

4. Upon information and belief, WhatsApp is a Delaware corporation having a principal place of business at 6501 Castro Street, Suite 120-219, Mountain View, California 94041 and does business via distributing its accused Messenger app to users in Texas and in the judicial Eastern District of Texas. WhatsApp may be served through its registered agent: Corporation Service Company which will do business in California as CSC-Lawyers Incorporating Service, 2710 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150N, Sacramento, California 95833.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. Uniloc brings this action for patent infringement under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et seq.* This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a) and 1367.

6. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c) and 1400(b). Upon information and belief, WhatsApp is deemed to reside in this judicial district, has committed acts of infringement in this judicial district, and/or has purposely transacted business involving the accused products in this judicial district, including sales to one or more customers in Texas.

7. WhatsApp is subject to this Court's jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute due at least to its substantial business in this State and judicial district, including: (A) at least part of its past infringing activities, (B) regularly doing or soliciting business in Texas and/or (C) engaging in persistent conduct and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods and/or services provided to customers in Texas.

COUNT I
(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,535,890)

8. Uniloc incorporates paragraphs 1-7 above by reference.

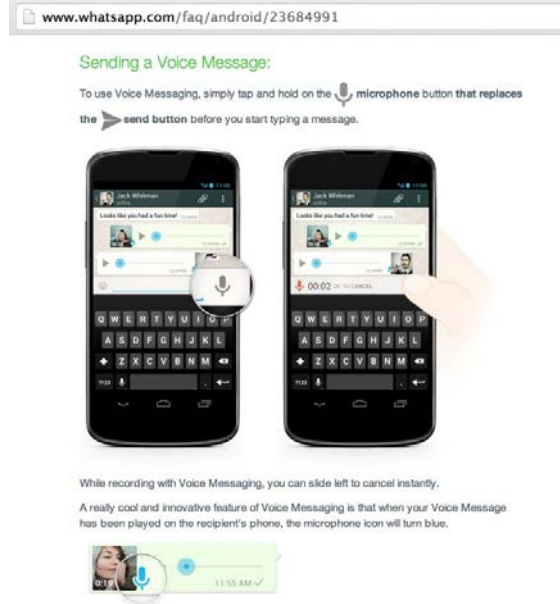
9. Uniloc Luxembourg is the owner, by assignment, of U.S. Patent No. 7,535,890 (“the ’890 Patent”), entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INSTANT VOIP MESSAGING that issued on May 19, 2009. A true and correct copy of the ’890 Patent is attached as Exhibit A hereto.

10. Uniloc USA is the exclusive licensee of the ’890 Patent with ownership of all substantial rights therein, including the right to grant sublicenses, to exclude others, and to enforce, sue and recover past damages for the infringement thereof.

11. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, WhatsApp’s Messenger app:



12. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, how WhatsApp’s Messenger app system works:

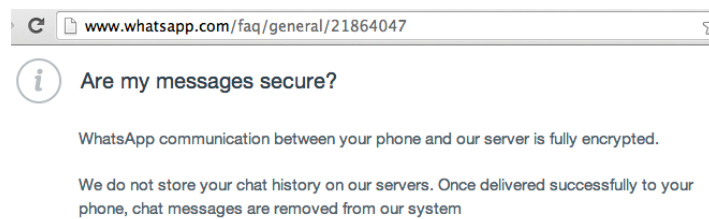


13. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, how WhatsApp's Messenger app system works:

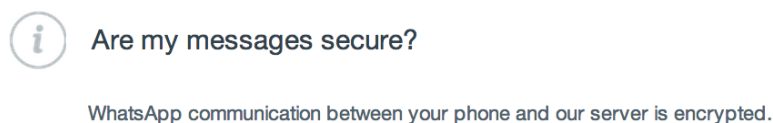
Description

WhatsApp Messenger is a smartphone messenger available for iPhone and other smartphones. WhatsApp uses your 3G or WiFi (when available) to message with friends and family. Switch from SMS to WhatsApp to send and receive messages, pictures, audio notes, and video messages. First year FREE! (\$0.99 USD/year after)

