

# Means-Plus-Function Claiming Post-Williamson v. Citrix Online

UT Law CLE 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Advanced Patent Law Institute November 4, 2016

**Aden Allen and Jose Villarreal** 

Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati

DOC#



MPF Claiming Post-Williamson v. Citrix

Brief Intro to Williamson v. Citrix Online

Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

OC#



## MPF Claiming Post-Williamson v. Citrix

## Preliminary Intro to Williamson v. Citrix Online

#### "a distributed learning control module"

"a distributed learning control module for receiving communications transmitted between the presenter and the audience member computer systems and for relaying the communications to an intended receiving computer system and for coordinating the operation of the streaming data module."

Where is the "magical language"?

Where is the structure?

Would a POSA readily understand what a "distributed learning control module" is?

What are the functions of the "distributed learning control module"?

Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati

DOC#



## MPF Claiming Post-Williamson v. Citrix

## **History of Functional Claiming**

Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati

OC#



#### MPF Claiming Post-Williamson v. Citrix

#### **History of Functional Claiming**

35 U.S.C. § 112 (f) // pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶6

An element in a claim for a combination may be expressed as a means or step for performing a specified function without the recital of structure, material, or acts in support thereof, and such claim shall be construed to cover the corresponding structure, material, or acts described in the specification and equivalents thereof.

First codified in 1952 in response to Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co. v. Walker, 329 U.S. 1 (1946).

 Supreme Court invalidated a claim that "[did] not describe the invention but use[d] 'conveniently functional language at the exact point of novelty."

After *Halliburton* and prior to Patent Act of 1952 Act, Supreme Court in *Faulkner v. Gibbs*, 338 U.S. 267 (1949) had affirmed validity of functional claim. There, patentability based on combination and not functional limitation at point of novelty.

Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati

DOC#



## MPF Claiming Post-Williamson v. Citrix

### **History of Functional Claiming**

#### Functional Claiming recognized prior to Halliburton Oil Well

*In re Fuetterer*, 319 F.2d 259 (C.C.P.A. 1963) – Judge Rich states considerable body of case law pre-*Halliburton* recognized functional claiming.

- Judge Rich cited 2 Supreme Court cases from late-1800s
  - Westinghouse v. Boyden Power Brake Co., 170 U.S. 537, 558 (1898)
    - "[R]eading the specification into the claim, we can adopt no other
      construction than to consider it as if the auxiliary valve were inserted in
      the claim in so many words, and then to inquire whether the defendants
      make use of such valve, or its mechanical equivalent."
  - The Corn-Planter Patent, 90 U.S. 181 (1874)
    - "[I]f construed as claiming the accomplishment of the result by substantially the means described in the specification, it is free from that objection; and we ought to give a favorable construction, so as to sustain the patent if it can fairly be done."

Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati

DOC#

3





Find the full text of this and thousands of other resources from leading experts in dozens of legal practice areas in the <u>UT Law CLE eLibrary (utcle.org/elibrary)</u>

Title search: Means-Plus-Function Claims after Williamson v. Citrix Online

First appeared as part of the conference materials for the 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Advanced Patent Law Institute session "Means-plus-Function Claims after *Williamson v. Citrix*"