#### The New York Intellectual Property Law Association

Hundie

# NYIPLA PTAB MEETING

YEARS

**Outcomes of Ex Parte PTAB Appeals** 



Co-chair, Ken Adamo

Co-chair, Charley Macedo

Partner, Clint Mehall

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Tuesday, March 19, 2024

**REGISTER NOW** 

Judge, Mike Cygan

Judge, Debra Dennett

Judge, Jason Chung

4:00 PM - 5:00 PM



https://www.nyipla.org/assnfe/ev.asp?ID=1501

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Additionally, the following content is presented solely for discussion and illustration and does not comprise, nor is it to be considered legal advice.

#### Amster Rothstein & Ebenstein IIP

Join us at our Hospitality Suite located in the Nassau West Room!

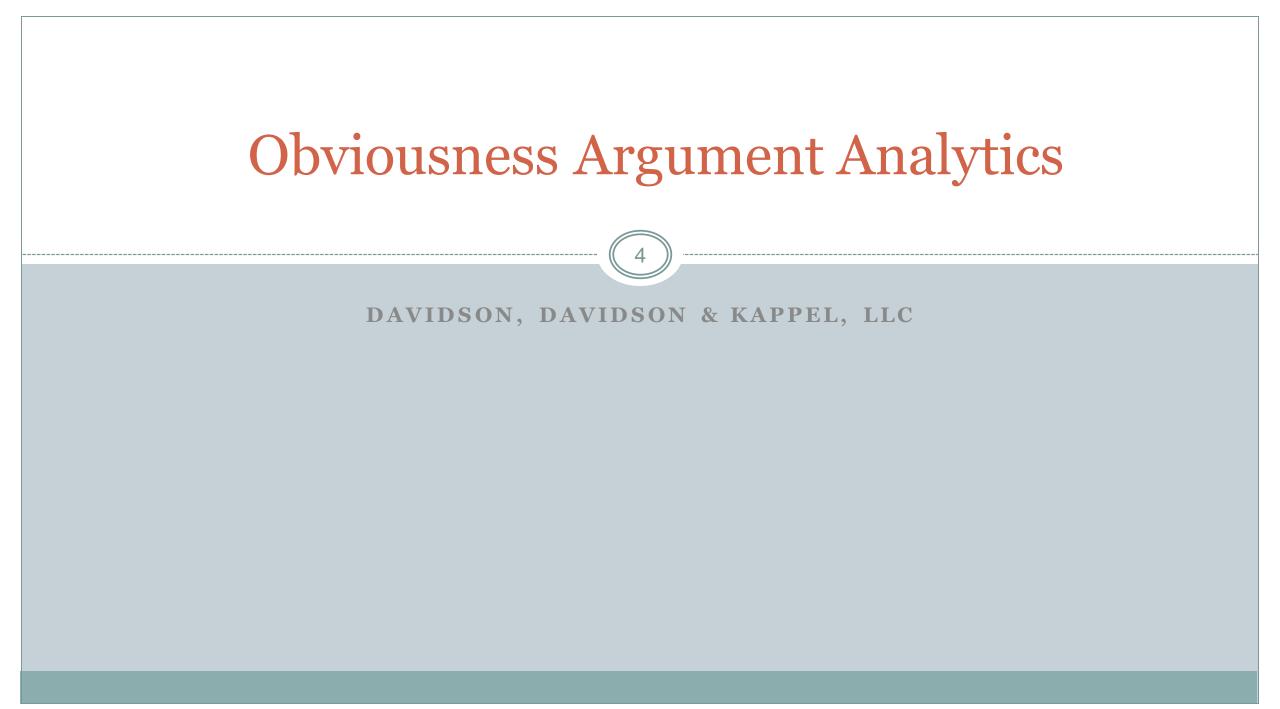
Friday, March 22nd Located at the Hilton Midtown 2nd Floor, South Corridor From 6:00pm-7:30pm

After dinner cocktails & dessert: 10:00pm - Midnight

New York Hilton

THE NEW YORK INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW ASSOCIATION IN HONOR OF THE MARCH 22, 2024 Come join us for this prestigious event at the Hilton for some

cocktails & conversation!

