remote client device <u>when</u> the remote client device contacts the at least one linking server for establishing the P2P connection.

⁵ Petitioners note that Element [1f]—as well as [1h], [3], [4], [5], [6], [8] and [10]—are recitations of intended use that do not further define the structure of the “electronic device for concentrating information” as recited in the preamble. The features recited in these claim elements therefore are not entitled to patentable weight and do not contribute to the patentability of any Challenged Claim. The prior art combinations applied in the grounds of this Petition nonetheless provide these features and confirm that the Challenged Claims would have been obvious even if these claim features were given patentable weight (which they should not).

Pet., v-vi, 25 (footnote 5); Reply, 21-23

The Petition

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent of: Chi-Ming Kuo et al.
 U.S. Patent No.: 9,774,916 Attorney Docket No.: 52472-0007IP1
 Issue Date: September 26, 2017
 Appl. Serial No.: 14/591,008
 Filing Date: January 7, 2015
 Title: INFORMATION CONCENTRATING CENTER CAPABLE OF MAKING P2P CONNECTIONS WITH REMOTE CLIENT DEVICES

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 P.O. Box 1450
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PETITION FOR INTER PARTES REVIEW OF UNITED STATES PATENT NO. 9,774,916 PURSUANT TO 35 U.S.C. §§311-319, 37 C.F.R. §42

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent of: Kuo et al.
 U.S. Patent No.: 9,774,916 Attorney Docket No. 52472-0007IP1
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DECLARATION OF VLAD KARDASHOV

Petitioners request IPR on grounds 1A-2B listed below. **An expert declaration from Vlad Kardashov** supports each ground. *See* EX1003.

Ground	Claims	Basis for Rejection
1A	1-8, 10, 16	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Manual (EX1007) in view of Kim941 (EX1008)
1B	9	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Manual in view of Kim941 and Kim517 (EX1009)
1C	1-8, 10, 16	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Manual in view of Kuo (EX1011)
1D	9	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Manual in view of Kuo and Kim517
2A	1-8, 10, 16	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Video (EX1012) in view of Galvin (EX1013) and Kuo
2B	9	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Video in view of Galvin, Kuo, and Kim517

Patent Owner elected to never cross-examine Mr. Kardashov.

Issues Not Disputed by Patent Owner

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent of: Chi-Ming Kuo et al.
U.S. Patent No.: 9,774,916 Attorney Docket No.: 52472-0007IP1
Issue Date: September 26, 2017
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PETITION FOR INTER PARTES REVIEW OF UNITED STATES PATENT
NO. 9,774,916 PURSUANT TO 35 U.S.C. §§311-319, 37 C.F.R. §42

Petitioners request IPR on grounds 1A-2B listed below. **An expert**

declaration from Vlad Kardashov supports each ground. *See* EX1003.

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1A	1-8, 10, 16	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Manual (EX1007) in view of Kim941 (EX1008)
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1D	9	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Manual in view of Kuo and Kim517
2A	1-8, 10, 16	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Video (EX1012) in view of Galvin (EX1013) and Kuo
2B	9	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Video in view of Galvin, Kuo, and Kim517

Patent Owner never disputed:

1. The cited references of Grounds 1A-2B disclose each and every element of the Challenged Claims;
2. There are multiple “motivations” to combine the cited references; and
3. The evidence establishes that a POSITA would have had a reasonable expectation of success for each obviousness combination.

Issues Disputed by Patent Owner

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent of: Chi-Ming Kuo et al.
U.S. Patent No.: 9,774,916 Attorney Docket No.: 52472-0007IP1
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PETITION FOR INTER PARTES REVIEW OF UNITED STATES PATENT
NO. 9,774,916 PURSUANT TO 35 U.S.C. §§311-319, 37 C.F.R. §42

Petitioners request IPR on grounds 1A-2B listed below. An expert declaration from Vlad Kardashov supports each ground. *See* EX1003.

Ground	Claims	Basis for Rejection
1A	1-8, 10, 16	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Manual (EX1007) in view of Kim941 (EX1008)
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2A	1-8, 10, 16	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Video (EX1012) in view of Galvin (EX1013) and Kuo
2B	9	§103 – Obvious based on Lorex Video in view of Galvin, Kuo, and Kim517

Patent Owner only disputed whether:

1. Lorex Manual and Lorex Video are prior art (i.e., whether the §102(b)(1)(A) exception applies);
2. For Grounds 1A-1B only, Kim941 “teaches away” from Element 1[h].

