

United States District Court,  
D. Delaware.

**CORDANCE CORPORATION,**  
Plaintiff.

v.  
**AMAZON.COM, INC. and, Amazon Web Services, LLC,**  
Defendants.

Civil Action No. 06-491-MPT

**Dec. 5, 2008.**

**Background:** Plaintiff brought patent infringement action relating to patents for online sales software and defendant brought counterclaim of patent infringement.

**Holdings:** The District Court, Mary Patricia Thyngge, United States Magistrate Judge, held that:  
(1) patent terms were construed, and  
(2) structures for patent terms were determined.

Patents construed.

5,862,325, 6,088,717, 6,269,369, 6,757,710. Construed.

Jeffrey C. O'Neill, Steven J. Balick, John G. Day, Michael A. Albert, Robert M. Abrahamsen, Tiffany Geyer Lydon, Ashby & Geddes, Wilmington, DE, for Plaintiffs.

Darren E. Donnelly, David Ellis Moore, Potter Anderson & Corroon, LLP, Gaurav Mathur, David J. Hadden, John G. Day, Ashby & Geddes, Lynn Pasahow, Ryan J. Marton, Saina S. Shamilov, David Ellis Moore, Potter Anderson & Corroon, LLP, Wilmington, DE, for Defendants.

### ***MEMORANDUM ORDER***

**MARY PATRICIA THYNGE, United States Magistrate Judge.**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In this patent matter, Cordance Corporation ("Cordance") alleges that Amazon.com Inc. and Amazon Web Services, LLC (collectively, "Amazon") infringe U.S. Patent Nos. 6,757,710 ("the '710 patent"), 6,044,205 ("the '205 patent"), 5,862,325 ("the '325 patent"), and 6,088,717 ("the '717 patent"). FN1 Amazon

counterclaimed for declaratory judgment that Cordance infringes its U.S. Patent No. 6,269,369 ("the '369 patent").

FN1. The Cordance patents are in the same patent family-three of them have the same specification (the '710, '325, and '717 patents), and one has a shorter specification (the '205 patent).

## THE COURT'S CLAIM CONSTRUCTION

At Wilmington, this 5th day of December, 2008, having reviewed the papers submitted with the parties' proposed claim constructions, heard oral argument, and having considered all of the parties arguments (whether specifically discussed or not);

IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that the disputed claim language in asserted claims of the patents-in-suit, as identified by the parties, shall be construed consistent with the tenets of claim construction set forth by the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Phillips v. AWH Corp., FN2 as follows:

FN2. 415 F.3d 1303 (Fed.Cir.2005).

### Cordance Patents

#### 1. "metadata" ('710, '205, '325, '717 patents)

Cordance's proposed construction is "data that describes or associates other data."

Amazon's proposed construction is "information used to structure and automate the bidirectional exchange of data."

[1] The court adopts Cordance's proposed construction and determines this phrase means: "data that describes or associates other data." FN3

FN3. *See, e.g.*, D.I. 176 at 121540 (Information Disclosure Statement ("IDS") stamped received Sept. 18, 1998 in prosecution of the '205 patent at 11) ("The common thread in all these examples is the use of *metadata-data describing or associating other data*-to create the associations necessary for automated, intelligent processing. However none of this art uses this metadata to create a communications control structure as is required in the claimed communications object system and portions thereof." (emphasis added); *see also* J. Rumbaugh, et al., *Object-Oriented Modeling and Design* 39 (1991) (defining metadata as "data that describes other data") (incorporated by reference in the '710 patent at 16:57-58). Amazon acknowledges that "[i]n the Web context, metadata is data that describes or associates other data."

The court disagrees with Amazon that the intrinsic record demonstrates that "metadata" was either redefined from its plain and ordinary meaning or that the meaning was disclaimed during prosecution. Citation by Amazon to the specification, for instance, to the statement that "[t]he metadata is the information used to structure and automate the communications relationship," FN4 recites a use of metadata, it does not change the plain and ordinary meaning of that term.

FN4. '205 patent, 34:27-29.

