

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
MARSHALL DIVISION**

VISUAL CONTENT IP, LLC,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

HTC AMERICA, INC.,

*Defendant.*

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Civil Action No. \_\_\_\_\_

**PLAINTIFF VISUAL CONTENT IP, LLC'S  
COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff Visual Content IP, LLC files this Complaint for patent infringement against Defendant HTC America, Inc., and alleges as follows:

**PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff Visual Content IP, LLC (“Visual Content”) is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business located at 1400 Preston Road, Suite 487, Plano, Texas 75093.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendant HTC America, Inc. (“HTC”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, with its principal place of business located at 13920 SE Eastgate Way, Suite 400, Bellevue, Washington 98005. HTC may be served with process through its registered agent National Registered Agents, Inc., 1999 Bryan Street, Suite 900, Dallas, Texas 75201.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

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

4. This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

5. Upon information and belief, HTC is subject to the specific personal jurisdiction of this Court's because Visual Content's claims for patent infringement against HTC arise from HTC's acts of infringement in the State of Texas. These acts of infringement include selling infringing products in the State of Texas, placing infringing products into the stream of commerce through an established distribution channel with full awareness that substantial quantities of the products have been shipped into the State of Texas, and operating an interactive website facilitating the sale of infringing products in the State of Texas. Therefore, this Court has personal jurisdiction over the HTC under the Texas long-arm statute, TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE §17.042.

6. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c) and 1400(b). Upon information and belief, HTC has engaged in acts of infringement in the State of Texas described above sufficient to subject it to personal jurisdiction in this District if the district were a separate State.

#### **ASSERTED PATENTS**

7. On May 29, 2012, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued United States Patent No. 8,189,965 ("the '965 Patent") entitled "Image processing handheld scanner system, method, and computer readable medium," a true copy of which is attached as Exhibit 1.

8. On April 8, 2014, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued United States Patent No. 8,693,047 ("the '047 Patent") entitled "Image capture unit and computer readable medium used in combination with same," a true copy of which is attached as Exhibit 2.

9. On July 22, 2014, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued United States Patent No. 8,786,897 (“the `897 Patent”) entitled “Image capture unit and computer readable medium used in combination with same,” a true copy of which is attached as Exhibit 3.

10. The Asserted Patents were invented by Albert Durr Edgar, Darryl Ray Polk, Michael David Wilkes, Sheppard Parker, and Martin Potucek, and Michael Charles Wilder, all from Central Texas. The original assignee of the Asserted Patents was Image Trends, Inc., of Austin, Texas. Visual Content is the owner by assignment of the Asserted Patents and owns all right, title, and interest in the Asserted Patents, including the right to sue for and recover all past, present, and future damages for infringement of the Asserted Patents.

#### **ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITIES**

11. HTC has made, imported, used, offering for sale, and/or sold certain devices and associated applications, including the HTC One A9, HTC One M9, HTC Desire 626 Series, HTC Desire EYE, HTC One M8, HTC One E8, HTC One remix, and other mobile phones or devices (*e.g.*, tablets) that are capable of using HTC’s Pan 360 image capture feature that infringe the Asserted Patents (“the Accused Instrumentalities”).

#### **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF (Infringement of the `965 Patent)**

12. Visual Content incorporates paragraphs 1 through 11 as though fully set forth herein.

13. Upon information and belief, HTC has been and is now directly and/or indirectly infringing one or more claims of the `965 Patent by (1) making, importing, using, offering for sale, and/or selling the patented inventions and/or (2) by actively inducing others to use the patented inventions in an infringing manner.

14. More particularly, without limitation, upon information and belief, HTC is now directly infringing one or more claims of the '965 Patent by making, importing, using (including use for testing purposes), offering for sale, and/or selling the Accused Instrumentalities, all in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). The Accused Instrumentalities include the image processing system and perform one or more of the methods described and claimed in the '965 Patent.

15. The Accused Instrumentalities comprise a scanner system that includes at least one processor, memory coupled to the at least one processor, and instructions accessible from the memory of the processor.

16. The instructions associated with the Accused Instrumentalities cause the processor to process sensor data received from a scanner, wherein the sensor data includes a plurality of image tiles and position indicating data defining a respective relative position of each one of the image tiles.

17. The plurality of image tiles includes data representing a discrete portion of visual content of a scanned object.

18. The instructions associated with the Accused Instrumentalities also cause the processor to display a feedback image derived from the image tile data.

19. The display of the feedback image derived from the image tile data includes causing the processor to display the discrete portion of the visual content of each one of the image tiles in a real-time or near real-time manner with respect to each one of the image tiles being generated.

20. The instructions associated with the Accused Instrumentalities cause the processor to display the discrete portion of the visual content of each one of the image tiles by

correlating the relative position of each one of said image tiles in the real-time or near real-time manner with at least one other image tile that has been previously generated and displayed.