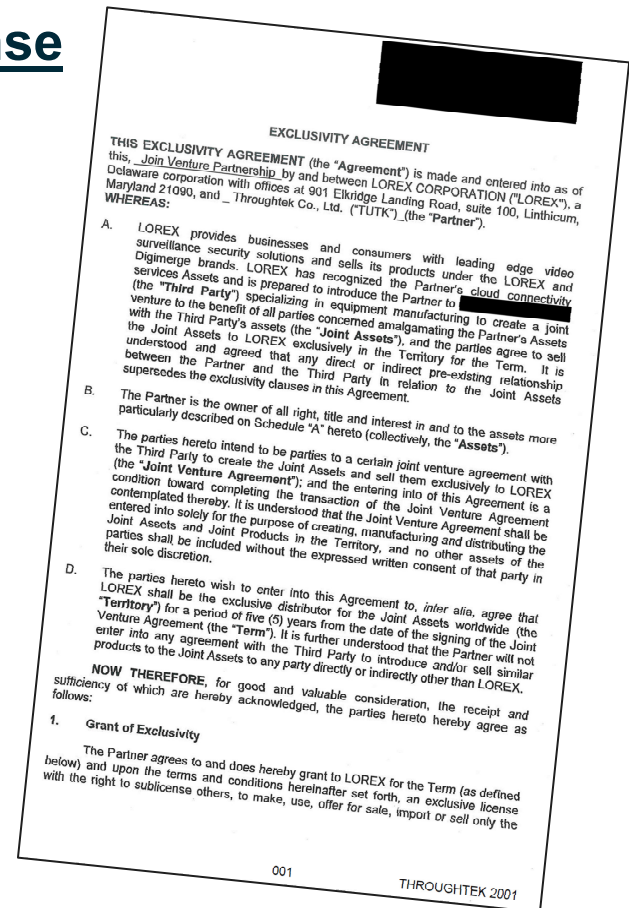
Issue 1:
Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

Patent Owner's Response

Patent owner submits that the *Lorex Manual* is not prior art under the §102(a) based on the §102(b) exception since the subject matter disclosed therein is obtained directly or indirectly from the inventor (Patent Owner) as evidenced by the Agreement between ThroughTek and Lorex. EX2001.

Similarly to the rationale as discussed above for the *Lorex Manual*, Patent owner submits that the *Lorex Video* is not prior art under the §102(a) based on the §102(b) exception since the subject matter disclosed therein is obtained directly or indirectly from the inventor (Patent Owner) as evidenced by the Agreement between ThroughTek and Lorex. EX2001. As similarly discussed above for the *Kuo, Kuo*



35 U.S.C. §102(b)(1)(A) Exception:

(b)Exceptions.—

(1) ... A disclosure made 1 year or less before the effective filing date of a claimed invention shall not be prior art to the claimed invention under subsection (a)(1) if—

(A) the disclosure was made by the inventor or joint inventor or by another who obtained the subject matter disclosed directly or indirectly from the inventor or a joint inventor

Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

Patent Owner's "102(b) exception" arguments rely upon Mr. Kao's declaration (EX2005), which:

1. was prepared for the earlier IPR2024-00509;
2. never mentions the '916 patent at all;
3. never contemplates the Lorex Manual and Lorex Video cited in this proceeding.

10. ThroughTek has provided its complete P2P solution to Lorex including the subject matter in the '842 patent per Exclusivity Agreement.

11. Mr. Kardashov's declaration stated that ThroughTek did not partake any portion of the referenced Lorex publications and video. I have reviewed these referenced Lorex publications and video; these referenced Lorex publications and video in Mr. Kardashov's declaration are user manual and instructional video for Internet protocol (IP) camera. It is a common practice that ThroughTek, as a technical solution provider, does not involve in client's marketing campaigns. Therefore ThroughTek did not involve in any Lorex publications as stated in Mr. Kardashov's declaration.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent of: Kuo et al.
Inter Partes Review: IPR2024-00509
U.S. Patent No.: RE47,842
Issue Date: February 4, 2020
Appl. Serial No.: 16/218,841
Filing Date: December 13, 2018
Attorney Docket No.: 90007-161IPR
Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD OF IDENTIFYING NETWORKED DEVICE FOR ESTABLISHING A P2P CONNECTION

SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION OF YU-LI KAO

I, Yu-Li Kao, declare that:

