UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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GOOGLE, INC.,
Petitioner,

v.

UNILOC USA, INC. and UNILOC LUXEMBOURG S.A.,
Patent Owners.

_____

Case IPR2017-01685
Patent 7,805,948

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PATENT OWNER RESPONSE

PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 42.120

Table of Contents

List of Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
2001	Declaration of William Easttom II

I. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 313 and 37 C.F.R. § 42.107(a), Uniloc Luxembourg S.A. ("Patent Owner") submits this Response to the Petition for *Inter Partes* Review ("the Petition") of U.S. Patent 7,804,948 ("the '948 Patent") filed by Google, Inc. (now Google, LLC) ("Petitioner").

"In an *inter partes* review ..., the petitioner shall have the burden of proving a proposition of unpatentability by a preponderance of the evidence." 35 U.S.C. § 316(e). The Petition fails to prove obviousness for at least four overarching reasons: the Petition (1) does not address the prosecution history and the import it has on the claim construction, (2) relies on a primary reference that expressly teaches away from the very limitations for which it is cited; (3) impermissibly picks and chooses features from references to the exclusion of remainder of such references, and (4) relies on a combination that renders a reference inoperable for its intended purpose. *See generally* Declaration of Chuck Easttom II ("EX2002").

II. RELATED MATTERS

The '948 Patent is part of family including United States Patent No. 7,853,000 (the '000 Patent) and United States Patent No. 8,571,194 (the '194 Patent). Petitioner has filed the following additional petitions:

Petitioner	Petition No.	Patent. No.	Filing Date
Google	IPR201-01683	'194 Patent	June 29, 2017
Google	IPR201-01684	'000 Patent	June 29, 2017

Other petitions, with the following institution dates, have been filed for this family of patents:

Petitioner	Petition No.	Patent. No.	Institution Date
Facebook/Whatsapp	IPR2016-01756	'194 Patent	March 26, 2017
Cisco	IPR2017-00058	'948 Patent	April 11, 2017
Cisco	IPR2017-00198	'000 Patent	April 18, 2017
Cisco	IPR2017-00597	'194 Patent	June 26, 2017

One further IPR was filed, but has since been dismissed:

| Petitioner	Petition No.	Patent. No.	Terminated Date
Unify	IPR2016-01076	'194 Patent	June 12, 2017

III.   THE '948 PATENT

The '948 Patent issued from U.S. Application No. 11/019,655 ("the application"), filed Dec. 22, 2004, which claims the benefit of the U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/531,722 (the '722 application), filed on December 22, 2003.

In general, the '948 Patent discloses and claims various embodiments for "initiating conference calls via an instant messaging system to reduce the effort required to initiate and manage the call." EX1001 at Abstract; EX2001 at ¶ 18. The '194 Patent claims priority to a provisional application filed on December 22, 2003.

The art at the time of the invention typically required all users who wanted to join a conference call to dial in to a central number and enter a passcode, which inhibited setting up spontaneous conference calls and is subject to serious security risks. EX1001 at 2:40-58; (EX2001 ¶ 19. Other systems inefficiently required someone (such as the host) to separately join each participant to the call, such as by taking the time to dial or otherwise separately identify each conference participant.

EX1001 at 2:49-3:20; EX2001 ¶ 20. The above nonlimiting examples are among the various technological problems addressed by certain teachings of the '948 Patent.

Figure 4 of the '000 Patent illustrates an example system according to certain embodiments.
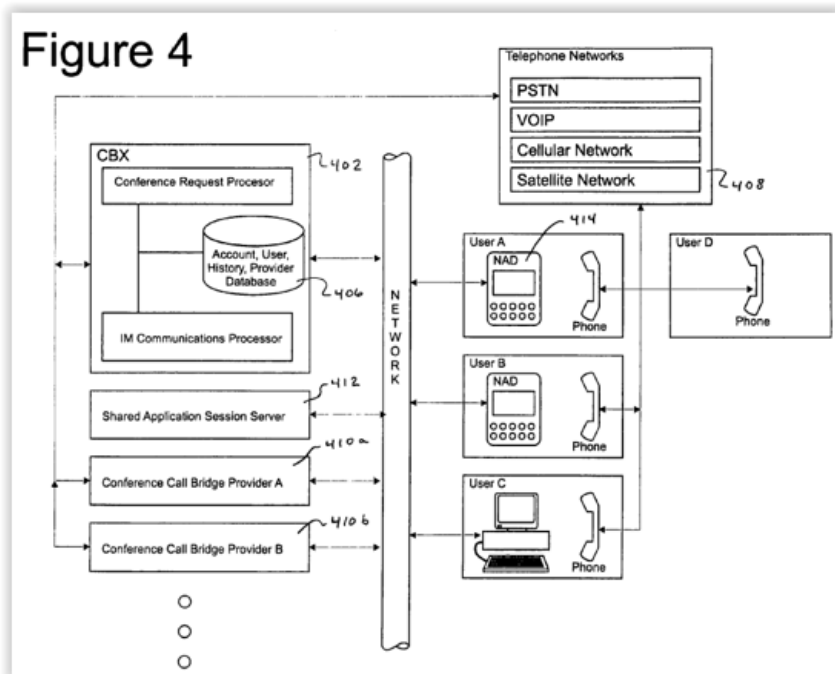
As disclosed in the specification of the '000 Patent, particular embodiments disclosed in the '948 Patent make novel use of certain instant messaging ("IM") technology to facilitate automatic initiation of a conference call between participants of an IM session. EX1001 at Figure 2 and accompanying description; EX2001 ¶ 21. In the embodiment described with reference to Figure 4, for example, each user connects to a network with a network accessible device 414 (NADs, also called network access devices). These devices can be computers, digital cellular telephones, personal digital assistants (an earlier technology whose functionality has been

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