

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

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TLI COMMUNICATIONS LLC,	:	
	:	C.A. No. 13-1922 (GMS)
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
v.	:	
	:	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
DROPBOX, INC.	:	
Defendant.	:	
	:	
	:	
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First Amended Complaint for Patent Infringement

Plaintiff TLI Communications LLC (“TLI”) files this First Amended Complaint for Patent Infringement against Dropbox, Inc. (“Dropbox”), wherein, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, Plaintiff seeks a judgment of infringement by Defendant of U.S. Patent No. 6,038,295 (the “295 Patent”) and damages resulting therefrom pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, as well as a preliminary and permanent injunction of the infringing activity pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283, and such other relief as the Court deems just and proper, and in support thereof alleges as follows:

The Parties

1. Plaintiff TLI is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business at 3422 Old Capitol Trail, Suite 72, Wilmington, Delaware 19808.
2. Defendant Dropbox, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 185 Berry Street, San Francisco, California 94107.

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the Patent Laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code.

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) because the action concerns infringement of a United States patent.

5. Dropbox conducts substantial business in Delaware, directly or through intermediaries, including: (i) at least a portion of the infringements alleged herein; and (ii) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent courses of conduct and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to individuals in Delaware. Further, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Dropbox because it is incorporated in Delaware and has purposely availed itself of the privileges and benefits of the laws of the State of Delaware.

6. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400.

The Patent-in-Suit

7. TLI is the owner of the '295 Patent entitled "Apparatus and Method for Recording, Communicating and Administering Digital Images," which the United States Patent & Trademark Office lawfully and duly issued on March 14, 2000. A true and correct copy of the '295 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Factual Background

8. Dr. Heinz Mattes is the named inventor of the '295 patent.

9. The '295 patent claims priority to an application filed on June 17, 1996. The '295 patent was originally assigned to Siemens Aktiengesellschaft of Munich, Germany. TLI is the current owner of the '295 patent via assignment.

10. In the mid 1990's, Dr. Mattes, while working as a scientist for Siemens, recognized that mobile telephony and digital photography, each then in their infancy, would likely become more and more popular. Dr. Mattes recognized that mobile telephones could be

integrated with digital cameras, resulting in a proliferation of the quantity of digital images that could and would be taken.

11. Dr. Mattes invented a revolutionary way of communicating and recording such digital images, which allowed numerous images to be simply and quickly recorded, tracked, accessed and transmitted.

12. In 1996, Dr. Mattes' invention was among the winners of a Siemens idea competition, leading to Siemens initiating a project to develop a cellular telephone with an integrated camera.

13. The '295's patented inventions are applicable to the uploading and organization of digital images from a telephone. Over the past few years, smart cellular telephones that incorporate sophisticated digital cameras have exploded in popularity, as has social media. Today, hundreds of millions of digital images are uploaded onto computer servers and social media websites every day, including via www.dropbox.com and m.dropbox.com. Dropbox's products use the '295's patented technology, without license or authority, to classify those images so that they can be easily uploaded, stored, organized, retrieved and shared.

Dropbox's Infringing Products

14. Dropbox owns and operates a widely used file and image hosting services that are accessible, for example, on the World Wide Web, including at www.dropbox.com and m.dropbox.com. Dropbox's revenues are attributed to, among other things, display advertising and fee-based services.

15. Dropbox purports that it has over 200 million users.¹

¹ <http://techcrunch.com/2013/11/13/dropbox-hits-200-million-users-and-announces-new-products-for-businesses/>.

16. Dropbox offers websites, software and downloadable applications, especially designed for mobile devices having telephones, including iPhone and Android mobile telephones, and other mobile telephone platforms, which allow telephone users to easily characterize and upload digital images to Dropbox servers. Dropbox's website can be directly accessed from many mobile telephones, which also uploads digital images characterized with user-information, and Dropbox software is pre-loaded on many mobile devices having telephones. Moreover, Dropbox automatically uploads images from mobile devices having telephones. In addition, Dropbox provides downloadable applications, which also provide for uploading digital images to Dropbox servers. Dropbox entices its users to upload digital images by providing easy-to-use platforms and instructions, and Dropbox stores and archives the digital images uploaded to its servers using the characterization information provided by its users. As a result, visitors are attracted to Dropbox where they can easily view, retrieve and share those images, resulting in more visitors to Dropbox, and increased Dropbox revenues.

17. So that these digital images could be captured, uploaded, stored and organized, Dropbox fashioned products and processes that, on information and belief, employ TLI's patented technology. The infringing products include, but are not limited to, the products and processes that Dropbox uses to capture, upload, store and organize the digital images it receives from mobile devices having telephones, including via www.dropbox.com and m.dropbox.com. Discovery is expected to uncover the full extent of Dropbox's unlawful use of TLI's patented technology beyond these accused infringing products already identified through public information.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Infringement of the '295 Patent)

18. TLI incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 17 of the Complaint as if set forth here in full.

Direct Infringement

19. Dropbox has been and is currently directly infringing one or more claims of the '295 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, and/or selling within the United States, and/or importing into the United States, without authority, the aforementioned platforms that upload and store digital images from mobile devices having telephones. For example, and without limitation, Dropbox has directly infringed and continues to directly infringe the '295 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States. Dropbox's infringement includes, without limitation, (i) making and using the apparatus of claim 1 and claims dependent thereon, and (ii) practicing the method of claim 17 and claims dependent thereon.

