1	Page 1 UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
2	
3	BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD
4	
5	SZ DJI TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.,
б	Petitioner,
7	V.
8	AUTEL ROBOTICS USA LLC,
9	Patent Owner.
10	
11	Case IPR2019-00846
12	Patent 9,260,184
13	
14	
15	The deposition of CHARLES F. REINHOLZ,
16	PH.D., called for examination, taken pursuant to the
17	provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and the
18	Rules of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois
19	pertaining to the taking of depositions for the
20	purpose of discovery, taken before DINA G. MANCILLAS,
21	a Certified Shorthand Reporter within and for the
22	State of Illinois, CSR No. 84-3400 of said State, via
23	remote video teleconference, on April 3, 2020, at
24	9:30 a.m. CST.

1	PRESENT:
2	KING & SPALDING LLP,
3	(1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW,
4	2nd Floor,
5	Washington, D.C. 20006-4707,
6	202-737-0500), by:
7	MS. LORI A. GORDON,
8	lgordon@kslaw.com,
9	MR. STEVEN PETERS,
10	speters@kslaw.com,
11	appeared via video teleconference on behalf
12	of the Petitioner;
13	
14	STEPTOE & JOHNSON, LLP,
15	(227 West Monroe Street, Suite 4700,
16	Chicago, Illinois 60606,
17	312-577-1300), by:
18	MR. JOHN L. ABRAMIC,
19	jabramic@steptoe.com,
20	appeared via video teleconference on behalf
21	of the Patent Owner.
22	REPORTED BY:
23	DINA G. MANCILLAS, CSR, RPR, CRR, CLR
24	CSR No. 84-3400

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6	EXHIBITS REFERENCED	
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12	No. H06-17511.	
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18	Patent Publication.	
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		

		D 1
1	THE COURT REPORTER: Okay. We are on	Page 4
2	the record.	
3	The attorneys participating in	
4	this deposition acknowledge that I am not	
5	physically present in the deposition room and	
6	that I will be reporting this deposition	
7	remotely.	
8	They further acknowledge that in	
9	lieu of an oath administered in person the	
10	witness will verbally declare his or her	
11	testimony in this matter is under penalty of	
12	perjury. The parties and their counsel	
13	consent to this arrangement and waive any	
14	objections to this manner of reporting.	
15	Please indicate your agreement by	
16	stating your name and your agreement on the	
17	record.	
18	MR. ABRAMIC: This is John Abramic,	
19	counsel for Autel. I agree.	
20	MS. GORDON: This is Lori Gordon,	
21	counsel for DJI, and I agree.	
22	MR. PETERS: This is Steven Peters, DJI	
23	counsel. I agree.	
24		

1	Page 5 (The witness was duly sworn.)
2	
3	CHARLES F. REINHOLTZ, PH.D.,
4	called as a witness herein, having been first duly
5	sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
6	EXAMINATION
7	BY MS. GORDON:
8	Q. Would you please state your full name
9	for the record?
10	A. Charles Frederick Reinholtz.
11	Q. Thank you. And, Dr. Reinholtz, I want
12	to start off by thanking you for making yourself
13	available remotely for this deposition.
14	A. You're welcome.
15	Q. So I'd like to start and I know you
16	and I have been in this position before. So I
17	know you've been subject to a deposition before,
18	but I'd like to go through a few ground rules
19	before we start.
20	First, I'm going to ask you questions,
21	and I will need you to answer verbally. Is that
22	understood?
23	A. Yes.
24	Q. And because we're on a video link and

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1	Page 6 we may experience some latency at various points
2	during the deposition, if, at any point, my
3	question is unclear or you haven't heard it
4	completely or you don't understand, just let me
5	know and I will ask again and try to get the
6	question through on the record.
7	Does that seem fair?
8	A. Okay. I will yes. I will do that.
9	Thank you.
10	Q. And, Dr. Reinholtz, is there any reason
11	that you cannot testify truthfully here today?
12	A. No.
13	Q. And do you understand that you are here
14	to testify regarding the testimony you submitted
15	by declaration in the United States Patent and
16	Trademark Office Inter Party's Review Proceeding
17	of U.S. Patent No. 9,620,184?
18	A. Yes, I do.
19	Q. And for purposes of today's deposition,
20	can we refer to that patent number as the '184
21	patent?
22	A. Yes. That will be fine.
23	Q. And, Dr. Reinholtz, you were provided
24	with a set of exhibits and papers that were filed

1	Page 7 in the proceeding. I would like to introduce
2	several of those documents into the deposition now
3	that we'll be relying on first.
4	And can you access the document marked
5	as Exhibit 2001 in this proceeding? And this
6	document is titled "Declaration of Dr. Charles
7	Reinholtz."
8	A. Yes. I have that in a folder, a
9	binder.
10	Q. And did you review this document in
11	preparation for today's deposition?
12	A. I read it, yes.
13	Q. And can you access the document that
14	was marked as DJI 1001 in this proceeding? And
15	this document is titled "U.S. Patent
16	No. 9,260,184."
17	A. Yes. I have that. It's Exhibit 1001.
18	Q. Correct. And can you also access the
19	document titled "Patent Owner's Motion to Amend
20	Under 37 CFR 42.121"?
21	A. Could you give me an exhibit number for
22	that?
23	Q. It is a paper.
24	MS. GORDON: John, do you know the

8

1	paper number for this?	Page
2	MR. ABRAMIC: Lori, I do not know the	
3	paper number of that offhand, but I don't	
4	think Charles has a copy of that. I think I	
5	sent an email. He's got a copy of the	
6	petition all exhibits cited in the	
7	petition and his declaration and all of the	
8	exhibits and documents referred to in his	
9	declaration.	
10	So if we want to use the motion,	
11	we'll have to get him a copy.	
12	MS. GORDON: Okay. Does he have copies	
13	of the all the exhibits filed by patent	
14	owner in the proceeding?	
15	MR. ABRAMIC: So he has copies of all	
16	the exhibits filed by patent owner that were	
17	referred to in his declaration.	
18	MS. GORDON: Okay. But he just does	
19	not have	
20	MR. ABRAMIC: I'm not sure if that	
21	includes all exhibits that were filed by	
22	patent owner.	
23	MS. GORDON: Okay. So we will have	
24	some questions that we could probably just	

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1	use the Exhibit 2002. And we can avoid using	Page
2	the motion to amend. If you could send that	
3	to Charles or, Dr. Reinholtz, and then we	
4	can take a break so he can print it out when	
5	we need to refer to it.	
6	MR. ABRAMIC: Okay. 2002?	
7	MS. GORDON: Yeah. That's the let	
8	me just double-check that's the one we want.	
9	I think that's the one you cite in your	
10	motion to amend. It's in Exhibit 2002, yes,	
11	which is the publication there referenced.	
12	MR. ABRAMIC: Okay. I have	
13	Exhibit 2002 electronically. I can send	
14	it I can email it to the witness.	
15	MS. GORDON: Okay. And I believe this	
16	is identical to the patent except for the	
17	claim, correct?	
18	MR. ABRAMIC: It looks like the patent	
19	publication.	
20	MS. GORDON: Right.	
21	MR. ABRAMIC: But I can't confirm that	
22	for you.	
23	MS. GORDON: Okay. It should be, but	
24	it's probably safer if you send it to him and	

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April 03, 2020

1	Page 10 we can use that when we get to those
2	questions.
3	BY MS. GORDON:
4	Q. Dr. Reinholtz, have you seen patent
5	owner's motion to amend in this proceeding?
6	A. I don't know that I've seen the entire
7	document. If I have it in front of me, I may be
8	able to confirm that I have or haven't.
9	Q. Do you recall reviewing that document
10	when you prepared your declaration?
11	A. Not specifically, no.
12	Q. And when you say not specifically, what
13	do you mean by that?
14	A. I don't recall that I specifically I
15	reviewed a number of documents where it's
16	confusing which document is which, but that one, I
17	can't, in particular, say definitively that I did
18	review.
19	Q. Okay. But you did not review the
20	motion to amend as filed in preparation for
21	today's deposition?
22	A. You mean in the last few days as I
23	prepared for deposition? Are you asking if I've
24	reviewed it recently?

1	Page 11 Q. Well, let's start with that. Have you
2	reviewed it recently as you've been preparing for
3	this deposition?
4	A. Well, of course I've seen parts of what
5	I'm sure are in the motion to amend the revised
6	claims, or Claims 12 and 13.
7	I don't know that I've reviewed the
8	entire document.
9	Q. And since the your declaration was
10	filed with the Patent Office, were you provided
11	with a copy of the motion to amend?
12	A. I am not certain if I was or not. I
13	have the email from John. Should I go ahead and
14	open the file and print that out?
15	Q. Yeah. Why don't you print it out. We
16	won't be referring to it for a little while, but
17	if you want to start printing it out, that I
18	think that makes sense.
19	MR. ABRAMIC: And, Lori, while the
20	witness is doing that, I will just say that
21	my intention with the microphone here is to
22	leave it on mute so that I don't interrupt
23	the flow of the deposition. So I will leave
24	it on mute.

1	Page 12 And if I want to object, I'll
2	unmute it. So my objections might be a
3	little bit more slow than normal. And it's
4	my understanding that you're okay with that.
5	MS. GORDON: Yes. That's fine and
6	understandable.
7	BY THE WITNESS:
8	A. Okay. I have and I've printed it
9	Exhibit 2002-c2. It's a PDF file, and it's
10	sitting on my printer. I can reach over and get
11	it when you're ready to refer to it.
12	BY MS. GORDON:
13	Q. Okay. So yeah. We'll be referring to
14	that in a little bit. You don't have to grab it
15	quite yet. So let's turn to your declaration.
16	A. Okay.
17	Q. Can you turn to Page 36?
18	A. Okay. I'm there.
19	Q. Is that your signature on Page 36?
20	A. Yes, it is.
21	Q. And you signed this document on
22	January 10th, 2020?
23	A. That's correct.
24	Q. And were there any modifications made

1	Page 13 to the declaration after you signed the document?
2	A. No, I don't think so.
3	Q. Thanks. So let's turn now back to
4	Paragraph 1.
5	A. Okay.
6	Q. In this paragraph, you state, "I have
7	been asked to investigate and opine on the
8	validity/patentability of claims of U.S. Patent
9	No. 9,260,184."
10	Which claims of the '184 patent have
11	you been asked to investigate and opine on their
12	validity/patentability?
13	A. The focus here is on the revised or
14	substituted Claims 3 and 4, but of course, those
15	which are now, as I understand it, Claims 12 and
16	13, but, of course, they depend on Claim 1.
17	So my opinions were in regard to
18	those those claims.
19	Q. And have you been asked to investigate
20	and opine on the validity/patentability of Claim 3
21	of the '184 patent?
22	A. Claim 3 as it existed in the original
23	patent? Is that what you're asking?
24	Q. Yes.

Page 14 Not as part of this -- no, not as part 1 Α. 2 of this investigation, no. But you have been asked to investigate 3 Ο. 4 and opine on the validity of Claim 3 in another 5 form? Claim 3 -- my -- I haven't looked at it 6 Α. in a long time. My recollection is pretty vague, 7 but I believe Claim 3 may have been involved in 8 9 the earlier ITC case at some point. I don't think 10 I've given an opinion on that, if at all, and it's 11 been some time. 12 And based on the papers filed in this Ο. 13 proceeding, have you formed an opinion on the validity or patentability of Claim 3 of the '184 14 15 patent? Based on my declaration here and the 16 Δ 17 work that I did preparing it, I have not 18 considered the validity of Claim 3. 19 And have you been asked to investigate Ο. 20 and opine on the validity/patentability of 21 original Claim 4 of the '184 patent? 22 Α. Not as part of this declaration, no. 23 And based on the papers filed in this 0. 24 proceeding, have you formed an opinion on the

1	Page 15 validity/patentability of Claim 4?	
2	A. No, I have not.	
3	Q. Thank you. So, Dr. Reinholtz, do you	
4	currently own any unmanned vehicles?	
5	A. Yes, I do.	
6	Q. And what are those vehicles?	
7	A. Well, I have the DJI Phantom drone that	
8	I've owned for some some time now. I still	
9	have that.	
10	I have an assortment of robotic vacuum	
11	cleaners that I own. I probably wouldn't put	
12	those in the same category, but I think I I	
13	think I can limit it to the DJI Phantom that I've	
14	had for quite a while.	
15	Q. And when did you purchase the DJI	
16	Phantom product?	
17	A. I don't have a clear recollection.	
18	I've had it for several years. Probably since	
19	2015 perhaps.	
20	Q. So it was after 2013?	
21	A. I believe so, yes. I'm not certain,	
22	but I believe so.	
23	Q. And other than the vehicles that you	
24	mentioned, have you owned any other vehicles	

Page 16 let me ask that question again. 1 Other than the DJI Phantom drone, have 2 3 you ever owned any UAVs? 4 Well, I've owned a number of Α. 5 toy/hobby-type vehicles over the years, the kind you would fly around in your living room, 6 Christmas present kinds of things. 7 I don't think I've owned any others 8 9 personally. Of course, I work with a lot at the 10 university, but I haven't purchased myself and 11 owned any others. 12 And the toy/hobby vehicles that you Ο. 13 mentioned, did you own any of those before? 14 Α. I would say probably yes. 15 And did those toy vehicles have 0. 16 detachable rotor blades? 17 I don't recall even considering that. Α. 18 Do you recall whether you had to attach 0. 19 or detach the blades when you used those toy 20 vehicles? 21 No, I don't recall. Α. Do you recall who manufactured those 22 0. 23 toy vehicles? 24 Α. No. I'm sorry.

Page 17 So I'd like to turn to Paragraph 9 of 1 0. 2 your declaration. 3 Okay. I'm with you. Α. 4 And in this paragraph, you state, "From Ο. 2007 to the present, I have been professor at 5 Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University." 6 That's correct. 7 Α. 8 Ο. I'm sorry. My screen just went to 9 sleep. 10 I recall in our last deposition, there 11 was a specific form we should use when you refer 12 to your university. Could you remind me of that? 13 Sure. I think it's probably an Α. 14 unnecessary issue I brought up, but the university 15 likes to be called Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, or Embry-Riddle with a hyphen, but 16 17 they don't like Embry-Riddle University and I 18 think I made that point. 19 Nobody is going to police this 20 deposition to see if we use the right term. So if 21 you say Embry-Riddle or Embry-Riddle University, I 22 will be okay. 23 Okay. I just want to make sure we're Ο. 24 not making anybody angry.

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1	Page 18 And while at Embry-Riddle, did you do			
2	any research on unmanned vehicles?			
3	A. Oh, yes. Quite a lot.			
4	Q. And did you do research on unmanned			
5	aerial vehicles?			
6	A. Yes, I did.			
7	Q. And can you detail that research from			
8	2007 to May of 2013?			
9	A. It would be very difficult for me to			
10	recall or summarize all of the different projects			
11	that I worked on that involved unmanned vehicles.			
12	2007 to 2013, every year, just as part			
13	of student competitions, we would design and build			
14	ground vehicle, multiple aerial vehicle systems,			
15	underwater and surface vehicles that were all			
16	autonomous boats. So there were dozens and dozens			
17	of different projects.			
18	Q. So let's drill down a little bit into			
19	that.			
20	So these were vehicles that your			
21	students designed and built?			
22	A. Typically, yes, under my supervision.			
23	Graduate students or undergraduate students.			
24	That's right.			

Page 19 1 And for the aerial vehicles, do you 0. recall whether those had blades that could be 2 3 attached and detached by a user? 4 Are you -- maybe we could focus your Α. 5 question a little better and I'm going to stretch 6 my memory, but are you asking about all types of aerial vehicles? 7 So let's start with the quadcopter or 8 Ο. 9 the helicopter-type UAVs. We don't need to deal 10 with the fixed-wing version. 11 So did your students do any research 12 and development of quadcopters, helicopters, or 13 any of those type of UAVs? 14 Α. Yes, we did. 15 And for those UAVs, how were -- I mean, Ο. I know that there could be a few, but do you 16 recall how the rotor blades were attached to the 17 18 driveshaft? All of the rotor blades are in some way 19 Α. 20 detachable because those are items that are often 21 replaced if there's any kind of a -- any kind of 22 damage to it at all, but I don't -- I don't have 23 any specific recollection of particular aircraft 24 in a particular attachment or detachment method.

1	Page 20 Q. So for these vertical takeoff and			
2	landing vehicles that your students researched,			
3	you have no recollection of the coupling mechanism			
4	that they used to attach the rotor blades to the			
5	driveshaft?			
6	A. I have general recollections of how			
7	those couplings are made, but I can't associate			
8	any specific coupling with a specific vehicle.			
9	Q. So what is your general recollection in			
10	that time frame of how the couplings were made?			
11	A. In some cases, couplings are made in a			
12	component that's fixed to a driveshaft coming from			
13	the motor, either an internal combustion engine or			
14	an electric motor, typically.			
15	Some of those connections allow for a			
16	pivot point. So the blades are hinged and can be			
17	folded in and folded back out again.			
18	And then there are typically on			
19	those type of designs, there are clamping portions			
20	that use standard kinds of fasteners like screws			
21	and threaded connections to attach the blade to			
22	the outer end of the piece that allows pivoting.			
23	That's one method that's used. The			
24	right- and left-hand screw-on blades are also			

Page 21 pretty common. So clockwise and counterclockwise 1 having the right- and left-hand threads is a 2 common connection method as well. 3 4 And those connection methods that you Ο. 5 mentioned in your answer, those were in use prior to May 2013? 6 Yes, certainly. 7 Α. And I recall in your last deposition, 8 Ο. 9 you mentioned developing a toy UAV while at 10 Embry-Riddle? 11 That's right. We worked with a -- that Α. 12 is correct. Yes. 13 And do you recall who that manufacturer Q. 14 was? 15 I couldn't recall the name in my last Α. deposition, and I don't recall it now. I have a 16 17 mental picture of what the device looked like, but 18 I don't recall the manufacturer. 19 And maybe you can walk me through what Ο. 20 the device looked like. 21 Okay. The novel feature that we helped Α. 22 to develop for that device was, it was fully 23 caged. And so -- there was an elliptical-shaped 24 cage that encapsulated -- maybe "encapsulate" is

1	Page 22 the wrong word, but that surrounded the entire			
2	quadrotor.			
3	It was a very small quadrotor, palm			
4	size. You could hold the device in your hands.			
5	It had rotor spans, blade spans, of maybe an inch			
6	or an inch and a half.			
7	And the key to that was that it was all			
8	enclosed. And no matter how it landed			
9	sometimes these things have unexpected landings.			
10	These are designed to fly indoors typically and			
11	would bump into things.			
12	And so this would shield the blades			
13	from being hit at a bump, but it also had an			
14	interesting feature that it the cage was so			
15	shaped that the no matter how the UAV landed,			
16	it would always roll back onto its base again so			
17	it was in the correct orientation to take off.			
18	Q. And that was a quadrotor vehicle?			
19	A. That was a quadrotor vehicle, correct.			
20	Q. And do you recall whether the rotor			
21	blades were attachable and detachable by a user?			
22	A. I do not have a specific recollection.			
23	Q. And do you recall whether the design			
24	you developed had any mechanism to mistake-proof			

1	Page 23 the installation of the rotor blades for the user?			
2	A. We certainly did not deal with that			
3	part.			
4	So, no, I didn't have any part of the			
5	design of the rotors or how they connected.			
6	Q. And who designed that part of the			
7	system?			
8	A. The company that we were working with			
9	designed that.			
10	Q. I see. So your focus was on the cage			
11	mechanism?			
12	A. Our focus that's generally correct.			
13	Our focus was on the cage mechanism and how it			
14	interacted with the base vehicle.			
15	Q. And do you have Appendix A of your CV			
16	in front of you?			
17	A. I do, yes.			
18	Q. Can you turn to Page 5 of that?			
19	A. Okay. I'm there.			
20	Q. And in No. 69, you I mean sorry.			
21	Not 69. No. 59.			
22	You mention the development of an			
23	autonomous vehicle for the DARPA Urban Challenge.			
24	Was that an aerial vehicle?			