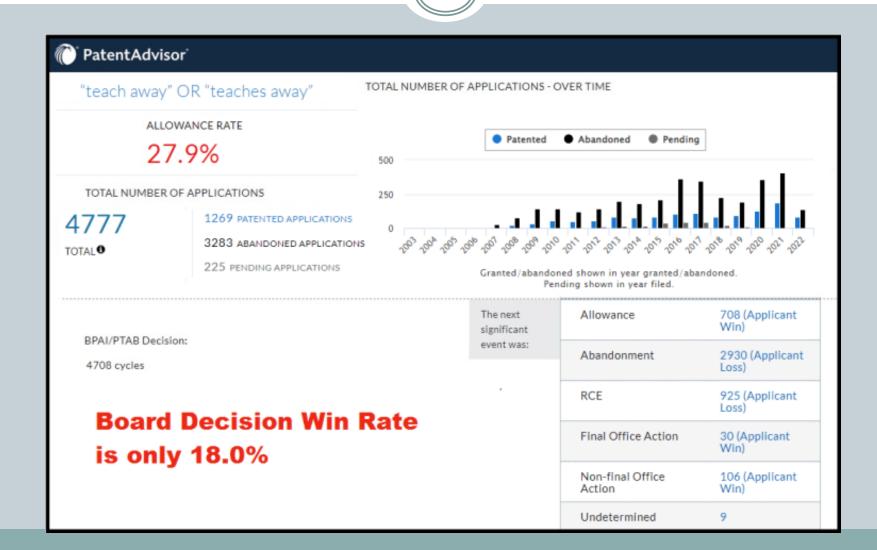


#### **Common Obviousness Arguments**

• I searched through PTAB ex parte appeal decisions using LexisNexis PatentAdvisor to see which common arguments were most likely to result in wins when mentioned in a PTAB decision

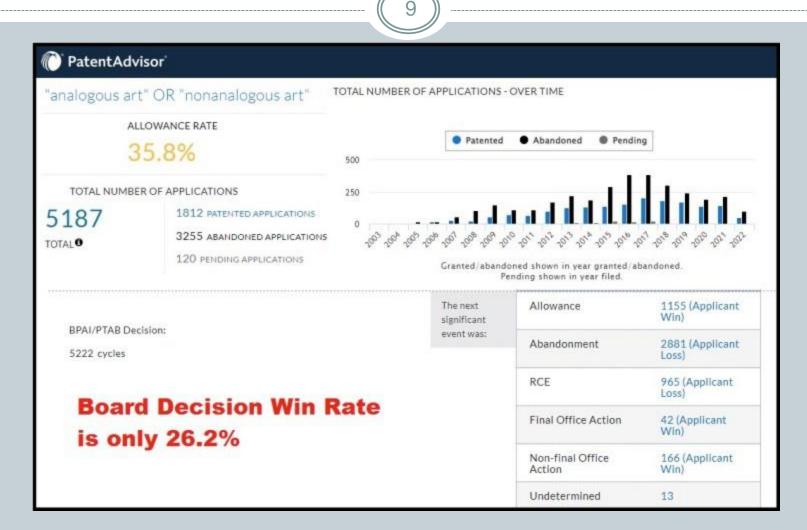
## • <u>The prior art teaches away</u>

- -should only be used in specific circumstances where prior art essentially teaches modification would not work
- -should not be used if prior art mentions it is more expensive, has inferior property, is a trade off between two properties