**2. "providing customer data storing information for a customer"; "providing information provider data storing information for an information provider" ('710 patent) FN5**

FN5. The parties stipulate that these phrases should be given the same construction with appropriate substitutions. D.I. 171 at 17 (Joint Claim Construction Chart).

Cordance's proposed construction is "making available for use data about a customer that is stored in a data storage medium."

Amazon's proposed construction is "supplying information about a customer from the customer's computers."

[2] The court adopts Cordance's proposed construction and determines that "providing customer data storing information for a customer" means: "making available for use data about a customer that is stored in a data storage medium." Substituting the court's construction of "information provider," below, the court determines that "providing information provider data storing information for an information provider" means: "making available for use data about a provider of information that is stored in a data storage medium."

Claim 1 does not specify the location of the stored customer information. Also, the specification does not require that the customer's data be stored only on the customer's computer but, rather describes providing customer data from the seller's computer, the customer's computer, or a third party's computer.FN6 The doctrine of claim differentiation indicates that claim 1 is not limited Amazon suggests.FN7 Dependent claim 4 adds the sole limitation: "[t]he method of claim 1 wherein the customer data is retrieved from a computer of the customer," thereby indicating that claim 1 is not limited to customer information stored on a customer's computer. Likewise, claim 5 adds the limitation: "[t]he method of claim 1 wherein the customer data is retrieved from a computer of the seller" and claim 6 recites: "[t]he method of claim 1 wherein the customer data is retrieved from a third party's computer." Inventor Reed's non-limiting conception document is not a clear disavowal of instances where the customer information is stored at locations other than the customer's computer.

FN6. *See, e.g.*, '710 patent, 119:65-120:3 ("Because many of these elements 143 are commonly required items of data, such as the provider's name, contact data, financial account data, credit references, and so on, they will already be present in the provider database 11 and can be automatically accessed by the payment service object 1310."); '710 patent, 121:42-48 ("The payment service object's receipt method 141 will then initiate the process to create a customer account (step 4444). This process is identical to the merchant payment account creation process shown in Fig. 37, except the final result is that the customer is issued a customer account certificate stored in the consumer database 21 as an element 143 of the payment service object 1310."); '710 patent, 128:47-129:6 ("It has been explained how in an embodiment of the present invention the functions of the provider and consumer programs 12, 22 and databases 11, 21 can be combined because they use identical database structures and similar operations. In another embodiment of the present invention, the functions of either or both the programs 12, 22 and databases 11, 21 can be

combined with a partner server 1302 and a partner server database 1301. This is again because identical database structures and similar operations are used. All programs can also employ the same HTML and HTTP interface operations as described above. This means that a communications object system user may fully access the capabilities of a provider program 12, a consumer program 22, and a partner server 1302 all from a single web server 32 using a single web browser 50. One of the additional benefits of combining the provider program 12 with a distribution server 32 is that providers do not have to transmit new and updated communications objects 110 to a separate distribution server 32 for distribution via the pull technique. Nor do they require the services of a distribution service object 1310. Rather pull updating from a consumer program 22 can take place directly from the combined provider program 12 and partner server 1302. This saves time and reduces the potential for transmission errors. A provider is also able to more easily apply distribution control by specifying distribution control methods 141 directly in the combined database 100.").

FN7. *See Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1315 ("[T]he presence of a dependent claim that adds a particular limitation gives rise to a presumption that the limitation in question is not present in the independent claim.").

**3. "metadata associating said customer data with said transaction"; "metadata associating said information with said transaction."** ('710 patent) FN8

FN8. The parties stipulate that these phrases should be given the same construction with appropriate substitutions. D.I. 171 at 17.

Cordance's proposed construction is "data that is used to identify the stored customer data as data to be used in completing the transaction."

Amazon's proposed construction is "metadata defining the relationship between customer information stored at the customer computer and a purchase transaction."

[3] The court adopts Cordance's proposed construction and determines these phrases mean: "data that is used to identify the stored customer data as data to be used in completing the transaction." Amazon's proposed construction requires that customer information be stored at the customer's computer, which proposal was rejected in the previous claim term and is likewise rejected with regard to these disputed phrases.

