

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

YEALINK (USA) NETWORK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., AND YEALINK
NETWORK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.,

Petitioners,

v.

BARCO N.V.,

Patent Owner.

CASE: IPR2024-01438

U.S. PATENT NO. 11,258,676

PATENT OWNER'S RESPONSE

Table of Contents

I.	Introduction.....	1
II.	The '676 Patent.....	3
A.	Overview	3
B.	Device Drivers.....	6
C.	Claim Construction	8
1.	“couple” / “coupling” / “coupled” (Claims 1, 9, 18, 19).....	9
2.	“means for communication” (claims 1)	9
D.	Level of Ordinary Skill in the Art	10
E.	Dr. Almeroth Opinions Should Not Be Afforded Weight	10
III.	Overview of the Cited References.....	16
A.	<i>Ono</i> (Ex. 1005).....	16
B.	<i>Deforche</i> (Ex. 1030).....	18
C.	<i>Grimshaw</i> (Ex. 1008).....	18
D.	<i>Uchida</i> (Ex. 1009).....	19
IV.	Ground 1	22
A.	A POSITA Would Not Be Motivated to Combine <i>Ono</i> and <i>Deforche</i> With a Responsible Expectation of Success	23
1.	<i>Deforche</i> System is Zero-Footprint.....	24
2.	<i>Ono</i> Requires Installation of Software.....	25
B.	The <i>Ono-Deforche</i> Combination Does Not Disclose “setting up, by means of a pre-installed generic driver of the operating system, a means for communication between the peripheral device and the processing device”	26
C.	The <i>Ono-Deforche</i> Combination Does Not Teach “running a client application stored on the peripheral device to obtain screen scraped data”	28
1.	“running a client application stored on the peripheral device”	28
2.	“running a client application... to obtain screen scraped data”	30
D.	Ground 1 Fails with Respect to Claims 18 and 20.....	31
V.	Ground 2	32

A.	AAPA Cannot Form a Basis of a Challenge	32
B.	<i>Ono</i> Does Not Disclose Screen Scraped Data	33
VI.	Ground 3	34
A.	There Is No Motivation to Combine <i>Ono</i> with <i>Grimshaw</i>	35
1.	The <i>Ono-Deforche-Grimshaw</i> Combination is Unworkable	35
B.	The <i>Ono-Deforche-Grimshaw</i> Combination Does Not Teach “an input device... that triggers transfer of data... the input device being an actuator coupled to the peripheral device”	39
1.	<i>Ono</i> ’s remote does not trigger content transfer	39
2.	<i>Grimshaw</i> Does Not Include Peripheral Devices that Trigger Transfer of Content.....	40
C.	Relied On Arguments from Ground 1 also Fail	41
VII.	Ground 4	41
A.	There Is No Motivation to Combine <i>Uchida</i> and <i>Deforche</i>	41
1.	<i>Uchida</i> Requires Software installation.	42
B.	<i>Uchida</i> Teaches Away From the Claims of the ’676 Patent.....	42
C.	There Is No Motivation to Combine <i>Uchida</i> and <i>Grimshaw</i>	45
D.	The <i>Uchida-Deforche-Grimshaw</i> Do Not Disclose Setting Up Communications with a Pre-installed Generic Driver.....	46
E.	The <i>Uchida-Deforche-Grimshaw</i> Combination Does Not Teach “an input device... that triggers transfer of data... the input device being an actuator coupled to the peripheral device”	47
1.	<i>Uchida</i> ’s transfer stop switch does not trigger content transfer.	47
F.	Ground 4 Fails with Respect to Claims 18, 19 and 20.....	48
VIII.	Evidence Establishes Non-Obviousness of the Invention	49
A.	The Barco System Embodies the Claimed Invention	51
1.	Claim 1	52
2.	Claim 4	60
3.	Claim 5	61
4.	Claim 8	62

1. Claim 14	62
2. Claim 16	63
3. Claim 18	66
4. Claim 19	66
5. Claim 20	66
B. The Barco System Has Achieved Significant Commercial Success.....	67
C. Acquiescence of Market Competitors.....	68
IX. Conclusion	71

Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
Ex. 2001	Reserved
Ex. 2002	Reserved
Ex. 2003	Reserved
Ex. 2004	Declaration of Dr. Michael Brogioli
Ex. 2005	Curriculum Vitae of Dr. Michael Brogioli
Ex. 2006	June 30, 2025 Deposition Transcript of Kevin C. Almeroth in IPR2024-01436
Ex. 2007	July 1, 2025 Deposition Transcript of Kevin C. Almeroth in IPR2024-01439
Ex. 2008	July 2, 2025 Deposition Transcript of Kevin C. Almeroth in IPR2024-01437
Ex. 2009	July 2, 2025 Deposition Transcript of Kevin C. Almeroth IPR2024-01438
Ex. 2010	Barco Sales Data (<i>Confidential and Redacted Versions Filed</i>)
Ex. 2011	Crestron License Agreement (<i>Confidential and Redacted Versions Filed</i>)
Ex. 2012	<i>Barco and Crestron announce patent license agreement regarding a set of essential ClickShare patents</i> , BARCO (Sept. 12, 2023) https://web.archive.org/web/20240810204702/https://www.barco.com/en/about/press-releases/barco-and-crestron-announce-patent-license-agreement-regarding-a
Ex. 2013	<i>ClickShare conferencing & collaboration</i> , BARCO (April 1, 2025), https://web.archive.org/web/20250401012647/https://www.barco.com/en/products/clickshare-conferencing-collaboration#expand

Exhibit Number	Description
Ex. 2014	<i>ClickShare Button</i> , BARCO (February 12, 2025) https://web.archive.org/web/20250212164931/https://www.barco.com/en/product/clickshare-conferencing-button
Ex. 2015	ECF 65, Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement, <i>Barco, Inc. et al v. Yealink (USA) Network Technology Co., Ltd. et al</i> , 2:2023-cv-521 (E.D. Tex. 11/14/2023)
Ex. 2016	ECF 89, Claim Construction Order, <i>Barco, Inc. et al v. Yealink (USA) Network Technology Co., Ltd. et al</i> , 2:2023-cv-521 (E.D. Tex. 11/14/2023)
Ex. 2017	List of Products Covered by Barco Patents accessible at: https://www.barco.com/en/about/terms-conditions/patents
Ex. 2018	<i>Patent</i> , CRESTRON (June 12, 2025) https://www.crestron.com/legal/patents?page=1
Ex. 2019	Crestron Electronics Private Company Profile, PITCHBOOK
Ex. 2020	ECF 55, Consent Judgment and Permanent Injunction, <i>Barco, Inc. et al v. Vivitek Corporation et al</i> , Case No. 4:19-cv-3250 (N.D. Cal. 4/27/2020)
Ex. 2021	<i>Barco Successfully enforces ClickShare IP against competitors in the U.S.</i> , BARCO (May 26, 2020) https://web.archive.org/web/20240424230846/https://www.barco.com/en/about/press-releases/2020-05-26-barco-successfully-enforces-cs-ip-against-competitors-in-the-us
Ex. 2022	Paul Krzyzanowski, <i>Devices</i> , PK.ORG (updated March 24, 2011).
Ex. 2023	Excerpts from April 18, 2025 Deposition Transcript of Andrew Ludke (<i>Confidential and Redacted Versions Filed</i>)
Ex. 2024	<i>USB device class drivers included in Windows</i> , Microsoft (Apr. 9, 2025) https://web.archive.org/web/20250409210411/https://learn.micros

Exhibit Number	Description
	oft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/drivers/usbcon/supported-usb-classes
Ex. 2025	Reserved
Ex. 2026	Dr. Kevin Almeroth's Declaration in IPR2024-01437
Ex. 2027	Reserved
Ex. 2028	Reserved
Ex. 2029	Reserved
Ex. 2030	Dr. Kevin Almeroth's Declaration in IPR2025-00597
Ex. 2031	Reserved
Ex. 2032	Modified Protective Order

I. INTRODUCTION

U.S. Patent No. 11,422,676 (the “’676 Patent”) describes and claims systems for connecting one or more processing devices to a display and sharing content to the display. *See e.g.*, Ex. 1001, Cls. 1, 14, 16. The ’676 Patent recognizes administrative and logistical hurdles involved in conducting meetings and addresses them with a novel solution. These hurdles include complexity of the networking infrastructure; high demands on technical expertise of users in systems that are supposed to be designed to support everyday use by the non-expert user; barriers to the use of complicated technology in meetings; great variety of possible collaborative software solutions—all of which impede the ability to hold successful meetings. *Id.*, 5:3-24.

The ’676 Patent, unlike the references relied on in each petitioned Ground, offers a novel solution which greatly simplifies administrative hurdles of conducting a meeting available to all participants without sacrificing security. Ex. 2004, ¶55.

The Petition presents four grounds to challenge the claims of the ’676 Patent. Each ground is significantly flawed and fails to establish that any of the challenged claims are obvious. First, Grounds 1, 3, and 4 provide combinations that combine a zero-footprint system which discourages installation of custom software (*Deforche*) with systems which expressly require installation of custom drivers, applications, and configuration information (*Ono* and *Uchida*). The remaining ground, Ground 2

relies on alleged applicant admitted prior art, which is improper in an IPR proceeding.

In each instance, even if a POSITA were motivated to combine the cited references, the Petition fails to prove each limitation is disclosed in the prior art. For example, the Petition fails to correctly apply *their own* claim construction with respect to the means for communication for each challenge of Claim 1. Further, in the *Ono* based grounds, the Petition fails to even correctly point to an element which performs screen scraping, much less meet the limitations of “running a client application stored on a peripheral device to obtain screen scraped data[.]” Ex. 1001, Cl 1; *see also id.*, Cl. 16. Finally, in each Ground, the Petition fails to correctly identify a device which triggers transfer of screen scraped data or media content.

Finally, certain objective indicia of non-obviousness present in this case strongly favor a finding of non-obviousness. The '676 Patent has been successfully licensed, is commercially successful, and the technology embodied therein has garnered praise by others. In light of the weakness of the Petition's obviousness theories and the clear evidence of secondary indicia of non-obviousness, the Board should uphold the patentability of each of the challenged claims.

II. THE '676 PATENT

A. Overview

The inventors of the '676 Patent recognized a need to improve presenting and collaboration in a meeting-setting. Ex. 1001, 15:47-62, 3:38-5:24; Ex. 2004, ¶51. Prior presentation systems relied on cabled connections, LAN communications, or specialized software. Ex. 1001, 3:38-4:21; Ex. 2004, ¶51.

Figure 1a depicts a meeting room 30 where multiple participants 37 with processing devices (e.g., laptops) 31 are coupled to peripheral devices (also described as connection units) 47 adapted to communicate media content to a base node 36 connected to a display 44:



Ex. 1001, 15:66-16:5, 16:58-60, 17:63-66, Fig. 1a; Ex. 2004, ¶52. The user processing device 31, peripheral devices 47, and base node 36 form a communication network for communication presentation data to the central display 44. Ex. 1001, 18:39-43; Ex. 2004, ¶52.

The peripheral device may include various features, such as a portable application, a processing engine, a wireless transmitter, a plug and play interface, and a button. Ex. 1001, 26:10-13, 26:22-30; Ex. 2004, ¶53. A user can connect the peripheral device to a port of its processing device to facilitate communication between the processing device and a central display. Ex. 1001, 27:23-28; Ex. 2004, ¶53.

A software application stored on the peripheral device is configured to run on the processing device and assist with the capture of video data on the processing device. Ex. 1001, 22:63-67; Ex. 2004, ¶54. The software application is implemented as a portable application, so it leaves a zero-footprint on the processing device once the peripheral device is disconnected. Ex. 1001, 20:65-21:3; Ex. 2004, ¶54.

The base node receives the data, completes any necessary decoding or unpacking, synchronizes the data and shares it via the display and other output devices (such as speakers). Ex. 1001, 16:55-58, 23:56-58; Ex. 2004, ¶55.

None of the cited references teach all aspects of the challenged claims. Ex. 2004, ¶55; *see generally*, Ex. 1005; Ex. 1030, Ex. 1008; Ex. 1009. Accordingly, the references relied upon in the Petition do not render obvious the challenged claims of the '676 Patent.

B. Device Drivers

The '676 Patent relies on an operating system's pre-installed generic drivers. *See e.g.*, Ex. 1001, Cl. 1; Ex. 2004, ¶69. While drivers are also software, drivers differ from computer applications and operating systems in that they are specialized “translators” to allow different systems to communicate with each other. Ex. 2004, ¶69; Ex. 2006, 8:24-9:6.

An operating system is the system level software used to manage the hardware and software resources of a given computer. Ex. 2004, ¶70. It is responsible for the management of memory, file systems, computer networking functionality, and user interfaces, among other key functions. Ex. 2004, ¶70. It also provides the foundation which computer applications can run on. Ex. 2004, ¶70. Common operating systems include Window, MacOS, Android, iOS, and Linux. Ex. 2004, ¶70.

Software applications are specific computer programs designed to perform user oriented or user-facing tasks. Ex. 2004, ¶71. Examples include web browsers, media players, and productivity applications. Ex. 2004, ¶71.

Drivers, on the other hand, are designed to control hardware connected to a computer, and they allow the operating system and computer applications of a given machine to interact with the connected hardware. Ex. 2022; Ex. 2004, ¶72. Drivers function as translators between the underlying hardware and the software layers of the operating system and applications themselves. Ex. 2004, ¶72. This way, the

operating system and applications do not need to know they are accessing one type of device over another (e.g., a USB memory device rather than a memory disk) and can instead leave the specific translation to the driver, allowing the operating system and application to be agnostic to the specific mouse, keyboard, or USB memory device that is connected to the machine, treating them as simply a “human interface device” or a “storage device.” Ex. 2022; Ex. 2004, ¶72.

Drivers are operating system specific—they must operate with and conform to the given operating system’s device driver architecture. Ex. 2004, ¶73. A driver that is designed to work with a large variety of devices is called a generic driver. Ex. 2022; Ex. 2004, ¶73. Drivers may come already installed on commercial operating systems, and in such a situation would be referred to as “pre-installed drivers.” Ex. 2004, ¶73. One example of a pre-installed generic driver is a USB driver. USB devices have different USB device classes. Ex. 2024, 1; Ex. 2004, ¶73. Devices are grouped into classes, and these USB device classes are categorized based on the characteristics of the devices and common functions they perform. Ex. 2024, 1; Ex. 2004, ¶73. Operating systems, such as the Microsoft Windows operating system provide support for some device classes with their pre-installed drivers. Ex. 2024, 1, 3-8 (listing Microsoft-provided USB device class drivers); Ex. 2004, ¶73. When supported devices are connected to a computer, the operating system will automatically call the required class driver, and the supported device will function

without additional drivers being installed. Ex. 2024, 1; Ex. 2004, ¶74. The class drivers are configured with the device class purpose in mind so that they may suitably handle the volume and speed of data transfer. Ex. 2004, ¶74; Ex. 2006, 104:3-105:10. Different class drivers also have different command structures and communications protocol to suit these purposes. Ex. 2004, ¶74.