	Page 24
1	A. No. That was a ground vehicle. It was
2	a modified Ford Escape, or multiple Ford Escapes,
3	that we modified to be autonomous.
4	Q. And going to No. 61, you mentioned
5	navigation and autonomous control for Nemesis.
6	What is Nemesis?
7	A. Nemesis was a tracked vehicle. I think
8	the base vehicle was a bulldozer, but it had been
9	modified to do land mine detection, and we
10	developed the autonomy portion of that.
11	Q. So that was a ground vehicle as well?
12	A. That's correct. It was a ground
13	vehicle.
14	Q. And No. 63 on Page 6, you mentioned
15	"Boeing digitally manufactured UAV projects."
16	Do you see that?
17	A. I do.
18	Q. And what did that research entail to
19	the extent you can discuss it?
20	A. That was a "digitally manufactured"
21	means 3D-printed. And so I think we were the
22	first people in the world, the first research
23	group in the world to actually build a fully 3D
24	printed air frame for a small unmanned aerial

Page 25 vehicle. 1 2 It was a fixed-wing UAV. So it was not a vertical takeoff and 3 Ο. 4 landing vehicle? 5 Α. No. That was not capable of vertical takeoff and landing. 6 7 So then turning to 64, the 0. reconnaissance and autonomy for small robots, does 8 that involve aerial vehicles? 9 10 That's another ground vehicle. Α. No. 11 That's a small tracked vehicle that is intended to emulate the tasks that a trained dog can perform. 12 13 Oh, okay. Interesting. I guess that's Q. why the canine is after that. 14 15 Α. Right. So turning to No. 65, which we'll shift 16 0. 17 our questions to submersible unmanned vehicles. 18 You have "Proposal to Develop an Autonomous 19 Maritime System." 20 Does that deal with a submersible UAV? 21 I shouldn't say UAV. A submersible unmanned vehicle. 22 23 I'm sorry. I want to be sure I'm Α. 24 clear. You're asking about Item 65 on Page 6 of

1	my resumé? Page 26
2	Q. Correct.
3	A. That the focus of that competition
4	is an autonomous surface vehicle, an autonomous
5	boat, but in the 2014 time frame, we were also
6	looking at UAVs, vertical takeoff and landing UAVs
7	that could be deployed from that boat.
8	So the primary focus was on the boat,
9	but the secondary focus was a small UAV.
10	Q. And did your research team develop a
11	UAV to land on the boat?
12	A. No. We that that was eliminated
13	from the project because of air space
14	restrictions. They were not going to be able to
15	allow us to fly. And so they changed the
16	competition and the project to remove the aerial
17	vehicle.
18	We did do some testing of aerial
19	vehicles, but it wasn't part of the project.
20	Q. And do you recall what aerial vehicles
21	you tested as part of that project?
22	A. Yeah. At some point in time and it
23	might have been after the dates of this project
24	I demonstrated landing and takeoff using my

1	Page 27 personal DJI Phantom drone. Mostly, I was trying		
2	to get good video for the competition and for us		
3	to use in advertising, but I did land the Phantom		
4	on the deck of that boat and took off again.		
5	Q. Thank you. And I believe that your		
6	earlier answer, you mentioned submersible vehicle		
7	research that your students had done, is that		
8	correct?		
9	A. That's correct.		
10	Q. And did any of the submersible unmanned		
11	vehicles use rotor blades coupled to driveshafts?		
12	A. We tend not to call them, rotor blades,		
13	when they're on a boat or a submersed vehicle,		
14	propellers, but, yes, they did use propellers.		
15	Q. And how were the propellers coupled to		
16	the driveshaft in those submersible vehicles?		
17	A. Again, there were a variety of		
18	different submersible vehicles and a variety of		
19	thrusters. The thrusters, of course, the motor		
20	and the propeller together that produce thrust.		
21	I have taken those apart for some of		
22	the systems, and I have a only a vague		
23	recollection. I think they use a like a roll		
24	pin through a hub and a shaft, but my memory is		

Page 28 not completely clear on even which thruster that 1 would have been. 2 3 Thank you. So while you've been at 0. 4 Embry-Riddle, has Embry-Riddle purchased any vertical takeoff and landing vehicles? 5 6 Α. Yes, we have. And can you recall what those vehicles 7 0. 8 were? I have been involved in a number of 9 Α. 10 different projects where I've signed off on 11 purchasing vehicles or vehicle components. I know 12 we have used the Mariner UAV. I don't recall the 13 specific details of when or even which projects. 14 We've purchased a number of different 15 small UAV systems and then scavenged them for 16 parts where our intent was not to use the entire 17 UAV, but I don't have specific recollection of 18 which manufacturers we purchased from. 19 Do you recall any UAVs purchased Ο. 20 between 2007 and 2014 by Embry-Riddle? 21 I'm sure that we did purchase vertical Α. 22 takeoff and landing UAVs in that time. And let me 23 just clarify here as well. 24 The university is a -- the biggest

Page 29 aviation and aerospace university in the world, 1 2 and we have a number of programs and departments 3 that make those kinds of purchases. 4 So we have an entire UAV pilot training program that buys dozens of different UAVs. And I 5 am not involved in those purchases at all. 6 T've seen their systems. I've been with some of the 7 students when those are flown. 8 9 So the ones that I purchased would be a subset of that. I don't have a specific 10 11 recollection of -- in the time frame you're 12 talking about -- you said 2007 to 2014? 13 Correct. Q. 14 Α. I know very early in my tenure at 15 Embry-Riddle, we purchased a Bergen Industrial 16 Twin helicopter. That was a pretty expensive 17 purchase, and it was one of the early initiatives. 18 And so I remember that pretty clearly. 19 And the department that you mentioned Ο. that does UAV pilot training, did that exist 20 21 before 2013? 22 I would -- in and about that time frame Α. 23 the program started, I think it was before 2013. 24 I was part of a group that wrote the -- that

1	Page 30 authored the proposal to start the program, but I
2	don't have specific dates in mind when it started.
3	I think it was probably around 2010 or
4	'11, but I'm not sure.
5	Q. And does that department train pilots
6	for vertical takeoff and landing vehicles?
7	A. Yes, they do.
8	Q. And do they limit the size of the
9	vehicle? For example, would they train pilots on
10	smaller UAVs similar to the UAVs at issue in this
11	proceeding?
12	A. Yes. They have some UAVs that are that
13	scale. They, I suspect, have some DJI products.
14	I don't know if they use those for training, but
15	I've seen those in their facilities.
16	I think they train on typically up
17	to there's a class of UAVs that goes to 55
18	pounds. In everything I have seen them operate is
19	probably in the sub-55-pound class.
20	Q. And are you personally aware of any
21	manufacturers of vertical takeoff and landing
22	vehicles prior to 2014?
23	A. Well, yeah. I know there were a number
24	of manufacturers in the business then.

1	Page 31			
1	Draganflyer was one. Yeah, I I'd have to go			
2	back and refresh to to recall in particular in			
3	that time frame what what I had seen, but there			
4	were a number of vertical takeoff and landing			
5	quadrotor-type UAVs in that period of time.			
6	Q. And do you recall any manufacturers			
7	other than Draganflyer that were manufacturing			
8	vertical takeoff and landing vehicles in that time			
9	period?			
10	A. Well, I've already mentioned Bergen,			
11	Bergen helicopter that we purchased. I was pretty			
12	familiar with a platform called the Yamaha R-MAX,			
13	R-M-A-X, that is a larger helicopter, not in the			
14	below 55-pound class.			
15	And I had purchased one of those as			
16	part of research at Virginia Tech, but that stayed			
17	behind and didn't come with me to Embry-Riddle.			
18	Q. And are you aware of any other			
19	manufacturer of vertical takeoff and landing			
20	vehicles in the scale the smaller scale, under			
21	the 55-pound class, in that time frame?			
22	A. I couldn't specifically name other			
23	manufacturers in that time frame.			
24	Q. Was Parrot a manufacturer in that time			

Page 32 1 frame? 2 I know Parrot, and I just don't know Α. the date that I first saw Parrot. Would it have 3 4 been in that time frame? Probably, but I'm not 5 sure. How about Unique? Would they have 6 Ο. manufactured in that time frame? 7 Perhaps. I know of Unique. My 8 Α. 9 knowledge of them came probably a little later 10 than 2014, but I'm not sure. 11 And where would you have looked to find Ο. 12 the listing for information about manufacturers of 13 the smaller-scale UAVs prior to 2014? Well, I probably would do what most 14 Α. people would do. I would go to the internet and 15 search generally for UAVs. I could also go back 16 17 to our labs. 18 We have some display items that are older UAVs, and I could try to associate those 19 20 with time frames and particular projects that they 21 were used in. 22 I could also go back and look at 23 photographs I've had from competitions to see what UAVs we were flying. That would help refresh my 24

		Page 33
1	memory.	Page 33
2	Q.	When you were assessing the
3	patentabili	ty of Substitute Claims 12 and 13, did
4	you conside	er any of these prior art systems that
5	you had at	Embry-Riddle or any of the photographs
6	from prior	competitions?
7	Α.	I have that general body of knowledge
8	in mind, bu	at I didn't go back and look at any
9	specific ai	rcraft or system.
10	Q.	So can you please turn to Paragraph 27?
11	Α.	Okay. I am there.
12	Q.	And in this paragraph, you state that
13	it is desir	able to oh, sorry. Start in the
14	first sente	ence. You state, "It can be desirable
15	for a UAV t	o have removable rotor blades."
16		Do you see that?
17	Α.	I do.
18	Q.	And was that desire true before
19	May 2013?	
20	Α.	Yes.
21	Q.	And would a POSITA have known about the
22	desirability of having removable rotor blades	
23	before 2013	3?
24	Α.	Yes.

1	Page 34 Q. And turning to Paragraph 70?		
2	A. Okay. I'm there.		
3	Q. And if you turn to Page 35, in the		
4	second line in the second line, it states,		
5	"Drone users typically attach and remove blades		
6	with every use of the drone and, therefore, prefer		
7	a fast and convenient mechanism for blade		
8	attachment."		
9	Do you see that?		
10	A. I do.		
11	Q. And was that true before 2013?		
12	A. I don't know if, in if earlier in		
13	2013 if I would have used the word "typically."		
14	It's always been necessary to be able to remove		
15	the blades.		
16	That they are removed with every use,		
17	probably so. It probably was still typical back		
18	then.		
19	Q. And prior to 2013, POSITA would have		
20	known about this stated preference with drone		
21	users?		
22	A. I think it was becoming clearer and		
23	clearer in that time period that replacing blades		
24	was going to be a frequent occurrence. More and		

Page 35 more people were adopting this technology. People 1 2 were transporting them more. So, again, I think the desire to remove 3 4 blades and replace them has always existed for all kinds of aircraft propellers. Typically doing it 5 every time you use the drone probably evolved a 6 little bit, and that's certainly true today. 7 Whether it would have been typical in 8 9 2010, for example, I'm not sure, but certainly 10 people knew that blades had to be removed and 11 replaced. 12 And would you agree that prior to 2013, 0. a POSITA would have known that a drone user would 13 prefer a fast and convenient mechanism for blade 14 15 attachment? 16 I think if -- if someone was Δ Yeah 17 aware that there was a good way to guickly and 18 securely attach and remove a blade, that would 19 have been desirable. They may not have recognized 20 that need, but certainly they would have 21 appreciated that feature. 22 And that's something a person of 0. 23 ordinary skill in the art would have understood in 24 2013?

1	Α.	Page 36 It's so much clearer in hindsight, but	
2	I think so.	Certainly a person of ordinary skill	
3	in the art	would have appreciated the ability to	
4	remove and	attach blades quickly and easily.	
5	Q.	You next state in that paragraph that,	
6	"In my experience, it is relatively easy for drone		
7	users to misinstall rotor blades."		
8		Do you see that?	
9	Α.	I do.	
10	Q.	And was that true before 2013?	
11	Α.	Yes, I believe so.	
12	Q.	And prior to 2013, would a POSITA have	
13	known about	the frequency of blade misinstallation	
14	by users?		
15	Α.	I'm not quite sure I'm clear on your	
16	question.	When you say frequency, could you	
17	define what	you mean by that?	
18	Q.	Yeah. Let me ask it in a different	
19	way.		
20		Prior to 2013, would a POSITA have	
21	known about	the ability of blade misinstallation	
22	by users?		
23	Α.	I didn't quite hear your question. I	
24	apologize.	Could you repeat that?	

Page 37 Oh, sure. Absolutely. Prior to 2013, 1 0. 2 would a POSITA have known about the possibility of 3 blade misinstallation by users? I believe so, yes. 4 Α. 5 Ο. And a POSITA would have known prior to 6 2013 about the consequences of a misinstalled blade in a UAV? 7 8 Α. I think so, generally, yes. I mean, we 9 have to distinguish fixed-wing and rotary-wing 10 here a little bit, but I think in either case, the 11 consequences may be different, but a person of 12 ordinary skill in the art would understand that 13 there are consequences and would know what they 14 are. 15 Thank you. So I'd like to switch back 0. 16 to Page 31 of your declaration. And I'm sorry. 17 It's Paragraph 31. 18 Α. Okay. I'm there. 19 In this paragraph, you state, "I Ο. 20 understand that for purposes of this report, the time of invention of the '184 patent is assumed to 21 22 be May 15th, 2013 (i.e., the priority date) for 23 the '184 patent." 24 How did you obtain that understanding?

1	Page 38 A. I don't recall at the moment. I
2	probably looked at the face of the patent and
3	looked for the earliest prior publication of it.
4	Q. And is that your understanding as to
5	the priority date of Substitute Claim 12 for the
6	'184 patent?
7	A. I am not a hundred percent clear on
8	that. I believe that would be correct.
9	Q. And did you do any independent
10	investigation of whether the subject matter of
11	Substitute Claim 12 was disclosed and enabled by
12	the earliest filed document?
13	A. It's certainly enabled and disclosed in
14	the '184 patent specification, and I have reviewed
15	the file history for that patent. I have no
16	reason to think it would have changed.
17	So the earliest filings that I've seen
18	all include the features that are important to
19	these new substitute claims.
20	Q. And did you review the earliest
21	Canadian application when you were preparing your
22	opinion in this declaration?
23	A. I may have. I just I'm not certain
24	about that.

	Page 39
1	Q. But you don't cite anywhere to the
2	earliest filed Canadian application, correct?
3	A. I don't recall citing that in my
4	declaration. I do believe I reference file
5	history of the '184 patent.
6	Q. And in your opinion or in your view,
7	that file history included the Canadian priority
8	document?
9	A. I don't know for certain that it did.
10	Q. And going back to that statement in
11	Paragraph 31 that we discussed, is it your
12	understanding that May 15th, 2013, is also the
13	priority of Substitute Claim 13?
14	A. I think that's more of a legal
15	question. I generally believe that is true, but
16	I'm not certain about it.
17	Q. But in your declaration, you did not do
18	any independent verification that's the priority
19	date for Substitute Claims 12 or 13?
20	A. I didn't try to I was given an
21	understanding by counsel, but I didn't try to do
22	any investigation on my own.
23	Q. And that counsel is counsel for Autel?
24	A. Yes. That's correct.

1	Page 40 Q. So can you please access the '184			
2	patent that has been entered into this deposition			
3	and has an exhibit number of 1001.			
4	Dr. Reinholtz, what is the field of			
5	endeavor of the '184 patent?			
6	A. Generally in the area of unmanned			
7	rotary aircraft.			
8	Q. And more specifically, do you have a			
9	different answer?			
10	A. Well, there the focus of the patent,			
11	the novel parts have to do with the this quick			
12	attachment to slot [lock] mechanism and also with			
13	the with the legs, which is not as much of a			
14	focus here.			
15	Q. And you say the "quick attachment to a			
16	slot mechanism," is that correct?			
17	A. I don't I don't think I said a			
18	"slot." I think I said a quick attachment and			
19	maybe I said "quick twist mechanism"?			
20	Q. Okay. The transcript says "the quick			
21	attachment to a slot mechanism."			
22	Maybe you said "lock mechanism"? Could			
23	that be			
24	A. I I thought I said a quick the			

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	Page 41
1	quick attachment method, and I think maybe I said
2	"quick twist." I don't recall saying "slot."
3	Q. So let me ask the question again so we
4	get a clear transcript.
5	And what is the area the field of
6	endeavor of the '184 patent, more specifically,
7	Dr. Reinholtz?
8	A. Beyond being broadly unmanned aerial
9	vehicles of the multi-rotor type, the focus is on
10	quick attachment and detachment of rotor blades,
11	quick and secure, and also on the arms and legs of
12	the of the aerial platform.
13	Q. Thank you. And in your opinion, what
14	was the problem faced by the inventors of the '184
15	patent prior to May 2013?
16	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; vague.
17	BY MS. GORDON:
18	Q. Do you understand my question,
19	Dr. Reinholtz, or would you like me to reframe the
20	question?
21	A. No. I understand your question, I
22	think, and I am looking to try to, of course,
23	capture the thinking of the inventors here.
24	You're asking me about what the inventors

1	Page 42 understood, and that's described I think pretty		
2	well in the background of the invention.		
3	Q. So based on the background, can you		
4	summarize for me the problem that the '184		
5	inventors were attempting to address in the		
6	patent?		
7	A. At least in part, this is described in		
8	the background and then in the summary of the		
9	invention. The discussion is about the rotors		
10	that rotate in opposite directions to cancel the		
11	torque on the on the vehicle, but to continue		
12	to provide lift.		
13	And then in the summary of invention, I		
14	think it captures a number of key points that the		
15	first sentence of the summary of the invention		
16	talks about, "The present disclosure provides a		
17	rotary aircraft apparatus that overcomes problems		
18	in the prior art."		
19	And the last paragraph in the summary		
20	of the invention says, "The rotor blades can		
21	easily detach for transport or storage and cannot		
22	be placed on driveshafts rotating in the wrong		
23	direction."		
24	So there obviously is a key focus of		

Page 43 1 the patent. 2 Thank you. And if we turn to your Ο. 3 Paragraph 18 --4 Α. I'm sorry. Let me get on the same page 5 as you. You're looking at my declaration, 6 Paragraph 18? 7 18 in your declaration. Ο. Α. 8 Yes. 9 And this is your understanding of 0. 10 obviousness, is that correct? 11 That's correct. Α. 12 And you state here that, "I understand Ο. 13 that obviousness may be shown reconsidering more than one item of prior art," is that correct? 14 15 Α. That's correct. 16 Ο. So you could combine one reference with 17 another, correct? 18 Α. You could. There should be motivation 19 to do that. You can't just cherry-pick pieces 20 from one patent and another. 21 And based on your understanding of 0. 22 obviousness, would a person of ordinary skill in 23 the art ever look for prior art that is in a different field of endeavor than the field of 24

1	Page 44 Page 44
2	A. Your question is would they ever look
3	in a different field? And I think it's certainly
4	possible. The more closely related the art, the
5	more likely a person of ordinary skill in the art
6	would look to that art.
7	Q. And for inventions involving UAV, would
8	a person a POSITA restrict let me strike
9	that question and let me ask it again.
10	In the context of the '184 patent,
11	would a POSITA restrict their self to only prior
12	UAV art?
13	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; vague.
14	BY THE WITNESS:
15	A. I think the focus would probably be on
16	prior art and existing devices. It's possible
17	that the inventors or a person of ordinary skill
18	in the art might look to closely related fields.
19	The more distant the relationship
20	between the art being developed and the and the
21	prior art and other fields, the less likely a
22	person of ordinary skill would find that or look
23	to it.
24	

1	Page 45 BY MS. GORDON:
2	Q. Thank you. So turning back to UAVs
3	specifically in the vertical takeoff and landing
4	type of UAVs, is a UAV rotor blade designed to
5	rotate around its center of gravity?
6	A. Usually, yes.
7	Q. And is it fair to say that the UAV
8	motor is designed to rotate around an axis of
9	rotation?
10	A. In the types of I can think of
11	exceptions, but I think in most frequently,
12	yes, that's true.
13	Q. And what would happen if a rotor blade
14	was mounted such that its center of gravity was
15	not aligned with the motor's axis of rotation?
16	A. It depends on the details of the
17	design.
18	Q. And what details would those be?
19	A. The other if there are other rotor
20	blades, if there are multiple rotor blades, what
21	is the relationship between the motion of the
22	various blades?
23	Also aerodynamic considerations could
24	come into play.
1	

Page 46 And how would those considerations 1 0. 2 alter your answer? I'm not sure at this point what 3 Α. question I'm answering. So could you give me the 4 5 question again? And I will try to frame the answer in that context. 6 So the question was, what would happen 7 Ο. if a rotor blade was mounted such that its center 8 9 of gravity was not aligned with the motor's axis 10 of rotation? 11 Okay. Well, if the aircraft is Α. 12 designed for the center of gravity and the aerodynamic center to be at the center of the 13 rotor, then as the blade is mounted off of its 14 15 center of rotation, there would be vibrational forces that would become more severe, the -- more 16 17 offset in that distance and the higher the speed 18 of the rotor. 19 And is a quadcopter UAV a type of Ο. 20 aircraft that has an aerodynamic center at the 21 center of the rotor? 22 It might be. I can, again, think of Α. 23 exceptions. 24 Q. And what would those exceptions be?