**4. "processing said metadata associating said customer data so as to complete the purchase transaction."** ('710 patent)

Cordance's proposed construction is "using the metadata to retrieve the stored customer data and using the retrieved customer data to complete the purchase transaction." FN9

FN9. In its answering brief, Cordance states that it is amenable to replacing "using" with "processing" in its construction, i.e., "processing the metadata to retrieve the stored customer data and processing the retrieved customer data to complete the purchase transaction."

Amazon's proposed construction is "executing instructions contained in the metadata to complete the purchase transaction."

[4] The court adopts Cordance's modified proposed construction and determines this phrase means: "processing the metadata to retrieve the stored customer data and processing the retrieved customer data to complete the purchase transaction."

Recitation in the specification of "data, metadata and instructions" indicates each are separate concepts and instructions are not necessarily contained in the metadata as a plain reading of Amazon's proposed construction requires. The court has determined, above, that "metadata" merely means "data that describes or associates other data." Also, contrary to Amazon's position that the '710 patent does not disclose using the customer account certificate to retrieve the customer data, Cordance cites disclosures supporting such use and its proposed construction.FN10

FN10. Citing '710 patent, 116:61-62; 119:41-120:54; 121:42-48; 121:21-33;121:27-33; Fig. 38; 122:9-13; 122:27-31; 119:65-120:3; 121:42-48; 122:31-35.

## 5. "information provider" ('710 patent)

Cordance's proposed construction is "a customer in an on-line transaction."

Amazon's proposed construction is "provider of information."

[5] The court adopts Amazon's proposed construction and determines this phrase means: "provider of information." FN11

FN11. *See, e.g.*, '710 patent, abstract ("An automated communications system operates to transfer data, metadata and methods from a provider computer to a consumer computer through a communications network."); '710 patent, 1:22-28 ("All communications consist of a mechanism for exchanging information between one entity, a provider, and another, a consumer. The terms 'provider' and 'consumer' are used to designate separate functions in information transfers. Typically an entity, at various times, operates as both a provider and a consumer in any communication relationship."). Claim 7 of the '710 patent, which includes the disputed phrase, recites, in part, "providing information provider data storing information for an *information provider* ... providing the *information provider* with information from an *information consumer* with respect to a proposed transaction." '710 patent, 144:66-145:6 (claim 7) (emphasis added). Claim 1 of the '710 patent, recites, in part, "providing a customer data storing information for a *customer* ... providing the *customer* with information from the *seller* with respect to an item." '710 patent, 144:39-43 (claim 1) (emphasis added). The differing claim language demonstrates that the drafter of the claims understood that parties to a transaction could be referred to as "customers" and "sellers" or "information providers" and "information consumers." Having chosen to use different terms for those parties in claims 1 and 7, the court rejects Cordance's argument that the terms "information provider" and "information consumer" are interchangeable with "customer" and "seller."

## 6. "information consumer" ('710 patent)

Cordance's proposed construction is "a seller in an on-line transaction."

Amazon's proposed construction is "user of information."

[6] For the same reasons discussed with respect to "information provider," the court adopts Amazon's proposed construction and determines this phrase means: "user of information."

#### **7. "control structure" ('206, '325, '717, and '325 patents)**

Cordance's proposed construction is "a set of data that specifies how information is to be processed or transferred."

Amazon's proposed construction is "a combination of data, metadata, and instructions used to control the origination of outgoing communications and the processing of incoming communications between provider and consumer."