When certain device capabilities are not supported by the drivers for a given class that are provided by the operating system, a vendor may design a custom or specific driver which can then be installed on a computer to support said functionality. Ex. 2024, 2; Ex. 2004, ¶75. These drivers are considered to be “special purpose” in that they are unique to a given piece of hardware. Ex. 2004, ¶75; Ex. 2006, 13:12-18, 15:12-17.

C. Claim Construction

In *Barco, Inc. et al v. Yealink (USA) Network Technology Co., Ltd. et al*, 2:2023-cv-521 (E.D. Tex. 11/14/2023), the parties have submitted a Joint Claim Construction Statement (Ex. 2015) which included certain agreed constructions and further briefed and argued other claim terms. The court in that case issued a Claim Construction Order construing certain other claims. Ex. 2016. Claims construction here should not conflict with the construction in the District Court. *KioSoft Techs., LLC v. PayRange, Inc.*, IPR2021-00086, Paper 12, at 16 (PTAB Mar. 22, 2021) (“[S]ubsequent decisions issued in reliance on these inconsistent claim constructions

may lack ‘uniformity’... and may undermine the ‘predictability’... and the ‘integrity of the patent system’ overall.”). While the claims of the ’676 Patent are not rendered obvious under any reasonable construction of its claim terms, Patent Owner proposes the following clarifications and interpretations of certain terms:

1. “couple” / “coupling” / “coupled” (Claims 1, 9, 18, 19)

Each of “couple” / “coupling” / “coupled” should be interpreted consistent with the district court’s construction for each instance of this term. The parties agreed in the district court that “couple” and “coupling” means “Connect[ing] two devices, either directly or indirectly.” Ex. 2015, 7. “Coupled” should be interpreted consistent with this understanding. Ex. 2004, ¶56.

2. “means for communication” (claims 1)

The district court has construed the following terms relating to the ’676 Patent:

Disputed Term	The Court’s Construction
“means for communication” (’676 Patent, Claim 1)	Governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112 ¶ 6 Function: Provide data communication between the peripheral device and the processing device Structure: “an interface using a generic communications protocol” As set forth in Ex. 2016, 10-13.

Ex. 2016, 16; Ex. 2004, ¶56. In light of the court’s construction, the “means for communication” should be construed as an interface using a generic communications protocol which provides data communication between the peripheral device and the processing device. *Id*; *see also* Ex. 1001, 20:35-50.

D. Level of Ordinary Skill in the Art

Petitioner provided the following level of skill for this proceeding: at least a Master’s Degree in Electrical Engineering and five years of work experience in computer science and embedded systems, or a Master’s Degree in Computer Science and five years of work experience in electrical and computer engineering and embedded systems, and that additional educational experience could substitute for some of the work experience. Petition, 10. Patent Owner does not dispute this level of skill in the art and submits that Dr. Brogioli meets this level and can provide helpful testimony for this case. Ex. 2004, ¶¶8-19, 46-50; Ex. 2005.

E. Dr. Almeroth Opinions Should Not Be Afforded Weight

Dr. Almeroth did not reliably provide consistent opinions across the seven IPR challenges against Patent Owner’s patents, so his opinions regarding the validity of each challenged patent should be afforded little weight.

First, Dr. Almeroth provides inconsistent opinions regarding his technical knowledge of the patented technology. This is clear from his treatment of drivers and data communications across the challenges. When asked about specific types

of data and drivers, Dr. Almeroth stated: “[d]ata is data; right? So whether it’s real-time audio/video, whether it’s audio/video from a file, whether it’s video scraped off a screen, its source doesn’t affect the use of the transfer channels that can be created.” Ex. 2006, 101:1-5. Dr. Almeroth further noted “[i]t’s kind of what I described earlier, a way of using a basic interface or a mode and then ***data is data*** and you can send it. And once it’s received, the device can do anything it wants with it.” Ex. 2006, 121:15-17. However, in his declaration submitted in IPR2025-00597, Dr. Almeroth indicates that the type of data impacts the way in which the data can be communicated. Ex. 2030, ¶¶212-213. Specifically, Dr. Almeroth states “a POSA would recognize and find it obvious in the art that data is conventionally scaled, transcoded, or mixed *based on a type of functional data* it represents, such on whether the data is audio data, visual data, or another type of data.” (emphasis in original). Ex. 2030, ¶212. Further, he explains that a “POSA would recognize and understand that codecs, which were well-known in the art, are specific to data type, such as whether the data being compressed, decompressed, encoded, or decoded is audio data, visual data, *etc.*” (emphasis in original). Ex. 2030, ¶213.

Even though Dr. Almeroth alleges “data is data...its source doesn’t affect the use of the transfer channels that can be created[,]” he also explains that there are several tradeoffs involved in selecting certain drivers in place of others when implementing a system. Ex. 2006, 101:1-5, 104:3-105:10. However, such analysis

is absent in his proposed combinations. Indeed, Dr. Almeroth's opinions even regarding drivers were unclear. During depositions, Dr. Almeroth would not provide a clear definition of drivers and software applications, insisting that it is largely dependent on context. Ex. 2006, 24:8-26:17. However, when it suits his argument, Dr. Almeroth clearly identifies a driver as "a term for a special form of software that provides an interface between hardware and application-level software, and is standard in all personal computers." Ex. 1002, ¶116.

Second, Dr. Almeroth offers inconsistent interpretations of references depending on his hindsight-driven theories of invalidity. Instead of providing a clear and consistent interpretation of a reference as a whole, Dr. Almeroth changes his interpretation to fit the challenged claims. For example, in arguing that a POSITA would combine *Maeda* and *Deforche*, Dr. Almeroth opines:

a POSITA would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Deforche with the system of Maeda because the POSITA would have recognized the combined system provided, at least, a streamlined and more user-friendly application of Maeda's system—a user is not required to install a separate driver or configure any settings for the peripheral device's functionality.

Ex. 2026, ¶130.

In other words, Dr. Almeroth alleges a POSITA could improve *Maeda* by avoiding the need to install drivers and implement settings that *Maeda's* system uses.

Id. However, this conflicts with many other opinions Dr. Almeroth has offered regarding *Maeda*. For example, when asked if *Maeda* describes installation of a driver, Dr. Almeroth indicated that “I don’t see a reference to a driver. ***That might actually be required in the context of other patents and claims***, and so at least for *Maeda* for the ’237, I don’t recall a limitation where I would have needed to point to support in *Maeda* for that concept.”¹ Ex. 2008, 33:13-18. When asked if *Maeda* describes the use of drivers, Dr. Almeroth explained “Paragraph 15 is an example, figure 1, and then it uses that functionality to establish the understanding a person of skill in the art would have had about the use of drivers.” Ex 2006, 78:20-24. He further articulates that:

Pretty much the references to a PC after that and the functionality of a PC communicating with components that are external to the PC via the various interfaces are all the kinds of things that would use drivers. So ***I think the concept is taught pretty expansively throughout Maeda. And to be clear, the concept is using PCs to connect to components outside of the device and the interfaces. And they use the drivers to do that.***

Ex. 2006, 79:21-80:3. In other instances, Dr. Almeroth interpreted *Maeda* as not requiring any software. Ex. 2006, 78:1-7 (“I think a person of skill in the art reading this would understand that you have the typical flexibility of how the functionality

¹ Emphasis added unless otherwise noted.

could be implemented *across the spectrum. Mostly hardware, all hardware, mostly software.*”).

Dr. Almeroth’s ambiguous description of references is not limited to *Maeda*. Dr. Almeroth refused to consider the reference for what it reasonably discloses and instead renders all teachings it discloses and does not disclose as design choices to fit the patent challenge. For example, regarding *Kaplan*, when discussing if *Kaplan* requires software installation to function, Dr. Almeroth opined that such software was not necessary. Ex. 2006, 61:6-21 (“.... That is not something I rely on as the basis for my opinions in the declaration.”). When asked if *Kaplan* disclosed embodiments that did not install software, Dr. Almeroth stated “I don’t have *Kaplan* memorized. I don’t know if it gives that as an option, *but it would certainly be an obvious design choice* just based on the simple way in which computers have operated for at least a decade before the ’002 Patent.” Ex. 2006, 63:24-64:3. Dr. Almeroth does this with multiple references. Ex. 2009, 21:4-9 (“There is an embodiment within Ono where it does describe storing the connection application, the driver and configuration information on the hard drive. *But it is not my recollection that that was a limiting aspect of Ono’s invention*”); Ex. 1002, ¶136 (“Although Ono’s connection application 46, a driver 47 and configuration information 48 are described in one embodiment as stored on a USB memory 45... the location of storage of that information would have been simply *a matter of*

design choice.”). These ‘design choices’ appear to be based on what specific claim language requires. Ex. 2008, 21:1-5 (“In the context of the ’237 patent, I don’t think I’ve looked – never offered an opinion as to what those required software components are. If I am misremembering some reference to paragraph 48 in the declaration, you can point me to it.”).

Regarding *Uchida*, Dr. Almeroth did not consider teachings to the extent they were not required by the challenged patent. Ex. 2007, 30:22-31:3 (“I have not specifically looked. My recollection is that where the information comes from to set up the wireless network is not a requirement of the claims of the ’951 Patent. So how *Uchida* accomplishes it or how a person of skill in the art would understand that it could be set is not relevant to an aspect of the claim language of the ’951 Patent.”). Rather than consider the teachings of references as a whole, independent from the challenged claims, Dr. Almeroth would simply evade questions regarding aspects of the references he did not rely on. Indeed, he indicated he didn’t have aspects “memorized” over twenty times and identified over fifteen “design choices” throughout the course of his depositions. *See generally* Ex. 2006; Ex. 2007; Ex. 2008; Ex. 2009. The expansive view Dr. Almeroth takes regarding “design choices” renders his opinions regarding references unreliable and inconsistent.

Based on these examples, among a myriad of others, it is clear that Dr. Almeroth’s interpretation of the reference is not actually based on the reference itself

but is instead biased by the patent he is challenging with his opinions and that the opinions he advances are driven by a desire to reach the claims: classic hindsight. Accordingly, his opinions on at least this topic should be afforded little weight.

III. OVERVIEW OF THE CITED REFERENCES

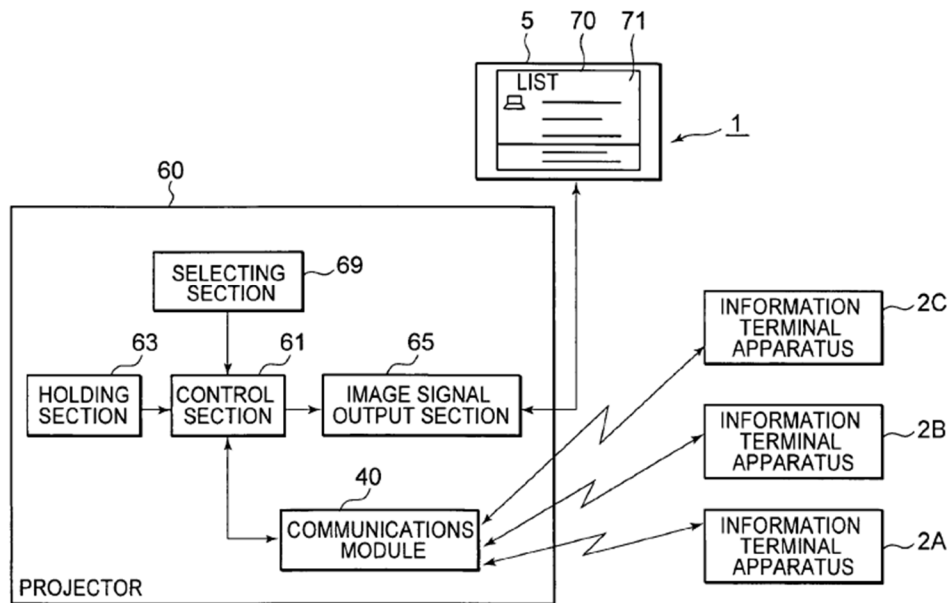
A. *Ono* (Ex. 1005)

U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2005/0210390 (“*Ono*”) is directed to image display systems capable of receiving images from multiple information terminal apparatuses (i.e., PCs) over a network. Ex. 1005, ¶35; Ex. 2004, ¶57. *Ono* recognized that in prior wireless presentation systems “it was difficult to select, from the side of the projector, an information terminal apparatus from among a plurality of information terminal apparatuses on the side that sends the image.” Ex. 1005, ¶6; Ex. 2004, ¶57. *Ono* sought to provide an image display apparatus and image display method capable of switching between a plurality of networked information terminal apparatuses and choosing the desired information terminal apparatus from which to display content. Ex. 1005, ¶7; Ex. 2004, ¶57. In other words, *Ono* is directed primarily towards switching between multiple information terminals. *Id.*; Ex. 2004, ¶57.

Ono’s system includes a wireless connection module designed to connect to a slot of a projector. Ex. 1005, ¶39; Ex. 2004, ¶58. The wireless communication module receives images sent from the information terminal apparatuses. Ex. 1005, ¶39; Ex. 2004, ¶58. Connection modules are designed to connect to an information

terminal apparatus and transmit and receive requests to connect and disconnect the information terminal apparatuses from the network. Ex. 1005, ¶38; Ex. 2004, ¶58. These connection modules are also used to transmit the image information to the projector from the information terminal apparatuses once they are connected. Ex. 1005, ¶¶39, 41; Ex. 2004, ¶58. A block diagram of the image display apparatus 1 including the screen 5, projector 60, communications module 40 and informational terminal apparatuses 2A, 2B, 2C:

FIG. 3



Ex. 1005, ¶42, Fig. 3; Ex. 2004, ¶58.

The projector 60 includes a selecting section 69 which is used by a user to select which information terminal apparatus from a list that the user would like to

display image data from. Ex. 1005, ¶44; Ex. 2004, ¶59. Upon a selection being made, the control section 61 generates a connection request transmitted to the selected information terminal apparatuses and, if the request is accepted, the information terminal apparatus responds with image data. Ex. 1005, ¶¶45-47; Ex. 2004, ¶59.