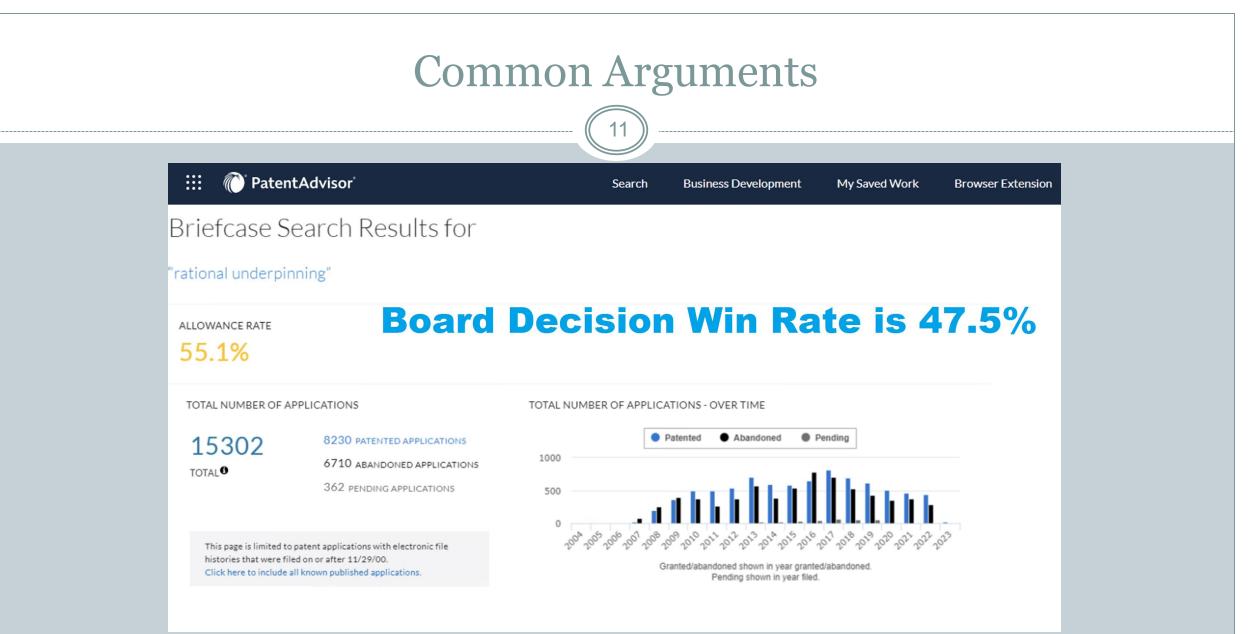
## • The prior art is non-analogous art

-have to show that (1) the prior art is not in the field of endeavor of the application and (2) the prior art is not reasonably pertinent to the problem faced by the inventor



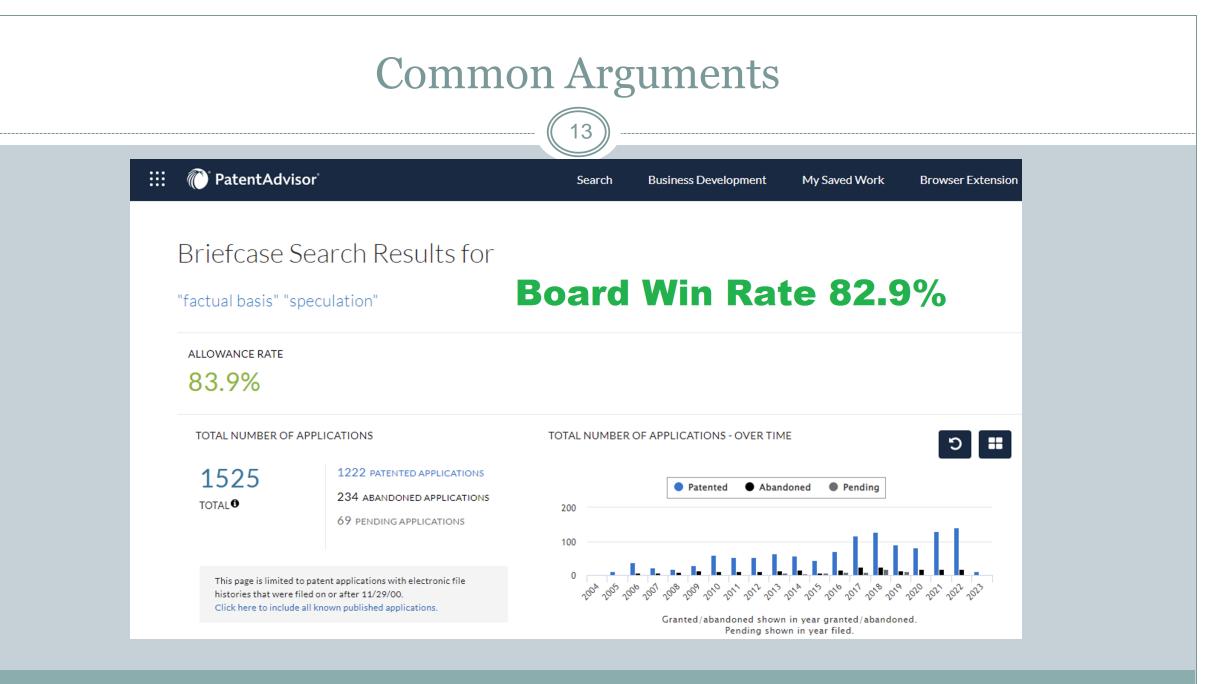
## <u>Reason for combination not supported by</u> <u>rational underpinning</u>