21. Additionally, the computer-executable instructions of the Accused Instrumentalities are configured for controlling at least one processor to perform the step of processing sensor data received from a scanner, wherein the sensor data includes a plurality of image tiles and position indicating data defining a respective relative position of each one of the image tiles, wherein each one of the image tiles includes data representing a discrete portion of visual content of a scanned object.

22. The computer-executable instructions of the Accused Instrumentalities are configured for controlling at least one processor to perform the additional step of displaying a feedback image derived from the image tile data, wherein displaying the feedback image includes displaying the discrete portion of the visual content of each one of said image tiles in a real-time or near real-time manner with respect to each one of the image tiles being generated and wherein displaying the discrete portion of said visual content of each one of the image tiles includes correlating the relative position of each one of the image tiles in the real-time or near real-time manner with at least one other image tile that has been previously generated and displayed.

23. In addition, or in the alternative, HTC has been and is now indirectly infringing one or more claims of the Asserted Patents by inducing customers to use the Accused Instrumentalities to directly infringe one or more claims of the `965 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

24. HTC has been aware of the `965 Patent no later than the service of this complaint upon HTC.

25. HTC has engaged in indirect infringement by its conduct of providing its infringing Accused Instrumentalities to end users of those products for the purpose of enabling those end users to use the Accused Instrumentalities to directly infringe the `965 Patent. On information and belief, HTC has intended, and continues to intend, to induce such patent infringement by end users of its Accused Instrumentalities, and has had knowledge that its inducing acts would cause infringement of the `965 Patent or has been willfully blind to the possibility that its inducing acts would cause direct infringement of the patent.

26. On information and belief, HTC's customers purchase the Accused Instrumentalities and, when the customers use the Accused Instrumentalities in accordance with HTC's instructions, the image processing method is performed as described and claimed in the `965 Patent. Thus, HTC's customers directly infringe the claimed methods of the `965 Patent by using the Accused Instrumentalities. Because the performance of the claimed image processing method is an essential part of the functionality of the Accused Instrumentalities, the Accused Instrumentalities do not have any substantial uses that do not infringe the `965 Patent. In addition, HTC provides instructions to end users of its Accused Instrumentalities instructing the end users how to use the Accused Instrumentalities in a manner which directly infringes the `965 Patent. On information and belief, HTC is aware that the Accused Instrumentalities perform the claimed image processing method and, therefore, that HTC's customers directly infringe the `965 Patent by using the Accused Instrumentalities.

27. Visual Content has been damaged by HTC's infringing activities.

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF  
(Infringement of the `047 Patent)**

28. Visual Content incorporates paragraphs 1 through 11 as though fully set forth herein.

29. Upon information and belief, HTC has been and is now directly and/or indirectly infringing one or more claims of the '047 Patent by (1) making, importing, using, offering for sale, and/or selling the patented inventions and/or (2) by actively inducing others to use the patented inventions in an infringing manner.

30. More particularly, without limitation, upon information and belief, HTC is now directly infringing one or more claims of the '047 Patent by making, importing, using (including use for testing purposes), offering for sale, and/or selling the Accused Instrumentalities, all in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). The Accused Instrumentalities include the image processing system and perform one or more of the methods described and claimed in the '047 Patent.

31. The Accused Instrumentalities comprise an image capture unit.

32. The image capture unit of the Accused Instrumentalities includes a sensor system for generating a plurality of position indicating data instances.

33. The image capture unit of the Accused Instrumentalities includes a data processing arrangement configured for deriving from at least one of the position indicating data instances a position of the image capture unit at a point in time when a captured image data instance was one of initiated, completed, and partially completed.

34. In addition, or in the alternative, HTC has been and is now indirectly infringing one or more claims of the Asserted Patents by inducing customers to use the Accused Instrumentalities to directly infringe one or more claims of the '047 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

35. HTC has been aware of the '047 Patent no later than the service of this complaint upon HTC.

36. HTC has engaged in indirect infringement by its conduct of providing its infringing Accused Instrumentalities to end users of those products for the purpose of enabling those end users to use the Accused Instrumentalities to directly infringe the `047 Patent. On information and belief, HTC has intended, and continues to intend, to induce such patent infringement by end users of its Accused Instrumentalities, and has had knowledge that its inducing acts would cause infringement of the `047 Patent or has been willfully blind to the possibility that its inducing acts would cause direct infringement of the patent.

37. Visual Content has been damaged by HTC's infringing activities.

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF  
(Infringement of the `897 Patent)**

38. Visual Content incorporates paragraphs 1 through 11 as though fully set forth herein.

39. Upon information and belief, HTC has been and is now directly and/or indirectly infringing one or more claims of the `897 Patent by (1) making, importing, using, offering for sale, and/or selling the patented inventions and/or (2) by actively inducing others to use the patented inventions in an infringing manner.

40. More particularly, without limitation, upon information and belief, HTC is now directly infringing one or more claims of the `897 Patent by making, importing, using (including use for testing purposes), offering for sale, and/or selling the Accused Instrumentalities, all in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). The Accused Instrumentalities include the image processing system and perform one or more of the methods described and claimed in the `897 Patent.