B. Deforche (Ex. 1030)

EP Patent Application Publication No. 2107463 (“*Deforche*”), describes a system that provides *a wireless modem* without the need of installing specialized drivers. Ex. 1030, ¶4; Ex. 2004, ¶68. Previously, a user needed to install proprietary drivers before they could use a USB network device. Ex. 1030, ¶30; Ex. 2004, ¶68. *Deforche* advocates for “zero footprint” solutions which avoid the end user needing administrator rights on the computer and provides the user with connectivity without interfering on the PC itself. Ex. 1030, ¶¶28-29; Ex. 2004, ¶68. *Deforche* does not describe the transmission of audio or video data but instead focuses on connecting a computer device to a wireless communication network via a modem. Ex. 1030, ¶6; Ex. 2004, ¶68.

C. Grimshaw (Ex. 1008)

U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2011/0096138 (“*Grimshaw*”) describes a communication system with hardware components integrated into a conference room table and other pieces of furniture and provides audio, video, telephony,

presentation and other conferencing functions. Ex. 1008, ¶12; Ex. 2004, ¶60. A control module 12 acts as an information hub and exchanges information with other hardware components in the system. Ex. 1008, ¶12; Ex. 2004, ¶60. User modules can connect to separate laptop computers and control the different hardware components of the communication system. Ex. 1008, ¶19; Ex. 2004, ¶60. A user can take over at least some control of the communication system by pressing a button on their user module. Ex. 1008, ¶5; Ex. 2004, ¶61. When separate devices are vying for control of the display module, “each of the connecting computers is outputting data signals through data connections 342, 352, 362, 372 for presentation on the display module.... [B]y respectively engaging buttons 344, 354, 364, 374 which causes the switch controller 318 to pass the data signals from the selected user module on the display module.” Ex. 1008, ¶19; Ex. 2004, ¶61.

D. Uchida (Ex. 1009)

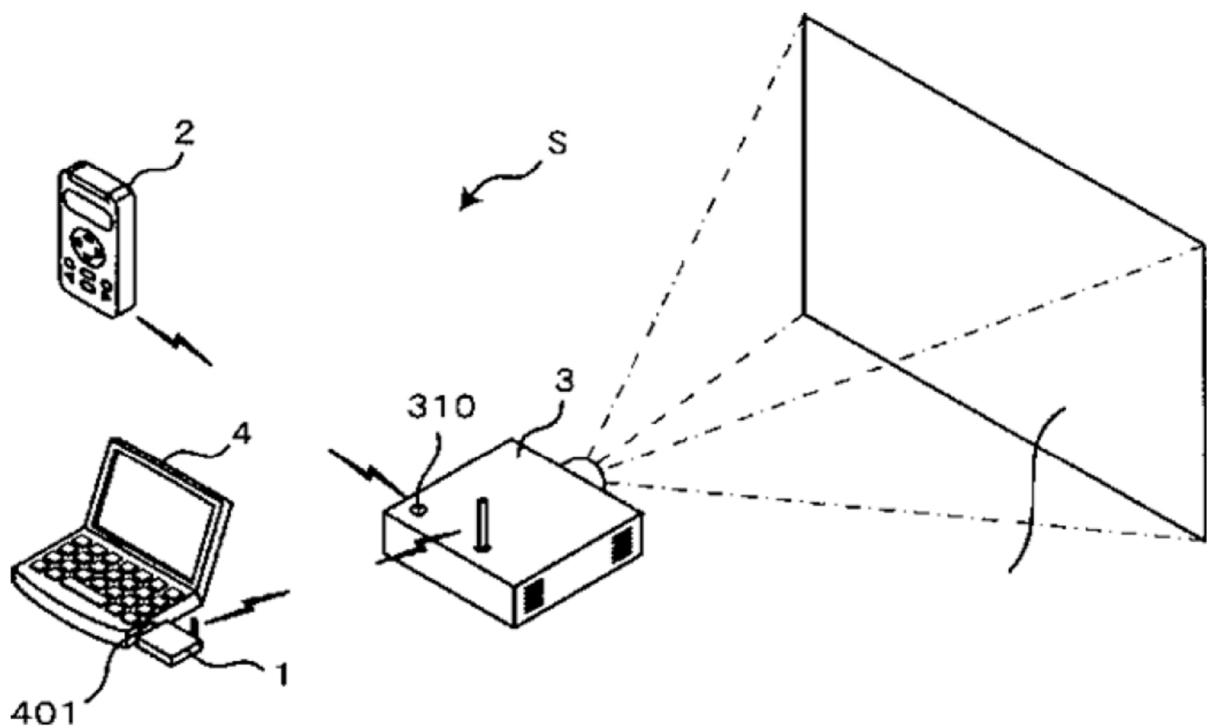
The English translation of Japanese patent application No. 2008-165007 (“*Uchida*”) teaches that wireless communication systems risked the scenario where wireless communication setting information could be leaked, thereby compromising the communication link between an image projection device and a computer device. Ex. 1009, ¶12; Ex. 2004, ¶62. This could occur in instances where the image projection device is shared among multiple groups or devices, and the network settings remain on a computer after the system’s initial use. Ex. 1009, ¶12; Ex. 2004,

¶62. In these instances, even when wireless communication was performed by one group, an earlier group may continue to communicate the image data, posing a security risk. Ex. 1009, ¶12; Ex. 2004, ¶62.

To solve this issue, *Uchida* provided a remote control device that controls the operation of the image projection device and periodically generates new wireless setting information so previous wireless setting information on earlier-used devices would no longer function. Ex. 1009, ¶13; Ex. 2004, ¶63.

The primary components of the image projection system S include a wireless device 1, a remote control device 2, and an image projection device 3:

[FIG. 1]



Ex. 1009, Fig. 1, ¶39; Ex. 2004, ¶63. The remote control device 2 communicates with the wireless device 1 and controls the operation of the image projection device 3. Ex. 1009, ¶39. The wireless device 1 is a USB dongle that connects to a computer device 4 and has a memory. Ex. 1009, ¶39; Ex. 2004, ¶64.

To transmit to the image projection device, the wireless device must have the correct wireless setting information. Ex. 1009, ¶44; Ex. 2004, ¶65. The wireless device receives the wireless setting information when connected to the remote control device via a USB connector. Ex. 1009, ¶44; Ex. 2004, ¶65. The connected remote control device then writes the current wireless setting information to the memory of the wireless device. Ex. 1009, ¶44; Ex. 2004, ¶65.

When the wireless device connects to the computer device, it installs the device driver, wireless setting application, and image transfer application. Ex. 1009, ¶48; Ex. 2004, ¶66. The PC then retrieves the wireless setting information from the memory of the wireless device and sets the wireless setting information in the wireless communication unit of the wireless device. Ex. 1009, ¶48; Ex. 2004, ¶66. The wireless setting information is also communicated to the image projection device by the remote control device via infrared light or wireless network communications. Ex. 1009, ¶49; Ex. 2004, ¶66. With the correct wireless setting information, the wireless device can communicate with the image projection device. Ex. 1009, ¶48; Ex. 2004, ¶66.

To start projecting, the start-up control button 231 on the remote control device is pressed. Ex. 1009, ¶45; Ex. 2004, ¶67. It is the start-up control button that shares start and stop instructions to the image projection device, controlling whether the projection device projects information. Ex. 1009, ¶45; Ex. 2004, ¶67. While there is a toggle 140 on the wireless device 1, that toggle switch only tells the projector to project image data or a black screen, and has no impact on whether information is sent from the wireless device 1 to the image projection device. Ex. 1009, ¶71; Ex. 2004, ¶67.

IV. GROUND 1

Ground 1 relies on a combination of *Ono* and *Deforche*. However, the offered motivation to combine is insufficient as a POSITA would not consider combining *Ono*, a reference which relies on the installation of a software application and drivers, with *Deforche*, which is directed towards a zero-footprint implementation of a wireless modem. In addition, the Petition fails to identify all limitations of the '676 Patent in the prior art. For example, the Petition does not adequately apply its own claim construction to identify the claimed “means for communication” set up by a pre-installed generic driver. Likewise, neither *Ono* nor *Deforche* disclose a client application on the peripheral device which obtains screen scraped data. See Ex. 2004, ¶¶76-81.

A. A POSITA Would Not Be Motivated to Combine *Ono* and *Deforche* With a Responsible Expectation of Success

The Petition’s “Rationale to Combine” section does not include a motivation to combine. Petition, 15. The Petition states, with no justification, that a POSITA “*likely would* have used the pre-installed Windows drivers, and Deforche demonstrates that” with utterly no explanation how. Petition, 15. Likewise, Dr. Almeroth states “Ono *likely relied* on such drivers but did not expressly state so, but Deforche does. It is therefore my opinion that it would have been obvious that Ono would or *at least could* have used similar well-known pre-installed generic Window’s drivers[.]” Ex. 1002, ¶116; *see also* Ex. 2009, 21:2-9.

On this point, Dr. Almeroth directly conflicts with *Ono*’s express teachings. Ex. 2004, ¶82. *Ono* expressly teaches that, in order to connect the devices, an application, driver, and configuration information must be installed onto the system. Ex. 1005, ¶55 (“to connect the projector... the user clicks on a set-up file...after plugging the USB memory 45 in a USB jack on the information terminal... [a]n installer will automatically be activated on the information terminal apparatus 2A, and the connection application 56, the driver 47 and the configuration information 48 will automatically be stored in the HDD (Hard Disk Drive).”). The Petition relies on the automatic installation of the configuration information, driver, and application in its challenge. Petition, 21-23 (citing Ex. 1005, ¶55); 32 (citing Ex. 1005, ¶55).

There is no basis to conclude that *Ono* does not utilize a specific driver, software application, and configuration information installed onto the information terminal. Ex. 2004, ¶¶83-84.

Meanwhile, *Deforche* is designed to provide a zero-footprint implementation of a wireless modem. Ex. 1030, ¶¶28-29; Ex. 2004, ¶85. It is insufficient to allege that, because *Deforche* discloses a wireless modem which can be run using pre-installed generic drivers that it would be obvious to do the same for *Ono*'s wireless connection module. A POSITA would not be motivated to make the combination, because *Ono* does not describe a zero-footprint implementation. Ex. 2004, ¶¶77, 82.

1. *Deforche* System is Zero-Footprint

Deforche is designed to be a zero-footprint system. Ex. 1030, ¶¶4, 28; Ex. 2004, ¶84. A system is zero-footprint when it provides functionality without the need of installing new drivers and/or other software applications. Ex. 1030, ¶28; Ex. 1001, 12:51-56. *Deforche* recognizes that “[i]t is a disadvantage of existing wireless modem devices that users cannot use them on a foreign computer device... [where] the user has no administrator rights and installation of the appropriate driver is not allowed.” Ex. 1030, ¶3; Ex. 2004, ¶85. So, *Deforche* provides “a wireless modem device... with which the need for installation of an appropriate driver can be avoided.” Ex. 1030, ¶4; Ex. 2004, ¶85. By using pre-installed generic drivers, *Deforche*'s system provides “the advantage that a user can use the wireless modem

device on a computer device on which he has no administrative rights[.]” Ex. 1030, ¶9; Ex. 2004, ¶86. While *Deforche* also contemplates a modem which uses a custom USB modem driver, *Deforche*’s zero-footprint design (which does not require installation of specialized drivers but instead utilizes pre-installed generic drivers) is the sole embodiment of *Deforche* relied on by the Petition. See Petition, 49-51; Ex. 2004, ¶86.

In this implementation *Deforche*’s modem is designed to present itself as a USB composite device which includes a mass storage device and human interface device. Ex. 1030, ¶36; Ex. 2004, ¶87. In some situations, *Deforche* relies on portable applications which run from the modem device without needing to be installed on the host. Ex. 1030, ¶¶15, 50; Ex. 2004, ¶87. However, it is clear that the relied-on system is designed to avoid installation of proprietary or custom software and drivers. Ex. 1030, ¶¶4, 28; Ex. 2004, ¶87. Therefore, a POSITA would not consider combining *Deforche* with systems which require proprietary or custom software or drivers to function. Ex. 2004, ¶87.

2. Ono Requires Installation of Software

Ono, on the other hand, is not a zero-footprint system. Ex. 2004, ¶88. In *Ono*, to connect the projector of the image display apparatus and the information terminal apparatus to the wireless network, the user must have activated an installer on the information terminal apparatus which stores the connection application, driver, and

configuration information on the hard disk drive of the information terminal apparatus. Ex. 1005, ¶55; Ex. 2004, ¶88. *Ono* provides no other means to connect the information terminal apparatus to the projector, and this special purpose software is essential to the operation of *Ono*. Ex. 2004, ¶¶88-89; *see generally* Ex. 1005. In fact, this is acknowledged by the Petition, which relies on the automatic installation of the configuration information in its challenge. Petition, 21-23 (citing Ex. 1005, ¶55); 32 (citing Ex. 1005, ¶55).

Neither the Petition, nor Dr. Almeroth have provided any evidence or details as to how *Ono* could be implemented without installation of the connection application, driver, and configuration information on the hard disk drive of the information terminal. A POSITA would not be motivated to combine *Deforche*, which is directed to a zero-footprint system, with *Ono*, a system that relies on installation of a connection application, driver, and configuration information because doing so combines fundamentally incompatible operations, one requiring installation, another discouraging installation. Ex. 2004, ¶89.

B. The *Ono-Deforche* Combination Does Not Disclose “setting up, by means of a pre-installed generic driver of the operating system, a means for communication between the peripheral device and the processing device”

The Petition fails to identify the appropriate “means for communication” claimed by the ’676 Patent. Petition, 21-23; Ex. 2004, ¶78. As both the Petition and

Patent Owner acknowledge, the means is disclosed in the '676 Patent. *See supra* Section II.C.2 (identified Ex. 1001, 20:35-50); Petition 9-10 (citing Ex. 1001, 20:35-50). The specification is clear that the “pre-installed generic drivers of the operating system... is exploited for setting up communication from the device 31, 36 to the network 50, via the connection unit 47 [e.g., peripheral device].” Ex. 1001, 20:38-42. This is also supported by the claim language. *See*, Ex. 1001, Cl. 1 (“routing screen scraped data between the processing device and the wireless communications network via the means for communication”); Ex. 2004, ¶90.

The Petition fails to apply its *own* construction, a fatal flaw. Petition, 21-23; Ex. 2004, ¶91. Instead, the Petition identifies the driver used to install the connection application, driver, and configuration information. Petition, 21-22 (citing Ex. 1005, ¶55); Ex. 2004, ¶¶91-92. However, it is the *specific special purpose driver* installed through *Ono-Deforche's* (alleged) pre-installed generic driver, that serves as the means for setting up the means for communication between the peripheral device and the processing device, not the generic pre-installed driver itself. Ex. 1005, ¶50 (“a driver 42 for driving the wireless connection module”). This specific special purpose driver that was installed is not a pre-installed generic driver, it is a unique driver installed onto the system. Ex. 1005, ¶55. Accordingly, the Petition does not identify this means for communication (between the processing device and wireless communication network via peripheral device), as claimed.