20. Specifically, Dropbox's direct infringement includes, without limitation (i) its uploading of digital images from mobile devices having telephones onto Dropbox servers (or onto servers operated on or for Dropbox's behalf ("Dropbox servers")), (ii) its testing of its Dropbox products by uploading images from mobile devices having telephones onto Dropbox servers within the United States, and (iii) its maintaining Dropbox servers that categorize and store images that were uploaded via mobile devices having telephones. Dropbox also directs and/or controls its employees, executives, customers, and agents to use the aforementioned digital image uploading platforms to upload images from mobile devices having telephones onto Dropbox servers within the United States.

21. To the extent that claim 1 of the '295 Patent is construed to require a system with a claim element not practiced by Dropbox, Dropbox would also directly infringe claim 1 at least because it directs and/or controls the practicing of all claim elements or because it places the invention into service. For example, Dropbox provides websites, platforms and pre-loaded software to mobile telephone users that provide and enable image uploading, thereby putting the

invention into service. Moreover, Dropbox directs and/or controls the practicing of all claim elements, as shown for example, by Dropbox entering into contracts with its users, Dropbox instructing its users how to upload digital images from mobile devices having telephones, Dropbox automatically syncing digital images from mobile devices having telephones onto its servers, Dropbox automatically uploading digital images from mobile devices having telephones onto its servers, Dropbox pre-loading image uploading software on mobile devices having telephones, Dropbox automatically tagging digital images that it uploads onto its servers from mobile devices having telephones with characterization information of the users, and Dropbox automatically archiving the digital images that it uploads onto its servers with characterization information of the users.

22. To the extent that claim 17 of the '295 Patent is construed to require a method with a step not practiced by Dropbox, Dropbox would also directly infringe claim 17 at least because it directs and/or controls the practicing of all claimed steps. Dropbox directs and/or controls the practicing of all claim elements, as shown for example, by Dropbox entering into contracts with its users, Dropbox instructing its users how to upload digital images from mobile devices having telephones, Dropbox automatically syncing digital images from mobile devices having telephones onto its servers, Dropbox automatically uploading digital images from mobile devices having telephones onto its servers, Dropbox pre-loading image uploading software on mobile devices having telephones, Dropbox automatically tagging digital images that it uploads onto its servers from mobile devices having telephones with characterization information of the users, and Dropbox automatically archiving the digital images that it uploads onto its servers with characterization information of the users.

23. At least as a result of the computer software and hardware that performs these activities, Dropbox is liable for literal direct infringement of the '295 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

24. To the extent that any fact finder deems any of the elements of the '295 patent claims not literally satisfied by the structure or use of the Dropbox platform, these elements are satisfied under the doctrine of equivalents.

Indirect Infringement

25. Alternatively, and in addition to its liability for direct infringement of the '295 Patent, Dropbox is also liable for indirectly infringing the '295 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States by inducing direct infringement in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) and contributing to direct infringement in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

26. Dropbox has been aware of the '295 Patent since at least November 20, 2013, when it was served with the original complaint in this action (D.I. 1), which was filed on November 18, 2013. The original complaint is incorporated herein by reference.

27. Upon Dropbox's gaining knowledge of the '295 patent, it was, or became, apparent to Dropbox that the operation of its digital image uploading platforms and software resulted in infringement of the '295 Patent. Dropbox has continued to engage in the aforementioned activities constituting inducement of infringement, notwithstanding its knowledge (or willful blindness thereto) that the activities it was inducing result in infringement of the '295 Patent.

28. The direct infringement induced and contributed to by Dropbox includes at least the uploading of digital images from mobile devices having telephones to Dropbox servers by end users acting alone or in combination with Dropbox. For example, and without limitation, to

the extent that claim 1 is construed to require a system with the system placed into service by a user who uploads digital images from a mobile device having a telephone (and it is determined, for example, that Dropbox does not direct and/or control that user), the user would be considered to be a direct infringer of claim 1. Dropbox knows that these users are infringing the '295 Patent and Dropbox has specific intent to encourage the users to infringe the '295 Patent. As another example, to the extent that claim 17 is construed to require a method with steps performed by one or more entities other than Dropbox, for example, a user (and it is determined, for example, that Dropbox does not direct and/or control these entities), Dropbox induces those entities to perform those infringing acts, knowing that the acts constitute infringement of the '295 Patent and with specific intent to encourage those acts and encourage infringement.

