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Paper No. 24
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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

LG ELECTRONICS, INC.,
Petitioner,

v.

CORE WIRELESS LICENSING S.A.R.L.,
Patent Owner.

Case IPR2015-01983
Patent 8,498,671 B2

Before JAMESON LEE, DAVID C. McKONE, and KEVIN W. CHERRY, *Administrative Patent Judges.*

LEE, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

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

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

LG Electronics, Inc. ("Petitioner") filed a Petition ("Pet.") for *inter partes* review of U.S. Patent No. 8,498,671 B2 (Ex. 1001, "the '671 patent"). Paper 1. The Petition challenges the patentability of claims 1–5, 7–12, 15, and 16 of the '671 patent. In an initial decision, we instituted *inter partes* review of each of these challenged claims. Paper 7 ("Dec. Inst.").

Core Wireless Licensing S.A.R.L. ("Patent Owner") filed a Patent Owner Response (Paper 16, "PO Resp."), and Petitioner filed a Reply (Paper 17, "Reply"). Oral argument was held on November 30, 2016. A transcript of the oral hearing is included in the record. Paper 23 ("Tr.").

We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6. This Final Written Decision is issued pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 318(a). We determine that Petitioner has shown by a preponderance of the evidence that claims 1, 3–5, 7–12, 15, and 16 of the '671 patent are unpatentable. We also determine that Petitioner has not shown by a preponderance of the evidence that claim 2 of the '671 patent is unpatentable.

B. Related Matters

The parties indicate that the '671 patent was asserted in *Core Wireless Licensing S.A.R.L. v. LG Electronics, Inc.*, No. 2:14-cv-00911 (E.D. Tex.); *Core Wireless Licensing S.A.R.L. v. Apple, Inc.*, No. 6:14-cv-00751 (E.D. Tex.); and *Core Wireless Licensing S.A.R.L. v. Apple, Inc.*, No. 6:14-cv-00752 (E.D. Tex.). Paper 1, 1; Paper 5, 2. Petitioner indicates that the last two actions are "pending transfer" to the Northern District of California. Pet. 1, 1.

C. The '671 Patent

The '671 patent discloses displaying certain information on the idle screen of a mobile telephone device. Ex. 1001, Abstr. That information is of a kind or from a source "selected by a user." *Id.* The information can be financial information, news, traffic information, etc. *Id.* The '671 patent explains that previously the idle screen had been used to display the name of the network operator and certain alert messages such as the number of missed calls. *Id.* The '671 patent further explains that placing such selected

information of interest to the user in the idle screen makes that information instantly accessible to the user without having to navigate to the required "function" (e.g., a micro-browser) and select it. *Id.*

The '671 patent describes that the information may be from a resource selected by a user, such as a particular internet portal which the user selects. *Id.* at 3:12–14. With regard to "remote information resource," the '671 patent states: "A 'remote information resource' contains information of interest to a potentially large number of users and is remotely accessible over a wireless connection. Web and WAP sites are examples of remote information resources." *Id.* at 3:15–19. Regarding user selection of a "remote information resource," the '671 patent explains:

> *The user may directly select the remote information resource* by, for example, navigating to an internet site and defining elements of that site to appear in the idle screen. *The user may also indirectly select the remote information resource by setting or agreeing to certain kinds of default profiles*; for example, if a user selects a "shopping" profile, then location specific information relating to nearby shops (e.g. special offers etc.) or links to nearby taxi firms or indeed nearby taxis could be pushed to the user's device to appear automatically in the idle screen of the user's mobile telephone device.

Id. at 3:44–54 (emphasis added). Figure 3 is reproduced below:

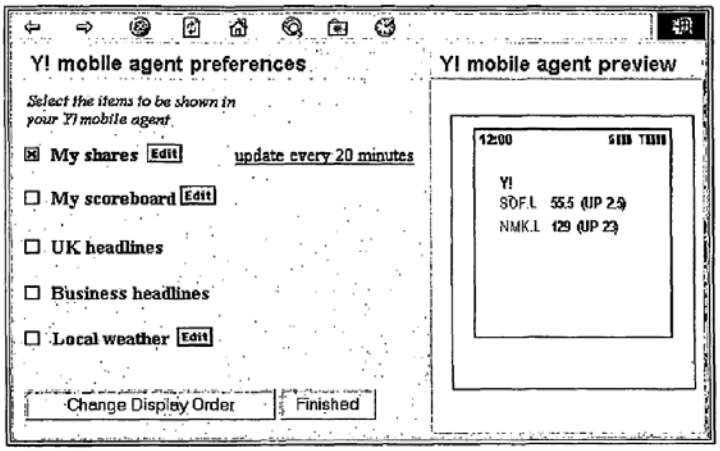

Figure 3, reproduced above, shows a screen shot of how a web site may be accessed to set up an idle screen display according to an embodiment of the '671 patent. *Id.* at 4:31–34. In the circumstance of Figure 3, a user has logged into "My Yahoo!" and navigated to a place for setting up "Yahoo! mobile agent." *Id.* at 5:27–32.[1] The setup screen allows the user to specify what is visible on the idle screen of the user's mobile device. *Id.* at 5:33–35. In this example, the user selects "My shares" and "My scoreboard," sets the update schedules, and presses "Finished." *Id.* at 5:36–38.

The '671 patent explains that a user can either select an existing Web or WAP page, or alternatively generate a Web/Wap page "according to the user's specified preferences for different sorts of information (e.g.[,] sports results, cookery, news headlines)." *Id.* at 6:53–60. In that regard, the '671 patent also states: "While the user could select an existing WAP page as the idle screen, formatting problems, ad-junk, and the fact that the user might want information from disparate sources means that a customized page would typically be better." *Id.* at 5:4–7.

Claims 1, 12, 15, and 16 are the only independent claims of all challenged claims and are reproduced below:

> 1. A mobile communication device capable of supplying information to an end-user, the mobile communication device being adapted to receive and display the information from a remote information resource;
>
> wherein the mobile communication device is adapted to enable the end-user to select the remote information resource prior to

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[1] According to the '671 patent, "[t]he illustrated implementation is hypothetical only and should not be construed as implying that any such service is in fact available from or otherwise supported by Yahoo!." Ex. 1001, 5:23–26.

the mobile communication device entering an idle screen state, enable the end-user to customize the idle screen to display the information according to the end-user's specified preferences, the information is for display on an idle screen of the mobile communication device, and the information is updated while the mobile communication device is in the idle screen state.

12. A method of displaying information on a mobile communication device, comprising:

(a) enabling an end-user to select a remote information resource prior to the mobile communication device entering an idle screen state, wherein information content retrieved from the remote information resource is customized according to the end-user's specified preferences and displayed on an idle screen of the mobile communication device during the idle screen state; and

(b) retrieving updated information content from the remote information resource during the idle screen state.

15. A mobile device configured to:

(a) retrieve or receive, from a remote information resource, updated information during an idle screen state; and

(b) display that updated information on the mobile device during the idle screen state;

wherein (i) the kind of updated information which is to be retrieved or received is determined prior to the mobile device entering the idle screen state based on a user input, and (ii) the updated information is displayed as part or all of an idle screen on the mobile device according to an end-user's specified preferences.

16. A method of displaying information on a mobile device, comprising:

(a) retrieving or receiving, by the mobile device, updated information from a remote information resource during an idle screen state; and

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