C. **The *Ono-Deforche* Combination Does Not Teach “running a client application stored on the peripheral device to obtain screen scraped data”**

The *Ono-Deforche* combination fails to teach (1) running a client application stored on the peripheral device and (2) running the client application to obtain screen scraped data. Ex. 2004, ¶¶79, 93.

1. **“running a client application stored on the peripheral device”**

Ono’s system includes a connection application, driver, and configuration information stored on a USB memory that comes with the image display apparatus. Ex. 1005, ¶54; Ex. 2004, ¶94. The Petition agrees with this interpretation. Petition, 24. However, the Petition alleges that including the connection application on the wireless transceiver instead would have been a simple design choice. Petition, 25. This is not the case. Ex. 2004, ¶95.

In addition to the connection application, a driver and configuration information are also included on the USB memory. Ex. 1005, ¶54; Ex. 2004, ¶94. The driver is required for driving the wireless connection module. Ex. 1005, ¶51; Ex. 2004, ¶¶96-97. The configuration information is used to assist in providing a network connection. Ex. 1005, ¶51; Ex. 2004, ¶¶96-97. The Petition does not describe any modification to *Ono* with respect to storing the driver or configuration information on the USB memory. Petition, 25; Ex. 2004, ¶96. As the USB memory would still be required to provide the driver and configuration information, the

Petition fails to establish this modification would “have reduced the number of components needed to set up a wireless network[.]” Petition, 26; Ex. 2004, ¶97. Dr. Almeroth’s opinions merely restate the Petition’s conclusory assertions and offers little factual support, so his opinions on at least this topic should be given little weight. Ex. 1002, ¶137 (Dr. Almeroth citing “EX-1002, ¶¶xxx”); *Xerox Corp. v. Bytemark, Inc.*, IPR2022-00624, Paper 12 (Feb. 10, 2023) at 5 (“[T]he Board was correct in giving little weight to Petitioner’s expert because the expert declaration merely offered conclusory assertions without underlying factual support and repeated *verbatim*, Petitioner’s conclusory arguments.”).

Further, even if the connection application were stored on the transmitter, the Petition fails to establish that the *Ono-Deforche* combination teaches “**running** the client application stored on the peripheral device[.]” *Ono* is clear that the contents of the USB memory are installed and stored onto the information terminal apparatus (PC). Ex. 1005, ¶55; Ex. 2004, ¶98. Indeed, ***at least*** the driver would need to be installed on the information terminal device to drive the wireless connection module. Ex. 1005, ¶¶51, 55; Ex. 2004, ¶98. Without installing the driver on the PC, there is no means of driving the wireless connection module. Ex. 1005, ¶51; Ex. 2004, ¶98. As installation of the driver is required, a POSITA would also install the connection application and configuration information. Ex. 2004, ¶99.

The Petition's reliance on *Deforche* is unpersuasive. In *Deforche*, interaction between the wireless modem and PC were driven by drivers pre-installed onto the PC. Ex. 1030, ¶9. Accordingly, interactions between the PC and wireless modem can be performed without installation of a new driver. Ex. 2004, ¶100. However, in *Ono*, there is no such pre-installed driver available. Ex. 1005, ¶51; Ex. 2004, ¶101. It is insufficient to allege that, because *Deforche* discloses a wireless modem which can be run using pre-installed generic drivers, that it would be obvious to do the same for *Ono*'s wireless connection module without contemplating which drivers would be utilized and how that system would function. Ex. 2004, ¶101; *see supra* Section II.B.

2. “running a client application... to obtain screen scraped data”

The Petition relies on *Ono*'s connection application for this limitation. Petition, 24-27. The connection application is used to provide network connection. Ex. 1005, ¶51; Ex. 2004, ¶102. There is no disclosure of the connection application screen scraping or capturing images from the information terminal apparatus. Ex. 2004, ¶102. The Petition also provides no explanation for how *Ono* meets the Petition's proposed construction. Petition, 11. Notwithstanding their accuracy, the Petition's citation to *Slobodin* (which does not even include a peripheral device for wireless communication) or apparent admissions of the '676 Patent to allege screen scraping was “known” is unpersuasive. Petition, 24; *see generally* Ex. 1033; Ex.

2004, ¶103. It is not enough for limitations to be known. *Virtek Vision International ULC v. Assembly Guidance Systems, Inc.*, 97 F.4th 882, 888 (Fed. Cir. 2024) (“It does not suffice to simply be known. A reason for combining must exist.”).

Further, *Deforche* cannot correct the insufficiency of *Ono*. *Deforche* does not describe screen scraping or wireless presentation. Ex. 2004, ¶104; *see generally*, Ex. 1030. Instead, *Deforche* is directed to a wireless modem. Ex. 1030, Title; Ex. 2004, ¶104.

Accordingly, *even if* the connection application was on the connection module instead of the USB memory, and *even if* the connection application could be run while on the connection module, the Petition still does not meet its burden to shown that the client application obtains screen scraped data.

D. Ground 1 Fails with Respect to Claims 18 and 20.

Claim 18, 19 and 20 require that “running said program does not require installation of the program or configuration of the processing device.” Ex. 1001, Cls. 18, 19, and 20; Ex. 2004, ¶¶80, 105. However, as identified, *Ono* requires installation of the connection application and configuration of the processing device. *See supra* Section IV.A.2; Ex. 1005, ¶55; Ex. 2004, ¶¶88-89, 106. The Petition relies exclusively on *Deforche* to meet this limitation despite *Ono* expressly contradicting it. A prior art reference must be considered in its entirety. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1075 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (“One cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and

choose among isolated disclosures in the prior art to deprecate the claimed invention.”); *W.L. Gore & Assoc., inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (“In its consideration of the prior art, however, the district court erred... in considering the references in less than their entirety, i.e., in disregarding disclosures in the references that diverge from and teach away from the invention at hand.”). Accordingly, the Ground fails with respect to this limitation.

V. GROUND 2

For Ground 2, the Petition relies on *Ono* in combination with applicant admitted prior art (AAPA) to challenge Claim 14. Petition, 33; Ex. 2004, ¶¶107-08. Ground 2 fails for its improper reliance on AAPA, and because *Ono* does not recite all limitations of Claim 14.

A. AAPA Cannot Form a Basis of a Challenge

Ground 2 relies on applicant admitted prior art (AAPA) as a basis for its challenge. 35 U.S.C. § 311(b) provides: “a petitioner in an inter partes review may request to cancel as unpatentable 1 or more claims... *only on the basis of prior art consisting of patents or printed publications.*” “Under the plain meaning of § 311(b), the question is whether a petitioner has used AAPA as the basis or part of the basis, of a ground[.]” *Qualcomm Inc. v. Apple Inc.*, No. 2023-1208, 2023-1209, 2025 WL 1174161 at *8 (Fed. Cir. Apr. 23, 2025).

The Petition identifies the AAPA as a basis for its argument for Ground 2:

B. Ground II – Claim 14 is rendered obvious by Ono in view of applicant-admitted prior art

Petition, 33.

This constitutes “express statements by [Petitioners] that AAPA was part of the basis” of each ground, in violation of §311(b). *Qualcomm*, 2025 WL 1174161, at *9. This reliance mirrors exactly what the Federal Circuit found to be improper in the *Qualcomm* case:

Ground	'674 Patent Claims	Basis for Rejection
Ground 1	1, 2, 5-7	§103: Steinacker in view of Doyle and Park
Ground 2a	1, 2, 5, and 6,	§103: Applicants Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) in view of Majcherczak
Ground 2b	7	§103: <u>AAPA</u> in view of Majcherczak and Matthews

J.A. 205.

Id. at *6. The Federal Circuit found that “the statements from the tables in Apple’s petitions clearly designate AAPA as included in the basis of Ground 2. In other words, these are express statements by Apple that AAPA was part of the basis of Ground 2—a violation of § 311(b).” *Id.* at *21.

B. Ono Does Not Disclose Screen Scraped Data

To the extent Petition argues that AAPA is not part of its challenge, Ground 2 also fails. *Ono* does not disclose screen scraping. *See generally*, Ex. 1005. The

Petition offered a construction for screen scraping (Petition, 11) but does not apply this construction to *screen scraped data* in *Ono*. There is no disclosure of screen scraping in *Ono*. Ex. 2004, ¶109; *see generally* Ex. 1005.

Instead, the Petition cites to the same portion of the '676 Patent relied on originally for claim construction, but now as AAPA. Petition, 11. Likewise, the Petition relies on the *Slobodin* reference. Petition, 36. The Petition's reference to *Slobodin* amounts to nothing more than the broad accusation that a screen scraping procedure was known. The Petition does not provide any rationale or reasoning why a POSITA would incorporate teachings of *Slobodin* into *Ono*'s system, and if that could be achieved with a reasonable expectation of success. It is not enough for a limitation to just be known without including a motivation to combine. *Virtek*, 97 F.4th at 888. Rather than undertake the analysis of combining *Slobodin* with *Ono*, the Petition uses the guise of "applicant admitted prior art" to forgo that necessary step, and its failings and gamesmanship should not be rewarded.

Accordingly, the Petition's arguments fail with respect to Ground 2 as they have failed to meet their burden.

VI. GROUND 3

The Petition's Ground 3 builds upon the errors identified with respect to Ground 1. *See* Ex. 2004, ¶¶110-13. First, the Petition references the motivation to combine *Ono* and *Deforche* which failed for the reasons outlined *supra* Section

IV.A. *See* Ex. 1001, 12:51-56; Ex. 1005, ¶¶55; Ex. 1030, ¶¶3-4, 15, 28-29, 36, 50; Ex. 2004, ¶¶77, 82-89, 110. The Petition also fails to explain how the combination of *Ono*, *Deforche*, and *Grimshaw* renders Claim 1 obvious while challenging Claim 4, which depends from Claim 1. To the extent Petitioner alleges Claim 1 is obvious in light of *Ono*, *Deforche*, and *Grimshaw* for the same reasons outlined in the Petition for Ground 1, the Petitioner's arguments fails for the same reasons outlined *supra* Section IV.B-IV.C. *See* Ex. 1001, 20:38-42; Ex. 1005, ¶¶50-51, 54-55; Ex. 1030, Title, ¶9; Ex. 2004, ¶¶78-79, 90-99, 102-104. The Petition's arguments with respect to Ground 3 also fail for the foregoing reasons.

A. There Is No Motivation to Combine *Ono* with *Grimshaw*

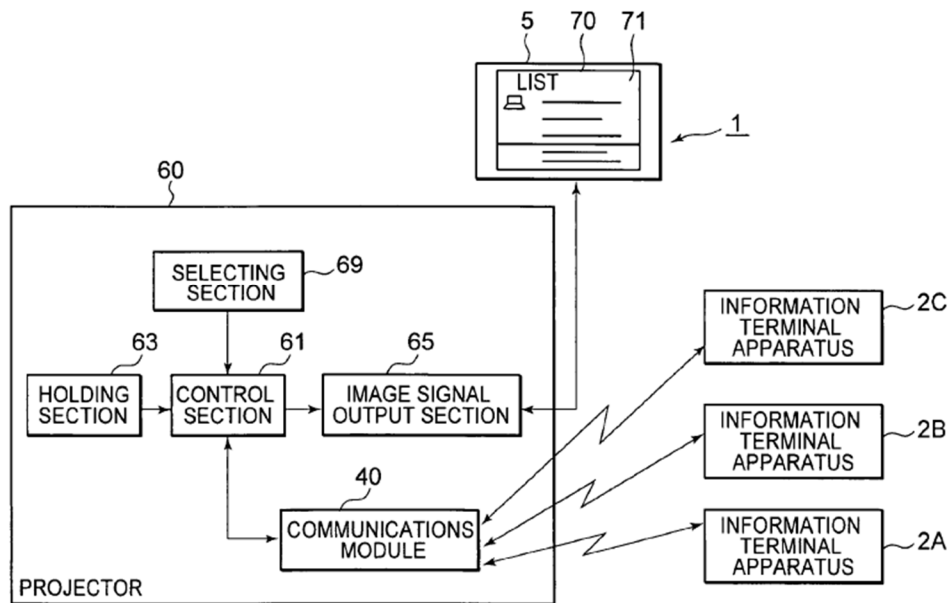
The Petition alleges that “Grimshaw teaches that it would be a simple modification to *Ono* to provide an actuator on *Ono*'s peripheral device instead of the remote controls.” Petition, 38. Rather than provide a motivation for doing so, Dr. Almeroth again appeals to such modification being “a simple design choice[.]” Ex. 1002, ¶164. The Petition's modification is conclusory and does not consider how such modification would alter *Ono*'s operation. Ex. 2004, ¶¶111, 114.

1. The *Ono-Deforche-Grimshaw* Combination is Unworkable

Ono's aim is to provide a system where switching between information terminals apparatuses is “performed from the side of the image display apparatus[.]” Ex. 1005, ¶8; Ex. 2004, ¶115. *Ono* provides a projector 60 that includes a holding

section 63, a control section 61, a selecting section 69, an image signal output section 65, and the above-mentioned communications module 40:

FIG. 3



Ex. 1005, Fig. 3, ¶43; Ex. 2004, ¶115.

The holding section 63 stores information about the information terminal apparatuses that connect and communicate over the wireless communication network. Ex. 1005, ¶44; Ex. 2004, ¶116. The selection section selects the information terminal apparatus chosen for display from the list. Ex. 1005, ¶ 44; Ex. 2004, ¶116. Once the information terminal apparatus is selected, the control section generates a connection request for the selected information terminal apparatus, and the connection request is transmitted to that terminal apparatus from the

communications module. Ex. 1005, ¶46; Ex. 2004, ¶117. The information terminal then accepts or denies the signal request based on if connection is possible. Ex. 1005, ¶¶47, 94-95; Ex. 2004, ¶¶117-18. If the information terminal declines the request, then no image information is transmitted. Ex. 1005, ¶¶47, 96; Ex. 2004, ¶118. If the information terminal accepts the request, the terminal transmits the image information. Ex. 1005, ¶47; Ex. 2004, ¶118. This whole process is dependent on the terminal accepting the request from the communications module.

Ono's remote controller is used to select the information terminal apparatus from the list displayed on the screen. Ex. 1005, ¶66. The remote controller can be used to configure the wireless network, switch or disconnect information terminal devices, and control displayed content. Ex. 1005, ¶¶66, 68, 70; Ex. 2004, ¶119.