- "[R]ejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained with mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness."
- KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 417-18 (2007)



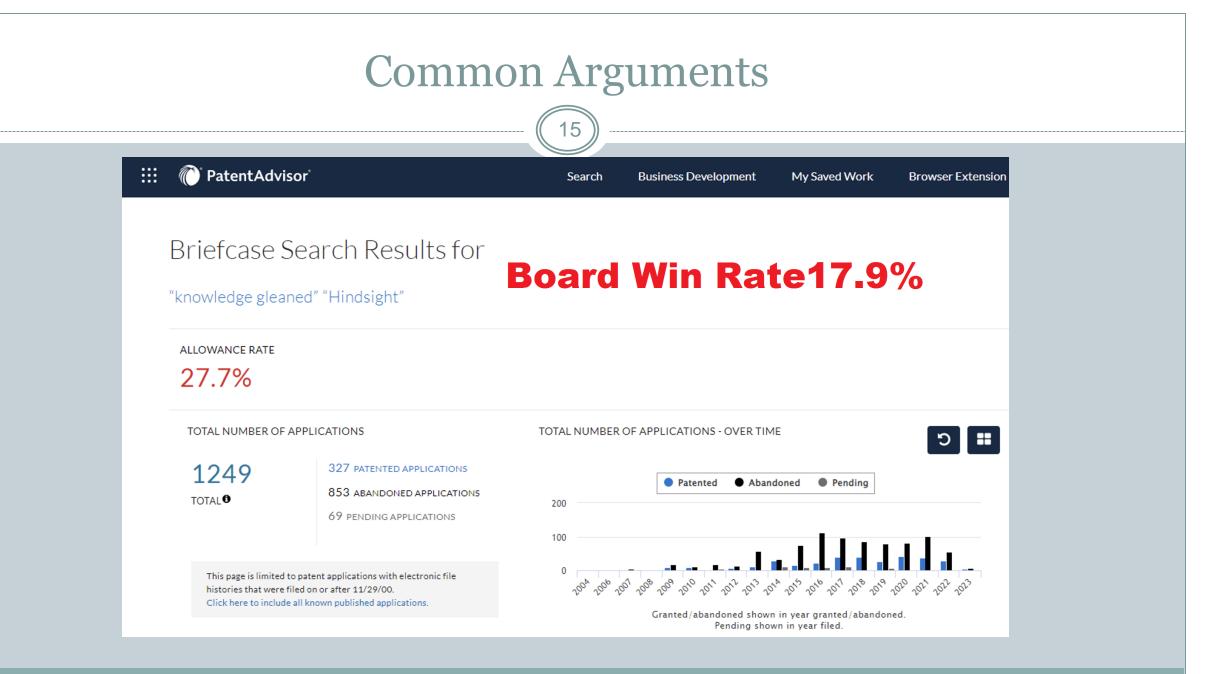
## <u>Rejection lacks factual basis</u>

- "The Patent Office has the initial duty of supplying the factual basis for its rejection. It may not, because *it* may *doubt* that the invention is patentable, resort to speculation, unfounded assumptions or hindsight reconstruction to supply deficiencies in its factual basis."
- In re Warner, 379 F.2d 1011, 1017 (CCPA 1967)