[7] The court finds Amazon's proposed construction to be unduly narrow and, therefore, adopts Cordance's proposed construction and determines this phrase means: "a set of data that specifies how information is to be processed or transferred." FN12

FN12. *See, e.g.*, '710 patent, 16:41-46; 16:59-63 ("The use of software objects and object-oriented databases, and in particular their ability to encapsulate data and methods for operating on that data in a single structure, provide certain degrees of functionality which are useful in the storage, transfer, and processing of information." "[T]he following description of a preferred embodiment will discuss the use of objects. However, other methods for storing, transferring, and processing information, such as relational databases, binary files, or procedural programs, could be used."); '710 patent, 21:18-32 ("Instances of the method class 141 may implement communications object methods in several ways. The method can simply be a call to execute a system method included in the consumer program 22. The method can be actual instructions included in the object as program code in an executable format or an interpretable format, such as a script format. The method can be a call to the methods of another communications object located in the provider database 11 or consumer database 21. The method can also be a remote procedure call to another object or application located elsewhere on the consumer's computer or a communications network 3 accessible from the consumer program. This remote procedure call can be executed at the remote computer, or it can be downloaded by the consumer program for local execution."); '710 patent, 59:18-22 ("As with any other object method, an update method may be a reference to a system method, an [sic] method carried internally in the object, or a call to a remote method stored on another computer accessible via communications network 3."); '325 patent (claim 109) ("processing said metadata *to execute instructions external to said control structure* ...." (emphasis added)).

#### **8. "processing of said control structure" ('205 patent)**

Cordance's proposed construction is "using the control structure to perform one or more operations."

Amazon's proposed construction is "executing computer instructions defined in the control structure."

[8] The court adopts Cordance's proposed construction, and determines this phrase means: "using the control structure to perform one or more operations." This construction is consistent with the court's construction of "control structure" as allowing instructions to be external to the control structure.FN13

FN13. *See also, e.g.*, '710 patent, 21:18-35; 59:18-22.

## 9. "feedback information" ('325 patent)

Cordance's proposed construction is "information that includes an evaluative review and may also include information related to the review such as its subject or the evaluator."

Amazon's proposed construction is "evaluation attributes and corresponding value choices."

[9] The court adopts Amazon's proposed construction and determines this phrase means: "evaluation attributes and corresponding value choices." FN14

FN14. *See, e.g.*, '717 patent, 125:47-62 ("Now a data exchange method 141 in the feedback service object 1310 generates a feedback input form (step 4606). *This input form consists of the category attribute and value choices obtained from the feedback category object 110 ...* [T]he feedback input form for a feedback category object 110 representing minivans might include attributes for dealer satisfaction, fit and finish, gas mileage, maintenance costs, repurchase plans, and so on. The appropriate value choices for each of these attributes would be displayed as drop-down lists, radio buttons, and so on." (emphasis added)). The "evaluative review" of Cordance's proposed construction is not found in the specification.

## 10. "processing said metadata to execute instructions external to said control structure" ('325 patent)

Cordance's proposed construction is "using the metadata to cause instructions external to the control structure to be executed." FN15

FN15. In its answering brief, Cordance states that it is amenable to replacing "using" with "processing" in its construction, i.e., "processing the metadata to cause instructions external to the control structure to be executed."

Amazon's proposed construction is "processing instructions identified in said metadata, the instructions are external to said control structure." FN16

FN16. This claim construction adds "the instructions are external to said control structure" to Amazon's construction contained in the parties' joint claim construction chart. *See* D.I. 171 at 12 (reciting Amazon's proposed construction as "processing instructions identified in said metadata"). Because Amazon briefed, and argued, the construction quoted above, with the additional language, that is the construction the court will consider to be Amazon's proposed construction of this term.

[10] Amazon argues that Cordance's proposed construction "is wrong in one critical way-it equates 'processing' with 'using.' The word 'processing,' however, requires the performance of some actions on the target of the processing. Processing is not merely using and this is not what the specification contemplates." FN17 As Cordance has represented that it is amenable to changing "using" to "processing" in its construction, *and* that modified construction is consistent with the claim language, the court adopts Cordance's modified proposed construction and determines this phrase means: "processing the metadata to cause instructions external to the control structure to be executed."

FN17. D.I. 200 at 29.

**11. "storage means for storing" ('717 patent)**

[11] The parties agree this is a means-plus-function limitation governed by 35 U.S.C. s. 112 para. 6. A means-plus-function claim limitation "recites a function to be performed rather than definite structure or materials for performing that function." FN18

FN18. Lockheed Martin Corp. v. Space Sys./Loral, Inc., 324 F.3d 1308, 1318 (Fed.Cir.2003).