29. Dropbox encourages direct infringement of the '295 Patent at least by widely publicizing its social network, by providing image-uploading tools via its website, by providing image-uploading software, by providing pre-loaded image uploading software on mobile devices having telephones, by automatically syncing images from mobile devices having telephones, by automatically tagging images uploaded from mobile devices having telephones, by automatically characterizing images with user information when uploaded from mobile devices having telephones, by providing image storage, by storing images uploaded from mobile devices having telephones according to user-characterization information, by providing image-uploading, downloadable applications for mobile devices having telephones, and by providing instructions for conducting the directly infringing use of uploading digital images from mobile devices.²

² See, for example, <https://www.dropbox.com/help/84/en> (“Dropbox can automatically upload photos and videos taken from your Android device.”); <https://www.dropbox.com/help/289/en> (“With Camera Upload, the photos and videos you take with your camera, phone, or tablet will upload automatically to Dropbox—meaning they'll be safely backed up and viewable

30. Dropbox induces infringement at least by encouraging, facilitating and instructing users to use the '295 Patent's inventions by uploading digital images to Dropbox servers from mobile devices having telephones. Dropbox does this by providing image uploading software and platforms (including, for example, automatic upload software, and pre-loaded, downloadable and/or directly accessible upload software via Dropbox websites and platforms) to its users, and by instructing its users how to upload images to Dropbox servers, thereby inducing the use of the claimed inventions.³

31. Dropbox is inducing infringement of the '295 Patent by, among other things, knowingly and with specific intent, actively encouraging its customers, suppliers, agents and affiliates to make, use, sell and/or offer for sale the aforementioned Dropbox image uploading platforms in a manner that constitutes infringement of one or more claims of the '295 Patent, knowing that such activities infringe at least one claim of the '295 Patent, and with the knowledge and specific intent to encourage, direct and facilitate those infringing activities, including through the creation and dissemination of promotional and marketing materials, instructional materials, product materials and technical materials.

32. By inducing its customers', suppliers', users', agents' and affiliates' use of the methods claimed in the '295 Patent and their making and/or using the aforementioned Dropbox image uploading platforms, Dropbox has been and is now indirectly infringing under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) one or more claims of the '295 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

anywhere."); <https://www.dropbox.com/mobile> ("Easily upload photos and videos to Dropbox.").

³ See *id.*

33. Dropbox contributes to the '295 Patent's direct infringement by, among other things, knowingly and with specific intent, actively encouraging its customers, suppliers, agents, users and affiliates to make, use, sell and/or offer for sale Dropbox's aforementioned image uploading platforms and services that constitutes infringement of at least claims 1 and 17 of the '295 Patent. For example, to the extent that any claim is construed to require a system, Dropbox provides components, including image-uploading, pre-loaded software, websites and/or downloadable applications, for use in systems, which facilitate the uploading of digital images from mobile devices having telephones. Dropbox knows that such products constitute a material part of the inventions of the '295 Patent, knows those products to be especially made or adapted to infringe the '295 Patent, and knows that those products are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Dropbox knows that by providing such components to its customers, its customers will infringe at least one claim of the '295 Patent, and Dropbox knows that its customers do infringe the '295 Patent. Dropbox image uploading software has no substantial non-infringing uses.

34. By contributing to its customers', suppliers', agents', users' and affiliates' use of the methods claimed in the '295 Patent and their making and/or using the aforementioned Dropbox image uploading platforms, Dropbox has been and is now indirectly infringing under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) one or more claims of the '295 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

271(f) Infringement

35. Dropbox is liable for infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(f) when the end user is outside the United States by supplying its software components for combination outside the United States.

Joint Infringement

36. Alternatively, the actions alleged above establish joint infringement of at least claims 1 and 17 by Dropbox and its customers, users, suppliers, agents and affiliates for which they should be found jointly and severally liable.

Remedy for Dropbox's Infringement

37. As a result of Dropbox's unlawful infringement of the '295 Patent, TLI has suffered and will continue to suffer damage. TLI is entitled to recover from Dropbox the damages adequate to compensate for such infringement, which have yet to be determined.

38. Dropbox will continue to infringe the '295 Patent unless and until it is enjoined by this Court.

39. Dropbox's acts of infringement have caused and will continue to cause irreparable harm to TLI unless and until Dropbox is enjoined by this Court.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, TLI prays for a Judgment in favor of TLI and against Defendant as follows:

- A. That Dropbox has directly infringed the '295 Patent;
- B. That Dropbox has indirectly infringed the '295 Patent;
- C. That Dropbox and its customers, users, suppliers, agents and affiliates have jointly infringed the '295 Patent;
- D. An order preliminarily and permanently enjoining Defendant and its affiliates, subsidiaries, officers, directors, employees, agents, representatives, licensees, successors, assigns, and all those acting for it and on its behalf, or acting in concert with it directly or indirectly, from further acts of infringement of the '295 Patent;

E. A full accounting for and an award of damages to TLI for Defendant's infringement of the '295 Patent; including enhanced damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, together with pre- and post-judgment interest;

F. That this case is "exceptional" within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285;

G. An award of TLI's reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs; and

H. A grant of such other and further equitable or legal relief as this Court deems proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

TLI hereby demands trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: February 10, 2014

Respectfully submitted,

FARNAN LLP

/s/ Brian E. Farnan

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