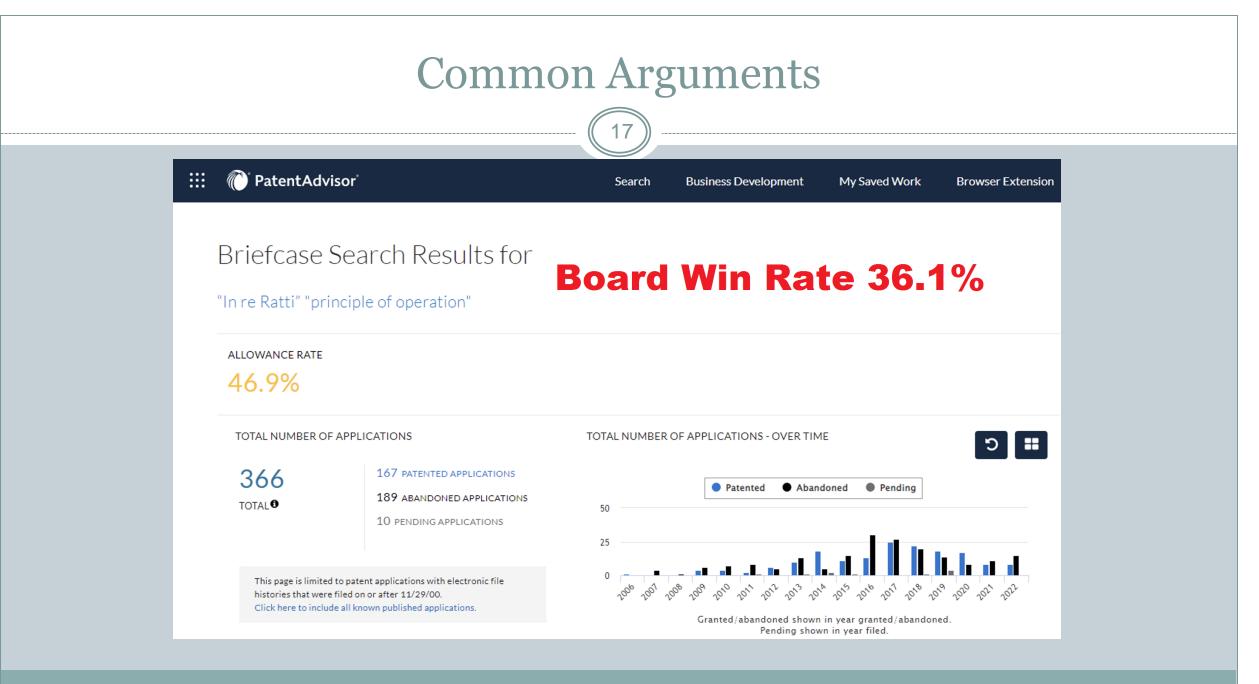
## • <u>Hindsight bias</u>

- "Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and <u>does not include knowledge gleaned only</u> <u>from applicant's disclosure</u>, such a reconstruction is proper."
- In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971)



## • <u>Principle of operation</u>

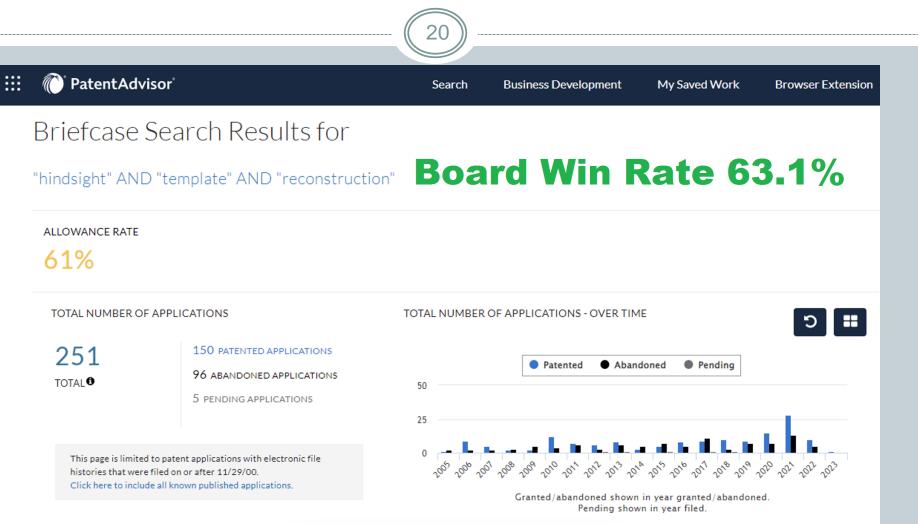
- A proposed modification or combination of the prior art that would change the "basic principles under which the [prior art] was designed to operate" weighs against a conclusion of prima facie obviousness.
- *See, e.g.,* In re Ratti, 270 F.2d 810, 813 (CCPA 1959).