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1	A. Again, it's not required to have the
2	blade be perfectly balanced. It just needs to be
3	accounted for in the design.
4	And so it's possible to build a rotor
5	craft with a blade that sticks out on one side and
6	not the other, for example, as long as the forces
7	from the other blades are balanced. It would be
8	unusual, but it's not impossible.
9	Q. So if you sorry. Strike that.
10	MS. GORDON: So we've been going, I
11	think, an hour and 15 minutes.
12	Do you want to take a break, or
13	do you want to keep pushing on?
14	THE WITNESS: It's 11:39 here. I guess
15	you're in earlier time zones or, I don't
16	know where you're located.
17	MS. GORDON: We're in Washington D.C.
18	So we're 11:39 as well. John is an hour
19	behind us.
20	THE WITNESS: Okay. Well, I would be
21	good taking a short break now. Then we could
22	come back and maybe split the difference on
23	lunch when we have a lunch break?
24	How would that be?

1	Page 48 MS. GORDON: That sounds good to me.	
2	John, is that okay with you?	
3	MR. ABRAMIC: Yup. Up to the witness.	
4	That's fine with me.	
5	MS. GORDON: Okay. So, Dr. Reinholtz,	
6	how long would you like for the break?	
7	THE WITNESS: Why don't we take it's	
8	11:40. Why don't we say we'll reconvene at	
9	11:50?	
10	MS. GORDON: Okay. That sounds good.	
11	(A recess was had from	
12	10:39 a.m. CST until	
13	10:51 a.m. CST.)	
14	BY MS. GORDON:	
15	Q. So, Dr. Reinholtz, I would like to now	
16	turn your attention to Paragraphs 35 through 37 of	
17	your declaration.	
18	A. Okay. I'm there.	
19	Q. Thank you. And in these paragraphs,	
20	you talk about the claimed lock mechanism.	
21	Can you tell me what the components of	
22	the clockwise lock mechanism of the '184 patent	
23	are?	
24	A. I think it might be good to turn to the	
L		

	Page 49		
1	patent itself to see if it defines what the lock		
2	mechanism comprises.		
3	Q. I have that patent in front of me.		
4	A. So initially, you may want to dig		
5	deeper than this, but the patent describes in		
6	Column 3, starting at I'm reading the paragraph		
7	starting at Line 45, and it talks about there, "To		
8	ensure that the correct position to ensure that		
9	the correct positioning, the clockwise rotor		
10	blades 9A and 9B are engageable only with the		
11	clockwise lock mechanism 11AB."		
12	And we see, for example, in		
13	Figure 10 we see the callout pointing to the		
14	lock mechanism 11AB.		
15	Q. And what are the components of lock		
16	mechanism 11AB?		
17	A. Reading down below that in the patent,		
18	starting at Line 55 in Column 3, it tells us that,		
19	"Each clockwise lock mechanism 11AB comprises a		
20	shaft lock portion 15A attached to the		
21	corresponding clockwise rotating driveshaft and a		
22	blade lock portion 17A attached to the clockwise		
23	rotor blade." The rotor blade is 9A.		
24	Q. Okay.		

Page 50 It at least includes those components. 1 Α. And is the rotor blade part of the lock 2 Ο. mechanism? 3 4 Α. We're not told that it can't be part of the lock mechanism, but it's -- the particular 5 items that are being called out there appear to be 6 the blade lock portion that's attached to the 7 blade. 8 9 So some portion of the blade that 10 secures that clearly has to be part of it. There 11 has to be a connection. Beyond that, we aren't 12 told, I don't think, if more of the blade is 13 considered part of the lock mechanism. I see. But the part of the blade 14 Ο. attached to the blade lock portion, in your view, 15 would be part of the lock mechanism? 16 17 It could be some portion of that. Α. Ιt 18 could be part of the lock mechanism. 19 And what portion would be part of the Ο. lock mechanism? 20 21 Α. Well, at least the blade lock portion 22 has to be secured. And part of the blade, the 23 exact boundary of where that definition would end, 24 I don't think is very important to the discussion

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1	here.	
2	So I haven't tried to draw an exact	
3	boundary.	
4	Q. I see. I understand. Thank you.	
5	And in the patent and Figure 4, what is	
б	the component that's labeled 25?	
7	A. Sorry. I'm looking for the precise	
8	definition of 25 in the patent. I want to make	
9	sure I get it right, and I'm having trouble	
10	finding that callout.	
11	Oh, I found it. I'm sorry. Just as I	
12	was saying that.	
13	Q. That's okay.	
14	A. So there's a bit of confusion because	
15	the figure just calls it "25," but the	
16	specification refers to it as 25A and B being used	
17	to describe the different the different rotors.	
18	So 25 is clearly something called a	
19	lug.	
20	Q. And what is Element 27?	
21	A. 27 are the notches.	
22	Q. And what is Element 23?	
23	A. 23 in the patent specification are	
24	called the slots.	

1	Q.	Page 52 And are the slots formed in the shaft
2	lock portion	?
3	Α.	They are formed in the part that is
4	shaft gen	erally the shaft lock portion, yes.
5	Q.	And is does the slot have a side
6	edge?	
7	Α.	Well, it has a number
8	Q.	Sorry. Let me ask that a different
9	way. Does t	he shaft lock have a side that defines
10	the side of	the slot?
11	Α.	Of course we're talking about a
12	particular e	mbodiment here. The shaft lock
13	portion has	a number of faces that would define
14	the slot.	
15	Q.	And what are those faces?
16	Α.	Well, a slot the slot would have
17	a it must	have at least three faces here. One
18	would be abo	ove the if the slot is the opening,
19	then what's	above the slot is a face material.
20	Below the op	ening is material. And at the back of
21	the slot, th	ere is a face that also helps to
22	define the slot.	
23		The details aren't completely clear of
24	how the slot	is required to be configured.

1	Page 53 It's Figure 4 is to demonstrate the concept,
2	and all the details of the particular design
3	aren't shown there, of course.
4	Q. And what's the purpose of the back face
5	of the slot?
б	A. And when you say back face, just to be
7	sure, I think we know what you're talking about,
8	but that's the face that would be in this image or
9	how we would perceive this image, that would be
10	the the smallest face of the slot that's not
11	the top or the bottom face.
12	That's what you're calling the back
13	face?
14	Q. Yeah. I think that's what you referred
15	to as the back.
16	So we have the I think you referred
17	to the top face, a bottom face, and then you
18	referred to one as the back face, which, in this
19	picture, would be the smaller length face?
20	A. Okay. Good. I think that's pretty
21	clear now. Good. And I think that's accurate.
22	And so where there are multiple
23	purposes to that the material that defines that
24	back face to create structure, one function is to

1	Page 54 provide structure to secure the top, the top face
2	on. Another function could be to limit the travel
3	of the blade itself if it is able to achieve a
4	position resting against that back face.
5	I'm not sure we know that that would be
6	true in this embodiment, but it could be.
7	Q. And why don't we know whether that is
8	true in this embodiment?
9	A. Well, I have to look to see if the
10	specification tells us that. Let me look and see
11	if I can find any information about that.
12	I don't think there's any information
13	in the specification that tells us.
14	Q. So there's no information in the
15	specification that says that the back face of the
16	slot limits the travel of the blade itself?
17	A. I do not see that in the specification.
18	I would have to review it more thoroughly to to
19	see if that description is included. I don't
20	recall it, though.
21	Q. And isn't that what's depicted in
22	Figure 5?
23	A. I would say Figure 5, we could
24	certainly the blade is now a portion of the

1	Page 55 blade is within the slot. Whether it is able to
2	achieve a position where there is contact between
3	the blade and the back face of the slot, I don't
4	think we can infer that from Figure 5. It's
5	possible, certainly.
6	Q. And if that back face was not there,
7	what would happen to the rotor blade when it
8	rotates?
9	A. Well, if only the if the back face
10	were not there, then there's nothing to hold the
11	top the material above the top face.
12	And so at that point, there's nothing
13	above the rotor blade maybe we should break
14	this question into parts because I'm not sure I'm
15	answering what you're asking.
16	Q. So if you had the system that we see in
17	Figure 4 or a system without that without the
18	back face that we're talking about, would the
19	blade be stopped in any way from rotating?
20	A. I'm struggling with your question, I
21	think, because it seems apparent that if you took
22	away the back of the slot, then you can't have a
23	top part either.
24	So how would that look?

1	Page 56 Q. So the back of the slot would be
2	necessary in the embodiment we see here in
3	Figure 4?
4	A. Well, there has to be material that
5	well, the embodiment is what it is. It has a
6	slot, and presumably that slot has a back face.
7	What would happen if you removed
8	that I'm not sure I think there are several
9	different possibilities for how you might be able
10	to form it. I think we're now talking about
11	possibly a redesign of this.
12	So I'm just not sure without giving it
13	a lot more thought.
14	Q. Thank you. So if you turn to the '184
15	patent, Column 4, 9 I think it's 13 through 16.
16	It states, "During operation, the shaft
17	lock portion 15A exerts a force in the direction
18	of the arrows on the rotor blade to rotate the
19	same, and this force keeps the blade engaged in
20	the slots 23."
21	How is the blade kept engaged in the
22	slot in this portion of the spec?
23	A. Well, I think the answer is embedded in
24	that paragraph. There's a force that keeps it in

Page 57 the slot. 1 2 "During operation, the shaft lock portion exerts a force in the direction of the 3 4 arrows on the rotor blade to rotate same, and this 5 force keeps the blade engaged in the slots." And if the back face of the slot was 6 0. not present, would that force still keep the blade 7 engaged in the slot? 8 9 Α. Again, I don't see how you can have a 10 slot without having that back face. Not having 11 the back face, at least taking just this 12 embodiment and trying to remove the back face also removes the top face. And then you don't have a 13 slot anymore. 14 15 And without slots, then you wouldn't be Ο. 16 able to keep the blade engaged during operation, 17 correct? 18 Well, if we take this particular Α. embodiment and modify it by taking that material 19 20 that forms the slot away, it would be hard to keep 21 the blade engaged during operation. There 22 probably is an alternate -- maybe an alternate 23 design that meets the claims of the patent, but if you take this embodiment and remove the back and 24

Page 58 1 the top of that component, the shaft lock portion, 2 I don't think you could keep the blade on in 3 operation. 4 So in your Paragraph 35, the last Ο. sentence, you state, "Figure 5 illustrates that 5 same clockwise lock mechanism but with the rotor 6 blade engaged and locked." 7 8 Do you see that sentence? 9 Α. I do, yeah. 10 How is the rotor blade engaged in Ο. 11 Figure 5? 12 Well, it's -- it's engaging and mating. Α. So it's mated. And then it's twisted in the 13 direction of R to be locked in place. 14 15 And what is it mated to? Ο. Or attached. I would say the rotor 16 Α. 17 blade, including -- the blade lock portion is 18 mated with the shaft lock portion to create this locked connection, attachment. 19 20 And what piece of the blade lock 0. 21 portion is mated with the shaft lock portion? The entire blade lock portion is mated 22 Α. 23 with the shaft lock portion. 24 Q. Can you explain to me what you mean by

Page 59 1 that? 2 We have components, the blade and the Α. 3 blade lock portion and the shaft lock portion, 4 that has a geometry that allows a blade to be laid into the recess and then engaged by rotating it so 5 that the blade becomes attached. 6 And what is the recess you're referring 7 Ο. 8 to in your answer? 9 Α. Again, I want to be sure I'm using the 10 correct words from the specification so I don't 11 create any confusion. I think the recess is 12 called 21, but let me confirm that, if I may. 13 Okay. Take your time. Q. So at the bottom of Column 3, on 14 Α. Yes. 15 the top of Column 4, it describes that recess 21. So the blade -- the shaft lock portion 16 defines a recess 21 in the middle between the 17 18 The blade lock portion 17A of the lock arrows. mechanism 11A on the clockwise rotor blade is 19 20 dropped into this recess 21, and that's what we see in Figure 4. 21 22 And you say the blade lock portion is Ο. 23 mated with the shaft lock portion. 24 What are you considering to be the

60

1	Page blade lock portion in Figures 4 and 5?
2	A. Clearly the blade lock portion,
3	according to the specification, comprises at least
4	portion 17A, which is not clearly shown in
5	Figure 4. That callout isn't in Figure 4, but we
6	can go back to other figures. For example,
7	Figure 10 shows 17A.
8	Q. And that's just the raised structure
9	that's attached to the blade, correct?
10	A. Well, I'm guessing that that's all
11	formed as an integral piece. It certainly could
12	be formed as an integral piece. So what part of
13	the blade at least that supports that or attaches
14	it, the material I'm not quite sure where the
15	interface boundary would be. I don't think it's
16	necessary to define that.
17	Q. You said, "I'm guessing that's all
18	formed as an integral piece."
19	What do you mean by "that's all"?
20	A. Right. That was a bad answer, and I
21	apologize for it.
22	It could certainly be formed the
23	part that you described, I think as a raised
24	portion, could be formed integrally with the

	D
1	Page 61 blade, but we don't have the physical
2	manifestation of these patent figures. So we
3	don't know how it would really be formed or how it
4	could be formed.
5	Q. So I want to go back to your answer
6	where you were talking about the blade lock
7	portion being mated with the shaft lock portion.
8	And can you detail for me exactly what
9	pieces of the blade lock portion are mated with
10	which pieces of the shaft lock?
11	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and
12	answered.
13	BY THE WITNESS:
14	A. Right. We know it has to comprise at
15	least the 17A as part of the blade lock portion
16	and at least 15A as the shaft lock portion.
17	BY MS. GORDON:
18	Q. So which so I goes could you be more
19	specific? So if it has 17A and 15A, how are those
20	two mated together to engage the components?
21	A. They have it's hard to be more
22	specific than what I just described. We see these
23	two specific components, 15A and 17A, with a
24	geometry that forms conjugates that allow them to

Page 62 1 mate together. 2 And when you say conjugates, are you Ο. 3 referring to the lugs and the notches? 4 Not specifically. Conjugate means just Α. 5 related. So there's a relationship between these 6 shapes, but what's shown here is one particular 7 embodiment. There might be other embodiments that 8 9 have different shapes. 10 So I don't want to limit it to that necessarily. 11 12 But if we're looking at Figure 5, which 0. 13 you refer to in Paragraph 35, what are the conjugates in Figure 5 that permit the rotor blade 14 15 to be engaged? Every surface that touches or interacts 16 Δ with another surface on those elements are 17 18 They're related in the sense that conjugates. 19 they have to fit together. 20 Ο. So that would be the lugs and the 21 notches? 22 It certainly could include lugs and Α. 23 notches. And does it include lugs and notches in 24 Q.

1	Page 63 what we see in Figure 5?
2	A. Does what include lugs and notches?
3	Q. The conjugate you're referring to that
4	achieves engagement?
5	A. Yes. I think I would say that the lugs
6	and the notches are related surfaces for sure.
7	Q. And is there anything else in the
8	embodiment we see in Figure 5 that you would
9	consider related surfaces that achieve engagement?
10	A. Sure. In Figure 5, all the faces
11	again, the faces of the blade and the slot all
12	could be considered related surfaces or conjugate
13	surfaces that interact with each other that might
14	assist with the with the engagement or part of
15	the engagement that creates the attachment.
16	Q. And are those faces of the blade then
17	also part of the blade lock mechanism?
18	A. Well, the specification tells us that
19	the blade lock mechanism has to comprise at least
20	17A. It doesn't tell us other elements that could
21	or couldn't be there.
22	Q. So in your opinion, could [sic] the
23	faces of the blade that are in contact with the
24	slot part of the blade lock portion?