Implementing the functionality of *Ono*'s remote control device into each of *Ono*'s PC communication modules (as proposed by the Petition) would not result in a predictable or workable solution. Petition, 38-39; Ex. 2004, ¶120. In the Petition's proposal, each communication module would perform the functions of the selecting section of the projector. Petition, 38-39; Ex. 2004, ¶121. This would require selecting which information terminal device should share content, as well as controlling the display of the content. Ex. 1005, ¶¶66, 68, 70; Ex. 2004, ¶121. The Petition and Dr. Almeroth provide no articulation of how the Projector would

navigate multiple competing or conflicting commands from the different communication modules. Petition, 39-50; Ex. 1002, ¶¶163-197²; Ex. 2004, ¶121.

Further, by forcing the functions of the selector section into the communications module the Petition ignores the objective of *Ono* to provide a system where selection of the information terminal is “performed *from the side of the image display apparatus*[.]” Ex. 1005, ¶8; Ex. 2004, ¶122. Rather than allow the image display apparatus to provide the selection functionality, which is the primary objective of *Ono*, the Petition proposes eliminating that functionality, which, contrary to Dr. Almeroth’s conclusory opinions that anything “could” be possible, a POSITA would not have been motivated to do. *See supra* Section II.E.

There is no explanation in the challenge of how *Ono* could be modified to incorporate controls of the remote into the wireless communication modules while maintaining its explicit goal of providing a system where “selecting a desired information terminal apparatus therefrom can be performed from the side of the image display apparatus[.]” Ex. 1005, ¶8.

² Dr. Almeroth appears to rely heavily on *Corbett* despite *Corbett* not being relied upon basis for the challenge to the ’676 Patent. Ex. 1002, ¶¶189-190.

B. The *Ono-Deforche-Grimshaw* Combination Does Not Teach “an input device... that triggers transfer of data... the input device being an actuator coupled to the peripheral device”

Claims 4 and 16 require use of an input device or actuator on the peripheral device used to trigger transfer of data or content. Ex. 1001, Cls. 4, 16. The Petition relies on *Ono* and *Grimshaw* to teach this limitation. Petition, 39-41. The Petition fails on both counts. Ex. 2004, ¶112.

1. *Ono*’s remote does not trigger content transfer

The Petition does not posit that *Ono* includes an actuator on the peripheral device. Instead, the Petition only alleges *Ono*’s remote triggers content transfer. Petition, 31-33. However, *Ono*’s selection section does not “trigger” the transfer of arbitrary media content as claimed. Ex. 20024, ¶¶123-24.

In *Ono*, the control section of the projector generates a connection *request signal*. Ex. 1005, ¶45; Ex. 2004, ¶124. That request is communicated from the communications module on the projector to the appropriate information terminal apparatus. Ex. 1005, ¶45; Ex. 2004, ¶124. Once the request is sent, the connection request may be either accepted or rejected by the information terminal apparatus. Ex. 1005, ¶¶83, 91; Ex. 2004, ¶124. In other words, the control section does not trigger the transfer of content, it requests the transfer of content, with intervening steps involved until the content is either transferred or not transferred. Ex. 1005, Figs. 9-15; Ex. 2004, ¶125. Merely opening the door for further decision trees, some

of which may and some of which may not lead to the transfer of content cannot be said to “trigger” the transmission of anything. Ex. 2004, ¶125.

2. *Grimshaw* Does Not Include Peripheral Devices that Trigger Transfer of Content

The Petition alleges “*Grimshaw* discloses similar *actuators*... on respective *the peripheral devices*.” Petition, 40 (emphasis in original). However, Dr. Almeroth does not have the opinion that *Grimshaw*’s user modules are peripheral devices. Ex. 2007, 18:1-13; *see also* Ex. 1008, ¶19; Ex. 2004, ¶¶126, 128.

Further, the module buttons in *Grimshaw* do not trigger content transfer. Ex. 1001, Cl. 4, 16. In *Grimshaw* a switch controller 318 receives audio, video, and data signals from the *all* user modules and communications accessories based on user selections. Ex. 1008, ¶19; Ex. 2004, ¶127. When separate devices are vying for control of the display module, “by respectively engaging buttons 344, 354, 364, 374” users cause “the switch controller 318 to pass the data signals from the selected user module on the display module.” Ex. 1008, ¶19; Ex. 2004, ¶127. In other words, the buttons do not *trigger* data transfer from the transmitter, they merely instruct the switch controller which data signal should be routed to the display. Ex. 2004, ¶129. The data arrives at the switch control regardless of whether the button has been pressed or not (assuming there is a connection to the computer). Ex. 2004, ¶129. Accordingly, *Grimshaw* is unable to render obvious this limitation.

C. Relied On Arguments from Ground 1 also Fail

The Petition relies on arguments for Ground 1 with respect to claims 16 and 19 without providing any details of how these limitation are obvious with the additional of *Grimshaw*. Accordingly, these limitations fail for the same reasons as outlined *supra* Sections IV.B-IV.D; *See* Ex. 1001, 20:38-42; Ex. 1005, ¶¶50-51, 54-55; Ex. 1030, Title, ¶9; Ex. 2004, ¶¶78-80, 88-99, 102-104, 106, 130.

VII. GROUND 4

Much like with Grounds 1-3, the Petition provides conclusory statements that a new reference, *Uchida*, could be combined with *Deforche* and *Grimshaw*. Not only does the Petition fail for trying to combine reference where there is no motivation for doing so, but the Petition also fails to illustrate that the combination renders ever claim limitation obvious. *See* Ex. 2004, ¶¶131-38.

A. There Is No Motivation to Combine *Uchida* and *Deforche*.

As explained, *Deforche* is a zero-footprint system. *See supra* Section IV.A.1; Ex. 1001, 12:51-56; Ex. 1030, ¶¶3-4, 9, 15, 28, 36, 50; Ex. 2004, ¶¶84-87. However, *Uchida* relies on installation of a driver and software applications to function. There is no basis to conclude that a POSITA would be motivated to combine *Uchida* and *Deforche*. Ex. 2004, ¶¶131-32, 139.

1. *Uchida* Requires Software installation.

Uchida's disclosure is unequivocal. When the USB connector is first connected, the device driver, wireless settings application, and image transfer application are installed. Ex. 1009, ¶48. Additionally, wireless setting information is written by the remote controller to the computer device. *Id.* The image transfer application and image projection application are relied on by the Petition. Petition 65. Further, there is no disclosure in *Uchida* of how its system functions without using the driver, image transfer application, and image projection application. Ex. 2004, ¶140; *see generally* Ex. 1009.

Neither the Petition, nor Dr. Almeroth have provided any evidence or details as to how *Uchida* could be implemented without installation of the connection application, driver, and configuration information on the hard disk drive of the information terminal. A POSITA would not be motivated to combine *Deforche*, which is directed to a zero-footprint system, with *Uchida*, a system that relies on installation of a connection application, driver, and configuration information, as there is no basis to conclude *Uchida* even could be implemented as a zero-footprint system. Ex. 2004, ¶141.

B. *Uchida* Teaches Away From the Claims of the '676 Patent.

The Claims of the '676 Patent recite a “forcing rule”:

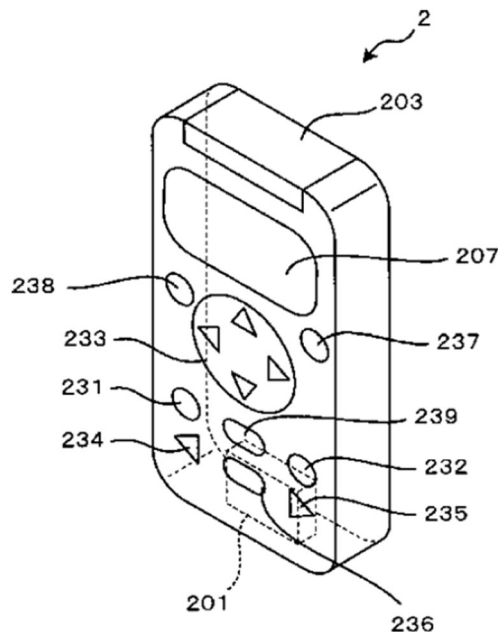
display on the one or more first displays of new screen scraped data is obtained by the action of only one participant involved in the meeting, without requiring the agreement of another participant, the new screen scraped data of any participant for display overrides or replaces any data displayed on the one or more first displays from the same or another participant of the meeting.

Ex. 1001, Cl. 1; *see Id.*, Cls. 14, 16.

In contrast, *Uchida* was implemented in a way to specifically avoid the possibility of an individual being capable of presenting their screen without the consent of others and necessary configuration required, which is the essence of a forcing rule. Ex. 2004, ¶¶133, 142.

The control functions of the projector in *Uchida* are managed by the remote control button:

[FIG. 4]



Ex. 1009, ¶92, Fig. 4; Ex. 2004, ¶143; *see also* Ex. 1009, ¶13 (“the present invention provides ... a remote control device that remotely controls the operation of the image projection device”). The remote includes a number of operation buttons including the start-up control button 231, update button 232, cross key 233, left arrow key 234, right arrow key 235, enter key 236, information transmission button 237 for transmitting wireless setting information, a hold button 238, and a wireless information setting button 239 for updating the settings. Ex. 1009, ¶92; Ex. 2004, ¶144. The remote also includes a display unit 207 which displays settings and assists the user in adjusting the settings as necessary. Ex. 2004, ¶144; *see, e.g.*, Ex. 1009, ¶113.

The start-up control button 231 of the remote control device 2 issues start and stop instructions to the image projection device to control its operation. Ex. 1009, ¶45; Ex. 2004, ¶145. The actual control of presentation information is centralized to the remote control device. Ex. 2004, ¶145; *see also* Ex. 1009, ¶13.

When transmission from multiple computer devices is desired, the same wireless setting information is shared to the multiple wireless devices before they are connected to the computer devices. Ex. 1009, ¶58; Ex. 2004, ¶146. However, the same start-up control button 231 would be used to start and stop the image projection system. Ex. 1009, ¶45; Ex. 2004, ¶146; *see also* Ex. 1009, ¶13 (“a remote control device that remotely controls the operation of the image projection device”).

Only one user has control—the user holding the remote control device. Ex. 1009, ¶45; Ex. 2004, ¶146.

This centralization is consistent with *Uchida*'s intention to avoid inadvertent transmission of image data. Ex. 2004, ¶147; *See* Ex. 1009, ¶31 (“Thus, even if an image projection device is used for a conference such as a presentation it is possible to prevent image data from being mistakenly sent from a computer device that has previously used the image projection device and then sent from the image projection device.”). A POSITA would not consider decentralizing the image sharing process, but instead would have maintained this centralized control at the remote control device. Ex. 2004, ¶¶147-148. Allowing any other user to override a presenter, as the '676 Patent is designed to do, would counteract the steps taken by *Uchida* to avoid erroneous image transmission from unintended users. Ex. 1009, ¶¶12-13, 28, Ex. 2004, ¶148.

C. There Is No Motivation to Combine *Uchida* and *Grimshaw*

The Petition alleges a POSITA would use the teachings of *Grimshaw* to modify *Uchida* so “each user can activate their device and take control of the presentation.” Petition, 51. As explained above, this is contrary to *Uchida*'s contemplated mode of operation. *See supra* Section VII.B; Ex. 1009, Fig. 4, ¶¶12-13, 28, 31, 45, 92, 113; Ex. 2004, ¶¶133, 142-148. Rather than provide the opportunity for users to freely present content as they wish, *Uchida* sought to

centralize the presentation controls and avoid unauthorized casting. *See* Ex. 1009, ¶¶12-13, 28, 31; Ex. 2004, ¶149. Accordingly, a POSITA would not contemplate a combination of *Uchida* and *Grimshaw*. Ex. 2004, ¶134.

D. The *Uchida-Deforche-Grimshaw* Do Not Disclose Setting Up Communications with a Pre-installed Generic Driver

As with Ground 1, the Petition fails to identify the appropriate means for communication according to the Petition’s own construction. As both the Petition and Patent Owner identified, the means is disclosed in the ’676 Patent. *See supra* Section II.C.2 (identified Ex. 1001, 20:35-50); Petition 9-10 (citing Ex. 1001, 20:35-50). The specification is clear that the “pre-installed generic drivers of the operating system... is exploited for setting up communication from the device 31, 36 to the network 50, via the connection unit 47 [e.g., peripheral device].” Ex. 1001, 20:38-42. This is also supported by the claim language. *See*, Ex. 1001, Cl. 1 (“routing screen scraped data between the processing device and the wireless communications network via the means for communication”); Ex. 2004, ¶150.

The Petition fails to apply its *own* construction, akin to the shortcomings for Ground 1. Petition, 21-23; Ex. 2004, ¶151. Again, the Petition identifies a USB mass storage driver, but not the driver which sets up the means for communication. Petition, 57-60. Instead, *Uchida* relies on a specific device driver which is installed by the wireless device when it is first connected. Ex. 1009, ¶48; Ex. 2004, ¶152.

This is not a pre-installed generic driver. Ex. 1009, ¶48; Ex. 2004, ¶¶135, 152. Accordingly, Ground 4 fails with respect to at least this limitation.

E. The *Uchida-Deforche-Grimshaw* Combination Does Not Teach “an input device... that triggers transfer of data... the input device being an actuator coupled to the peripheral device”

Claims 4, and 16 require use of an input device or actuator on the peripheral device used to trigger transfer of data or content. Ex. 1001, Cls. 4, 16; Ex. 2004, ¶153. The Petition relies on *Uchida* and *Grimshaw* to teach this limitation. Petition, 39-41; Ex. 2004; ¶136. The Petition fails on both counts. As explained, *Grimshaw* does not teach this limitation. *See supra* Section VI.B.2; Ex. 1008, ¶19; Ex. 2004, ¶¶126-129, 154. Likewise, *Uchida* does not teach this limitation either. Ex. 2004, ¶153.

1. *Uchida*’s transfer stop switch does not trigger content transfer.

The Petition’s reliance on the transfer stop switch is a red herring. The image transfer stop switch is a switch on wireless device 1. Ex. 1009, ¶71; Ex. 2004, ¶155. When the image transfer stop switch is in an on position, the computer is notified of this information. Ex. 1009, ¶71; Ex. 2004, ¶155. Instead of stopping the transfer of image data, the image projection device is instructed to project a specific image (“a black screen image”). Ex. 1009, ¶71; Ex. 2004, ¶155. While it inhibits the presentation of data from the laptop, it has no impact on whether data is transmitted

from wireless device 1 to projector 3. Ex. 1009, ¶71; Ex. 2004, ¶156. The transfer stop switch is a safety, not a trigger. Ex. 2004, ¶156.