# CLE Code

## • <u>Invention cannot be used as a template for its</u> <u>own reconstruction</u>

- "To draw on hindsight knowledge of the patented invention, when the prior art does not contain or suggest that knowledge, is to use the invention as a template for its own reconstruction—an illogical and inappropriate process by which to determine patentability."
- Sensonics, Inc. v. Aerosonic Corp., 81 F.3d 1566, 1570 (Fed. Cir. 1996)



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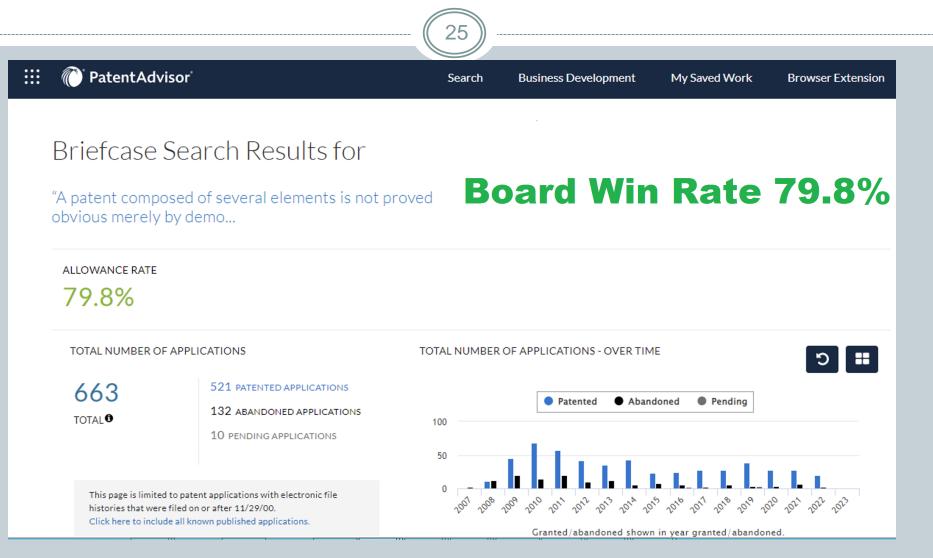
## Broadest reasonable construction

- "The broadest construction rubric coupled with the term "comprising" does not give the PTO an unfettered license to interpret claims to embrace anything remotely related to the claimed invention. Rather, claims should always be read in light of the specification and teachings in the underlying patent."
- o In re Suitco Surface, Inc., 603 F.3d 1255, 1260 (Fed. Cir. 2010)