	Page 64
1	A. I'd have to think more about that. I
2	don't think the specification or claims exclude
3	that necessarily, but I have to think more about
4	it.
5	Q. So how would a person reading the '184
6	patent understand where the blade ends and the
7	blade lock portion begins?
8	A. Well, we know that what's depicted
9	shows us that 17A is clearly part of the blade
10	lock portion. We know that has to be attached
11	with the blade in some way. It could be formed
12	integrally, or it could be attached.
13	Where exactly the interface of those
14	pieces are, I don't think it's important to
15	understand that to understand the invention.
16	Q. So you don't think it's important to
17	someone who may be accused of infringing this
18	patent to understand what the difference between
19	the blade and the blade lock portion is?
20	A. No. I didn't
21	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to
22	BY THE WITNESS:
23	A. Yeah. I didn't mean to say that.
24	

1	Page 65 BY MS. GORDON:
2	Q. So you would agree it would be
3	important to a person faced with infringement of
4	this patent to understand where the blade ended
5	and where the blade lock portion began?
6	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; vague.
7	BY THE WITNESS:
8	A. I think it's important to understand
9	that there is a blade lock portion that, in this
10	embodiment, is depicted as 17A. Where the exact
11	interface between that and the blade below it
12	occurs does not seem to me to be very important to
13	understanding the invention or to an infringer or
14	potential infringer.
15	BY MS. GORDON:
16	Q. But you would agree that the claims use
17	both the terms "blade" and "blade lock portion"
18	separately, correct?
19	A. Well, the term "blade" appears. "Rotor
20	blade" appears not in juxtaposition with lock
21	portion, but it doesn't tell us that part of the
22	blade can't be part of the blade lock portion, but
23	the words there are places where the word
24	"blade" is used in isolation from the word "lock

1	Page 66 portion," to the words "lock portion." That's
2	true.
3	Q. So you used the terms engaged and
4	locked separately in Paragraph 34.
5	Can you explain what distinction you're
6	making from something being a blade being
7	engaged versus a blade being locked?
8	A. I think you just referred me to
9	Paragraph 34, but I'm not sure what you're looking
10	at there.
11	Q. Paragraph 35. Sorry. I said
12	Paragraph 34. That was my mistake. The last
13	sentence in Paragraph 35 that we've been
14	discussing, you say, "but with the rotor blade
15	engaged and locked."
16	And I'd like to understand the
17	distinction you're making between a rotor blade
18	that's engaged versus a rotor blade that's locked.
19	A. I think the engagement is the meshing
20	so that the components are meshed together. And
21	locked, I think we would say refers to the removal
22	of the motion between the blade and the motor and
23	shaft that are driving it.
24	Q. And how is the motion between the blade

1	Page 67
	and the motor and shaft that's driving it removed
2	in the example we see in Figure 5?
3	A. By the interaction of faces, material,
4	that that must interfere with each other to
5	prevent motion in the vertical and horizontal
6	direction and take away the degrees of rotation
7	that might otherwise be possible with a with
8	some other attachment form or some other way of
9	partially securing.
10	Q. And that would include the top, bottom,
11	and back face of the slot we were talking about?
12	A. I don't think it has to include what
13	we're referring to as the back face, but I
14	struggle in answering that question again because
15	without the back face, you can't have a top face.
16	Q. But would the back face stop rotation
17	of the blade?
18	A. It could. I don't think the patent
19	specification tells us that that happens.
20	Q. And you don't think that section we
21	talked about in Paragraph 4, Lines 13 through 16,
22	where we're talking about the shaft lock portion
23	exerting a force in the direction of the arrows on
24	the rotor blade keeps the blade engaged in slots

1	Page 68 23 has anything to do with the back face of the
2	slot?
3	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; form.
4	BY THE WITNESS:
5	A. Well, it could.
6	BY MS. GORDON:
7	Q. And how could it?
8	A. It could. Well, if the blade
9	MS. GORDON: I'm sorry. I think John
10	wanted to make an objection. Did you, John?
11	MR. ABRAMIC: I just objected to form
12	on the previous question.
13	BY THE WITNESS:
14	A. The if the blade, as it's being
15	engaged, it's rotated in Figure 4 in the direction
16	R and a portion of the blade enters slot 23, the
17	specification doesn't confirm or tell us that that
18	blade can rotate far enough in the direction
19	rotational direction R to to actually touch the
20	back of the slot. It's certainly possible that it
21	could, but we're not told that in the
22	specification.
23	If it did touch the back of the slot,
24	then that would also help to form a constraint.

1	Page 69 BY MS. GORDON:
2	Q. And what structure in Figure 5 would
3	prevent the blade when rotated in direction R from
4	touching the back of the slot?
5	A. Well, potentially at least, the top and
6	bottom faces of the slot.
7	Q. Would the lugs and notches prevent that
8	as well?
9	A. They certainly could.
10	Q. And in the embodiment we see in
11	Figures 4 and 5, could rotation still occur in the
12	direction opposite R?
13	A. And let's try to be clear on this so
14	I'm answering the right question. I think you are
15	making the assumption that the shaft lock portion
16	is fixed and now we're only talking about the
17	engagement of the blade and its motion and the
18	shaft lock portion is not moving? Is that the
19	frame of your question?
20	Q. Correct. So in the figure we see in
21	the the structure we see in Figure 4, can the
22	blade still be moved in the rotation that's
23	opposite R, which is appears to be the
24	clockwise direction?

1	Page 70 A. It might be able to move a little. I
2	don't think we know enough about the details of
3	the structure. It wouldn't move very far, I don't
4	think, but it could it could move a little bit.
5	Q. So let's turn to Paragraph 37 of your
6	declaration.
7	A. Okay.
8	Q. And in this paragraph, you state, in
9	Line 3, "A user attaches the rotor blade by
10	rotating the blade about the axis of the
11	driveshaft by a fraction of a revolution."
12	Do you see that?
13	A. I just caught up with you. I'm sorry.
14	It starts after the comma?
15	Q. Correct.
16	A. Right. Yes. That's correct.
17	Q. And can the rotor blade be rotated a
18	full revolution?
19	A. I don't think that's possible. I think
20	it has to be a fractional revolution.
21	Q. And is there anywhere in the '184
22	patent that describes the mechanism that would
23	allow the rotor blade to be rotated a full
24	rotation?
1	

Page 71 1 And, again, you're I think asking, Α. could the rotor blade be rotated a full rotation 2 3 relative to the shaft lock portion when it's being 4 engaged? 5 Ο. Correct. Α. And I'm sorry. Could you clarify the 6 7 Is the question, does it tell us that question? it can be rotated a full rotation? 8 9 0. Right. So I'm asking about the context 10 that we're talking about in 37, which is the 11 engagement between the rotor blade and the shaft 12 lock portion. 13 And in here, you talk about the user attaching the blade by rotating it about the axis 14 15 by a fraction of the revolution. 16 My question is, is there any disclosure 17 in the '184 patent that would permit a user to 18 attach a rotor blade or engage a rotor blade with a lock mechanism where the rotor blade would be 19 20 rotated a full revolution? 21 I don't think so. Α. 22 And what modifications would need to be 0. 23 made to allow the rotor blade to be rotated a full 24 rotation in order to engage the rotor blade and

Page 72 the lock mechanism? 1 2 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form. 3 BY THE WITNESS: 4 It -- at least for the embodiments that Α. are depicted, I don't think it could be modified 5 and not keep -- not in keeping the basic concept 6 of the invention, but I'd have to think about that 7 8 more. 9 Maybe there's some way, but I can't see 10 it. 11 BY MS. GORDON: 12 Thank you. And if we look at the Ο. 13 embodiment we see in Figure 5, what would happen if the blade was only rotated, for example, one 14 15 degree in the direction of R? 16 Δ And are you asking not modifying the --17 this embodiment to have a different geometry? In 18 other words, not considering the full scope of the 19 claims, but just looking at this particular 20 embodiment what might happen? 21 Ο. Yeah. I'm looking at what's actually 22 taught in the specification 245 we see in this 23 embodiment. So the embodiment that we see here in 24 Figure 4, what would happen if you rotated the

1	Page 73 blade only one degree?
2	A. Well, I guess I'll start with
3	disagreeing with the premise of your question.
4	What's described in the specification I don't
5	think limits us to this particular precise
6	geometry.
7	Q. And we can turn back to that in a
8	minute. So let's look at this geometry.
9	So you would agree that this is the
10	only geometry that's explicitly described in the
11	specification, or shown in the specification?
12	A. Right. I would say that there is one
13	embodiment shown in the figures that's discussed
14	in the specification.
15	Q. And in the embodiment that's shown in
16	the figures, what would happen if the rotor blade
17	was only rotated one degree in the direction of R?
18	A. We're now getting into the realm of
19	clearances and tolerances and what would one
20	degree, could it be engaged with one degree
21	rotation or does it need more than that?
22	And I just don't I don't know what
23	would happen. I think the "what would happen"
24	part you're looking for is, would it be could

1	Page 74 it be fully engaged with a one-degree rotation?
2	I'm not even sure what your question
3	is, I guess, at this point. What do you want to
4	know about what's happening?
5	Q. Right. That was going to be my next
6	question.
7	So would there be engagement of the
8	blade in the lock mechanism that we see in
9	Figure 4 if there was only one degree of rotation?
10	A. I would say for this embodiment, it
11	would not be fully engaged. It may be partially,
12	but there's nothing in the specification that
13	contemplates just rotating it one degree.
14	Q. And when you say partial engagement,
15	how are you characterizing partial engagement
16	versus full engagement?
17	A. In these particular figures that depict
18	one embodiment for example Figures 4 and 5
19	the blade is rotated in the direction R by some
20	fairly substantial amount. It might be 90
21	degrees. We're not told that, and I don't think
22	the precise number is important.
23	And so whatever it takes to get it from
24	where it is in Figure 4 to Figure 5, I would say

1	Page 75 that's fully engaged. Some tiny fraction of a
2	rotation one degree, I probably wouldn't say, with
3	respect to Figures 4 and 5, that that would be
4	a person of ordinary skill in the art would think
5	about that as full engagement.
6	So it's something less than that.
7	Q. Well, what distinguishes partial
8	engagement from not engaged at all?
9	A. Figure well, the engagement process
10	is putting the blade down in the slot and then
11	rotating it in the direction of R.
12	So if you want the extremes, when the
13	blade is held in your hand, it's not being engaged
14	at all. And then there's some sequence that
15	occurs where the surfaces move with respect to
16	each other where Figure 5 shows it to be fully
17	engaged.
18	Q. So in Figure 4, is the blade engaged in
19	the lock mechanism?
20	A. I don't think we could say that it's
21	fully engaged. It might be that we could say that
22	there's a part of the engagement sequence is where
23	we are in Figure 4, that the blade is dropped into
24	the slot.

1	Page 76 I'm not sure the specification tells us
2	exactly where engagement begins, but dropping it
3	into the slot seems to be part of that process.
4	Q. So dropping it into the slot, you would
5	consider as engagement?
6	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form.
7	BY THE WITNESS:
8	A. No. I yeah. I don't I didn't
9	say that.
10	BY MS. GORDON:
11	Q. So when you dropped the blade into the
12	recess, would you consider that to be partial
13	engagement?
14	A. I think the blade is clearly not
15	engaged when it's separated the blade lock
16	portion in the blade separated from the shaft lock
17	portion. The sequence of engagement involves
18	placing the blade and the blade lock portion into
19	the recess 21 and then rotating it.
20	So, again, the two extremes are the
21	two components not touching each other and then
22	Figure 5 where they're fully engaged. What's in
23	between, I don't think the specification tells us
24	that this is some fractionally engaged position.
1	

1	Page 77 Q. Well, I think it it becomes
2	important, right, because it's the blade lock
3	portion is only the raised piece we see there in
4	the center, then it is only engaged in the it
5	only touches the shaft lock portion when the lugs
6	are engaged in the notches, correct?
7	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form.
8	BY THE WITNESS:
9	A. I don't read that in the specification,
10	that it can't touch in Position 4.
11	BY MS. GORDON:
12	Q. So you're saying, in Position 4, the
13	raised portion could be touching the shaft lock
14	portion?
15	A. It's possible. I don't think the
16	specification tells us that it can't touch.
17	Q. Does that mean that then they're
18	engaged?
19	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form.
20	BY THE WITNESS:
21	A. Figure 4 shows part of the engagement
22	process where the blade has been put into the
23	recess.
24	

Page 78 1 BY MS. GORDON: 2 And, therefore, when the blade is put 0. in the recess, would you consider the blade to be 3 partially engaged in the lock mechanism? 4 I don't see that there's a necessity to 5 Α. draw that distinction. I think somebody could say 6 that it's partially engaged or that the engagement 7 process has begun, but I don't see a reason to 8 9 define a particular position where, again, there's 10 some level of engagement. 11 There's a process for engaging. 12 So you're going back to my Ο. Right. 13 original question. I believe when we were talking about what happens if you only rotate the blade 14 15 one degree, and you said that's partial 16 engagement. 17 So I'm trying to understand, when 18 you're using the term "partial engagement," when 19 we're looking at Figures 4 and 5, what starts partial engagement of the blade in the lock 20 21 mechanism? 22 Well, certainly, when you have started Α. 23 to rotate the blade in the direction R, you're in the engagement process. And so I think that could 24

1	Page 79 be said to be partially engaged, but not fully
2	engaged.
3	Q. So let me step back because I'm still
4	having trouble understanding what you mean when
5	you're using the term "partial engagement."
6	So if a user starts to rotate the blade
7	and, say, maybe it's not even 1 percent
8	rotation maybe it's .1 percent rotation you
9	would consider that partial engagement?
10	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and
11	answered.
12	BY THE WITNESS:
13	A. I don't know what you mean by
14	"percent."
15	BY MS. GORDON:
16	Q. All right. Let me take that so let
17	me go back to your answer.
18	You said, "When you have started to
19	rotate the blade in the direction R, you're in the
20	engagement process."
21	So I think you could I think that
22	could be said to be partially engaged. So your
23	answer was, when I start the rotation, I'm
24	partially engaged. So when I start the rotation,

1	Page 80 I could be rotating the blade maybe .1 degree.
2	In your opinion, is that partial
3	engagement?
4	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and
5	answered.
6	BY THE WITNESS:
7	A. Figure 5 shows the blade engaged and
8	attached to the shaft lock portion.
9	What's in between where you start in
10	Figure 5, again, I don't think it's necessary to
11	try to assign some fractional amount of engagement
12	there.
13	BY MS. GORDON:
14	Q. Well, you're the one who was using the
15	term "partial engagement," and I'm trying to
16	understand where partial engagement starts in what
17	we see in Figures 4 and 5.
18	So can you explain to me when partial
19	engagement starts in the '184 patent between the
20	rotor blade and the lock mechanism?
21	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and
22	answered several times.
23	MS. GORDON: No. I don't think it has
24	been. That's why we're asking it again.

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1	Page 81 BY MS. GORDON:
2	Q. So can you explain to me where partial
3	engagement starts in the '184 patent between the
4	blade and the lock mechanism?
5	MR. ABRAMIC: Same objection.
6	BY THE WITNESS:
7	A. So to be clear, the patent, as far as I
8	recall, does not tell us there's partial
9	engagement. It shows that the blade is engaged
10	in fully engaged in Figure 5.
11	Now you're asking me to go beyond
12	what's disclosed in the specification and to put
13	some partial or fractional amount of engagement.
14	I think it's clear that when the blade
15	is not in the recess, it's not at all engaged.
16	When it is fully seated as it is in Figure 5, then
17	it's fully engaged.
18	The amount what fraction it is in
19	between, I don't think it's not discussed in
20	the specification. It's not, as far as I know,
21	part of the patent in any way, this idea of
22	partial engagement.
23	BY MS. GORDON:
24	Q. Well, you used that terminology in your

Page 82 1 answer, correct? I did. That's correct. 2 Α. 3 And is it your opinion that the claims Ο. 4 would cover what you consider to be partial 5 engagement? MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; form, vague. 6 BY THE WITNESS: 7 I don't know what you mean by that 8 Α. 9 question. 10 What are you asking me if the claims 11 cover? 12 BY MS. GORDON: 13 So the claims use the term "engage," Q. 14 correct? 15 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; vague. 16 BY THE WITNESS: That's -- that is correct. 17 Α. 18 BY MS. GORDON: 19 And now you've introduced in your 0. answers this concept of a range of engagement from 20 21 partial to full engagement, correct? 22 Α. I have used the words "partially 23 engaged." 24 Clearly there is a point in time or

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1	geometry where there is no engagement and there is
2	the Figure 5 where it's fully engaged.
3	My use of the word "partially engaged"
4	was the the positions of those components in
5	between. And I didn't mean to infer anything or
6	imply anything beyond that.
7	Q. So do we see anywhere in the '184
8	patent a point in time where there's no engagement
9	between the blade and the lock mechanism?
10	A. We don't see it in the figures, but of
11	course we see it in the words of the specification
12	that tell us that, "The blade lock portion 17A of
13	the lock mechanism on the clockwise rotor blade 9A
14	is dropped into the recess 21."
15	So at the point where it's about to be
16	dropped, it's clearly not engaged at all.
17	Q. But the figure we see shown in
18	Figure 4, you would argue that strike that.
19	Let me ask that again.
20	So the structure you see in Figure 4,
21	you would say that there is engagement between the
22	rotor blade and the lock mechanism in Figure 4?
23	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and
24	answered.

1	BY THE WITNESS: Page 84
2	A. I would say they're engaged in
3	Figure 5. Anything in between, I don't think is
4	discussed in the patent.
5	BY MS. GORDON:
6	Q. So I think this is a yes-or-no
7	question.
8	In Figure 4, is the rotor blade engaged
9	in the lock mechanism?
10	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and
11	answered.
12	BY THE WITNESS:
13	A. It is not fully engaged.
14	BY MS. GORDON:
15	Q. Is it engaged to any degree in
16	Figure 4?
17	MR. ABRAMIC: Same objection.
18	BY THE WITNESS:
19	A. It's in the process of being engaged in
20	Figure 4.
21	BY MS. GORDON:
22	Q. I'm not sure again, I think this is
23	a pretty clear question here.
24	At what point if it's in the process

1	Page 85 of being engaged in Figure 4 so Figure 4 is the
2	starting point for the process of engagement?
3	Would that be a fair statement?
4	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and
5	answered.
6	BY THE WITNESS:
7	A. I think the start of the engagement
8	process is when the blade is dropped into the
9	slot. When the blade is engaged is what's shown
10	in Figure 5.
11	BY MS. GORDON:
12	Q. So the blade is not engaged if it's not
13	in the if it's not as shown in Figure 5?
14	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; form, asked
15	and answered.
16	BY THE WITNESS:
17	A. It's not fully engaged until it's in
18	the position of Figure 5.
19	BY MS. GORDON:
20	Q. So here's the problem, is we're back to
21	you using the term "fully engaged" to distinguish
22	between engaged and I think we're entitled to
23	understand what you mean from something that's
24	fully engaged, from partially engaged, to not

Page 86 1 engaged. 2 So if we look at Figure 4, in Figure 4, 3 is the rotor blade not engaged in the lock 4 mechanism? 5 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and 6 answered. BY THE WITNESS: 7 It's engaged in the position in 8 Α. 9 Figure 5. 10 BY MS. GORDON: 11 I'm asking about Figure 4. Ο. Is the 12 rotor blade engaged in the lock mechanism when it 13 is in the position we see in Figure 4? It's in the process of being engaged, 14 Α. but it's not engaged until it reaches the position 15 in Figure 5. 16 17 So it's not engaged in any way until it 0. 18 reaches the position on Figure 5? 19 Engagement is the mating of the Α. 20 So it's being engaged in Figure 4. surfaces. 21 It's early in the engagement process. And 22 Figure 5 is where it's engaged. 23 So you would say if a system didn't Ο. 24 reach the point of Figure 5, then it wouldn't

Page 87 infringe the claim? 1 2 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; vague, form. BY MS. GORDON: 3 4 Well... Ο. 5 Α. What the specification tells us is that it's engaged as shown in Figure 5. It doesn't 6 describe what state it's in in Figure 4 in terms 7 of the word "engage" or "engagement." 8 9 Ο. So in Figure 4, you would say that the blade is not engaged in the lock mechanism until 10 11 the rotation starts? 12 MR. ABRAMIC: Hold on a second. I just 13 want to make an objection for the record. We're asking the same question over and over 14 and over and over again. He's answered the 15 16 question over and over and over again. 17 You can say you are entitled to 18 an answer, but you're not entitled to keep 19 asking the same question if you don't like 20 the answer. 21 That's my objection. 22 MS. GORDON: And, Mr. Abramic, I would 23 remind you that your objections are limited 24 to a single word. You're not allowed to do a

Page 88 speaking objection. 1 And I am entitled to understand 2 3 the basis for the expert's opinion that he 4 stated in his declaration in here today, and he has not been clear. I am entitled to ask 5 him questions until his position is made 6 7 clear. And I remind you again that your 8 9 objections are limited to a single word. And 10 I would expect you to follow that. 11 MR. ABRAMIC: I disagree with what you 12 just said. BY MS. GORDON: 13 14 Ο. So, Dr. Reinholtz, there is a question pending for you. 15 16 Δ Could you please repeat it? 17 Yes. Let me figure out how to scroll 0. 18 back up. Looking at Figure 4, you would say that 19 20 the blade is not engaged in the lock mechanism 21 until the rotation starts, is that correct? 22 Α. No. 23 So you would say the blade, as shown in 0. 24 its position in Figure 4, is engaged in the lock

	Page 89
1	mechanism?
2	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and
3	answered.
4	BY THE WITNESS:
5	A. No. No, I wouldn't say that either.
6	BY MS. GORDON:
7	Q. So how would you describe the position
8	of the blade that we see in Figure 4?
9	A. Figure 4 shows the engagement in the
10	engagement process where the blade has been
11	dropped into the recess and the arrow curved
12	arrow R shows us that it's rotated to the point
13	where it's engaged as shown in Figure 5.
14	That's what we know from the
15	specification.
16	Q. So the blade is not engaged until it's
17	in the position we see in Figure 5?
18	MR. ABRAMIC: Asked and answered.
19	BY THE WITNESS:
20	A. I would say it's not fully engaged, but
21	the engagement process is shown in Figure 4, part
22	of the engagement process.
23	BY MS. GORDON:
24	Q. So would you consider components that

Page 90 are in the engagement process to be engaged with 1 2 one another? MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form. 3 4 BY THE WITNESS: 5 Α. What do you mean by "components that 6 are in the engagement process"? BY MS. GORDON: 7 Well, you're using the phrase 8 Ο. 9 "engagement process." What do you mean by "engagement 10 11 process"? 12 The engagement process is what's Α. 13 described in the specification as placing the blade in the recess and then rotating it in the 14 15 direction R until it's engaged as shown in Figure 5. 16 17 And in that process -- okay. So you 0. 18 say that the engagement process is placing the 19 blade in the recess, correct? 20 Α. No. 21 So the engagement process starts when 0. 22 you place the blade into the recess? 23 I think that's probably correct. Α. 24 And at that point, is the blade Q.