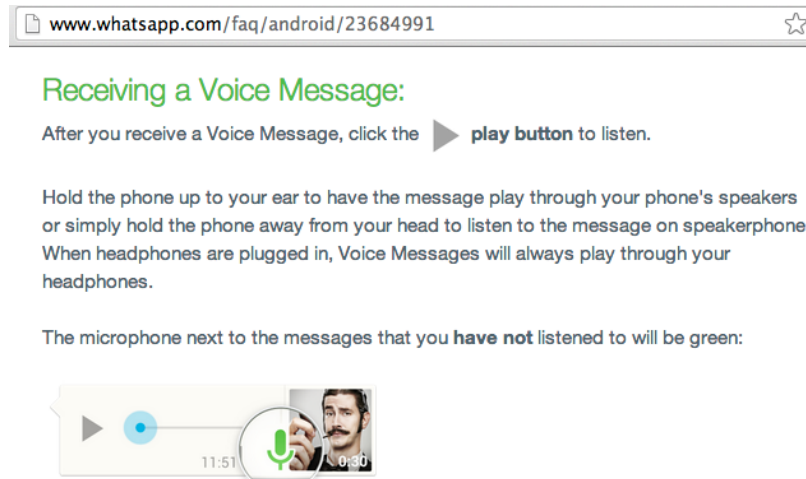
14. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, how WhatsApp's Messenger app system works:



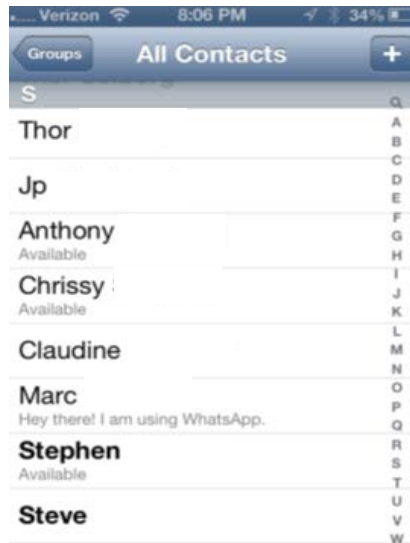
15. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, how WhatsApp's Messenger app system works:




16. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, how WhatsApp's Messenger app system works:



17. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, how WhatsApp's Messenger app system works:



18. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, how WhatsApp's Messenger app system works:

 www.whatsapp.com/legal/



The contents of messages that have been delivered by the WhatsApp Service are not copied, kept or archived by WhatsApp in the normal course of business. The WhatsApp Service is meant to be a SMS replacement, using data service through a user's phone (either via cell network or wifi). Users type their messages, which are sent via data service to our servers, and routed to the intended recipient (who must also be a WhatsApp user), if that recipient is online. If the recipient is not online, the undelivered message is held in WhatsApp's server until it can be delivered. If the message is undelivered for thirty (30) days, the undelivered message is deleted from our servers. Once a message has been delivered, it no longer resides on our servers. The contents of any delivered messages are

19. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, how WhatsApp's Messenger app system works:

  www.whatsapp.com/faq/general/20951546

 What are those check marks next to my messages?

We are glad you asked. These checkmarks are actually very important since they are indicators that acknowledge the delivery of a message. Here is what they mean:

-  - message successfully delivered to the server.
-  - message successfully delivered to the phone of your chat partner. **Note:** this does not indicate that the message was read, just that it was delivered.

Also note that in a group chat you will only see one check mark indicating that the message was successfully delivered to the server.

20. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, how WhatsApp's Messenger app system works:



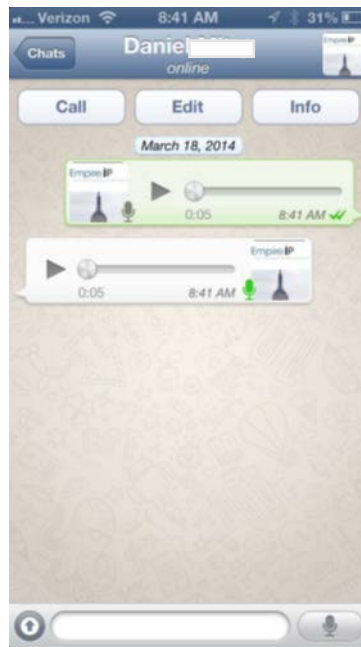
21. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, how WhatsApp's Messenger app system works:



22. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, how WhatsApp's Messenger app system works:



23. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, how WhatsApp's Messenger app system works:



24. WhatsApp has directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the '890 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas, including at least Claims 1-6, 9, 14, 15, 17-20, 23, 28, 29, 31-34, 37, 40-43, 46, 51-54, 57, 62- 65 and 68-69

literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by or through making, using, importing, offering for sale and/or selling the Messenger app system running Android, iOS and/or WP8 during the pendency of the '890 Patent which software and associated WhatsApp servers perform instant voice messaging over Wi-Fi and the Internet between persons using cellphones and/or other devices capable of instant voice messaging wherein the instant messages are temporarily stored if an intended message recipient is unavailable and thereafter delivered once the intend recipient becomes available.