Even if the image transfer stop switch stops all signal transfer from the wireless device, there is no evidence in *Uchida* that the image display would automatically resume when the signal transfer stop switch is turned off. Ex. 2004, ¶157. The Petition’s interpretation is not based on any teaching from *Uchida* itself but a hindsight driven interpretation to read claim limitations into the prior art. Indeed, *Uchida*’s transfer stop switch primary purpose is to *avoid* unwanted image transfer. Ex. 1009, ¶12; Ex. 2004, ¶157; *see also* Ex. 1009, ¶31 (“Thus, even if an image projection device is used for a conference such as a presentation... it is possible to prevent image data from being mistakenly sent from a computer device that has previously used the image projection device and then sent from the image projection device.”). The start and stop instructions that originate from the remote control are the **only** identified means to begin, or trigger, image projection in *Uchida*. Ex. 1009, ¶45; Ex. 2004, ¶157. Accordingly, Ground 4 fails with respect to these limitations as well.

F. Ground 4 Fails with Respect to Claims 18, 19 and 20.

Claim 18, 19, and 20 require that “running said program does not require installation of the program or configuration of the processing device.” Ex. 1001, 18, 20; Ex. 2004, ¶158. The *Uchida-Grimshaw-Deforche* ground requires installation

of a program or configuration of the processing device. For example, in *Uchida*, a device driver, a wireless setting application, and an image transfer application must all be installed onto the computer. Ex. 1009, ¶48; Ex. 1002, ¶159. Likewise, wireless setting information is written to the computer. Ex. 1009, ¶48; Ex. 1002, ¶159. The Petition provides no explanation as to how the combination would function without each of these features. Ex. 2004, ¶137.

VIII. EVIDENCE ESTABLISHES NON-OBVIOUSNESS OF THE INVENTION

A determination of obviousness requires determination of (1) the scope and content of the prior art; (2) the difference between the claims and the prior art; (3) the level of ordinary skill in the art; and (4) the presence of evidence of secondary considerations. *See Graham v. John Deer Co. of Kan. City*, 383 U.S. 1, 17-18 (1966). These secondary considerations include commercial success, industry praise, unexpected results, copying, industry skepticism, licensing, and long-felt but unsolved need. *Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling, Inc. v. Maersk Drilling USA, Inc.*, 699 F.3d 1340, 1349 (Fed. Cir. 2012). When evidence of secondary considerations is present, it must be considered by the Board. *Nike, Inc. v. Adidas AG*, 812 F.3d 1326, 1340 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (“We must therefore remand for the Board to examine Nike’s evidence and its impact, if any, on the Board’s analysis under the first three *Graham* factors.”). Patent Owners must show a sufficient nexus between

the objective evidence and the claimed invention, objective evidence “need only be reasonably commensurate with the scope of the claims[.]” *Rambus Inc. v. Rea*, 731 F.3d 1248, 1256, 1257 (Fed. Cir. 2013) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). A nexus is presumed when “the patentee shows that the asserted objective evidence is tied to a specific product and that product ‘embodies the complained features, and is coextensive with them.’” *Polaris Indus. V. Arctic Cat, Inc.*, 882 F.3d 1056, 1072 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (citing *Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp. v. Philip Morris Inc.*, 229 F.3d 1120, 1130 (Fed. Cir. 2000)). Here, the proffered secondary considerations are based on both Barco’s patent practicing product as well as its competitors’ licensing activities.

“Licenses to the challenged patent then, unlike products or other forms of objective evidence of nonobviousness, do not require a nexus with respect to the specific claims at issue, nor does our nexus law require that a particular patent be the only patent being licensed or the sole motivation for entering into a license.” *Ancora Techs., Inc. v. Roku, Inc.*, No. 2023-1674, 2025 WL 1679967, at *7 (Fed. Cir. June 16, 2025). Moreover, “the fact that a license concerns rights to more than one patent does not detract from the fact that each patent is a subject of the license.” *Id.* at *8. Where “other patents may have also been part of the license [it] does not detract from the nexus inquiry. These licenses, taken by substantial parties paying substantial royalties to secure the right to practice the [challenged] patent, should

have been given more, *if not controlling*, weight in the Board’s obviousness determination” *Id.* at *9.

A. The Barco System Embodies the Claimed Invention

Patent Owner need not show “a perfect correspondence” between the claim invention and the commercial product. *Fox Factory Inc., v. SRAM LLC*, 944 F.3d 1366, 1374 (Fed. Cir. 2019). Instead, the Patent Owner must show that the product is essentially the claimed invention. *Id.*, (citing *Demarco Corp., v. F. Von Langsdorff Licensing, Ltd.*, 851 F.2d 1387, 1392 (Fed. Cir. 1988)). Patent Owner provides a system for wireless presentation, which embodies claims of the ’676 Patent. Ex. 2013. Patent Owner identifies the ’676 Patent as practiced by the ClickShare Products on its website. Ex. 2017, 9; Ex. 2004, ¶160. The Clickshare line involves the ClickShare Button (“ClickShare Button”) and a number of components capable of receiving communications from the ClickShare including the C-5, C-10, CX-20, CX-30, CX-50, CX-50 Gen2, CB Core, and CB Pro (“Barco Bases”). Together, ClickShare Button and a Barco Base form the Barco System.

The ClickShare marketing materials illustrate that the Barco System is essentially the claimed invention. *See generally* Ex. 2013; Ex. 2014. The features and benefits the ’676 Patent’s claims provide are evident in the Barco System. For example, “[a]nyone can use the Button, both employees and guests, both on Windows and Mac... No *installation* or training needed.” Ex. 2014, 3. Likewise,

the ClickShare “connects your laptop to the audio and video equipment of your conference room,” as noted in each independent claimed of the ’676 Patent. Ex. 2013, 1; *See e.g.*, Ex. 1001, Cl. 16 (“one peripheral device adapted to communicate user selected arbitrary media content from the processing device to the base unit via the wireless communication network”). The relationship between the claims of the ’676 Patent and the Barco System are clear. *See Demarco*, 851 F.2d at 1394 (“A requirement for proof of the negative of all imaginable contributing factors would be unfairly burdensome.”). As is clear from the images of the products below, there is essentially no unclaimed feature in the accused products.

The Barco System practices at least claims 1, 4-5, 8, 14, 16, 18-20 of the ’676 Patent. Ex. 2004, ¶¶160-195.

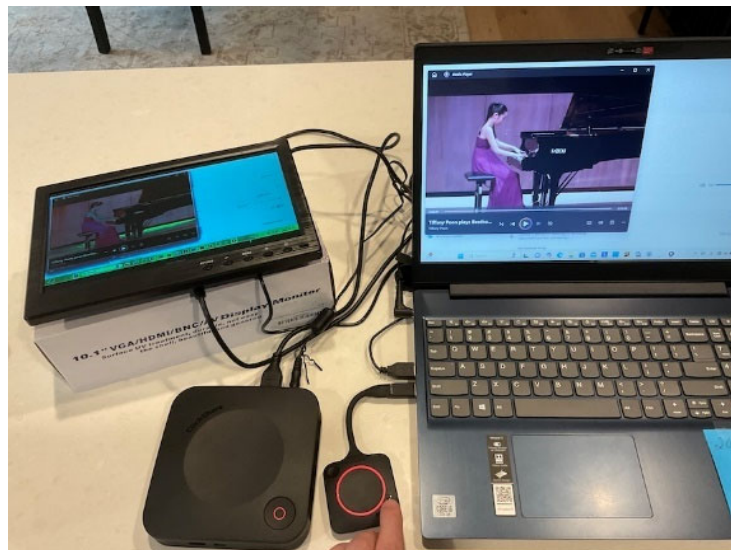
1. Claim 1

- a. A method for connecting one or more processing devices, each processing device being a user device of one participant in a meeting with a plurality of participants, to a wireless communications network having a base node with one or more first displays, the one or more processing devices each having a memory, a second display and an operating system with at least one pre-installed generic driver providing a generic communications protocol for communication between the processing device and a class of peripheral devices, the method comprising the following steps for each processing device:

The Barco System provides a process for connecting one or more processing

devices, each processing device being a user device of one participant in a meeting with a plurality of participants, to a wireless communications network having a base node with one or more first displays. Ex. 2004, ¶161.

For example, ClickShare button connects the processing device to a communications network to share screen scraped data to a base node connected to a display:

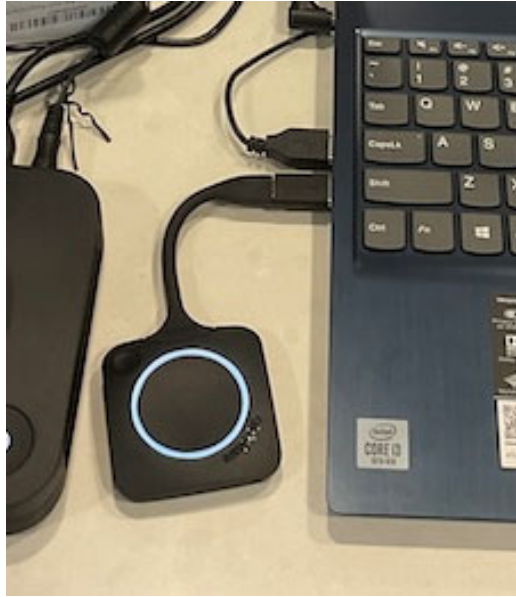


Ex. 2004, ¶162.

Further, the one or more processing devices (e.g., laptops) each have a display, operating system, and at least one generic driver which can communicate with a class of peripherals through a generic communications protocol. Ex. 2002, ¶163.

- b. a) coupling a peripheral device to the processing device, the peripheral device having a wireless transceiver;

The Barco System includes ClickShare Button which can be coupled to a processing device, the ClickShare Button includes a wireless transceiver. Ex. 2002, ¶164. For example, the image below shows the ClickShare Button connected to a laptop:



Ex. 2004, ¶165. As shown below, the ClickShare Button includes a USB-C type connector and a wireless transceiver capable of IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/n/ac protocol.

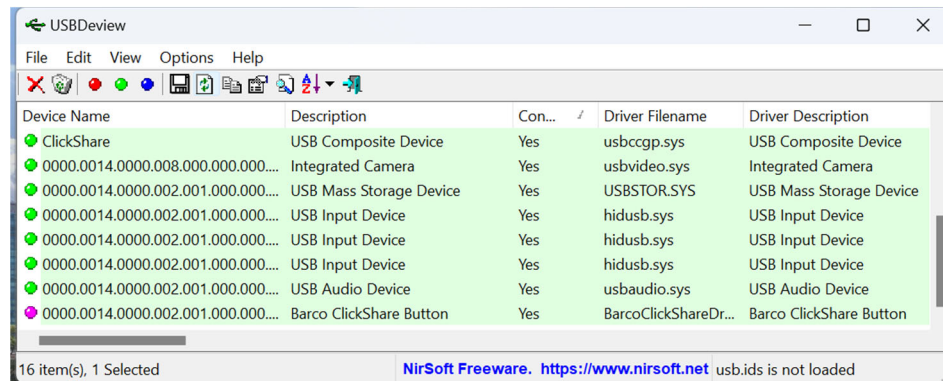
General specifications

Connectors	USB-C type
Authentication protocol	WPA2-PSK in stand alone mode WPA2-PSK or IEEE 802.1X in network integration mode
Wireless transmission protocol	IEEE 802.11 a/b/g/n/ac
Frequency band	2.4 GHZ and 5 GHz

Ex. 2014; Ex. 2004, ¶166.

- c. b) setting up, by means of the pre-installed generic driver of the operating system, a means for communication between the peripheral device and the processing device;

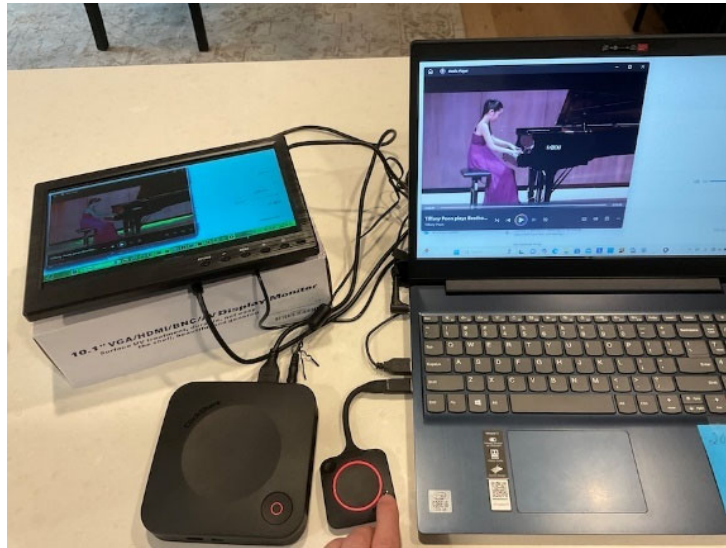
The Barco System sets up, by means of the pre-installed generic driver of the operating system, a means for communication between the peripheral device and the processing device. Ex. 2002, ¶167. For example, the ClickShare Button presents as multiple different devices, including a human interface device (USB input device):



Ex. 2004, ¶168. The human interface device uses a pre-installed generic driver hidusb.sys. Ex. 2004, ¶¶169-71.