### <u>Showing elements were known is not sufficient to</u> <u>show obviousness</u>

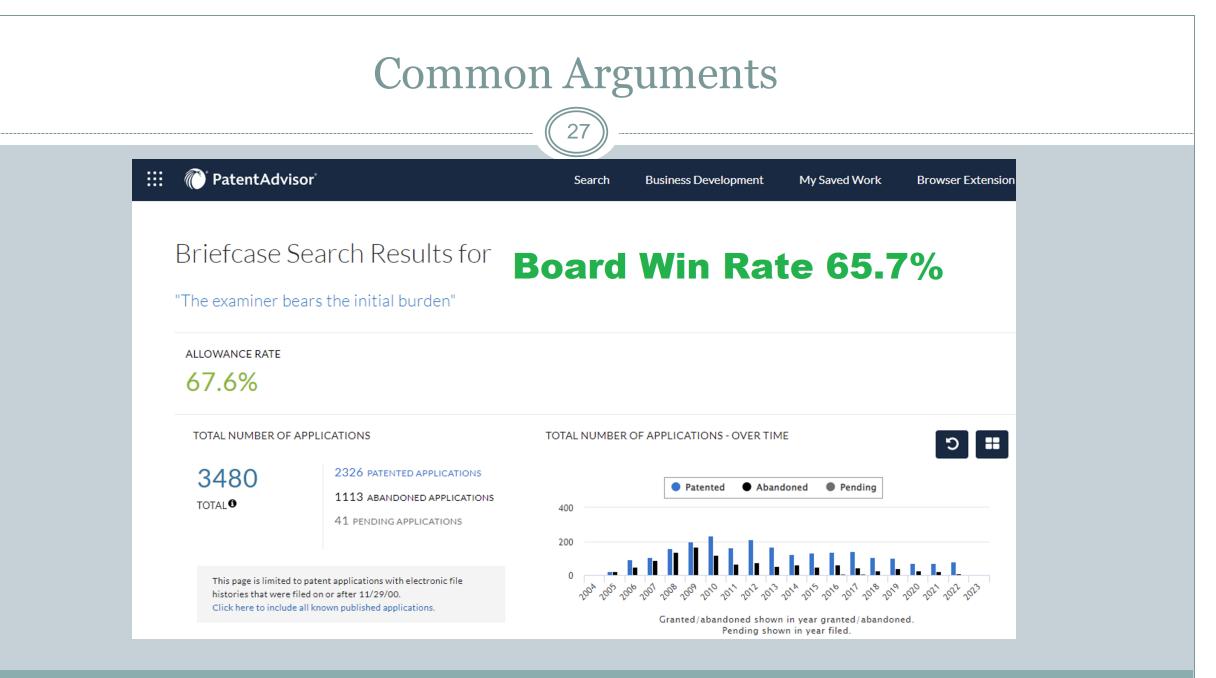
- "A patent composed of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was, independently, known in the prior art."
- *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007)



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## • Examiner Has Initial Burden

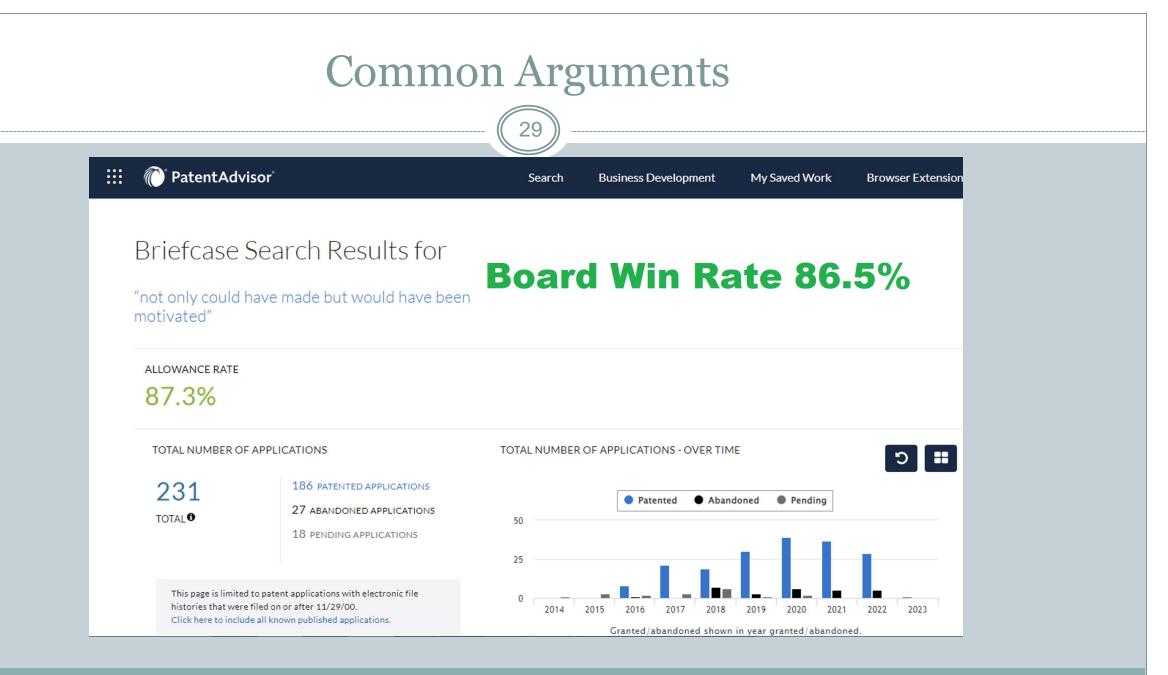
- "'The examiner bears the initial burden ... of presenting a *prima facie* case of unpatentability.'
- o In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992).



