Case5:14-cv-04412-EJD Document28 Filed02/09/15 Page1 of 16

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11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT						
12	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA						
13	SAN JOS	SAN JOSE DIVISION					
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MAX SOUND CORPORATION and VEDANTI SYSTEMS LIMITED, Plaintiffs, v. GOOGLE INC., YOUTUBE, LLC, and ON2 TECHNOLOGIES, INC., Defendants.	DEFENDANTS GOOGLE INC., YOUTUBE, LLC, AND ON2 TECHNOLOGIES, INC.'S MOTION TO DISMISS FOR FAILURE TO STATE A CLAIM Date: April 30, 2015 Time: 9:00 am Place: Courtroom 4, 5th Floor Judge: Honorable Edward J. Davila					
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Case5:14-cv-04412-EJD Document28 Filed02/09/15 Page2 of 16

1	TABLE OF CONTENTS						
2					Page		
3	NOTIO	NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION					
4	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES						
5	I.	INTRODUCTION					
6	II.	BACKGROUND					
7		A.	A. History of the '339 Patent.				
8		B.	B. Litigation History.				
9	III.	APPL	ICABL	E LEGAL STANDARD	5		
10		A.	Motio	n to Dismiss.	5		
11		B.	Indefin	niteness Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 112(2).	6		
12	IV.	ARGU	RGUMENT7				
13		A.	Claim	s 1-13 Are Invalid for Failing to Set Forth What the	_		
14				cants Regarded as Their Invention.	7		
15			1.	Throughout Prosecution, Applicants Regarded Their Invention as the Transmission of Data Optimized Without Compression	7		
16			2.	The Specification Further Demonstrates that Applicants Regarded Their Invention as the Transmission of Data Optimized Without			
17				Compression	9		
18			3.	The Issued Claims Are Broader than What the Applicants Described as Their Invention.			
19		B.	The C	ourt Cannot Correct the Errors in Claims 1-13.	11		
20		C.	Plainti	iff Cannot Redeem the Amended Complaint in This Case by			
21		Filing a Certificate of Correction.					
22	V. CONCLUSION12				12		
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
•	I						



1	TABLE OF AUTHORITIES				
2	Page(s)				
3	CASES				
4	Allen Eng'g Corp. v. Bartell Indus., 299 F.3d 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2002)				
5	Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662 (2009)				
6	Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 554 (2007)				
7	Brandywine Commc'ns Techs., LLC v. AT&T Corp., C.A. No. C 12-2494 CW, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 54370 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 18, 2014)				
8	Coinstar, Inc. v. CoinBank Automated Sys., 998 F. Supp. 1109 (N.D. Cal. 1998)6				
9	Competitive Techs. v. Fujitsu Ltd., 286 F. Supp. 2d 1161 (N.D. Cal. 2003)6, 10				
10	Grp. One Ltd. v. Hallmark Cards, Inc., 407 F.3d 1297 (Fed. Cir. 2005)				
11	Linear Tech. Corp. v. Micrel, Inc., 524 F. Supp. 2d 1147 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 11, 2005)				
12 13	Lucent Techs., Inc. v. Gateway, Inc., C.A. No. 02-cv-02060, slip op. (S. D. Cal. Aug. 11, 2005)				
14	Mack v. S. Bay Beer Distribs., 798 F.2d 1279 (9th Cir. 1986)				
	Nat'l Recovery Techs., Inc. v. Magnetic Separation Sys., Inc., 166 F.3d 1190 (Fed. Cir. 1999)				
16	Novo Indus., L.P. v. Micro Molds Corp., 350 F.3d 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2003)				
17	Solomon v. Kimberly-Clark Corp., 216 F.3d 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2000)				
18	Sw. Software, Inc. v. Harlequin Inc., 226 F.3d 1280 (Fed. Cir. 2000)				
19	<u>STATUTES</u>				
20	35 U.S.C. § 112(2)				
21	35 U.S.C. § 112(1)6				
22	35 U.S.C. § 254				
23	RULES				
24	37 C.F.R. § 1.322				
25	Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6)				
26					
27	MPEP 1480				
28					

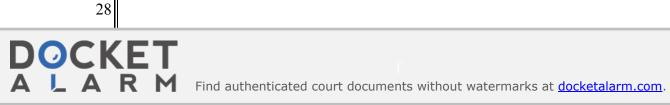


TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

Plaintiff Max Sound Corporation	Max Sound or Plaintiff
Patent Owner Vedanti Systems Limited	VSL
Defendant Google Inc.	Google
Defendant YouTube, LLC	YouTube
Defendant On2 Technologies, Inc.	On2
Defendants Google, YouTube, and On2, collectively	Defendants
U.S. Patent No. 7,974,339	'339 patent or asserted patent
United States Patent and Trademark Office	PTO
Declaration of Jennifer J. Schmidt in Support of Defendants' Motion to Dismiss	Schmidt Decl.
First Amended Complaint, (Dkt. No. 23)	Amended Complaint



NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on April 30, 2015, at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard in courtroom of the Honorable Edward J. Davila, located at Courtroom 4, Fifth Floor, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, San Jose Division, Defendants will and hereby do move the Court for entry of an order dismissing this action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6).

This motion is based on this notice of motion and motion, the supporting memorandum of points and authorities, the accompanying Schmidt Decl., including exhibits, and such additional evidence and arguments as may hereinafter be presented.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

Amendments impacting all claims of the '339 patent were made during prosecution, but are not reflected in the issued claims that form the basis for this litigation. The claims of the '339 patent are, therefore, invalid as indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112(2) for failure to claim what the inventors regard as their invention, and the Amended Complaint should be dismissed.

35 U.S.C. § 112(2) requires that each claim of a patent must set forth what the patent applicants regarded as their invention. The Federal Circuit has held that, when a transcription error renders an issued claim different than an allowed claim, the claim is invalid as indefinite for failure to specifically claim what the inventor regards as his invention. *Grp. One Ltd. v. Hallmark Cards, Inc.*, 407 F.3d 1297, 1303 (Fed. Cir. 2005). Patentees have a duty to correct errors with a certificate of correction under 35 U.S.C. § 254, but a certificate of correction has no effect in litigation initiated before the certificate is issued. *Id*.

Here, the issued claims of the '339 patent are meaningfully different from the claims requested by the applicants and allowed during prosecution. When the PTO prepared the '339 patent for issuance, it made a transcription error that failed to address amendments entered by the examiner during prosecution and, therefore, omitted key language from the independent claims.

¹ All Exhibits referenced herein refer to Exhibits to the Schmidt Decl. filed concurrently herewith.



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