1. I am the inventor for the invention referenced above. I am also one of the founders for the ThroughTek Co., Ltd.
2. I am over the age of 18. I have received my bachelor's degree in computer science from the Bond University in 1993.
3. I have been involved in the technologies of the cloud computing and artificial intelligence. In 2008, I co-found the ThroughTek, which provides a total solution for cloud connection platforms focusing on integration of point-to-point (P2P) to surveillance systems.
4. P2P and the hole puncture technique by themselves are not new per se in the industry at the time when the '842 patent's earliest application was filed.
5. Image recognition related technology is also not new in the industry at the time when the '842 patent's earliest application was filed. Bar code, QR code, and even fingerprint recognition

1


THROUGHTTEK 2005

Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

Patent Owner's "102(b) exception" arguments rely upon Mr. Kao's declaration (EX2005), which:

1. was prepared for the earlier IPR2024-00509;
2. never mentions the '916 patent at all;
3. never contemplates the Lorex Manual and Lorex Video cited in this proceeding.

10. ThroughTek has provided its complete P2P solution to Lorex including the subject matter in the '842 patent per Exclusivity Agreement.

11. Mr. Kardashov's declaration stated that ThroughTek did not partake any portion of the referenced Lorex publications and video. I have reviewed these referenced Lorex publications and video; these referenced Lorex publications and video in Mr. Kardashov's declaration are user manual and instructional video for Internet protocol (IP) camera. It is a common practice that ThroughTek, as a technical solution provider, does not involve in client's marketing campaigns. Therefore ThroughTek did not involve in any Lorex publications as stated in Mr. Kardashov's declaration.

Patent Owner elected to never cross-examine Mr. Kardashov.



Mr. Kardashov (EX1021):

4. The POR does cite a declaration from Mr. Yu-Li Kao (EX2005), and a transcript of a deposition that I previously sat for on November 1, 2024 (EX2007). Both of these exhibits relate to a different IPR matter (i.e., case no. IPR2024-00509) involving a completely different patent. Moreover, the earlier IPR2024-00509 matter involves different prior art references that describe different Lorex products than those at issue in the present proceeding (IPR2024-01192). For example, the prior art in the earlier IPR2024-00509 matter describes the Lorex LNC100 Series of IP cameras—which are completely different from the Lorex LH150 ECO4 Series DVR that is the subject of Lorex Manual and Lorex Video in IPR2024-01192. Because Lorex Manual and Lorex Video are not discussed in Patent Owner's exhibits including EX2005 and EX2007 related to the IPR on the '916 Patent, these exhibits plainly do not establish or support the POR's baseless and wildly incorrect assertion that the disclosed subject matter of Lorex Manual and Lorex Video was obtained from ThroughTek or any inventor of the '916 Patent.

Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

We have been here before (earlier IPR2024-00509):

Trials@uspto.gov
571-272-7822

Paper 39
Entered: June 2, 2025

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

REOLINK INNOVATION INC. and SHENZHEN REOLINK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.,
Petitioner,

v.

THROUGHTTEK CO., LTD.,
Patent Owner

IPR2024-00509
Patent RE47,842 E

Record of Oral Hearing
Held: May 12, 2025

Before MICHAEL J. STRAUSS, DAVID C. McKONE, and
SHEILA F. McSHANE, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

1

REOLINK 1029

16 JUDGE McKONE: So the record that we have contains no
17 evidence that the inventors communicated their invention to the Lorex
18 people before the agreement that you've referred to; is that correct?
19 MR. KING: Nothing on record. That's correct, Your Honor.
20 JUDGE McKONE: Okay. Thank you.

EX1029, 22:11-19

Related Matters Under 37 C.F.R. § 42.8(b)(2)

The parties here were involved an earlier IPR case no. IPR2024-00509, which resulted in a final written decision on August 4, 2025. This final written decision was not appealed by Patent Owner on or before October 6, 2025, thereby providing ultimate finality to the adverse judgment for all disputed issues in that proceeding. See 37 C.F.R. 42.73(d)(3) (“precluded”); MaxLinear, Inc. v. CF CRESPE LLC, 880 F.3d 1373, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (“applies in the administrative context”).

Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

Three flawed assumptions underlying Patent Owner's position that the §102(b)(1)(A) exception applies:

1. The "subject matter" shortcoming
2. The temporal impossibility
3. The legal error: ignoring the plain text of §102(b)(1)(A) and PO's burden

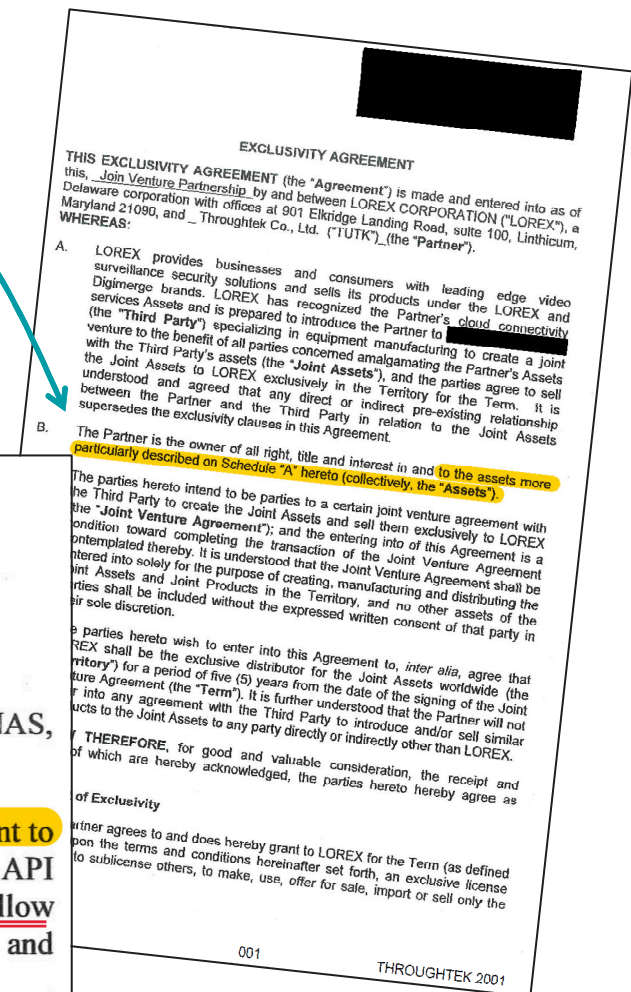
SCHEDULE "A"

ASSETS

Cloud Connectivity services.

Cloud Connectivity services specializing in varied networked devices, including IP cam, NAS, Set-top box, home gateway, and similar devices.

The Partner will develop connectivity services with a connection platform based on **P2P (Point to Point) network connection architecture** and advanced Cloud computing technology via API (Application Programming Interface) for cross-platform connection. The end result will allow developers to utilize a ready-to-use API to build up the connection between different devices and across different operation systems.



Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

The “subject matter” shortcoming

create the joint venture. *Id.*, 1. Critically, ThroughTek’s “Assets” at the crux of this Agreement—which were “more particularly described on Schedule A”—have nothing to do with the physical ports, video streaming capabilities, or other conventional DVR features disclosed in Lorex Manual and Lorex Video. EX2001, 1, 7. Instead, the Agreement centers upon “Cloud Connectivity services” that ThroughTek theoretically “will develop” for a future “end result” that “will allow” a ready-to-use API: Reply, 4-5.

SCHEDULE “A”

ASSETS

Cloud Connectivity services.

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2. Kim941

Kim941 is like Lorex Manual in that both references describe systems that establish P2P connections between devices. EX1007, 61-62; EX1008, [0018]-[0020]; EX1003, ¶¶61-62. Although Lorex Manual does not expressly disclose many of the back-end details involved in setting up the P2P connection between its DVR and a remote client device (e.g., the smartphone, tablet, or PC), Kim941 describes a conventional process for establishing P2P connections that involve registering a device’s unique ID with a server and configuring the server to use the unique ID to provide each peer with appropriate network address information of the other peer so that the peers can perform hole-punching and establish the P2P connection. EX1003, ¶61.

Pet., 11-12; see also Pet. 44-45 (similar reliance on Kuo for “P2P” connection architecture).

Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

The “subject matter” shortcoming

Please note that all the descriptions, in U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 13/293,506 and 13/950,281, can be integrated in whole or in part with the information concentrating center for establishing a P2P connection with a remote client device, such as a mobile phone, notebook, PC PAD, or other suitable electronic devices.

EX1001, 14:17-22

“P2P” subject matter was published before the Oct. 2012 Agreement:
EX1011 (“Kuo” publication)



SCHEDULE “A”

ASSETS

Cloud Connectivity services.