41. The Accused Instrumentalities comprise a non-transitory computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions accessible therefrom, said computer-



executable instructions configured for controlling at least one processor to perform a method of processing information generated by an image capture unit.

42. The computer-executable instructions comprise operations for processing sensor data received from the image capture unit, wherein said sensor data includes a plurality of image tiles and position indicating data defining a relative position of a respective one of said image tiles, wherein at least a portion of said image tiles includes data representing a discrete portion of visual content.

43. The computer-executable instructions comprise operations for displaying a feedback image derived using said data representing the discrete portion of said visual content of at least a portion of said image tiles.

44. The displaying of the feedback image includes displaying the discrete portion of said visual content of at least a portion of said image tiles in response to at least a portion of said image tiles being generated and wherein displaying the discrete portion of said visual content includes correlating the relative position of a particular one of said image tiles with at least one other image tile that has been previously generated and displayed.

45. Additionally, the Accused Instrumentalities comprise an image capture unit.

46. The image capture unit of the Accused Instrumentalities includes a visual display.

47. The image capture unit of the Accused Instrumentalities includes an image capturing sensor.

48. The image capture unit of the Accused Instrumentalities includes one or more positional sensors.

49. The image capture unit of the Accused Instrumentalities includes at least one processor coupled to the visual display, to the one or more positional sensors, and to the image capturing sensor.

50. The image capture unit of the Accused Instrumentalities includes at least one memory coupled to said at least one processor.

51. The image capture unit of the Accused Instrumentalities includes instructions accessible from said at least one memory by said at least one processor.

52. The instructions are configured for causing said at least one processor to: process sensor data received from the image capturing sensor and from the one or more positional sensors.

53. The sensor data includes a plurality of image tiles and position indicating data, wherein the position indicating data defines a relative position of a respective one of said image tiles.

54. At least a portion of said image tiles include data representing a discrete portion of visual content.

55. The Accused Instrumentalities display, on the visual display, a feedback image derived using at least a portion of said image tiles, wherein causing said at least one processor to display the feedback image includes causing said at least one processor to display at least a portion of said visual content in response to at least a portion of said image tiles being generated and wherein causing said at least one processor to display at least the portion of said visual content includes causing said at least one processor to correlate the relative position of a particular one of said image tiles with at least one other image tile that has been previously generated and displayed.

56. In addition, or in the alternative, HTC has been and is now indirectly infringing one or more claims of the Asserted Patents by inducing customers to use the Accused Instrumentalities to directly infringe one or more claims of the `897 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

57. HTC has been aware of the `897 Patent no later than the service of this complaint upon HTC.

58. HTC has engaged in indirect infringement by its conduct of providing its infringing Accused Instrumentalities to end users of those products for the purpose of enabling those end users to use the Accused Instrumentalities to directly infringe the `897 Patent. On information and belief, HTC has intended, and continues to intend, to induce such patent infringement by end users of its Accused Instrumentalities, and has had knowledge that its inducing acts would cause infringement of the `897 Patent or has been willfully blind to the possibility that its inducing acts would cause direct infringement of the patent.

59. On information and belief, HTC's customers purchase the Accused Instrumentalities and, when the customers use the Accused Instrumentalities in accordance with HTC's instructions, the image processing method is performed as described and claimed in the `897 Patent. Thus, HTC's customers directly infringe the claimed methods of the `897 Patent by using the Accused Instrumentalities. Because the performance of the claimed image processing method is an essential part of the functionality of the Accused Instrumentalities, the Accused Instrumentalities do not have any substantial uses that do not infringe the `897 Patent. In addition, HTC provides instructions to end users of its Accused Instrumentalities instructing the end users how to use the Accused Instrumentalities in a manner which directly infringes the `897 Patent. On information and belief, HTC is aware that the Accused Instrumentalities perform the

claimed image processing method and, therefore, that HTC's customers directly infringe the '897 Patent by using the Accused Instrumentalities.

60. Visual Content has been damaged by HTC's infringing activities.

### **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Visual Content hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Visual Content requests the following relief:

(a) A judgment in favor of Visual Content that HTC has directly infringed and/or has indirectly infringed by way of inducement of one or more claims of the Asserted Patents;

(b) A judgment that Visual Content has been irreparably harmed by the infringing activities of HTC, and is likely to continue to be irreparably harmed by HTC's continued infringement;

(c) A judgment and order requiring HTC to pay Visual Content damages adequate to compensate for infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284, which damages may include lost profits but in no event shall be less than a reasonable royalty for its usage made of the inventions of the Asserted Patents, including pre- and post-judgment interest and costs, including expenses and disbursements;

(d) A judgment awarding Visual Content its costs as provided under FED. R. CIV. P. 54(d)(1);

(e) A judgment for pre- and post-judgment interest on all damages awarded;

(f) A judgment awarding Visual Content post-judgment royalties; and

(g) Any and all such further necessary or proper relief as this Court may deem just and equitable.

Dated: November 30, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

**BUETHER JOE & CARPENTER, LLC**

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