1	partially e	Page 91 ngaged in the lock mechanism?
2		MR. ABRAMIC: Asked and answered.
3	BY THE WITN	
4	A.	I think you could say that it's
5	partially e	ngaged, and then it's rotated to
6	continue the	e engagement until the position in
7	Figure 5.	
8	BY MS. GORDO	ON:
9	Q.	Which you consider to be fully engaged?
10	Α.	Figure 5 is fully engaged. Correct.
11	Q.	Thank you. So let me ask a few more
12	questions, a	and then we can take a break for lunch.
13		In Paragraph 37, in the portion that's
14	on Page 15,	the second line down, you state, "This
15	type of loc	k mechanism, which I will refer to as a
16	twistlock m	echanism, allows a user to quickly and
17	convenientl	y attach a rotor blade to a
18	driveshaft.	n
19		Do you see that sentence?
20	Α.	I do.
21	Q.	What makes the mechanism quick?
22	Α.	It takes a short period of time to
23	perform the	interconnection and removal.
24	Q.	And is there, you know, in terms of

1	Page 92 seconds, a difference between something that's
2	quick and not quick?
3	A. I think we could take extremes and say
4	that if it took an hour to install, to lock the
5	blade in from its originally removed position,
6	that would not be quick.
7	There probably are some boundaries that
8	we don't need to say six seconds is quick and ten
9	seconds is not quick, but it can't take an hour.
10	I think we could look at extremes. It
11	can't be done instantly.
12	Q. So would you consider something that
13	took three to four seconds to be quick?
14	A. Probably, but I'd probably need to
15	examine the physical device and see if you have
16	to install multiple blades, three to four seems
17	pretty quick, but I would have to think about
18	that.
19	Q. But if we're talking about an
20	individual blade so if one coupling mechanism
21	took one second versus another coupling mechanism
22	took three to four seconds, would you consider one
23	to be quick and one to not be quick?
24	A. Some of that may depend on the

1	Page 93 experience of the user. So installing a blade on
2	a driveshaft or drive motor requires not just the
3	physical act of installation, but the knowledge of
4	which blade goes on which rotor.
5	For example, in certain kinds of
6	configurations, you would have to be more specific
7	to know what what the differences are and what
8	else takes place.
9	I think it's a pretty open-ended
10	question you're asking me, in other words. We
11	don't have a physical device for me to say, "Yes,
12	this is quick," or, "No, it isn't."
13	Q. When you use the term "quick"
14	describing the twist I'm trying to get an
15	understanding from you where something would be
16	not quick to the extent that a user would find it
17	undesirable.
18	So let me if you're attaching the
19	same the correct rotor blade to the correct
20	driveshaft, if you have a coupling mechanism that
21	takes one second versus a coupling mechanism that
22	takes three to four seconds, would you consider
23	the longer that longer time period to be not
24	quick?
1	

1	Page 94 A. Relatively, I might, depending on the
2	different designs we're sparing, but I think it's
3	a relative term.
4	Clearly, the design that's shown in the
5	preferred embodiment and described in the
6	specification is very fast. A second to lock it
7	in is probably reasonable.
8	Other designs where propellers have to
9	be screwed on in comparison seem to take a long
10	time even though they may only be several seconds.
11	Q. So you would say so in your opinion,
12	something that takes several seconds, say three to
13	four seconds, is not quick compared to a mechanism
14	that would take one second?
15	A. I haven't timed out installing these
16	blades, but I don't want to put a numerical figure
17	on it. If you would like me to examine a
18	particular device, I could tell you relative to
19	things that have these quick lock twistlock
20	blade attachments, if it seems quick or it doesn't
21	seem quick, but I don't think it's necessary to
22	define a precise boundary of, three seconds is
23	quick and four seconds isn't quick anymore.
24	Q. I see. But so when you're looking

Page 95 at it, you're looking at it from the perspective 1 2 of an expert. 3 Do you have any data on what a normal 4 user would consider quick versus not quick? I actually was thinking about it in 5 Α. terms of a way of a person of ordinary skill in 6 the art, a user, would think about installing a 7 I think it's commonsense that these 8 blade. 9 twistlock mechanisms are very quick. Where you 10 have to thread the rotor blade on, by comparison, 11 seems pretty slow. 12 Although, compared to other art that 13 may -- when you have to get hand tools out and attach a blade, that would be even slower. 14 15 So they're relative times, but clearly the design here is guick compared to other devices 16 17 and designs that I've seen. 18 And does the '184 patent invent Ο. 19 twistlock coupling mechanisms? 20 Α. In the context of the claims, yes. 21 I'm asking did the '184 patent Ο. No. 22 invent the concept of the twist and lock coupling 23 mechanism? 24 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form.

1	Page 96 BY THE WITNESS:
2	A. I think twistlock coupling mechanisms
3	or devices that could be so described have been
4	known for a long time.
5	BY MS. GORDON:
6	Q. Can you estimate, based on your
7	experience, how long twistlock mechanisms have
8	been known?
9	A. I don't have a historical time frame on
10	this, but they've been around for quite a while.
11	Q. Would it be fair to say they've been
12	around for centuries?
13	A. I think that may be true. I would say
14	a century is probably reasonable. Maybe several
15	centuries, maybe more than that.
16	Q. Thank you.
17	A. In some form.
18	Q. Thanks.
19	MS. GORDON: All right. So I think
20	we've gone over an hour now. So why don't we
21	take our lunch break.
22	Since none of us are going out
23	for lunch, how long would you like for your
24	lunch?
1	

1	Page 97 THE WITNESS: Well, it's 1:09 by my
2	clock. Do you want to say we could say 2
3	or we could say 1:45. I could probably I
4	could do either.
5	MS. GORDON: I'm fine with 1:45. We
6	could get this done more quickly.
7	I don't see us going, like I
8	said, past two to three hours more today. So
9	1:45 is great for me.
10	John, does that work for you?
11	MR. ABRAMIC: Fine with me.
12	MS. GORDON: Okay. All right. So 1:45
13	eastern time, we will be back online.
14	THE WITNESS: Okay. Sounds good.
15	Thanks.
16	(WHEREUPON, at 12:08 p.m. CST,
17	the deposition was recessed
18	until 12:45 p.m. CST this date,
19	April 3, 2020.)
20	BY MS. GORDON:
21	Q. Dr. Reinholtz, I'd like to now turn to
22	a discussion of the claim and specifically
23	Substitute Claims 12 and 13.
24	I think the easiest way to do that is

Γ

1	Page 98 to direct your attention to Pages 15 and 16 of
2	your declaration.
3	A. Okay.
4	Q. Then starting with Substitute Claim 12,
5	do you see that Substitute Claim 12 from Claim 1,
6	is that correct?
7	A. That's correct.
8	Q. And you include the language of Claim 1
9	in your declaration, correct?
10	A. That's correct.
11	Q. And in Claim 1, do you see the
12	limitation, which is reproduced in Page 16 of your
13	declaration, that says "wherein a clockwise rotor
14	blade is releasably attached to the first
15	driveshaft by engagement in a clockwise lock
16	mechanism"?
17	A. I wasn't quite with you when you
18	started. Where is that limitation? I'm sure I'll
19	find it.
20	Q. Yeah. So it's on Page 16, and it's the
21	second "wherein" clause that you see on Page 16?
22	A. Okay. Yes.
23	Q. And then if we look at Claim 12, you
24	see the claim states, "Wherein the blade lock

1	Page 99 portion of the clockwise lock mechanism is
2	configured to engage by partial counterclockwise
3	rotation with respect to the shaft lock portion
4	thereof to releasably attach the clockwise rotor
5	blade to the first driveshaft."
6	Do you see that?
7	A. I do.
8	Q. So is the phrase "to releasably attach
9	the clockwise rotor blade to the first driveshaft"
10	of Claim 1, in your opinion, related to the
11	limitation in Claim 1 I'm sorry.
12	Is the phrase "to releasably attach the
13	clockwise rotor blade to the first driveshaft" of
14	Claim 12 related to the limitation "wherein a
15	clockwise rotor blade is releasably attached to
16	the first driveshaft" that we see in Claim 1?
17	A. Did you ask, is it related?
18	Q. Yes.
19	A. Well, Claim 12 depends from Claim 1.
20	So there's clearly a relationship.
21	Q. Right. So Claim 12 has a phrase that
22	says "thereof to releasably attach the clockwise
23	rotor blade to the first driveshaft."
24	Do you see that?

Page 100 I do, yes. 1 Α. 2 And Claim 1 includes the language Ο. "wherein a clockwise rotor blade is releasably 3 4 attached to the first driveshaft by engagement in a clockwise lock mechanism." 5 6 Do you see that? I do see that. 7 Α. So in your opinion, is Claim 12 8 Ο. referring to that limitation of Claim 1? 9 Claim 12 refers back to -- and depends 10 Α. 11 from all limitations from Claim 1. 12 So let's look at the language again. Ο. 13 So Claim 12 says "to releasably attach 14 the clockwise rotor blade to the first driveshaft." 15 16 Do you see that? 17 Α. τdο. 18 And we see in Claim 1, the "wherein" Ο. clause, it says, "A clockwise rotor blade is 19 20 releasably attached to the first driveshaft." 21 Do you see that? 22 I do. Α. 23 So they're using essentially the same Ο. 24 language, correct?

1	Page 101 A. It's similar language, not identical.
2	Q. And in your opinion, is the releasable
3	attachment between the clockwise rotor blade and
4	the driveshaft of Claim 12 the same releasable
5	attachment between the clockwise rotor blade and
6	driveshaft that we're seeing in Claim 1?
7	A. Okay. I think they're referring to the
8	same releasable attachment.
9	Q. Now, in Claim 12, the language as
10	amended recites "as the clockwise lock mechanism
11	is configured to engage by partial
12	counterclockwise rotation."
13	What does the blade lock portion of the
14	clockwise lock mechanism engage with in Claim 12?
15	A. It seems clear it has to engage with at
16	least the shaft lock portion.
17	Q. You say that it's clear. Is that
18	recited anywhere in Claim 12?
19	A. Well, Claim 12 says, "Engage by partial
20	counterclockwise rotation with respect to the
21	shaft lock portion thereof."
22	So, I think so.
23	Q. So you're saying with respect to the
24	shaft lock portion isn't defining the direction of

	Daga 102
1	Page 102 rotation, but, rather, the component that the
2	blade lock portion engages with?
3	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form.
4	BY THE WITNESS:
5	A. I don't think I understand your
6	question.
7	BY MS. GORDON:
8	Q. So what's your understanding of the
9	language "with respect to the shaft lock portion"?
10	What's the purpose of that in this
11	claim?
12	A. It's describing it's making clear, I
13	think, something that can be confusing. What
14	does rotation occur with respect to the air
15	vehicle for example, the UAV, the rotary-wing
16	aircraft or is the rotation occurring with
17	respect to some other component?
18	And clearly the rotation occurs with
19	respect to the shaft lock portion.
20	Q. And it's your position that that phrase
21	also defines what the blade lock portion is
22	configured to engage with?
23	A. Well, I think that's made clear in
24	Claim 1.

	Page 103
1	Q. Okay. Where in Claim 1 is that made
2	clear?
3	A. Well, I think in the entirety of
4	Claim 1, it's clear.
5	Q. Can you explain how it's clear based on
6	the entirety of Claim 1?
7	A. Are you asking me to pick and choose
8	words or phrases out of Claim 1 that clarify what
9	Claim 12 is referring to?
10	Q. I'm asking you to explain your answer
11	where you said you think what the blade lock
12	portion is engaging with in Claim 12 is clear from
13	Claim 1, and I'm asking you to explain your
14	opinion.
15	A. Well, I think probably the last claim
16	element of Claim 1 is helpful.
17	It says, "Wherein the clockwise lock
18	mechanism comprises a shaft lock portion attached
19	to the first driveshaft and the blade lock portion
20	attached to the clockwise rotor blade, the shaft
21	lock portion defining notches configured to engage
22	corresponding lugs on the blade lock portion."
23	That's helpful.
24	I'm still not quite sure I understand

	Page 104
1	what your question is. Are you just simply asking
2	what's the shaft lock portion?
3	Q. No. I was asking you to explain your
4	answer to my question.
5	So we have the language of Claim 12
6	that said, "The blade lock portion of the
7	clockwise lock mechanism is configured to engage
8	by partial clockwise rotation," but it doesn't
9	recite what it's configured to engage with.
10	And you indicated that in your opinion,
11	it was clear that it's configured to engage with
12	the shaft lock portion. And my question to you
13	was, what makes that clear to you?
14	A. I think I may have been confused by
15	your earlier question, and I probably said that.
16	And then what you just said was even more
17	confusing.
18	Maybe you misread Claim 12?
19	Q. I did not misread no, I did not
20	misread Claim 12.
21	Claim 12 states that, "The blade lock
22	portion of the clockwise lock mechanism is
23	configured to engage by partial clockwise
24	counterclockwise rotation."

1	Page 105 A. That's where the confusion was. I
2	thought you said "clockwise" a minute ago.
3	Q. If I did, that was a mistake. I was
4	simply reading from the language of the claim.
5	So
6	A. But what you you read "clockwise," I
7	think. Maybe I misheard you, but I thought you
8	said "clockwise."
9	Q. So I
10	A. "The partial clockwise rotation" is
11	what I heard.
12	Q. So I will restate the question again so
13	it's clear for the record.
14	Claim 12 recites, "The blade lock
15	portion of the clockwise lock mechanism is
16	configured to engage by partial counterclockwise
17	rotation."
18	Do you see that?
19	A. Correct. Yes.
20	Q. But the claim doesn't indicate what
21	it's configured to engage with, correct?
22	A. No. It just says with respect it's
23	defining the direction of the rotation. With
24	respect to the shaft lock portion. That's

Page 106 1 correct. 2 And I believe in your earlier 0. 3 discussion, you said that it was clear that it's 4 configured to engage with the shaft lock portion. 5 Am I understanding your answer 6 correctly? 7 I think at least the blade lock portion Α. engages with the shaft lock portion. That's true. 8 9 Ο. Right. And you referred back to 10 Claim 1 as supporting your understanding. 11 And so my question earlier was, what 12 limitation of Claim 1 informed your opinion that it was clear that the blade lock portion engages 13 with the shaft lock portion in Claim 12? 14 15 Well, there's a limitation that starts, Α. "Wherein the clockwise rotor blade is engageable 16 17 only with a clockwise lock mechanism and cannot be 18 engaged in the counterclockwise lock mechanism, and the counterclockwise rotor blade is engageable 19 20 only with counterclockwise lock mechanism and 21 cannot be engaged in the clockwise lock mechanism." 22 And then the limitation below that 23 24 tells us that, "The clockwise lock mechanism

1	Page 107 comprises/includes the shaft lock portion attached
2	to the first driveshaft and the blade lock portion
3	attached to the clockwise rotor blade."
4	I think that makes it clear.
5	Q. So in the portions of Claim 1 that you
6	refer to, it's the first one says that, "The
7	rotor blade is engageable with the clockwise lock
8	mechanism."
9	Do you see that?
10	A. I see those words. "Clockwise rotor
11	blade is engageable only with a clockwise lock
12	mechanism." That's true.
13	Q. Right. So it's talking about the
14	engagement of the blade and the lock mechanism,
15	correct?
16	A. Well, it's talking about you can
17	only install the clockwise rotor blade on a
18	clockwise driveshaft.
19	Q. Right. But on I'm asking you to
20	look at the precise language of the claim as
21	written.
22	It's talking about engagement of the
23	blade with the lock mechanism, correct?
24	A. That's correct.