Application of s. 112, para. 6 requires identification of the structure in the specification which performs the recited function. Therefore, s. 112, para. 6 requires both identification of the claimed function and identification of the structure in the written description necessary to perform that function. The statute does not permit limitation of a means-plus-function claim by adopting a function different from that explicitly recited in the claim. Nor does the statute permit incorporation of structure from the written description beyond that necessary to perform the claimed function.FN19

FN19. *See* Micro Chem., Inc. v. Great Plains Chem. Co., 194 F.3d 1250, 1257-58 (Fed.Cir.1999) (citations omitted). The parties are in substantial agreement with regard to the meaning of the recited functions.

The parties agree that the function is "storing information."

Cordance's proposed structure is "one or more data storage mediums disclosed in the '710 patent including a computer, server computer, database, hard disk, floppy disk, magnetic media, optical media, CD-ROM, or tape cartridge."

Amazon's proposed structure is "a database."

[12] The court adopts Amazon's proposed construction and determines that the only structure clearly linked with performing the function is: "a database" FN20

FN20. *See, e.g.*, '710 patent, 1:16-20 ("The present invention relates to data communications systems. More particularly, it relates to an automated communications system which coordinates the transfer of data, metadata, and instructions between databases in order to control and process communications.").

**12. "association means for creating metadata associating portions of said information and defining a control structure for processing at least at said consumer memory to associate with said metadata processes for controlling the communication of said information, said metadata including data exchange metadata associating a process for controlling the transfer of feedback information, said feedback information including at least a portion of said consumer information, to said provider" ("association means") ('325 patent)**

The parties agree this is a means-plus-function limitation governed by 35 U.S.C. s. 112 para. 6.



The parties agree that the function needs no construction beyond that given to the disputed terms within it.

A primary difference in the parties' proposed structures for the means-plus-function limitations of the '325 patent is Cordance's contention that the specifications disclose the collection of feedback information (collection of new feedback) *as well as* the display or use of feedback information (use of previously collected feedback used by a customer considering a purchase). Cordance criticizes Amazon's proposed construction as including structure that is not necessary to perform the recited function in that the claim relates to a single control structure and Amazon's proposed structure includes three different types of objects (a feedback category object, a communications object, and a link component object). Cordance also maintains that Amazon's proposed structure does not provide any structure corresponding to the embodiments relating to the display or use of feedback information. Because the court agrees with these criticisms, and because Cordance's proposed structures identify the structure disclosed in the specification as being necessary for performing the recited function, the court adopts Cordance's proposed structures for the means-plus-function limitations of the '325 patent.

[13] The court determines the structures for the "association means" disclosed in the patent are: FN21

FN21. The adopted structures follow the format recited in Cordance's briefing in that the structures relating to the collection of feedback information are denoted with "(1)" and the structures relating to the display or use of feedback information are denoted with "(2)."

(1) The feedback partner server 1302 creates metadata defining a control structure (e.g., a feedback service object 1310) that is processed by the consumer program 22 to generate a feedback input form. ('710 patent, 16:38-63; 22:6-36; 32:12-34:56; 95:14-99:60; 125:45-62; and figures referenced therein).

(2) The consumer program 22 executed by the consumer computer 2 creates metadata defining a control structure (e.g., a message object 110) containing a query that is processed by the feedback partner server 1302. ('710 patent, 16:38-63; 22:6-36; 32:12-34:56; 42:49-44:23; 116:29-33; 127:26-128:7; and figures referenced therein).

**13. "transfer means for transferring said information, including said metadata defining said control structure from said provider memory to said consumer memory" ("transfer means") ('325 patent)**

The parties agree this is a means-plus-function limitation governed by 35 U.S.C. s. 112 para. 6.