Cloud Connectivity services specializing in varied networked devices, including IP cam, NAS, Set-top box, home gateway, and similar devices.

The Partner will develop connectivity services with a connection platform based on P2P (Point to Point) network connection architecture and advanced Cloud computing technology via API (Application Programming Interface) for cross-platform connection. The end result will allow developers to utilize a ready-to-use API to build up the connection between different devices and across different operation systems.

V.A.I. Lorex Manual does not, however, describe many details as to how the P2P connection is established after the client device requests to login to the service and connect to the DVR. Kuo nonetheless describes a conventional solution that would have been obvious to apply to Lorex Manual to achieve its goals of establishing a P2P connection between the DVR and remote client device. Multiple reasons would have prompted a POSITA to implement Lorex Manual in accordance with Kuo’s suggestions for establishing a P2P connection using device registration,

Pet., 44-45.

Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

The “subject matter” shortcoming

Mr. Kao (Patent Owner’s witness):

Therefore ThroughTek did not involve in any Lorex publications as stated in Mr. Kardashov’s declaration.

EX2005, ¶11.

Mr. Kardashov (2nd declaration, EX1021):

15. In my First Declaration, I explained that the subject matter disclosed in Lorex Manual and Lorex Video (including the Lorex LH150 ECO4 Series of DVR, the Lorex ECO Stratus application and service and the Lorex network server system) was developed and publicized well before Critical Date of the '916 Patent. Based on my personal knowledge and experiences, ThroughTek was not involved in any way with the development of the Lorex LH150 ECO4 Series of DVR, the Lorex ECO Stratus application and service, or the Lorex network server system. To be clear, Lorex did not obtain the subject matter disclosed in Lorex Manual or Lorex Video from ThroughTek or any inventor of the '916 Patent.

Patent Owner elected to never cross-examine Mr. Kardashov at all.

Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

Three flawed assumptions underlying Patent Owner's position that the §102(b)(1)(A) exception applies:

1. The "subject matter" shortcoming
2. The temporal impossibility
3. The legal error: ignoring the plain text of §102(b)(1)(A) and PO's burden

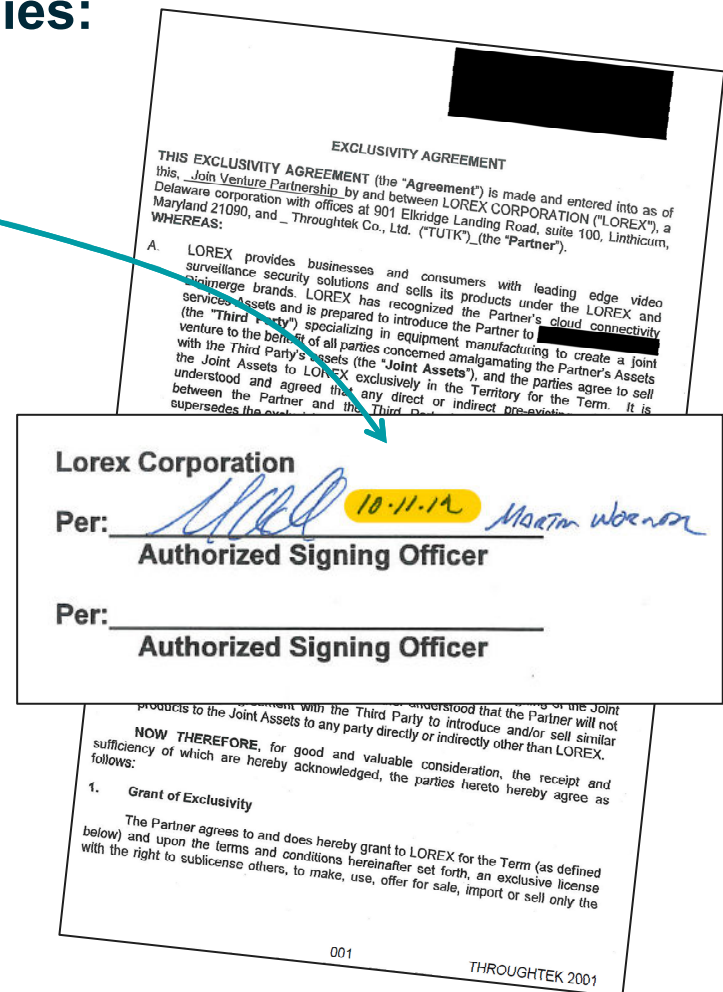
Mr. Kardashov (2nd declaration, EX1021):

18. The Lorex Manual and Lorex Video references cited in the Petition represent only two of many different prior art documents that Lorex published in connection with products in their DVR and security camera product lines. Many of these publications disclosed substantially the same subject matter as the Lorex Manual and Lorex Video references **even before Lorex met with ThroughTek on October 11, 2012** or before the Agreement was executed on September 18, 2012. EX2001, 6.