1	Q. And Claim 12 Page 108
2	A. Only it is talking about that. I
3	think you may have said "only."
4	It's talking about more than that, but
5	it does say that the clockwise rotor blade is
6	engageable only with the clockwise lock mechanism.
7	That's true.
8	Q. And in Claim 12, it's talking about
9	engagement of the blade lock portion, correct?
10	A. It does talk about that. That's
11	correct.
12	Q. So what's the difference between
13	engagement of the blade in the lock mechanism and
14	engagement of the blade lock portion?
15	A. Well, the words are different. The
16	discussion or the the claim is clearly talking
17	about engaging the blade along with its blade lock
18	portion onto the onto the rotor so they become
19	locked together.
20	Q. So you're saying the claim is clear,
21	but the claim just says "engaging the blade with
22	the lock mechanism," correct?
23	A. Which claim are you reading?
24	Q. I'm reading Claim 1, which is portion
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Page 109 you first recited back to me, "when the clockwise 1 2 rotor blade is engageable only with the clockwise lock mechanism." 3 4 Α. That's accurate. 5 0. And are you saying that we should read this to mean that the rotor blade should encompass 6 the blade lock mechanism as well? 7 I quess I wouldn't say it that way. 8 Α. Ι 9 wouldn't try to say that the blade encompasses the 10 blade lock portion. Certainly the blade is 11 attached to the blade lock portion. 12 I'm trying to understand the Ο. distinction, and you're opining on Claim 12 13 versus -- in this declaration. 14 15 So in your view, what's the distinction between Claim 1 reciting a blade that's engaged 16 17 with a lock mechanism and Claim 12 reciting the 18 blade lock portion is engaged? 19 Well, the lock mechanism includes the Α. 20 blade lock portion and the shaft lock portion. So 21 I think that's encompassed in the limitation we've 22 been talking about. 23 Which limitation are you referring to Ο. 24 in your answer?

1	Page 110 A. "Wherein the clockwise rotor blade is
2	engageable only with the clockwise lock mechanism
3	the lock mechanism comprises a shaft lock portion
4	attached to the first driveshaft and a blade lock
5	portion attached to the clockwise rotor blade."
6	Q. But the blade has to be engaged with
7	the lock mechanism.
8	So how is the blade engaged with the
9	lock mechanism that has a shaft lock portion and a
10	blade lock portion?
11	A. I don't understand your question.
12	Q. So I'm trying to understand your
13	answer.
14	Does the blade engage with the blade
15	lock portion of the lock mechanism?
16	A. The blade lock portion of the lock
17	mechanism is structurally coupled to the blade
18	itself, of course.
19	Q. So the limitation wherein the rotor
20	blade is engageable only with the clockwise lock
21	mechanism, how is the blade engaged with the lock
22	mechanism?
23	A. Well, the lock mechanism, part of it is
24	part of the blade. So when the blade is engaged,

Page 111 1 then the lock mechanism is engaged, and the blade 2 lock portion is engaged. What do you mean in your answer when 3 0. 4 you say "when the blade is engaged"? 5 Α. Well, when the assembly is engaged, we take the rotor blade and the blade lock portion 6 together, and those are engaged as a unit with the 7 shaft lock portion, and when they're fully 8 9 engaged, then the blade and blade lock portion are 10 attached to the shaft lock portion. 11 So in that example, the rotor blade is Ο. 12 engaged in the lock mechanism by engagement of the 13 shaft lock portion with the blade lock portion? That would have to include at least the 14 Α. 15 blade lock portion, yes. So Claim 12 then is reciting the blade 16 Ο. 17 lock portion of the blade is configured to engage 18 by partial clockwise rotation. 19 Is that your understanding? 20 Well, I'm going to read the claim as Α. 21 it's written. 22 "The blade lock portion of the counterclockwise lock mechanism is configured to 23 engage by partial counterclockwise rotation with 24

1	Page 112 respect to the shaft lock portion."
2	I don't think it's necessary to read
3	any additional words into that.
4	Q. But I'm trying to get your
5	understanding of the difference between the blade
6	lock portion being engaged and the blade being
7	engaged in the lock mechanism.
8	A. Well, Claim 12 talks about the blade
9	lock portion of the counterclockwise lock
10	mechanism being engaged. It doesn't say blade
11	lock the blade it doesn't have just the word
12	"blade" independently in that claim.
13	So, again, I'm not quite sure what your
14	question is with respect to Claim 12.
15	Q. So my question is with respect to
16	Claim 12, which includes Claim 1, which we agreed
17	earlier that Claim 12 depends on Claim 1.
18	So what's the difference between the
19	clockwise rotor blade being engaged in the lock
20	mechanism and the limitation now we see where the
21	clockwise where the blade lock portion of the
22	clockwise lock mechanism is engaged?
23	A. Well, the second one follows from the
24	first because when the blade is engaged, then the

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_	Page 113
1	black lock portion is also engaged.
2	So 12 follows pretty naturally from
3	Claim 1.
4	Q. So is there anything else that would be
5	engaged when the blade is engaged in the lock
б	mechanism?
7	A. I don't think Claim 1 prohibits
8	anything else. Other things could be engaged, I
9	suppose. That's not prohibited.
10	Q. So looking at the language "configured
11	to engage by partial counterclockwise rotation,"
12	do you see that?
13	A. Yes.
14	Q. So does the claim prohibit the blade
15	lock portion of the clockwise lock mechanism from
16	rotating?
17	A. Could you ask that again?
18	Q. So the claim let me step back.
19	So the claim recites that, "The blade
20	lock portion of the clockwise lock mechanism is
21	configured to engage by partial counterclockwise
22	rotation."
23	Do you see that?
24	A. I do.

1	Page 114 Q. Does the claim cover the circumstance
2	where the blade lock portion is not rotated?
3	A. So I think what you're asking me is to
4	read out the words "engage by partial
5	counterclockwise rotation" or maybe read out the
6	words "by partial counterclockwise rotation" and
7	does the claim cover that as well? Is that what
8	you're asking?
9	Q. No. I'm asking you to explain to me
10	your understanding of the scope of this claim.
11	So the claim uses the language
12	configured to engage by partial counterclockwise
13	rotation," correct?
14	A. It does. That's right.
15	Q. And my question to you is whether this
16	claim language would cover the circumstance where
17	the blade lock portion is not rotated.
18	A. I guess I don't understand your
19	question because that seems to be what I just
20	asked you. It seems to read out the part of the
21	claim that talks about the rotation.
22	Am I misunderstanding your question
23	still?
24	Q. Yeah.

1	Page 115 A. You are saying it doesn't rotate. So
2	it's reading out part of the claim.
3	Q. Well, so let me step back because this
4	is important because it's the basis of your
5	opinion in this declaration, is your understanding
6	of this claim language.
7	So what's your understanding of a
8	component that's configured to do something?
9	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form.
10	BY THE WITNESS:
11	A. Broadly and maybe the general context,
12	something that's configured to do something is
13	maybe something that's configured to perform or
14	to what's my understanding of configured to do
15	something?
16	Configured to perform that something
17	would be my understanding.
18	BY MS. GORDON:
19	Q. So maybe let's can you pull up
20	original Claim 184 I mean, Patent '184, and
21	that original Claim 3?
22	A. Okay. I have it.
23	Q. And originally, Claim 3 recites
24	wherein the blade lock portion of the clockwise

Page 116 lock mechanism is rotated counterclockwise." 1 2 Do you see that? 3 Α. Yes, I do. 4 And the amendment that's being proposed 0. here is that, "The blade lock portion of the 5 clockwise lock mechanism is configured to engage 6 by partial counterclockwise rotation." 7 Do you see that? 8 9 Α. T do. So is it your opinion that -- well, let 10 Ο. 11 me rephrase that. 12 In Substitute Claim 12, is the blade 13 lock portion required to be rotated? 14 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form. 15 BY MS. GORDON: I can ask it a different way. 16 0. Τn 17 Substitute Claim 12, does the blade lock portion 18 have to be rotated? 19 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form. 20 BY THE WITNESS: 21 Well, it has to be configured to be Α. 22 engaged by clockwise rotation. The claim doesn't 23 say the act of rotating. It has to be configured 24 to engage by partial clockwise rotation.

Page 117 1 BY MS. GORDON: 2 So the claim does not require that the Ο. 3 blade lock portion be rotated, correct, Substitute 4 Claim 12? It requires it to be configured to be 5 Α. engaged by partial counterclockwise rotation. 6 7 So I'll ask my question again. Ο. The claim does not -- Substitute 8 9 Claim 12 does not require that the blade lock 10 portion be rotated? 11 MR. ABRAMIC: Asked and answered. 12 BY THE WITNESS: The claim requires that it be 13 Α. configured to engage by partial counterclockwise 14 15 rotation. I think that's clear as it can be. 16 BY MS. GORDON: 17 Well, I think my question was a Ο. 18 yes-or-no question. I'm going to ask it again to 19 see if you can answer it as a yes-or-no question, 20 which it is. 21 Does Substitute Claim 12 require the 22 blade lock portion to be rotated? 23 MR. ABRAMIC: Same objection. 24

Page 118 BY THE WITNESS: 1 2 Α. I do not see that as a yes-or-no 3 question. I see that as, if it's being rotated, 4 then the installer, the user, has to rotate it. 5 That's not what the claim says. So that word -- the words you just used 6 are not in the claim. I would agree with that. 7 BY MS. GORDON: 8 9 0. So you would agree that Claim 3 10 required that the blade lock portion be rotated, 11 correct? 12 I think I do agree with that. Α. 13 And in Substitute Claim 12, would a Q. system that had a blade lock portion that was not 14 15 rotated meet Substitute Claim 12? 16 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form. 17 BY THE WITNESS: 18 As long as it's configured to engage by Α. partial a counterclockwise rotation, then I think 19 20 it meets the limitations of Claim 12. 21 BY MS. GORDON: 22 Even if it's not rotated? Ο. 23 Well, an apparatus that takes on Α. 24 different states can infringe in one state even

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1	Page 119 though it may take on other states. I think
2	that's what we're talking about here.
3	So, sure, the user doesn't have to
4	rotate it before it infringes this claim. The
5	claim requires that it be configured in a certain
6	way.
7	Q. If we look at Claim 13, it uses the
8	same configured language.
9	Do you see that?
10	A. With the exception of the direction of
11	rotation being different, but, yes.
12	Q. And would your answer then be the same
13	for claim 13 regarding whether rotation is
14	necessary for a component that's configured to
15	engage by partial rotation?
16	A. I don't see a different answer. I
17	don't see any reason to answer differently. So I
18	suppose so, yes.
19	Q. So what in your opinion, what
20	structural limitation does the phrase "configured
21	to engage by partial rotation" add to the claim?
22	A. It has to the device that will be
23	covered by this claim would have to be configured,
24	meaning it would have to have, for example,

1	Page 120 geometry and structure that would allow it to
2	engage by partial counterclockwise rotation.
3	Q. And is there any other structural
4	limitation that would be implied by the added
5	claim language?
6	A. Well, the entirety of Claim 12 has
7	structural language in it. It's got the shaft
8	lock portion, the rotor blade, the driveshaft.
9	So there's a lot of structure recited
10	in there that all fits together with that small
11	piece that we've been talking about.
12	Q. Right. But my question and let me
13	ask it a different way is, what structural
14	requirement, in addition to the blade lock portion
15	and the shaft lock portion, are added based on the
16	phrase "configured to engage by partial
17	counterclockwise rotation"?
18	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form.
19	BY THE WITNESS:
20	A. I think the phrase "configured to
21	engage by partial counterclockwise rotation" in
22	Claim 12 limits what the lock mechanism could be
23	configured to look like, for example.
24	So it imposes limitations that are

Γ

1	Page 121 clearly described in the specification on how this
2	mechanism works.
3	BY MS. GORDON:
4	Q. So what are those limitations?
5	A. Well, that it has to it has to be
6	configured such that it engages by partial
7	counterclockwise rotation, for one.
8	Q. Well, it seems like your answer is
9	circular there, right?
10	So you're telling me that the phrase
11	"configured to engage by partial counterclockwise
12	rotation" imposes limitations that are clearly
13	described in the specification.
14	And you used the language "clearly
15	described in the specification." So I would like
16	to understand from you what these clearly
17	described limitations are from the specification.
18	And if you could point them out to me
19	by column and line number as well as elements in
20	the figures, that is what I would like you to do
21	in answer to my question.
22	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to the
23	characterization and form.
24	

1	Page 122 BY THE WITNESS:
2	A. Well, I think let's start with the
3	figures. I think that is pretty easy. This is a
4	preferred embodiment, but Figures 4 and 5 are a
5	good example of a structure of the at least the
6	blade lock portion and the shaft lock portion that
7	would not permit the full rotation. It would have
8	to be a partial rotation.
9	And those figures are clearly described
10	in the specification in fact, a lot of the
11	specification describes those figures and how this
12	engagement occurs.
13	BY MS. GORDON:
14	Q. So let's look at Figures 4 and 5. You
15	say those are a good example of the structure that
16	would not permit the rotation.
17	So what components of the structure in
18	Figures 4 and 5 prevent full rotation?
19	A. The blade lock portion and the shaft
20	lock portion to include the elements 11AB and all
21	the elements that included in 11AB and what's
22	discussed in the specification that supports that.
23	Q. What elements are included in 11AD?
24	A. It sounded like you said "11AD," and I

Page 123 intended to say "11AB," as in "boy." 1 2 Yes. So 11AB is just the lock Ο. 3 mechanism, right? 4 Α. It's the shaft lock portion and the blade lock portion. That's correct. 5 6 So what specific structures in Figure 4 0. prevent full rotation of the blade? 7 The slots 23 potentially -- potentially 8 Α. 9 the slots 23, potentially the lugs and notches 10 could prevent full rotation and then the structure 11 of the blade itself interfering with other 12 material that's in the shaft lock portion could --13 would prevent full rotation. 14 I think it's pretty obvious on 15 inspection that you can't rotate this fully when you're installing it. 16 17 So those are the examples of further Ο. 18 structural requirements to the claim lock mechanism that would be implied by the configured 19 20 to engage language? 21 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form. 22 BY THE WITNESS: 23 Well, the -- yeah. Let's be clear Α. because I think what you were asking me about was 24

1	Page 124 partial rotation and how it would be clear that
2	well, that whole limitation, "engaged by partial
3	counterclockwise rotation," and those figures are
4	part of a bigger body of evidence that makes it
5	clear that you can't make a full rotation on
6	when you're engaging these blades.
7	BY MS. GORDON:
8	Q. Right. So I'm trying to understand
9	your opinion and the arguments that were made in
10	the motion to amend.
11	So is it your opinion that the
12	limitation "configured to engage by partial
13	counterclockwise rotation" adds further structural
14	requirements to the claimed lock mechanism?
15	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and
16	answered.
17	BY THE WITNESS:
18	A. I think it does limit what could be
19	used for the blade lock portion and the shaft lock
20	portion, yes.
21	BY MS. GORDON:
22	Q. And how does it further limit what
23	could be used for the blade lock portion and the
24	shaft lock portion?

Page 125 MR. ABRAMIC: Asked and answered. 1 2 BY THE WITNESS: 3 Just perhaps by way of example, we Α. 4 could envision in Figures 4 and 5 a helical slot where the blade could be rotated multiple times in 5 the absence of a lot of the features that are 6 It wouldn't permit that as a solution. 7 here. BY MS. GORDON: 8 9 0. But would original Claim 3 have permitted that as a solution? 10 11 I haven't, in this declaration, been Α. 12 asked to give an opinion on Claim 3. Claim 3 does not -- as far as I read it sitting here doesn't 13 limit the rotation to be partial. 14 15 So you're saying the specification in Ο. original Claim 3 would support a mechanism that 16 had more than one rotation? 17 18 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form. 19 BY THE WITNESS: 20 I would need to think about it more. Α. Т 21 don't, looking at the specification, see anything that limits the rotation to be -- the examples are 22 23 a partial rotation, to be sure, but I don't know 24 that I see any discussion that specifically limits

Page 126 it to a particular angular range. 1 2 So maybe, I think. BY MS. GORDON: 3 4 So a system that uses right-hand and Ο. left-hand nuts and screws would then need it 5 because if you could do more than one rotation, 6 then why couldn't that meet the limitation of 7 Claim 3? 8 9 Α. Well, I would say the specification 10 clearly describes partial -- an engagement by 11 partial rotation. There's no discussion of 12 anything more than that. 13 So I think the specification clearly supports the idea of a partial rotation for 14 15 installation. My comment was simply that I don't see where it limits the angular range, but clearly 16 17 the intent is a partial rotation. 18 So is partial rotation anything less 0. 19 than 360 degrees? 20 Α. I think that's reasonable. I think 21 getting close to 360 degrees might be physically 22 difficult to implement, but partial rotation 23 technically is anything up to 360 degrees, but not 24 including 360 degrees.

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1	Q. Would 90-degree rotation be a partial
2	rotation?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Is a 1 degree rotation a partial
5	rotation?
6	A. As long as it meets the other
7	requirements of the claims, yes.
8	Q. So anything greater than zero would be
9	a partial rotation anything greater than zero
10	and less than 360 would be a partial rotation?
11	A. That's true, but we have to think
12	pragmatically as a person of ordinary skill would,
13	that you wouldn't consider a tenth of a degree
14	rotation to be meaningful probably in the context
15	of this assembly.
16	So a reasonable rotation that creates
17	the required engagement, I think that meets the
18	requirements of the claim.
19	Q. Right, but the claims don't state a
20	reasonable partial rotation. They just say
21	partial rotation, correct?
22	A. That's true, but the claims require the
23	engagement to occur, and a person of ordinary
24	skill in the art would understand that the that

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1	the device that's being used of infringing would
2	have to undergo some rotation that would cause
3	engagement.
4	Q. But we're not but what level of
5	engagement? We're back to the discussion of
6	partial versus full.
7	So when you say some rotation that
8	would cause an engagement, in your opinion, what
9	causes engagement?
10	A. Well, certainly, rotation is the
11	rotation of the blade lock portion relative to the
12	shaft lock portion is necessary, and it's part of
13	the engagement process.
14	We haven't seen examples of things that
15	rotate a fraction of a degree or close to 360
16	degrees.
17	Q. So when you're considering the
18	patentability of the substitute claims that merely
19	say "partial rotation," did you put any reasonable
20	amount of rotation associated with that
21	limitation?
22	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form.
23	BY THE WITNESS:
24	A. I did not try I did not try to put a

1	Page 129 numerical upper bound or lower bound, and I don't
2	think it's necessary to do that.
3	BY MS. GORDON:
4	Q. So you don't think that would be
5	important for somebody accused of infringing to
6	understand?
7	A. Well, I think we can see the
8	specification showing a rotation close to 90
9	degrees. The devices that are being accused of
10	infringing have significant rotations.
11	A person of ordinary skill in the art
12	would understand this, I think, without having to
13	say 1 degree is not, but 2 degrees is.
14	Infringement doesn't hinge on the
15	difference between 1 degree or 2 degrees. They're
16	zero and one.
17	Q. Well, I think it could, depending on
18	how you're defining "engagement," correct?
19	A. Well, I think engagement has been
20	well-defined.
21	Q. I think you and I have a fundamental
22	disagreement here because from your earlier
23	answers, I don't think we have a clear
24	understanding of what you mean by "partial

Page 130 engagement" versus "full engagement," but we don't 1 2 have to investigate that any further here today. 3 Α. Okay. 4 Ο. So can you -- sorry. Can you access the document that has been marked as Exhibit 2002 5 6 to this proceeding? Yes. I'm on that tab. 7 Α. And can you have Claims 12 and 13 up 8 Ο. 9 next to you as we're talking through this portion 10 of the deposition? 11 MR. ABRAMIC: I just want to make sure 12 Dr. Reinholtz has the correct document. He referred to a tab, but I think the document 13 she wants to talk about is the one that you 14 printed out this morning. 15 MS. GORDON: That is -- that is 16 17 correct. 18 MR. ABRAMIC: I just want to make sure 19 you have the right one. 20 THE WITNESS: Oh, I think I'm looking 21 at what might be the file history. That's 22 also called Exhibit 1002. 23 BY MS. GORDON: Yeah. I said 2002. 24 Q.

