

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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AMERICAN MEGATRENDS, INC.,  
MICRO-STAR INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD,  
MSI COMPUTER CORP.,  
GIGA-BYTE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., AND  
G.B.T., INC.,  
Petitioner,

v.

KINGLITE HOLDINGS INC.,  
Patent Owner.

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Case IPR2016-00114  
Patent 5,937,200

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Before GLENN J. PERRY, TREVOR M. JEFFERSON, and  
BRIAN J. McNAMARA, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

PERRY, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION

Institution of *Inter Partes* Review  
35 U.S.C. § 314(a) and 37 C.F.R. § 42.108

## I. INTRODUCTION

American Megatrends, Inc., Micro-Star International Co., Ltd., MSI Computer Corp., Giga-Byte Technology Co., Ltd., and G.B.T., Inc., (collectively, “Petitioner”) filed a Petition, Paper 6 (“Pet.”), to institute an *inter partes* review of claims 9 and 19–23 (“the challenged claims”) of U.S. Patent No. 5,937,200 (“the ’200 patent”). 35 U.S.C. § 311. Kinglite Holdings, Inc. (“Patent Owner”) timely filed a Preliminary Response, Paper 13 (“Prelim. Resp.”), contending that the Petition should be denied as to all challenged claims.

We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 314(a), which provides that an *inter partes* review may not be instituted unless the information presented in the Petition shows “there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition.”

Upon consideration of the Petition, Patent Owner’s Preliminary Response, and the evidence of record, we conclude Petitioner has established a reasonable likelihood it would prevail with respect to at least one of the challenged claims and therefore institute an *inter partes* review. This is not a final judgment on the merits.

### A. Real Parties in Interest

Petitioner identifies as real parties in interest:

American Megatrends, Inc. (an American corporation, principal place of business in 5555 Oakbrook Parkway, Norcross, Georgia 30093).

Micro-star International Co., Ltd (a Taiwanese corporation with its principal place of business at No. 69, Lide Street, Zhonghe District, New Taipei City 235, Taiwan).

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MSI Computer Corp (an American corporation with its principal place of business at 901 Canada Court, City of Industry, California 91748).

GIGA-BYTE Technology Co., Ltd. (a Taiwanese corporation, principal place of business at No.6, Bao Chiang Road, Hsin-Tien Dist., New Taipei City 231, Taiwan).

G.B.T, Inc. (an American corporation, principal place of business in 17358 Railroad St, City Of Industry, CA 91748). Pet. 3.

### *B. Related Matters*

Petitioner and Patent Owner identify the following related District Court litigation.

*Kinglite Holdings Inc. v. Giga-Byte Tech. Co. Ltd., et al.*, CV 14-04989 JVS (PJWx) (C.D. Ca); and

*Kinglite Holdings Inc. v. Micro-Star Int'l Co. Ltd., et al.*, CV 14-03009 JVS (PJWx) (C.D. Ca).

Papers 8 and 11.

Petitioners and Patent Owner also identify the following related PTAB matters: IPR2015-001079; IPR2015-01081; IPR2015-01094; IPR2015-01132; IPR2015-01133; IPR2015-01140; IPR2015-01141; IPR2015-01188; IPR2015-01189; IPR2015-01191; IPR2015-01197; IPR2015-01487; IPR2015-01488; IPR2015-01515; and IPR2016-00122. *Id.*

### *C. The '200 Patent (Ex. 1001)*

#### *1. Described Invention*

A single controller handles keyboard functions and advanced configuration power interface (“ACPI”) configuration and power management functions, in a manner that provides priority to keyboard

functions so to avoid end user-perceptible compromise of keyboard functionality. When the controller receives an interrupt, it determines whether that interrupt is an embedded controller interrupt or a keyboard interrupt. If it is a keyboard interrupt, the keyboard function is handled in a standard fashion. However, if it is an embedded controller interrupt for an ACPI configuration or power management function, a burst timer is started and the command is handled by a command dispatcher. If the embedded controller is in burst mode, multiple commands may be received during a burst period. Execution of commands not completed before expiration of the burst timer is stopped, only to be resumed upon reception of the next embedded controller interrupt. Ex. 1001, Abstract.

Figure 2 of the '200 patent is reproduced below.

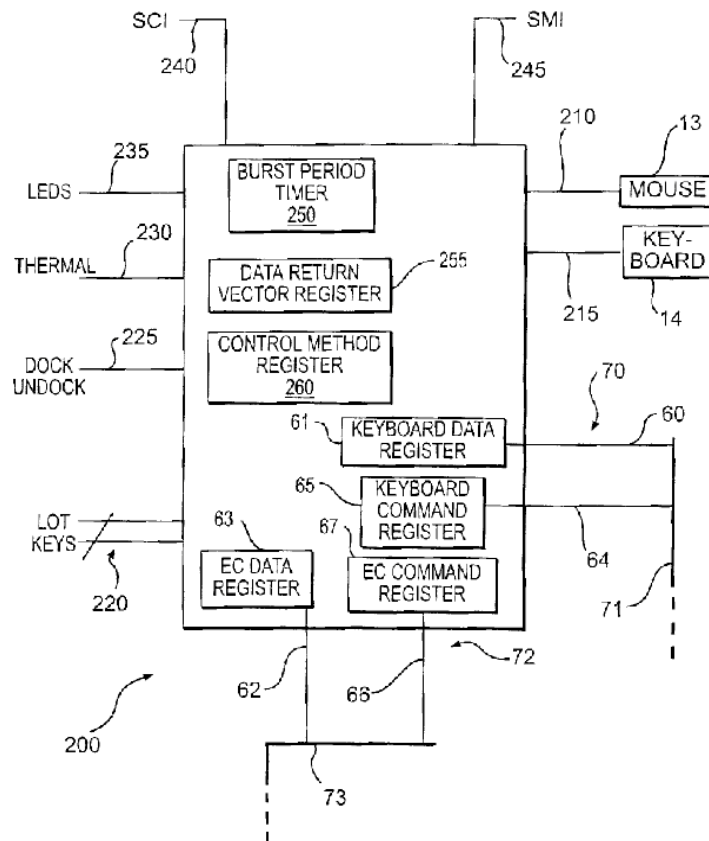


Figure 2 shows a schematic diagram of a standard keyboard controller (e.g., Intel 8042 keyboard) with two identical host interfaces 70 and 72. Bus 210 communicates with mouse 13, bus 215 communicates with keyboard 14. Interface 70 (keyboard function interface) has data port 60 and command port 64 accessed by system I/O bus 71. Second interface 72 has data port 62 and command port 66 accessed by system I/O bus 73, which may be the same bus as system I/O bus 71. The keyboard controller includes internal burst period timer 250, data return vector register 255, and control method register 260. *Id.* at 4:17–44.

## 2. Illustrative Claim

Claim 9 of the '200 patent is illustrative of the claims at issue:

9. A method for use of a controller for handling a first set of high-priority tasks and a second set of lower-priority tasks, comprising the steps of:
  - (a) receiving a task interrupt;
  - (b) determining whether the task interrupt is for the first set of high-priority tasks or the second set of lower-priority tasks;
  - (c) executing a current function associated with the task interrupt if the task interrupt is for one of the first set of high-priority tasks;
  - (d) starting a burst period timer if the task interrupt is for one of the second set of lower-priority tasks;
  - (e) executing the current function associated with the task interrupt if the task interrupt is for the one of the second set of lower-priority tasks; and
  - (f) returning to step (e) if an additional communication for execution of an additional function is received prior to expiration of the burst period timer and if the controller is in burst mode, where the current function is defined as the additional function.

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