Patent Owner elected to never cross-examine Mr. Kardashov at all.

FISH.

DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBIT – NOT EVIDENCE



Reply, 8-10

fr.com | 17

The temporal impossibility

17. I, along with several colleagues from Lorex, initially met with ThroughTek in person on October 11, 2012, which was one of many meetings in an Asian tour for purpose of identifying vendors for future projects. This meeting was unrelated to the LH150 ECO4 Series of DVR and the Lorex ECO Stratus application and service. To be clear, based upon my personal knowledge and the corroborating examples described below, the development of the LH150 ECO4 Series of DVR and the Lorex ECO Stratus application and service, including the entire subject matter of Lorex Manual and Lorex Video, was completed well before the Critical Date of the '916 Patent and independent of any interaction with ThroughTek. *See, supra*, ¶¶7-16.

Patent Owner elected to never
cross-examine Mr. Kardashov at all.



Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

Three flawed assumptions underlying Patent Owner's position that the §102(b)(1)(A) exception applies:

1. The "subject matter" shortcoming
2. The temporal impossibility
3. The legal error: ignoring the plain text of §102(b)(1)(A) and PO's burden

35 U.S.C. 102 Conditions for patentability; novelty.

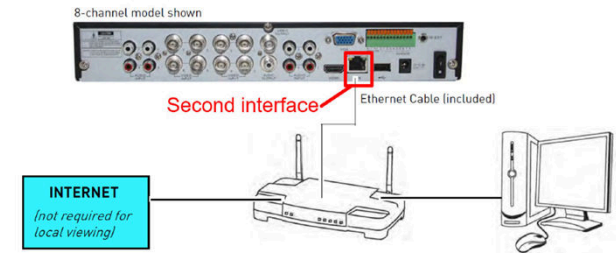
...

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) DISCLOSURES MADE 1 YEAR OR LESS BEFORE THE EFFECTIVE FILING DATE OF THE CLAIMED INVENTION.
—A disclosure made 1 year or less before the effective filing date of a claimed invention shall not be prior art to the claimed invention under subsection (a)(1) if—

(A) the disclosure was made by the inventor or joint inventor or by another who obtained the subject matter disclosed directly or indirectly from the inventor or a joint inventor; or

(B) the subject matter disclosed had, before such disclosure, been publicly disclosed by the inventor or a joint inventor or another who obtained the subject matter disclosed directly or indirectly from the inventor or a joint inventor.



Enter Device Name: Name Lorex DVR

Tap icon to scan QR code: Login Mode ID

Enter Client Port (default: 9000): Device ID dem736ae2d7

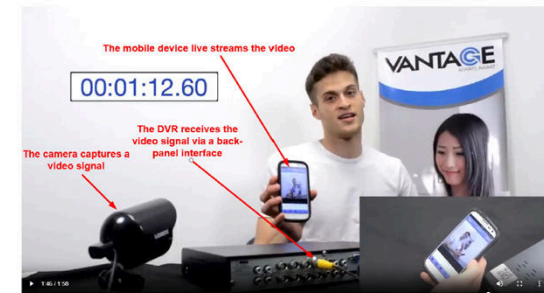
Enter User Name (default: admin): Client Port 9000

Enter Password (default: 000000): User Name admin

Tap Click to retrieve channels: Password *****

Click to retrieve channels: Channels

Unique identification (UID)



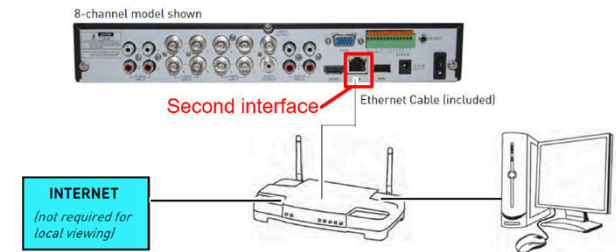
Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