Page 131 My apologies. Okay. I have that 1 Α. 2 document. 3 So before we turn to that, going back Ο. 4 to Claim 12 and the "configured to engage" language, is it your opinion that those claims 5 require full engagement? 6 7 The document I have doesn't have the Α. new revised claims in there, I don't think. 8 9 Ο. In your declaration on Page 16, you 10 have the Substitute Claims 12 and 13. 11 Okay. I'm sorry. I thought you were Α. 12 directing me to this patent document. 13 Q. Sorry. Yeah. I'm going ask you a few more questions about Substitute Claim 12 before we 14 15 turn to the 2002. 16 Α. Okay. 17 Again, the language of Claim 12 says 0. 18 "configured to engage by partial counterclockwise rotation." 19 In your opinion, is the engagement 20 21 recited in Claim 12 what you would refer to "full 22 engagement"? Well, when the -- when the blade is 23 Α. 24 installed, it would be fully engaged, yes.

Page 132 There's a process of installing it that involves 1 counterclockwise rotation. 2 But I'm talking about our earlier 3 Ο. 4 discussion when you were using the language "partial" and "full engagement." 5 And you said the figure of Figure 5 6 illustrated full engagement. Do you remember 7 8 that? 9 Α. I do, yes. 10 So is it your opinion that Claim 12 is Ο. 11 limited to full engagement? 12 What do you mean when you say "is Α. 13 limited to full engagement"? So would Claim 12 cover what you 14 0. 15 referred to earlier as "partial engagement"? 16 As long as the blade could be engaged Δ 17 and attached fully, I think it could cover --18 certainly that intermediate position where it's 19 partially installed or partially engaged. 20 0. Well, you're using two different terms, 21 "installed" and "engaged," and those do not mean 22 the same thing. My apologies. Say "engaged." 23 Α. 24 Q. So you're saying in your opinion,

1	Page 133 Claim 12 would cover what you're referring to as
2	"partial engagement," is that correct?
3	MR. ABRAMIC: Asked and answered.
4	BY THE WITNESS:
5	A. The end result of the assembly is that
6	the blade and the blade lock portion and the shaft
7	lock portion are fully engaged.
8	That's the way I understand Claim 12.
9	BY MS. GORDON:
10	Q. But does Claim 12 cover a system where
11	the blade lock portion is configured to partially
12	engage by clockwise rotation, but not fully
13	engage?
14	A. I haven't seen a system that you can
15	the word "partially" implies that there's a
16	"fully."
17	So how could there be a system that
18	could only be partially I can have my pants
19	partially on, but I can't put them all the way on?
20	The question doesn't make sense to me.
21	Q. Well, I'm trying to again, this is
22	your language, "partially" and "fully engaged,"
23	and it looks like we're back there again.
24	So if you look at Claim 4 and 5 again,

Page 134 and now we're talking about the blade lock portion 1 2 and the shaft lock portion. So in Figure 4, is the blade lock 3 4 portion engaged in the shaft lock portion? I think the --5 Α. MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and 6 7 answered. BY THE WITNESS: 8 9 Α. The analogy I just gave is probably a You're trying to get me to say, if I'm 10 qood one. 11 putting my pants on, I have them all the way off 12 or I have them all the way on. 13 You're trying to drill down and say, 14 "Well, when you have them partially on, when 15 they're up around your knees, are they on or are they off?" 16 17 Well, I'm saying that a person of 18 ordinary skill in the art would understand when 19 the blade is engaged. 20 And there's some process of getting it 21 there where it could be partway in between 22 disengaged and fully engaged. It's, to me, pretty 23 simple. 24

Page 135 BY MS. GORDON: 1 2 Well, I think, that, again, we disagree Ο. 3 there because the claim language says "engaged," 4 and we're trying to assess whether prior art 5 invalidates and whether a potential accused 6 product infringes. 7 So it's very important to understand the scope of how you're reading the term "engaged" 8 in these claim elements. 9 10 So, you know, my question is, and 11 continues to be, if we look at Figure 4 versus 12 Figure 5, at what point does the blade lock 13 portion engage the shaft lock portion? 14 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and 15 answered over and over again. 16 Lori, why do you keep --MS. GORDON: Mr. Abramic, I will remind 17 18 you that you have to limit your objections to 19 one word. 20 If you continue in this way, we 21 will suspend the deposition, and I will call 22 the board. So I will remind you to conform 23 to the rules of depositions and I will ask 24 this question --

Page 136 MR. ABRAMIC: The rules of the 1 2 deposition --3 MS. GORDON: -- until I get --4 MR. ABRAMIC: -- don't allow you to harass him. Go ahead. 5 MS. GORDON: I will ask this question 6 until I get a clear answer from the witness. 7 I'm entitled to understand his 8 9 opinion and what he means by his opinion. 10 So -- okay. 11 MR. ABRAMIC: Are you done? Are you 12 finished? 13 MS. GORDON: No. Are you finished? 14 Your objections should be one word going 15 forward. 16 MR. ABRAMIC: No. I just --17 Listen, if you want MS. GORDON: No. 18 to go off the record and discuss this, I'm 19 fine with that, but on the record in front of 20 the witness, we will limit your objections to 21 one word. 22 I'm entitled to understand the 23 meaning of his opinion and the basis for his 24 opinions, and I will ask the questions that

Page 137 I'm entitled to. 1 2 MR. ABRAMIC: And I'm entitled to point 3 out when he's answered a question multiple 4 times. 5 MS. GORDON: No, you're not. You are entitled to make one-word objections. 6 That 7 is what you are entitled to, and that's the extent of what you're entitled to. 8 9 BY MS. GORDON: 10 All right. Going back to my question. Ο. 11 I'm trying to understand what you mean by "partial engagement." 12 13 So in Figure 4 versus Figure 5, when does the blade lock portion become engaged with 14 15 the shaft lock portion using these two figures as examples to explain your answer? 16 17 It's fully engaged in Figure 5. Α. 18 I understand that part of your answer. Q. 19 My question is, you've used the term be 20 "partial engagement" with respect to the example 21 of you putting on your pants in the morning. 22 So in your understanding of how you're 23 using "partial engagement," looking at Figure 4, 24 at what point is the blade lock portion, in your

	Demo 120
1	Page 138 opinion, partially engaged with the shaft lock
2	portion?
3	MR. ABRAMIC: Objection; asked and
4	answered.
5	BY THE WITNESS:
6	A. Figure 4 shows a partial engagement as
7	the blade is dropped into the recess and then
8	rotated. That's all part of the installation
9	process, and along the way, it's partially
10	engaged.
11	BY MS. GORDON:
12	Q. So in your opinion, Figure 4 is showing
13	partial engagement of the blade lock portion and
14	the shaft lock portion?
15	A. I think it's part of the engagement
16	process. That's right.
17	Q. So your answer to my question was
18	different language that means different things.
19	You said Figure 4 shows "partial
20	engagement as the blade is dropped into the recess
21	and then rotated." That was the exact language of
22	your answer.
23	What partial engagement were you
24	referring to there?

1	Page 139 A. By "partial engagement," I mean that it
2	is in the engagement process. It's not fully
3	disengaged, and it's not yet fully engaged, and
4	that is the definition of what I mean by "partial
5	engagement."
6	Q. So when two components are in the
7	process of engagement, you would consider them to
8	be partially engaged?
9	A. I think that's a good definition of
10	partial engagement. They're in the process of
11	being engaged.
12	Q. Thank you. I think we now understand
13	your position.
14	So can we turn
15	MS. GORDON: Well, we've been going an
16	hour. I should ask if you would like a break
17	at this point.
18	THE WITNESS: I'm good for maybe
19	another 15 minutes.
20	MS. GORDON: Okay.
21	THE WITNESS: Anybody else need a
22	break?
23	MR. ABRAMIC: I appreciate taking five
24	minutes to use the washroom.

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1	MS. GORDON: That's fine. I think when
2	we come back, we should be able to finish in
3	an hour after this.
4	MR. ABRAMIC: Do you want to take ten?
5	MS. GORDON: It's up to you.
6	MR. ABRAMIC: I'm fine with five, but
7	if we're going to go for another hour, I just
8	want to see if the witness wants ten.
9	MS. GORDON: Well, why don't we say ten
10	because it's I find that attorneys very
11	rarely can make five minutes work. So
12	MR. ABRAMIC: I would take that as it
13	counts. So let's take ten.
14	THE WITNESS: So, 2:56.
15	MS. GORDON: That sounds good. All
16	right.
17	(A recess was had from
18	1:45 p.m. CST until
19	1:57 p.m. CST.)
20	BY MS. GORDON:
21	Q. So, Dr. Reinholtz, I'd like to turn now
22	to Exhibit 2002.
23	A. Okay.
24	Q. If you could keep Claim 12 open as

1	Well?
2	A. Okay. I'm ready.
3	Q. Can you turn to Page 1, Paragraph 8, of
4	Exhibit 2002?
5	A. Okay.
6	MR. ABRAMIC: Did you say Page 1, Lori?
7	MS. GORDON: Page 1, Paragraph 8.
8	BY THE WITNESS:
9	A. Page 6 of the exhibit.
10	BY MS. GORDON:
11	Q. Page 1 of the exhibit. Oh, sorry. I
12	didn't realize you put different page numbers on.
13	Page 1 of the exhibit, Paragraph 8.
14	Do you see Paragraph 8?
15	A. I do.
16	Q. So if you count down nine lines, I'd
17	like to direct your attention to the sentence that
18	starts, "A clockwise rotor blade is releasably
19	attached to the first driveshaft by engagement in
20	a clockwise lock mechanism and generates a
21	vertical lift force when rotated in the clockwise
22	direction. And a counterclockwise rotor blade is
23	releasably attached to the second driveshaft by
24	engagement in a counterclockwise lock mechanism

1and generates a vertical lift force when rotated2in the counterclockwise direction."3Does the portion of Paragraph 8 that I4read support the claim language wherein the blade5lock portion of the clockwise lock mechanism is	
3 Does the portion of Paragraph 8 that I 4 read support the claim language wherein the blade 5 lock portion of the clockwise lock mechanism is	
4 read support the claim language wherein the blade 5 lock portion of the clockwise lock mechanism is	
5 lock portion of the clockwise lock mechanism is	
6 configured to engage by partial counterclockwise	
7 rotation?	
8 A. I don't see anything contradictory in	
9 the material that you read. I think it would	
10 generally support Claim 12, amended Claim 12.	
11 Is that what you're asking?	
12 Q. I'm asking, yes I want to understan	d
13 now how, in your opinion, that sentence supports	
14 Claim 12.	
15 A. And maybe "support" was the wrong word	,
16 but I don't see anything contradictory in here to	
17 Claim 12, but let's see first.	
18 "A clockwise rotor blade is releasably	
19 attached." So the "first driveshaft by engagement	
20 in a clockwise lock mechanism and generates a	
21 vertical lift force." Claim 12 doesn't include	
22 the requirement of the claim itself doesn't	
23 include the lift force, of course.	
24 Okay. I don't quite understand what	

Page 143 you're asking me about here. Could you maybe try 1 2 aqain? For Claim 12 requires that the blade 3 0. 4 lock portion of the clockwise lock mechanism is 5 configured to engage by partial counterclockwise rotation, correct? 6 7 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I -- my 8 connection was just interrupted. May I try 9 to re-connect again? 10 MS. GORDON: Your video connection? 11 THE WITNESS: Yes. My video connection 12 is lost. 13 MS. GORDON: Okay. Sure. You can try to reconnect. 14 15 THE COURT REPORTER: Should we go off 16 the record, folks? MR. ABRAMIC: Yeah. Let's go off the 17 18 record. 19 (A recess was had from 20 2:03 p.m. CST until 21 2:05 p.m. CST.) 22 MS. GORDON: Let's go back on the 23 record now. 24

Page 144 1 BY MS. GORDON: 2 So, Dr. Reinholtz, I'd like to again to 0. 3 go back to the sentence we were talking about from 4 Paragraph 8 and the language of Claim 12. 5 So Claim 12 recites that the blade lock portion of the clockwise lock mechanism is 6 configured to engage by partial counterclockwise 7 rotation. 8 9 So in the sentence we read from 10 Paragraph 8, does it mention the blade lock 11 portion anywhere? 12 Α. Not explicitly, but the clockwise lock mechanism includes the blade lock portion, which 13 is discussed in that passage. 14 15 And does it say that the blade lock Ο. portion engages with anything in that section? 16 17 Α. It doesn't use those words, no. 18 And in your opinion, is there anything 0. 19 in that portion that would indicate that the blade 20 lock portion engages with another component? 21 Α. Yes. 22 What is that? Ο. 23 That is the clockwise lock mechanism Α. 24 which includes the blade lock portion and the

Page 145 shaft lock portion. 1 2 And what about that tells you that the Ο. 3 blade lock portion is engaging with something? 4 That we have a clockwise lock mechanism Α. that has a blade lock portion and a shaft lock. 5 We know the blade lock portion is attached to the 6 rotor blade. 7 So the locking occurs by -- at least in 8 9 part by the locking of the blade lock portion and 10 the shaft lock portion. 11 So you're saying the term "lock 0. mechanism" is what discloses the blade lock 12 13 portion being engaged with another component? 14 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form. 15 BY THE WITNESS: Well, if we restrict the discussion to 16 Δ 17 only the sentences you read, it's not completely 18 clear -- I mean, those sentences alone, standing by themselves, don't tell us that the clockwise 19 20 lock mechanism includes the blade lock portion and 21 the shaft lock portion and how they interlock, but 22 that's, I think, clear in the other parts of the 23 specification. 24

Page 146 1 BY MS. GORDON: And does this sentence that you're 2 0. 3 discussing mention partial rotation anywhere? 4 No, it does not. Α. 5 Ο. Let's turn to Paragraph 30. And the 6 second sentence in that paragraph states, "Each clockwise rotor blade 9A, 9B is releasably 7 attached to the corresponding driveshaft 13 by 8 9 engagement in a clockwise lock mechanism 11AB, and 10 each counterclockwise rotor blade 9C, 9D is 11 releasably attached to the corresponding 12 driveshaft 13 by engagement in a counterclockwise lock mechanism 11CD." 13 14 Do you see that? 15 Α. T do. 16 Does that sentence disclose partial 0. rotation? 17 18 Α. The sentence doesn't use the words "partial rotation." 19 20 Would that sentence support the claim Ο. 21 limitation that requires partial rotation? 22 Α. Well, it does not use the words partial 23 rotation, but it supports other parts of the 24 claim. It certainly doesn't contradict the claim.

	Page 147
1	Q. So turning to Paragraph 34. If you
2	could read the entirety of that paragraph?
3	A. Okay. I finished it.
4	Q. Does that paragraph describe the laid
5	back portion being engaged with another component?
6	A. It talks here about where it uses
7	the word "engaged" is the blade engaged in the
8	slots 23.
9	Q. Right. But the question related to the
10	blade lock portion, not the blade. Does the
11	A. I guess it depends.
12	Q. Sorry. Go ahead.
13	A. Yeah. In this Paragraph 34, it doesn't
14	use the word "engage" when it talks about in
15	the preliminary part of the paragraph, in the
16	first sentence, it doesn't talk it you doesn't
17	use the word "engage" when it's talking about the
18	lock mechanism.
19	Q. And does this paragraph describe
20	partial rotation?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. And how so?
23	A. Because the clear discussion with
24	respect to the figure, how the blade so this is

1	Page 148 in particular with reference to Figures 4 and 5
2	and how the blade is engaged in the slots and 23,
3	and clearly the illustration shows us that this
4	has to be a partial rotation for that engagement.
5	Q. So you're saying the paragraph, in
6	combination with the figure, illustrates the
7	content of the partial rotation?
8	A. Well, I'm saying that the paragraph
9	describes what the figure shows. Figure 4 the
10	two figures together as I read this, the
11	discussion here is about in particular about
12	Figures 4 and 5 and what those figures show.
13	Q. But without the figure, it would be
14	it could be possible that it wasn't describing
15	partial rotation, correct?
16	A. I have trouble seeing what I can't
17	forget the figures.
18	So that's divorcing the figures from
19	the discussion of the figures seems ill-advised,
20	but even just reading the words, if I never saw
21	the figures, I think I would have a pretty clear
22	understanding that this had to be a partial
23	rotation.
24	Q. So I thought earlier you had you had
1	

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1 an embodiment -- strike that. Let me ask that 2 aqain. I thought earlier you mentioned a 3 4 hypothetical configuration where you would have a helical slot where you wouldn't be limited to a 5 partial rotation? 6 7 Yes, and I think I was responding to a Α. question, could you have more than 360 degrees? 8 9 And I was brainstorming how that might occur, but 10 it doesn't fit within the boundaries of the 11 specification. 12 Thank you. So we can put Exhibit 2002 Ο. aside. 13 14 Α. Okay. 15 And I'd like to have you access what's Ο. been marked as 1006 to this proceeding which is 16 17 the certified English language translation of 18 Application No. H06-17511, Sasaki. 19 Α. Okay. 20 So, Dr. Reinholtz, let me know when you Ο. 21 have the document in front of you. 22 I have Sasaki in front of me. Α. 23 Can you turn to Figure 7 of Sasaki? Q. 24 Yes. I'm there. Α.

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1	Page 150 Q. And would you agree that Figure 7
2	illustrates a quadrotor UAV?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. And you would agree that the quadrotor
5	UAV has two clockwise rotors and two
6	counterclockwise rotors, correct?
7	A. Looking at that figure, there's no
8	indication of it that I see. We could turn to the
9	specification and see the discussion.
10	Q. Okay. We can certainly do that. And I
11	would direct your attention to discussion starting
12	at the bottom of Column 1 through Column 2. And I
13	guess Figure 7 is also discussed on Column 4.
14	Actually, probably the Column 4
15	discussion is more relevant.
16	A. Okay. And here, it talks about one
17	group of propellers. One is facing diagonally,
18	rotates one group of propeller propeller is
19	one.
20	There's probably some issues with the
21	translation here because one is used above the
22	propeller, "facing diagonally rotates in the
23	direction opposite to the direction of rotation of
24	the other group of propellers."