Amazon contends that the "transfer means" function needs no separate construction beyond that given to the disputed terms within it. Amazon's proposed construction of the function is: "transferring provider information and said metadata defining said control structure (including data exchange metadata associating a process for controlling the transfer of feedback information) from said provider memory to said consumer memory."

Claim 20 of the '325 patent recites, in part, "a provider memory storing information including provider information; a consumer memory storing information including consumer information." The means-plus-function elements then refer to "said information." Therefore, "said information" may refer to either "provider information" or "consumer information." Amazon's proposed function is unduly narrow in that it limits "said information" to "provider information." Cordance states that the portion of Amazon's proposed

function explicitly reciting that the metadata being transferred includes data exchange metadata is accurate but unnecessary. Cordance does not object to adding that language from Amazon's proposed function.

[14] Consequently, the court determines that the function of this term is: "transferring said information, including said metadata defining said control structure (including data exchange metadata associating a process for controlling the transfer of feedback information), from said provider memory to said consumer memory." Terms within this phrase that have been previously construed necessarily retain those constructions.

[15] The court determines the structures for the "transfer means" disclosed in the patent are:

(1) The feedback partner server 1302 transfers a control structure (e.g., a feedback service object 1310) to the consumer program 22. ('710 patent, 12:54-13:14; 16:38-63; 23:63-24:28; 32:12-34:56; 125:45-62; and figures referenced therein).

(2) The consumer program 22 executed by the consumer computer 2 transfers a control structure (e.g., a message object 110) containing a query to the feedback partner 1302. ('710 patent, 12:54-13:14; 16:38-63; 23:63-24:28; 32:12-34:56; 42:49-44:23; 116:29-33; 127:26-128:7; and figures referenced therein).

**14. "feedback transfer means for transferring said feedback information from said consumer memory to said provider memory" ("feedback transfer means") ('325 patent)**

The parties agree this is a means-plus-function limitation governed by 35 U.S.C. s. 112 para. 6.

The parties agree that the function needs no construction beyond that given to the disputed terms within it.

[16] The court determines the structures for the "feedback transfer means" disclosed in the patent are:

(1) The consumer program 22 executed by the consumer computer 2 transfers a data structure (e.g., a message object 110) containing the feedback data from the input form and the UID (unique ID) of a data structure (e.g., a communications object) representing a subject about which the feedback relates from the consumer program 22 to the feedback partner server 1302. ('710 patent, 12:54-13:14; 16:38-63; 32:12-34:56; 38:6-40:51; 42:49-44:23; 125:62-126:5; and figures referenced therein).

(2) The feedback partner server 1302 transfers a data structure (e.g., a message object 110) containing feedback information satisfying the query to the consumer program 22. ('710 patent, 12:54-13:14; 32:12-34:56; 42:49-44:23; 116:42-48; 127:26-128:7; and figures referenced therein).

**15. "processing means for executing instructions external to said control structure to perform said processes to control communication of said information." ("processing means") ('325 patent)**

The parties agree this is a means-plus-function limitation governed by 35 U.S.C. s. 112 para. 6.

The parties agree that the function needs no construction beyond that given to the disputed terms within it.

[17] The court determines the structures for the "processing means" disclosed in the patent are:

(1) The consumer program 22 executed by the consumer computer 2 includes a Web browser that executes

instructions external to the received control structure to control the acquisition and transfer of the feedback information to the feedback partner server 1302. ('710 patent, 16:38-63; 28:48-29:20; 38:6-40:51; 42:49-44:23; 67:63-68:9; 73:40-74:22; 115:2-23; 125:47-53; and figures referenced therein).

(2) The feedback partner server 1302 executes instructions external to the received control structure to process the specified query and transfer responsive feedback information. ('710 patent, 16:38-63; 32:12-34:56; 42:49-44:23; 116:33-48; 127:26-128:7; and figures referenced therein).

## **Amazon Patent FN22**

FN22. On November 20, 2007, 521 F.Supp.2d 340 (D.Del.2007), the court denied Cordance's motion to dismiss Amazon's counterclaim for declaratory judgment of infringement of Amazon's '369 patent. As of the *Markman* hearing, discovery was not completed with regard to that counterclaim. Consequently, the court disagrees with Cordance that construction of the terms briefed and argued at the *Markman* hearing would constitute an impermissible advisory opinion and the court will construe the disputed claim terms presented by the parties.