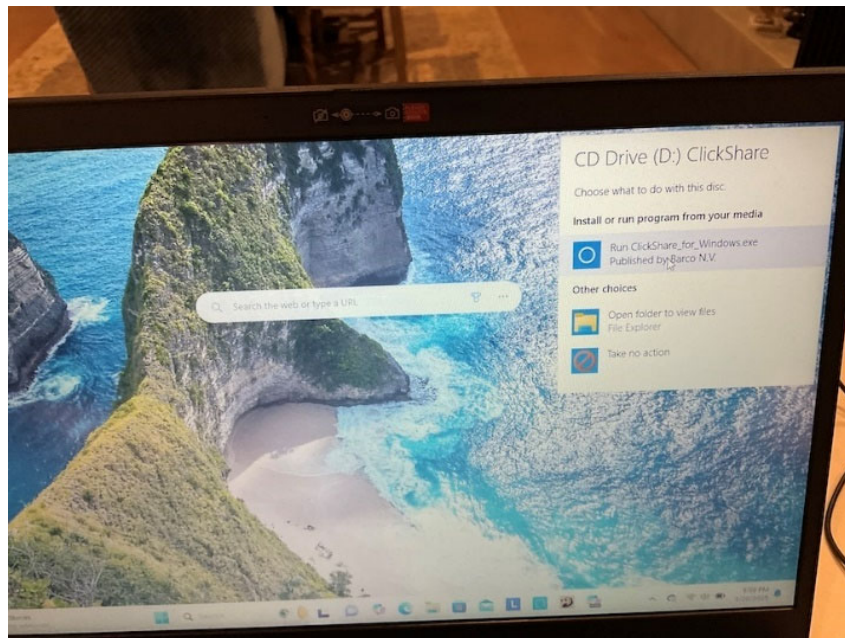
- d. c) coupling the processing device to the wireless communications network via the peripheral device; running a client application stored on the peripheral device to obtain screen scraped data;

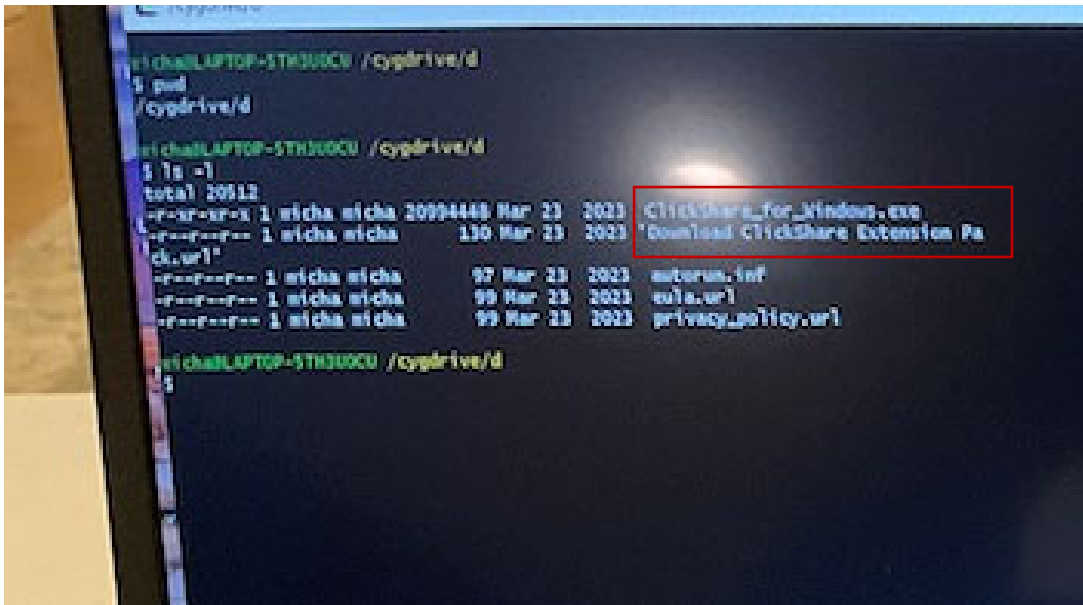
The Barco System couples the processing device to the wireless communication network via the ClickShare Button. Ex. 2004, ¶172. For example, ClickShare Button connects to a laptop and permits data communication to the base node as shown in the image below:



Ex. 2004, ¶173.

Additionally, the Barco system includes a client application stored on ClickShare Button capable of obtaining screen scraped data. Ex. 2004, ¶174. For example, when ClickShare Button is connected to a laptop, a ClickShare executable files becomes available:



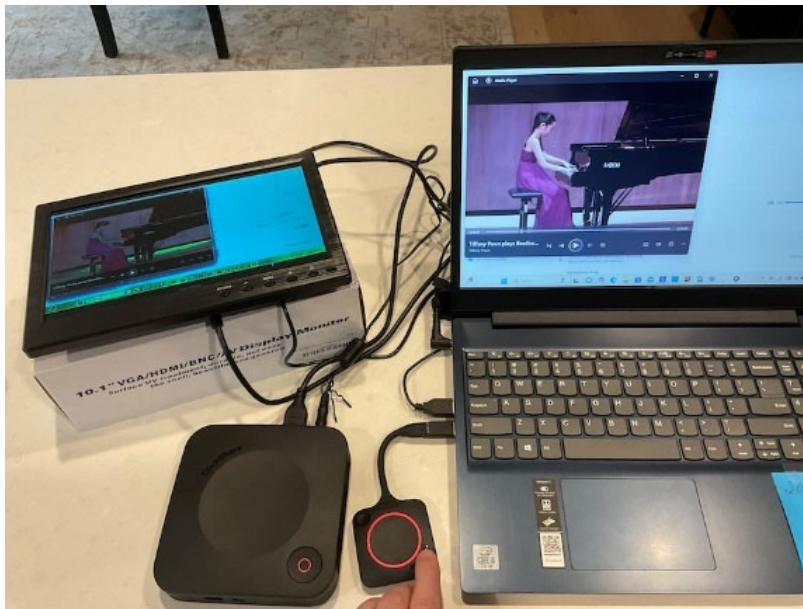


Ex. 2004, ¶174.

- e. d) routing the screen scraped data between the processing device and the wireless communications network via the means for communication for display on the one or more first displays of the base node, wherein the generic communication protocol is used for transferring the screen scraped data for display between the processing device and the peripheral device; and

The Barco System routes the screen scraped data between the processing device and the wireless communications network via the means for communication for display on the one or more first displays of the base node, wherein the generic communication protocol is used for transferring the screen scraped data for display between the processing device and the peripheral device. Ex. 2004, ¶¶175-77.

For example, in the image below screen scraped data is shared via the USB interface using a human interface device driver:



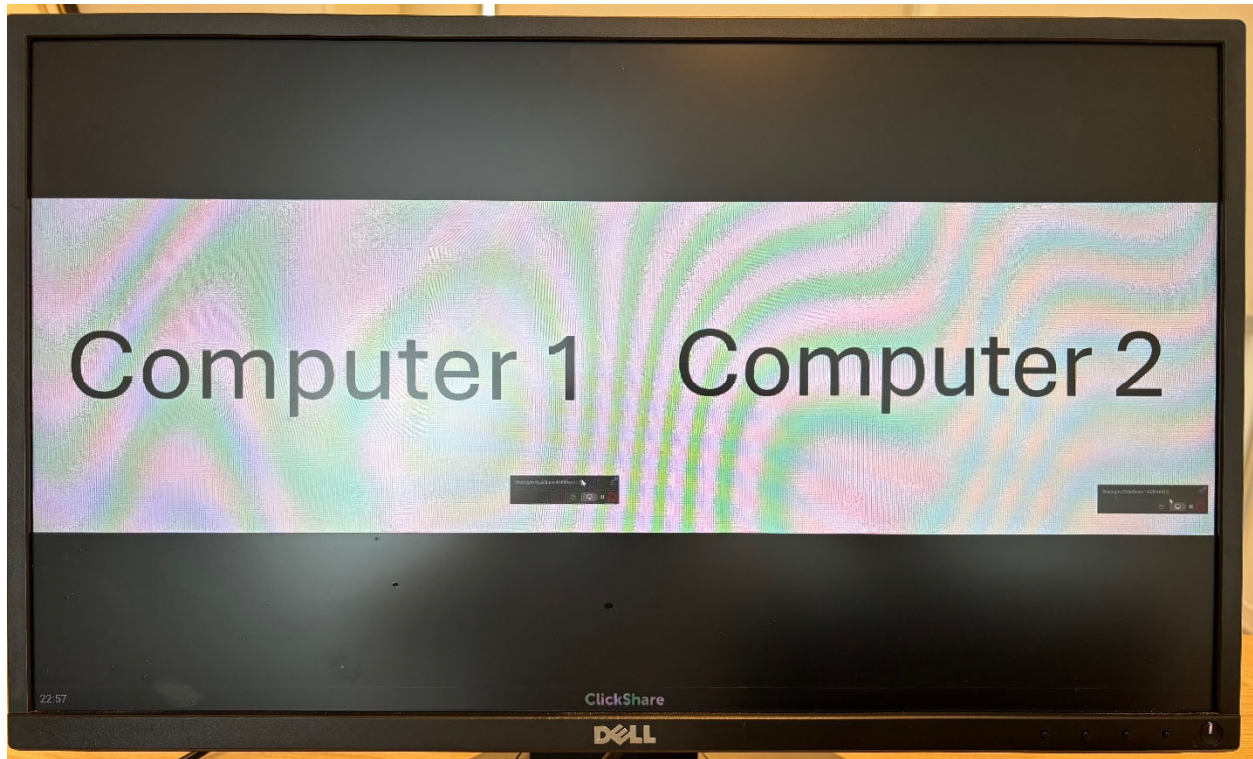
Ex. 2004, ¶176.

- f. e) obtaining electronic access to the one or more first displays for display of the screen scraped data;

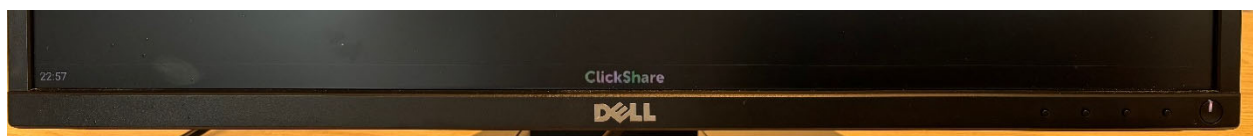
As identified in at least Section VIII.A.1.e, the Barco System obtains electronic access to one or more first displays for display of screen scraped data. Ex. 2004, ¶¶178-79.

- g. the method further comprising: displaying the screen scraped data on the one or more first displays in accordance with a set of rules, one of the rules being a forcing rule, wherein the forcing rule is that display on the one or more first displays of new screen scraped data is obtained by the action of only one participant involved in the meeting, without requiring the agreement of another participant, the new screen scraped data of any participant for display overrides or replaces any data displayed on the one or more first displays from the same or another participant of the meeting.

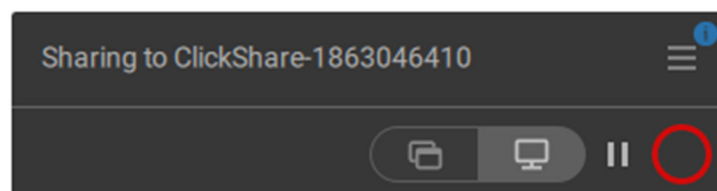
The Barco System includes displaying the screen scraped data on the display in accordance with a set of rules in accordance with the forcing rule:



Ex. 2004, ¶¶180-181. Use of the Barco System is evidenced by the “ClickShare” label on the bottom of the display shown in more detail in the image below:



And, the portable application GUI shown on each shared screen depicted in more detail in the image below:

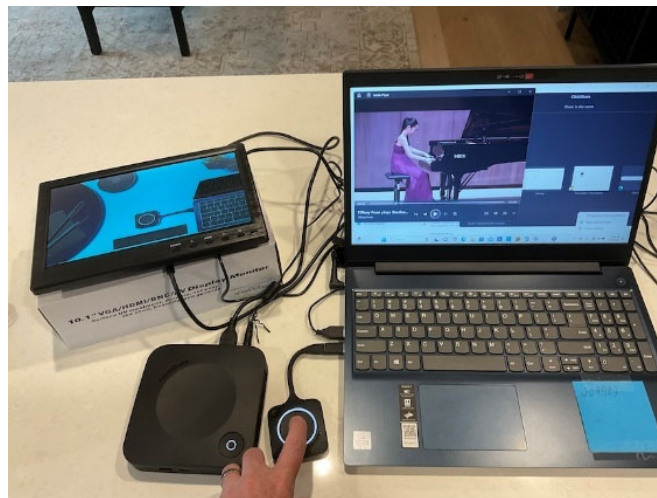


Ex. 2004, ¶182.

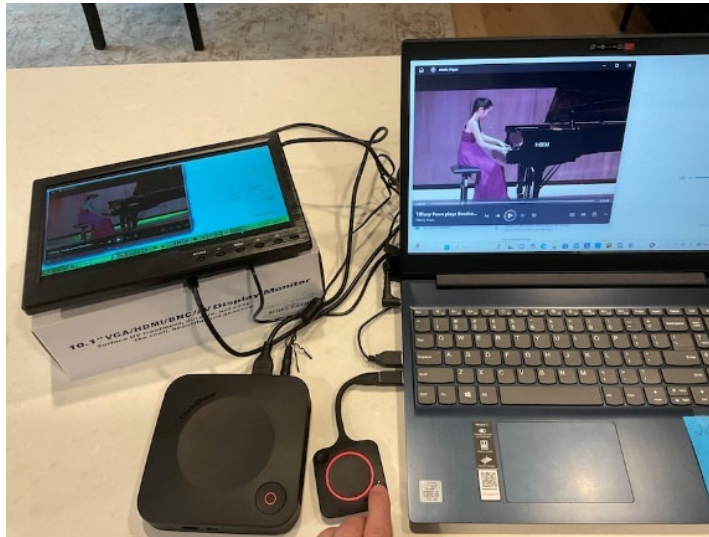
2. Claim 4

- a. The method of claim 1, wherein the peripheral device has an actuator, the method further comprising a user action on the actuator that triggers transfer of the data for display from the processing device to the wireless transceiver and from there to the wireless communications network.

ClickShare Button includes an actuator, wherein the actuator receives a user action which triggers transfer of data for display from the processing device to the wireless transceiver and from there to the wireless communications network. Ex. 2004, ¶183. For example, prior to pressing the input device on ClickShare Button, media content is not shared from the processing device:



Ex. 2004, ¶184. Once the ClickShare Button's button is pressed, display data is shared from the laptop computer, via the ClickShare Button and Barco Base to the display:



Ex. 2004, ¶184.

3. Claim 5

- a. The method of claim 1, wherein step b) is selected from:
presenting the peripheral device to the processing device
as a human interface device and wherein the pre-installed
generic driver is a human interface device driver;
presenting the peripheral device to the processing device
as a mass storage device and wherein the pre-installed
generic driver is a mass storage device driver; and
presenting the peripheral device to the processing device
as a composite device and wherein pre-installed generic
drivers drive different device interfaces independently.

The Barco System presents the ClickShare Button to the processing device and a human interface device wherein the pre-installed generic driver is a human interface device driver as explained in Section VIII.A.1.c. Ex. 2004, ¶¶185-86.

4. Claim 8

- a. The method of claim 1, wherein the transferring of the data for display is to a defined network node without user entry of configuration details.

The Barco system provides for transferring of data for display is to a defined network node without user entry of configuration details. Ex. 2004, ¶187. For example, the Barco System includes a Barco Base on a network, and the displayed content is shared to the Barco Base without entering configuration details. Ex. 2004, ¶187.

1. Claim 14

- a. A method for providing communication connectivity from a processing device, the processing device being a user device of a participant in a meeting with a plurality of participants, the method comprising the following steps:

This limitation is practiced by the Barco System as shown *supra* Section VIII.A.1.a. Ex. 2004, ¶188.