1	Page 151 I think the translation is a little
2	weak. I think we could infer that there are
3	blades that rotate clockwise and blades that
4	rotate counterclockwise.
5	Q. Okay. And the clockwise rotors would
6	have the different pitch than the counterclockwise
7	rotors, correct?
8	A. Same pitch probably. That's not
9	disclosed, I don't think that level of detail, but
10	they would be the opposite hand. One would be
11	right hand, and one would be left hand, but
12	probably the same pitch.
13	Q. And the user of Sasaki would need to
14	attach the correct rotor blade to the correct
15	driveshaft for the UAV to operate properly,
16	correct?
17	A. For the UAV to operate correctly, yes.
18	Q. So turning to Figure 9 and Column 1,
19	Line 40, of Sasaki.
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. In this paragraph, Sasaki explains
22	that, "The propeller is configured by connecting
23	two wing pieces (23) with a connecting tool (24),
24	and when a lift force is applied by means of

1	Page 152 rotation, the wing pieces are bent upward from
2	base end sides thereof, and twisted deformation
3	that reduces a suppressed angle occurs so that a
4	predetermined performance cannot be maintained,
5	nor can stable flight be expected."
6	In that discussion of Sasaki, what is
7	the suppressed angle?
8	A. It is not completely clear to me. I
9	think the general context of what he's talking
10	about in this paragraph I think I understand, but
11	what he exactly means by "suppressed angle," I
12	might have to speculate if you want me to try to
13	answer that.
14	Q. So what's your understanding of the
15	general context of what Sasaki is describing in
16	this paragraph?
17	A. He's basically telling us that in this
18	prior art, the wing pieces 23 they're flexible,
19	and as the lift forces are generated, those blades
20	can deflect, deform.
21	And because of that deformation, it's
22	hard to maintain a known stable performance or
23	stable flight.
24	Q. And that's a problem that Sasaki has

1	Page 153 identified with the prior art configuration,
2	correct?
3	A. Yes. That is one one of the
4	problems Sasaki identifies with that particular
5	piece of prior art.
б	Q. So if we look at Figure 8, and do you
7	see the rotor blade and the driveshaft?
8	A. I do see Figure 8.
9	Q. Please describe how a blade with the
10	design of Figure 8 would be installed on the
11	driveshaft.
12	A. Yeah. Sasaki describes this pretty
13	well, but it's the it's a screw-on-type
14	connection with right-hand and left-hand two
15	shafts with right-hand thread and two shafts with
16	left-hand thread, and the blades are threaded on,
17	and the force aerodynamic forces continue to
18	tighten the blades.
19	So those had just screw-on blades with
20	a threaded connection.
21	Q. And how would you uninstall a blade
22	having this design?
23	A. In that design, you would have to
24	unscrew it by rotating it in the opposite

1	Page 154 direction that the aerodynamic forces would apply
2	to it.
3	Q. So in your understanding, the
4	uninstallation requires rotation in the opposite
5	direction of installation?
6	A. That's correct.
7	Q. So looking at the coupling mechanism,
8	Figure 8, if a user only turns the blade a quarter
9	of a turn, would the blade be attached to the
10	driveshaft?
11	A. That's not the intent here. The intent
12	of this type of design is to thread it on a number
13	of threads. At what point it's attached to the
14	point where you would be able to generate lift is
15	not that clear.
16	Of course, there are no real details of
17	this. It's a very small simple schematic.
18	Q. But my question was more basic than
19	not it didn't have to deal with lift.
20	My question is, if you turn the blade a
21	quarter of a turn, would the blade be attached to
22	the driveshaft?
23	A. In some way, I think you could say it's
24	attached.

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1	Q. And if the user turns the blade a
2	half-turn, would the blade be attached to the
3	driveshaft?
4	A. I think in some way, you could say it's
5	attached.
6	Q. And is there ways you would say it
7	wasn't attached?
8	A. Well, attachment for it to be
9	attached, you have to be able to generate lift
10	with the blade. That's the purpose of the blade.
11	And so if the blade pulls off, then
12	it's certainly not securely attached. It may be
13	attached for some purpose, but not for the purpose
14	of flight.
15	Q. So in your view, attachment can have a
16	lot of different meanings depending on context?
17	A. I think in the art that we're talking
18	about, when a blade is attached, it's ready for
19	flight, and it can hold the forces that are needed
20	due to the lift.
21	Q. And how is that distinguished from when
22	a blade is installed?
23	A. I think attach and install are pretty
24	similar. Installation is a process. So I think

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1	Page 156 you could say the blade was installed to some
2	extent, but maybe not sufficient to generate lift
3	with the rotor. I think it would be similar.
4	Q. So if a blade in Sasaki was only a
5	half-turn, it could be attached, but not installed
6	from the perspective hold on. Let me see
7	let me strike that and start again.
8	So in Sasaki, if the blade was only
9	turned a half-turn, it may be attached, but not
10	installed sufficiently to generate lift with a
11	rotor?
12	A. No. I think you misinterpreted my
13	answer.
14	Q. Can you help me understand what my
15	mistake was?
16	A. Yes. I hope so. We'll see.
17	If it's threaded on a small fraction of
18	a rotation, a quarter of a turn, it could be
19	attached for some purpose, or it could be
20	installed for some purpose, but that may not be
21	sufficient in the attachment or installation to
22	generate lift, but think in the sense of this art
23	that we're talking about where a blade could be
24	either installed or attached, it has to be able to

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1	hold the lift forces allow the vehicle to fly.
2	Q. And is that explained anywhere in the
3	'184 patent, that concept?
4	A. I think it's explained throughout the
5	patent about generating vertical lift forces and
6	so forth.
7	Q. But you're assigning a meaning for
8	"attachment." I'm just trying to understand where
9	that's coming from.
10	A. I'm describing, I think, what the
11	person of ordinary skill in the art would
12	understand that we may be able to set the blade on
13	there and give it a small twist that partially
14	starts a thread, that if we try to lift it up,
15	it's going to strip out and come off.
16	That wouldn't be attached. I'm not
17	trying to define the words here. I'm just trying
18	to interpret the way a person of ordinary skill in
19	the art would understand this.
20	Q. And I'm just trying to understand what
21	the basis in the specification of that
22	interpretation is.
23	So if we turn to Paragraph 46 of your
24	declaration?

Page 158 1 Α. Okay. 2 In this paragraph, you talk about a 0. 3 left-hand-threaded nut. 4 Α. I heard -- I'm probably looking at the 5 wrong paragraph. 6 Paragraph 46. 0. Oh, okay. Okay. I'm with you. 7 Α. What is a left-hand-threaded nut? 8 Ο. 9 Α. Right- and left-hand threading refer to 10 the direction of the pitch of the threads, and 11 we're all quite familiar with right-hand threads. 12 Those are the most common. 13 So when I turn a screw or a bolt to tighten it, most people know the rule, 14 "righty-tighty, lefty loosey." Well, that applies 15 to the right-hand-threaded fasteners, but it's 16 17 just the opposite for a left-hand-threaded 18 fastener or nut. And in 2013, would a POSITA have known 19 0. how to make a left-hand-threaded nut? 20 21 Α. Oh, yes. 22 And in 2013, would a POSITA have known 0. 23 how to make a right-hand-threaded nut? 24 Α. Yes.

1	Page 159 Q. So turning to Paragraph 47 of your
2	declaration?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. In the first sentence, you say, "One
5	drawback of the screw-on-type blade attachment
6	mechanism described in Sasaki is that a user must
7	rotate the blade several full rotations in order
8	to tighten and attach the blade to the
9	driveshaft."
10	A. Correct.
11	Q. And then you conclude that, "Installing
12	a blade in this fashion is time-consuming and
13	cumbersome."
14	And why is rotating the blade several
15	full rotations, in your view, time-consuming?
16	A. Well, because I've done it with the DJI
17	product that I have and other UAVs, and it's
18	it's it's a process that nobody that flies
19	likes to have to put their propellers on. It
20	takes longer than it should, and it's always
21	possible to misthread them.
22	So you have to be careful in doing it.
23	Q. How many seconds could it possibly take
24	to rotate a blade to two rotations?

Page 160 Well, installing the blade is, of 1 Α. 2 course, matching the thread type, and that takes 3 some time. It's not -- they're small components, 4 and it's easy to misthread. So part of the installation is making 5 sure you're matching a clockwise blade to a 6 clockwise rotor. And then the several 7 revolutions, it may only take ten seconds, but 8 9 compared to the twistlock-type design, it seems painful. It's slow. 10 11 And anybody that flies a quadrotor, I 12 think, would get that. 13 Is there any evidence in the record Ο. 14 from people that have flown a quadrotor to support 15 your opinion? 16 MR. ABRAMIC: Objection to form. BY MS. GORDON: 17 18 I can ask it again. Do you have any 0. 19 evidence, other than your conclusion, that normal 20 users find it time-consuming? And I'm asking 21 about evidence that's currently in the record. 22 Well, you're asking me to cover a lot Α. of material that I think it's common knowledge and 23 24 it's probably embedded in the documents.

1	Page 161 And I think it's I'm looking for the
2	specific references in Sasaki that might help us
3	to understand that, and they may be later in the
4	documents, but clearly Sasaki is teaching away
5	from this type of screw-on connection.
6	Q. Because it's time-consuming?
7	A. I think, in part. You have to make
8	several rotations of the of the rotor blade
9	with respect to the shaft.
10	Q. So, turning to Paragraph 52.
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. You state that, "Because this material
13	is soft and the driveshafts are much harder metal,
14	it is relatively easy to thread a clockwise rotor
15	blade on a motor shaft intended for a
16	counterclockwise blade, and vice versa."
17	My question is, if the threading
18	material in the propeller was made from a harder
19	material, such as metal, would it still be
20	possible to install a blade on the wrong
21	driveshaft with a threaded design?
22	A. It may it would be more difficult.
23	The harder the blade material, the more difficult
24	it could be to misthread it. I think we've all

1	Page 162 probably misthread a nut and a bolt. Those are
2	both made of hard material, but it's undesirable
3	to make the part that's the part of the propeller
4	harder material because that would result in
5	damaging the driveshaft, the threaded part of the
6	driveshaft, which is a much more serious mistake.
7	Blades are disposable components. We
8	replace those pretty often. You don't want to
9	have to replace the motor and the driveshaft. So
10	typically, you would make it out of softer
11	material.
12	Q. But my question was not a
13	hypothetical well, my question was very simply,
14	if the threading material in the propeller was
15	made from the harder material such as metal, would
16	it be possible to install a blade on the wrong
17	driveshaft?
18	And I believe your answer was, it would
19	be harder, is that correct?
20	A. But it's certainly possible. Yes.
21	Q. But it would be more difficult to do?
22	A. Incrementally, perhaps. It depends on
23	a lot of other factors, the pitch of the thread
24	and so forth, but it's certainly possible. The

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1	Page 163 harder the material gets, maybe the more difficult
2	it gets.
3	Q. So you mentioned the pitch of the
4	thread.
5	How would that impact the ability to
6	install a blade on the wrong rotor?
7	A. Fine-pitched threads of the type that
8	we see on these devices and looking at the figure
9	in Sasaki, the threads are close together, meaning
10	they have a fine pitch, the finer the pitch, the
11	easier it is to misthread the elements.
12	Q. And have you ever tried to screw a
13	right-hand-threaded metal screw into a
14	left-hand-threaded nut?
15	A. I have to admit it, but, yes.
16	Q. So you tried to do that on purpose?
17	A. No. If you work on certain kinds of
18	devices, left-hand threads are pretty common, and
19	it's a real common mistake to misthread a
20	right-hand-threaded male-threaded fastener into
21	a female left-hand thread, and it is possible to
22	misthread those.
23	Q. And what devices are you referring to
24	in your answer?

1	Page 164 A. The most common one that we all we
2	have some sense of is are the pedals on a
3	bicycle or an exercise bike, anything that has
4	pedals, because one of the pedals, if you have two
5	right-hand-threaded studs on the pedals where the
6	pedals attach to the crank shaft, if they're both
7	threaded right-hand, then one of them is trying to
8	unscrew all the time and it will come out.
9	And the other one is trying to tighten,
10	and it tends to overtighten times. So it's a
11	problem. And they're fine-pitched. So it's
12	pretty easy to misthread those.
13	Q. So I'm trying to understand the bicycle
14	example.
15	So the bicycle would have a
16	left-hand-threaded side and a right-hand-threaded
17	side?
18	A. That's correct. The pedal on the right
19	is has a stud that sticks out that threads into
20	a crank shaft, the arm that comes out of the
21	center crank of the bike, that has a left-handed
22	thread, and the left-hand I hope I've got this
23	right. The left-hand pedal has a right-hand
24	thread.

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1	Q. So the bike would use left- and
2	right-hand-threaded nuts in this at the same
3	time? In other words
4	A. Not quite. I don't I haven't
5	painted a great picture for you maybe, but the
б	crank itself has a threaded hole in it.
7	So that's the equivalent of the nut.
8	Q. Okay.
9	A. So a crank sticks up and has at the
10	end, it enlarges a little bit, and there's a hole
11	in the crank. And that hole is threaded, and one
12	side is always threaded right-hand, and the other
13	side is threaded left-hand.
14	Anything that rotates like this, it's
15	typical to use threaded connections that are
16	right-hand and left-hand to make sure that they
17	don't under-thread when you're operating the
18	device.
19	The only thing that has a crank would
20	have something like this potentially.
21	Q. I see. Okay. And so bikes have had
22	this mechanism for connecting before 2013?
23	A. I'm sorry. I don't understand maybe
24	I didn't hear you clearly enough.

1	Page 166 Q. Let me restate. There's a lawnmower
2	behind me that's distracting me.
3	So the coupling mechanism you talked
4	about for the bike, was that in existence before
5	2013?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Okay. So I want to turn quickly to the
8	Sokn reference, and if you could access what's
9	been marked as Exhibit 1007 to this proceeding,
10	which is U.S. Patent No. 5,133,617, the Sokn.
11	A. Yes. I have that.
12	Q. If you turn to Column 3, Line 57.
13	A. Okay. I'm there.
14	Q. So in Column 3, Line 57, it's
15	discussing Figure 3?
16	A. Yes. Okay.
17	Q. So it states at Line 57, "When this is
18	accomplished, rotation of the ring assembly 19 9
19	degrees with respect to socket 25 results in a
20	secure and aligned interconnect connection there
21	between."
22	Can you tell by looking at Figure 3
23	whether the rotation of the ring assembly would be
24	clockwise or counterclockwise?

1	Page 167 A. There may be a problem with Figure 3
2	that I haven't made note of in my declaration.
3	The "ring 19" that you're referring to
4	appears to have a left-hand thread, but the
5	socket I guess the piece that's generally
6	labeled as "15" that has the socket and which is
7	the housing of the dryer, that looks like it has a
8	right-hand thread.
9	So I think there's a mistake, and this
10	probably wouldn't work as it's configured.
11	Q. So there was a draftsman error in the
12	figure?
13	A. I'd be speculating about that, but the
14	figure unless I'm misinterpreting something, it
15	looks to me like one piece has a right-hand thread
16	and one piece has a left-hand thread.
17	MS. GORDON: Thank you. I think if you
18	could give us a few minutes to consult over
19	email, I think we may not have any further
20	questions for you.
21	So I can put you on mute and jump
22	back on unless you wanted to go offline.
23	THE WITNESS: I'll do what you would
24	like. We could stay online for a few minutes

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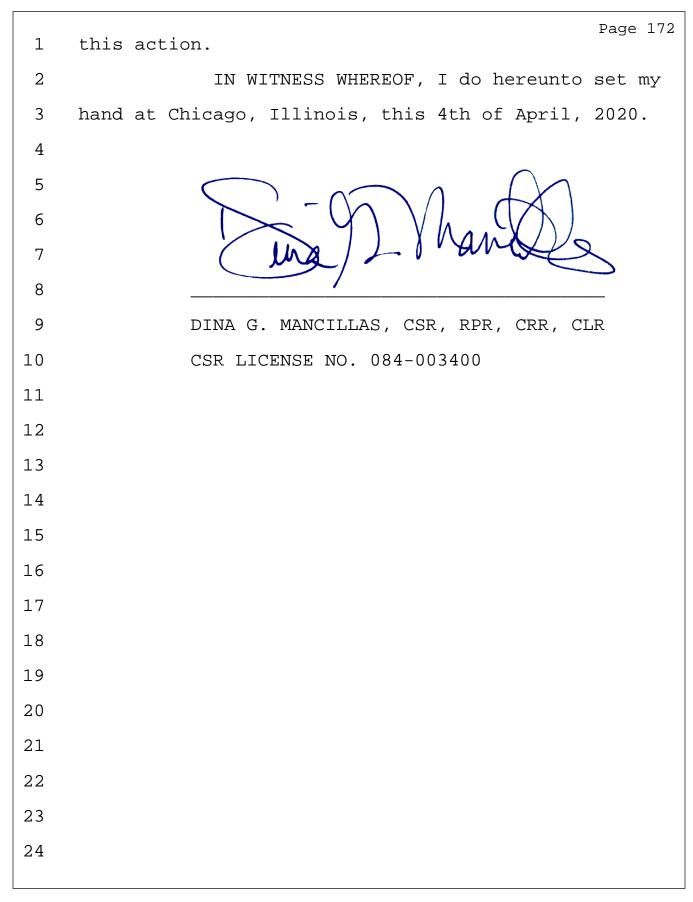
Page 168 1 if you want to go consult. BY MS. GORDON: 2 3 Okay. So before I do that, just one Ο. 4 standard question for you. At any point today during this 5 deposition, did you consult with counsel on the 6 substance of your testimony? 7 No, I didn't consult with counsel at 8 Α. 9 all. No discussion whatsoever. 10 MS. GORDON: Thank you. So we're going 11 to go on mute and hopefully jump back on in a 12 minute or two. 13 THE WITNESS: Okay. Sounds good. 14 (A recess was had from 15 2:46 p.m. CST until 16 2:50 p.m. CST.) 17 MS. GORDON: Dr. Reinholtz, at this 18 time, subject to redirect, we have no further 19 questions. 20 MR. ABRAMIC: I have no questions. 21 Thank you very much, both of you, 22 for doing this and stay healthy and safe. 23 MS. GORDON: Thanks, John. Thank you, 24 Mr. Abramic, for setting this remote

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1	deposition up and being flexible with	Page	169
2	scheduling and, of course, Dr. Reinholtz who		
3	we very much appreciate your time.		
4	And my sentiments are to		
5	everyone. Stay safe and healthy, and		
6	hopefully we'll see each other under more		
7	favorable circumstances.		
8	THE WITNESS: I hope so, too. Thank		
9	you very much. Have a nice day and nice		
10	weekend.		
11	MS. GORDON: Thanks. You, too.		
12	MR. ABRAMIC: Take care.		
13	(WHEREUPON, the deposition was		
14	concluded at 2:51 p.m. CST.)		
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	Doct 170
1	Page 170 UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
2	BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD
3	
4	SZ DJI TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.,)
5	Petitioner,)
6	v.) Case No.
7	AUTEL ROBOTICS USA LLC,) IPR2019-00846
8	Patent Owner.) Patent 9,260,184
9	
10	I hereby certify that I have read the
11	foregoing transcript of my deposition given at
12	the time and place aforesaid, and I do again
13	subscribe and make oath that the same is a true,
14	correct and complete transcript of my deposition so
15	given as aforesaid, and includes changes, if any, so
16	made by me.
17	
18	
19	
20	CHARLES F. REINHOLZ, PH.D.
21	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me
22	this day of , A.D. 2020.
23	
24	NOTARY PUBLIC

1	Page 171 CERTIFICATE
2	OF
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4	
5	I, DINA G. MANCILLAS, a Certified
6	Shorthand Reporter of the State of Illinois,
7	CSR License No. 084-003400, do hereby certify:
8	That previous to the commencement of the
9	examination of the aforesaid witness, the witness was
10	duly sworn and/or duly affirmed by me to testify the
11	whole truth concerning matters herein;
12	That the foregoing deposition transcript
13	was stenographically reported by me and was
14	thereafter reduced to typewriting under my personal
15	direction and constitutes a true and accurate record
16	of the testimony given and the proceedings had at the
17	aforesaid deposition;
18	That the said deposition was taken before
19	me at the time and place specified;
20	That I am not a relative or employee or
21	attorney or counsel for any of the parties herein,
22	nor a relative or employee of such attorney or
23	counsel for any of the parties hereto, nor am I
24	interested directly or indirectly in the outcome of



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