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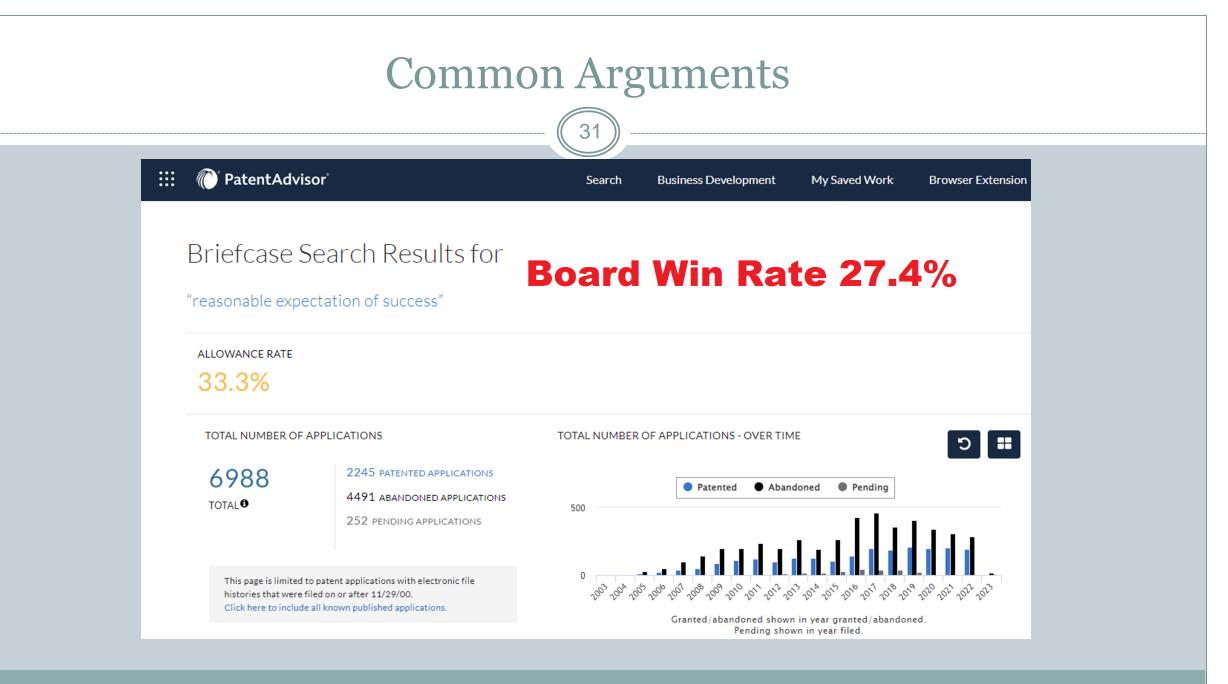
## • "Could make" is not enough

- "[O]bviousness concerns whether a skilled artisan not only could have made but would have been motivated to make the combinations or modifications of prior art to arrive at the claimed invention."
- o Belden Inc. v. Berk-Tek LLC, 805 F.3d 1064, 1073 (Fed. Cir. 2015).



## No reasonable expectation of success

- "[T]o have a reasonable expectation of success, one must be motivated to do more than merely [] vary all parameters or try each of [the] numerous possible choices until one possibly arrive[s] at a successful result, where the prior art gave either no indication of which parameters were critical or no direction as to which of many possible choices is likely to be successful."
- o Pfizer, Inc. v. Apotex, Inc., 480 F.3d 1348, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2007)



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## Prior art needs to suggest modification is desirable

- "The mere fact that the prior art could be so modified would not have made the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of the modification."
- o In re Gordon, 733 F.2d 900, 902 (Fed. Cir. 1984)