- b. setting up a communications network between a base node of the communications network and a peripheral device coupled to the processing device;

This limitation is practiced by the Barco System as shown *supra* Section VIII.A.1.a. Ex. 2004, ¶188.

- c. transferring media content between the processing device and the peripheral device; the media content being screen scraped data from a screen of the processing device;

This limitation is practiced by the Barco System as shown *supra* Sections VIII.A.1.d and VIII.A.1.e. Ex. 2004, ¶188.

- d. transmitting the media content from the peripheral device to the communications network;

This limitation is practiced by the Barco System as shown *supra* Section VIII.A.1.e. Ex. 2004, ¶188.

- e. receiving media content from the communications network at the base node and displaying the media content on a display in accordance with a set of rules, one of the rules being a forcing rule, whereby the forcing rule determines that the displaying of media content on the display is obtained by a user action on any one of the user devices involved in the meeting, without requiring the agreement of another participant, the media content from the any one of the user devices overriding or replacing any data displayed on the display by the same or another participant of the meeting

This limitation is practiced by the Barco System as shown *supra* Section VIII.A.1.g. Ex. 2004, ¶188.

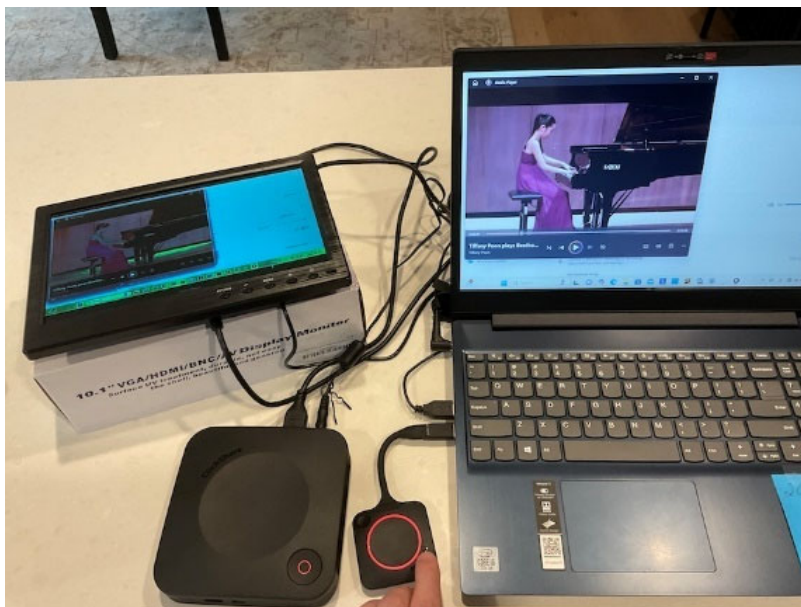
2. Claim 16

- a. An electronic meeting tool for communicating arbitrary media content, being data for display, from users at a meeting, the tool comprising:

This limitation is practiced by the Barco System as shown *supra* Section VIII.A.1.a. Ex. 2004, ¶¶189-91.

- b. a base unit of a wireless communications network, the base unit being coupled to one or more first displays, the base unit being adapted to receive user selected arbitrary media content from a processing device via the wireless communications network, and to control display of the user selected arbitrary media content on the one or more first displays;

This limitation is practiced by the Barco System as shown *supra* Section VIII.A.1.a. Further, as depicted below, the Barco Base receives user selected arbitrary media content from a processing device via the wireless communications network and controls display of the user selected arbitrary media content:



Ex. 2004, ¶¶189-91.

- c. at least one peripheral device adapted to communicate the user selected arbitrary media content from the processing device to the base unit via the wireless communications network;

This limitation is practiced by the Barco System as shown *supra* Section VIII.A.1.d. Ex. 2004, ¶¶189-91.

- d. a program adapted to be loaded onto the processing device and to run on an operating system of the processing device, said program being adapted to obtain user selected arbitrary media content from the processing device;

This limitation is practiced by the Barco System as shown *supra* Section VIII.A.1.d. Ex. 2004, ¶¶189-91.

- e. an input device to allow the user to carry out a user action that triggers transfer of said user selected arbitrary media content from said processing device to a transmitter and to the wireless communications network, the input device being an actuator coupled to the peripheral device and the base unit is adapted to display said user selected arbitrary media content on the first display in accordance with a set of rules, wherein one of the rules is a forcing rule, whereby the forcing rule is that the display on the one or more first displays is obtained by the action of only one participant involved in the meeting, without requiring the agreement of another participant, the data of any participant for display overriding or replacing any data displayed on the one or more first displays by the same or another participant of the meeting.

This limitation is practiced by the Barco System as shown *supra* Sections VIII.A.1.g and VIII.A.2.a. Ex. 2004, ¶¶189-91.

3. Claim 18

- a. The method according to claim 1, wherein running said program does not require installation of the program or configuration of the processing device.

The Barco System is able to run the screen scraping program without requiring installation of the program or configuration of the program on the processing device. Ex. 2004, ¶¶192-93.

4. Claim 19

- a. The electronic meeting tool according to claim 16, wherein running said program does not require installation of the program or configuration of the processing device.

This limitation is practiced by the Barco System as shown *supra* Section VIII.A.3.a. Ex. 2004, ¶194.

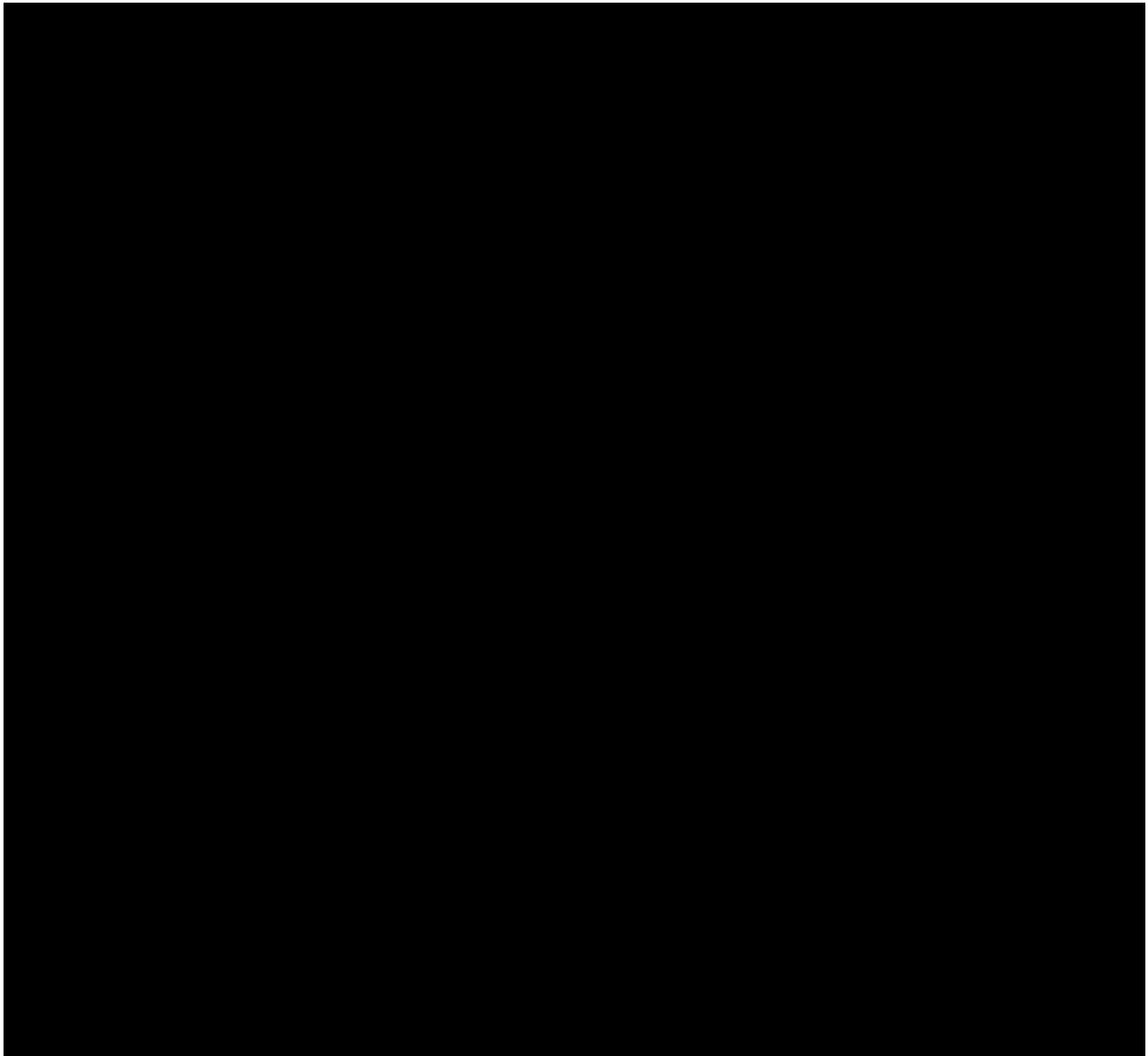
5. Claim 20

- a. The method according to claim 1, further comprising a program adapted to be loaded onto the processing device and to run on an operating system of the processing device, said program being adapted to obtain the media content from the processing device, running said program on the processing device does not require installation of the program or configuration of the processing device.

This limitation is practiced by the Barco System as shown *supra* Section VIII.A.3.a. Ex. 2004, ¶195.

B. The Barco System Has Achieved Significant Commercial Success

The commercial success of the Barco Practicing System is demonstrated by the United States Net Sales Annual Totals for the ClickShare product line:



³ The Provided Financial Data is through Q3 of 2024.

Ex. 2010.

Over this period, Patent Owner has [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in profit in the United States from its commercialization of the invention claimed in the '676 Patent. Ex. 2010. Patent Owner's commercial success using its patented invention is strong evidence that the claims of the '676 Patent are nonobvious.

C. Acquiescence of Market Competitors

Crestron is a licensee of the '676 Patent. Ex. 2011, 15. Crestron is a sophisticated engineering company, and has been a leading innovator in the commercial and residential control and automation solutions for over 40 years. Ex. 2019. Crestron's sophistication relating to intellectual property is evidenced by their ownership of 460 separate patents in numerous fields including the following CPC codes: electric digital data processing, fixed or movable closures for openings in buildings, vehicles, fences or like enclosures in general, loudspeakers, microphones, gramophone pick-ups or like acoustic, electromechanical transducers, printed circuits, and transmission of digital information. Ex. 2019. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

████████████████████ It is true that the license covers more than just the '676 Patent, it covers the entire Barco Clickshare Portfolio. Ex. 2011, 15. However, “[l]icenses to the challenged patent then, unlike products or other forms of objective evidence of nonobviousness, do not require a nexus with respect to the specific claims at issue, nor does our nexus law require that a particular patent be the only patent being licensed or the sole motivation for entering into a license.” *Ancora. v. Roku*, 2025 WL 1679967, at *7 (Fed. Cir. June 16, 2025). As Crestron is an industry leader in the presentation space, it is presumed that it performed a significant investigation into the validity and infringement of the patents covered by the license, thereby strengthening the evidentiary value of the Crestron license for the purpose of proving nonobviousness. *RCA Corp. v. Data General Corp.*, 701 F. Supp 456, 471 (D.Del. 1988), *aff’d*, 887 F.2d 1056 (Fed. Cir. 1989); *B&H Manufacturing Inc. v. Foster-Forbes Glass Co.*, 26 USPQ2d 1066, 1070 (N.D. Ind. 1993) (the Licensees represented major industry players, which was found to be evidence that “they would not have bowed to pressure to take a license without first reaching the conclusion that ultimately litigation would prove futile.”); *see also Columbia Broadcasting Sys. v. Sylvania Elec. Prods., Inc.*, 415 F.2d 719, 728 (1st Cir. 1969), cert denied, 396 U.S. 1061 (1970). Crestron also identifies the licensed patents on its website. Ex. 2018.

Upon agreeing to the license, Andrew Ludke, the Senior Director of Project Management at Crestron, praised Barco's patented inventions stating that "Our customers expect fully integrated solutions that make workplace collaboration simple. With this agreement we will bring robust wireless conferencing based on Barco's ClickShare intellectual property to our popular digital workplace technologies to meet the growing demand for BYOM solutions[.]" Ex. 2012. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Given that Crestron has already paid more than the cost of litigation in licensing, its acquiescence to the validity of Barco's patent portfolio is strong evidence of the non-obviousness of the '676 Patent.

Crestron is not the only example of industry acquiescence. For example, in *Barco, Inc. et al v. Vivitek Corporation et al*, Case No. 4:19-cv-3250 (N.D. Cal. 4/27/2020), another competitor in the industry in 2019 agreed to a Consent Judgment and Permanent Injunction regarding certain patents owned by Patent Owner, including U.S. Patent No. 8,756,348, which is the parent of the '676 Patent. Ex. 1001, Title Page; Ex. 2020, 2; Ex. 2021. Likewise, other competitors, such as Sahara Presentation Systems changed the design of their competing product rather than face liability for patent infringement. Ex. 2021 ("Barco ended its case against Sahara Presentation Systems after obtaining that its Clevershare products were materially redesigned to avoid patent infringement.").

IX. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the patentability of all claims of the '676 Patent should be upheld.

Dated: July 16, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

By: /Erik J. Halverson/
Erik Halverson
Reg. No. 73,552
K&L GATES LLP
4 Embarcadero Center, Suite 1200
San Francisco, CA 94111
erik.halverson@klgates.com
T: (415) 882-8238
F: (415) 882-8220

Counsel for Patent Owner

Certification of Word Count Under 37 C.F.R. § 42.24(d)

The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing contains 13,960 words according to the word count of the word-processing software used to prepare the foregoing.

By: /Erik J. Halverson/
Erik Halverson
Reg. No. 73,552
K&L GATES LLP
4 Embarcadero Center, Suite 1200
San Francisco, CA 94111
erik.halverson@klgates.com
T: (415) 882-8238
F: (415) 882-8220

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on July 16, 2025 a true and correct copy of the foregoing was caused to be served on the following counsel of record for Petitioner by electronic mail at the following addresses:

Stephen Yang (Reg. No. 70,589)
stephen.yang@dentons.com
Kevin R. Greenleaf (Reg. No. 64,062)
kevin.greenleaf@dentons.com
Timothy C. Bickham (Reg. No. 41,618)
timothy.bickham@dentons.com
Forrest Gothia (Reg. No. 80,399)
forrest.gothia@dentons.com
Dentons US LLP
233 South Wacker Drive,
Suite 5800
Chicago, IL 60606
Tel: (212) 398-4890
Fax: (212) 768-6800
Email: ipt.docketchi@dentons.com

By: /Erik J. Halverson/
Erik Halverson
Reg. No. 73,552