The legal error: ignoring the plain text of §102(b)(1)(A) and PO's burden

2155.03 Showing That the Disclosure was Made, or That Subject Matter had Been Previously Publicly Disclosed, by Another Who Obtained the Subject Matter Disclosed Directly or Indirectly From the Inventor or a Joint Inventor [R-01.2024]

[AIA 35 U.S.C. 102\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#) and [102\(b\)\(2\)\(A\)](#) provide similar treatment for disclosures of subject matter by another who obtained the subject matter disclosed directly or indirectly from the inventor or a joint inventor. Specifically, [AIA 35 U.S.C. 102\(b\)\(1\)\(A\)](#) provides that a grace period disclosure shall not be prior art to a claimed invention under [AIA 35 U.S.C. 102\(a\)\(1\)](#) if the disclosure was made by another who obtained the subject matter disclosed directly or indirectly from the inventor or a joint inventor, and [AIA 35 U.S.C. 102\(b\)\(2\)\(A\)](#) provides that a disclosure shall not be prior art to a claimed invention under [AIA 35 U.S.C. 102\(a\)\(2\)](#) if the subject matter disclosed was obtained directly or indirectly from the inventor or a joint inventor.

In addition, [AIA 35 U.S.C. 102\(b\)\(1\)\(B\)](#) and [102\(b\)\(2\)\(B\)](#) respectively provide that a grace period disclosure under [AIA 35 U.S.C. 102\(a\)\(1\)](#), and that a disclosure under [AIA 35 U.S.C. 102\(a\)\(2\)](#) shall not be prior art to a claimed invention, if the subject matter disclosed had, before such grace period disclosure was made under [AIA 35 U.S.C. 102\(a\)\(1\)](#) or before such subject matter was effectively filed according to [35 U.S.C. 102\(a\)\(2\)](#), been publicly disclosed by another who obtained the subject matter disclosed directly or indirectly from the inventor or a joint inventor. An applicant may also show that another obtained the subject matter disclosed directly or indirectly from the inventor or a joint inventor in an affidavit or declaration under [37 CFR 1.130\(b\)](#). Thus, an applicant may establish a prior public disclosure by another if the applicant can establish that subject matter disclosed originated with the inventor or a joint inventor and that the subject matter was communicated by the inventor or a joint inventor, directly or indirectly. Any documentation which provides evidence of the communication of the subject matter by the inventor or a joint inventor to the entity that made the disclosure of the subject matter directly or indirectly, such as by an assignee of the inventor, should accompany the affidavit or declaration.



Enter Device Name

Tap icon to scan QR code

Enter Client Port (default: 9000)

Enter User Name (default: admin)

Enter Password (default: 000000)

Tap Click to retrieve channels.

Name Lorex DVR

Login Mode ID

Device ID dem736ae2d7

Client Port 9000

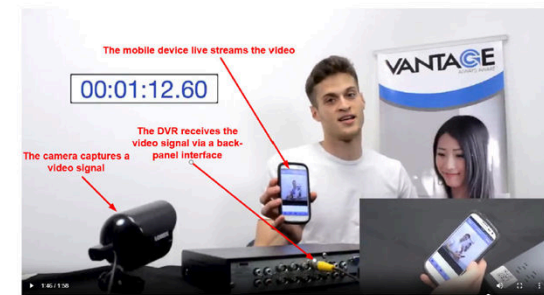
User Name admin

Password *****

Click to retrieve channels

Channels

Unique identification (UID)

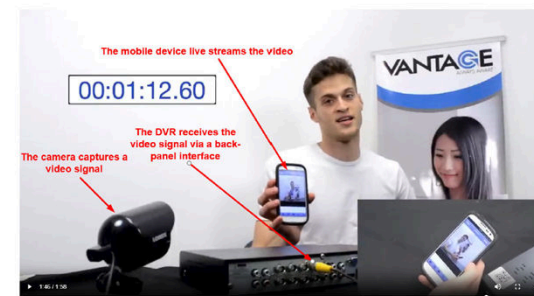
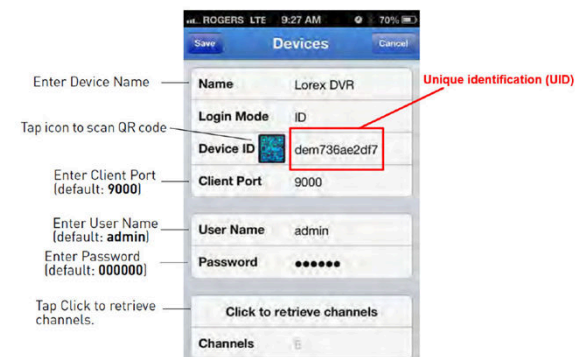
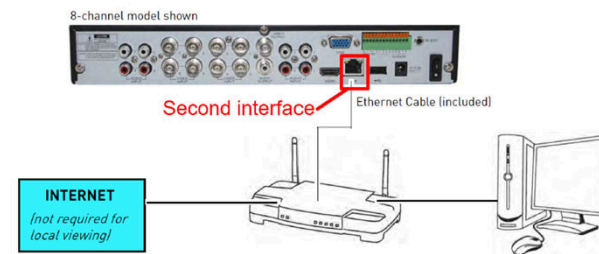