### **16. "directly modify the user's own respective [sic] personal data record within the database" ('369 patent)**

During the *Markman* hearing, the parties agreed that this term should be construed as meaning "modify user's own respective personal data records solely himself/herself." FN23 The court adopts the parties' agreed-upon construction.

FN23. D.I. 204 at 140.

### **17. "virtual personal address book" ('369 patent)**

Cordance's proposed construction is "a web site on a server system and available to a user that stores a collection of links to personal data records previously selected by the user, displays a web page to the user with an alphabetically-ordered index of the personal data records selected by the user, and that allows a user to select a link to a personal data record and retrieve a web page that presents the contents of the personal data record."

Amazon's proposed construction is "a network-computer-based personal address book comprising permissions to view personal data records of the associated users."

[18] The court adopts Amazon's proposed construction and determines this phrase means: "a network-computer-based personal address book comprising permissions to view personal data records of the associated users." FN24

FN24. *See, e.g.*, '369 patent, Abstract ("A network-computer-based personal contact manager system is disclosed wherein users of networked clients maintain and update a set of user information which is stored in a relational database on a networked server."); '369 patent, 2:47-51 ("The present invention is a computer-network-based contact management system that allows members to create and maintain contact with other members and determine on a person-by-person basis what information to share or withhold.");

'369 Amendment After Final Action, received Dec. 4, 2000 (Under the heading "*Definition of 'virtual address book,'*" the amendment explains that "[t]he modifier 'virtual' is used-both in the specification ... and the claims-to emphasize that an address book entry or 'listing' comprises a permission to view the personal data record of the associated user." (emphasis added)).

Cordance's proposed construction is primarily based on figure 10 of the '369 patent and a statement regarding that figure in an amendment after final action amendment that "Figure 10 of the application shows a (virtual) personal address book as displayed to a user according to *a preferred embodiment* of the invention." (emphasis added). Amazon's proposed construction is supported by the intrinsic evidence and the court rejects Cordance's proposed construction is based on a preferred embodiment. The specification states that the embodiments disclosed therein are not limitations on the claims of the patent. FN25

FN25. *See, e.g.*, '369 patent, 4:20-26 ("While the invention will be described in conjunction with the preferred embodiments, it will be understood that they are not intended to limit the invention to those embodiments. On the contrary, the invention is intended to cover alternatives, modifications and equivalents, which may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.").

#### **18. "directly view the data records" ('369 patent)**

Cordance's proposed construction is "view the data records from the database and not from a personal copy of the data record."

Amazon contends that "no construction is necessary as the rest of the claim language defines the phrase."

[19] The court agrees with Amazon that no construction of this term is necessary and that the claim language following the disputed phrase defines the phrase. The section of the claim containing the disputed phrase reads: "[w]herein users directly view the data records of other users through the virtual address books according to said permissions, so that updates by users to their own respective personal records are reflected automatically within the virtual personal address books of other users." FN26 Cordance's proposed construction would read out an embodiment recited in the specification. FN27 The court disagrees with Cordance that Amazon disclaimed that embodiment during prosecution.

FN26. '369 patent, 22:9-13 (claim 9).

FN27. *See, e.g.*, '369 patent, 15:41-16:21 (describing "an alternative embodiment, which is configured for personal information managers (PIMs, such as the U.S. Robotics Palm Pilot ...."); '369 patent, 16:19-21 ("[0]ne difference is that the PDA 750 maintains its own database 390 instead of relying solely on the server database 340."). Further, claim 16 of the '369 patent refers to that alternative embodiment: "[t]he networked personal contact management system as in claim 9, further comprising synchronization software which synchronizes a personal digital assistant (PDA) device with a user's virtual personal address book over a computer network."

D.Del.,2008.

Cordance Corp. v. Amazon.com, Inc.

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