Lorex Manual And Lorex Video Are Prior Art

The legal error: ignoring the plain text of §102(b)(1)(A) and PO's burden

K/S Himpp v. BRAGI GmbH, IPR2023-00901, Paper 39, p. 16 (PTAB Nov. 24, 2024):

We agree with Petitioner that the prior art exception of 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)(1)(B) does not apply to the Hensen Video. The differences between the Dash Kickstarter product and the Hensen Video establish that the subject matters are not identical, and the two subject matters at least embody different species of the '385 patent. This is particularly the case for the two different visual representations of the wireless ear pieces, as described above. Significantly, as Petitioner points out, the visual



SCHEDULE "A"

ASSETS

Cloud Connectivity services.

Cloud Connectivity services specializing in varied networked devices, including IP cam, NAS, Set-top box, home gateway, and similar devices.

The Partner will develop connectivity services with a connection platform based on P2P (Point to Point) network connection architecture and advanced Cloud computing technology via API (Application Programming Interface) for cross-platform connection. The end result will allow developers to utilize a ready-to-use API to build up the connection between different devices and across different operation systems.



Issue 2:

Kim941 does NOT “teach away” from Element 1[h] (for Grounds 1A-1B only)

Kim941 does NOT “teach away” from Element 1[h]

Patent Owner’s argument is not dispositive for all Grounds:

More to the point, Kim941 is relied upon in only two of the six grounds at issue in this IPR. Grounds 1A-1B cite Kim941 in combination with Lorex Manual to address the negative limitation (i.e., Element [1h]), but Grounds 1C-1D and 2A-2B rely on a different reference—i.e., Kuo (EX1011)—as an alternative to Kim941 for this limitation. Pet., 1, 28-31, 51-52, 71-73. Importantly, PO never disputes the fact that Kuo discloses the negative limitation in [1h] or that this limitation would have been obvious to a POSITA based on Kuo as applied in Grounds 1C-1D and 2A-2B. Nor could PO have disputed Kuo’s relevance considering that Kuo is PO’s

Patent Owner’s argument disregards precedent regarding “teaching away”:

“A reference that merely expresses a general preference for an alternative invention but does not criticize, discredit, or otherwise discourage investigation into the claimed invention does not teach away.”

Meiresonne v. Google, Inc., 849 F.3d 1379, 1382 (Fed. Cir. 2017)

Patent Owner elected to never cross-examine Mr. Kardashov at all.

Patent Owner’s argument ignores the claim language and testimony:

31. I noticed that in the POR, PO asserts that Kim941 teaches away from the negative limitation recited in Element [1h] because Kim941’s “peer nodes P1 and P2 are required to register with the server 100 for obtaining the virtual address and storing the information such as the network connection type in the storage unit 100 of the server 100 *before establishing a direct connection*.” POR, 12 (emphasis added); *generally id.*, 9-13. However, PO failed to address the requirement of Element [1h] that “the remote client device does not have a unique identification (UID) to register in the at least one linking server for associating connecting information of the remote client device *when the remote client device contacts the at least one linking server for establishing the P2P connection*.” EX1001, 15:35-40 (emphasis added).

33. I noticed that Kim941 explicitly discloses that the first peer’s “tunnel query request message” includes only the unique ID of a second peer to identify the second peer as the target of the connection, and that the first peer sends this message when contacting the server to establish a P2P connection with a second peer. EX1008, [0081], FIG. 6. Because the first peer is already registered at the time of this connection, the first peer does not need to (and does not) send its own unique ID to register with the server in the tunnel query request message. *Id.*; EX1003, ¶¶110-112.

Reply, 20-24, EX1021, ¶¶ 31-33; Pet. 28-32, EX1003, ¶¶108-113