25. In addition, should WhatsApp's Messenger app system be found to not literally infringe the asserted claims of the '890 Patent, WhatsApp's Messenger app system would nevertheless infringe the asserted claims of the '890 Patent. More specifically, the accused WhatsApp Messenger app system performs substantially the same function (instant voice messaging), in substantially the same way (via a client/server environment), to yield substantially the same result (delivering voice messages to available intended recipients). WhatsApp would thus be liable for direct infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

26. WhatsApp has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe at least Claims 1-6, 9, 14, 15, 17-20, 23, 28, 29, 31-34, 37, 40-43, 46, 51-54, 57, 62- 65 and 68-69 of the '890 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States by, among other things, actively inducing the using, offering for sale, selling, or importing the Messenger app. WhatsApp's customers who purchase the Messenger app and operate such application in accordance with WhatsApp's instructions directly infringe one or more of the forgoing claims of the '890 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271. WhatsApp directly and indirectly instructs its customers through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, installation and/or user guides, such as those located at the following:

www.whatsapp.com

<https://whatsapp.messenger.enplay.google.com/store/apps>

www.youtube.com

WhatsApp is thereby liable for infringement of the '890 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

27. WhatsApp has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe at least Claims 1-6, 9, 14, 15, 17-20, 23, 28, 29, 31-34, 37, 40-43, 46, 51-54, 57, 62- 65 and 68-69 of the '890 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States by, among other things, contributing to the direct infringement by others including, without limitation customers using the Messenger app, by making, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States, a component of a patented machine, manufacture or combination, or an apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringing the '890 Patent and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

28. For example, the Messenger app is a component of a patented machine, manufacture, or combination, or an apparatus for use in practicing a patent process. Furthermore, the Messenger app is a material part of the claimed inventions and upon information and belief is not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. WhatsApp is, therefore, liable for infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

29. WhatsApp will have been on notice of the '890 Patent since, at the latest, the service of this complaint upon WhatsApp. By the time of trial, WhatsApp will have known and intended (since receiving such notice) that its continued actions would actively induce, and contribute to, the infringement of one or more of Claims 1-6, 9, 14, 15, 17-20, 23, 28, 29, 31-34, 37, 40-43, 46, 51-54, 57, 62- 65 and 68-69 of the '890 Patent.

30. WhatsApp may have infringed the '890 Patent through other software utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, including other versions of its Messenger app. Uniloc reserves the right to discover and pursue all such additional infringing software/devices.

31. Uniloc has been damaged, reparably and irreparably, by WhatsApp's infringement of the '890 Patent and such damage will continue unless and until WhatsApp is enjoined.

COUNT II
(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,199,747)

32. Uniloc incorporates paragraphs 1-31 above by reference.

33. Uniloc Luxembourg is the owner, by assignment, of U.S. Patent No. 8,199,747 ("the '747 Patent"), entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INSTANT VOIP MESSAGING that issued on June 12, 2012. A true and correct copy of the '747 Patent is attached as Exhibit B hereto.

34. Uniloc USA is the exclusive licensee of the '747 Patent with ownership of all substantial rights therein, including the right to grant sublicenses, to exclude others, and to enforce, sue and recover past damages for the infringement thereof.

35. WhatsApp has directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the '747 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas, including at least Claims 1-3 and 12-14 literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by or through making, using, importing, offering for sale and/or selling the Messenger app running iOS, Android and/or WP8 during the pendency of the '747 Patent which software and associated WhatsApp servers perform instant voice messaging over Wi-Fi and the Internet between persons using cellphones and/or other devices capable of instant voice messaging; wherein the instant message audio file is generated and one or more files attached thereto and transmitting the files to available

recipients and temporarily storing the message if an intended recipient is unavailable and thereafter delivered once the intend recipient becomes available.

36. In addition, should WhatsApp's Messenger app be found to not literally infringe the asserted claims of the '747 Patent, WhatsApp's Messenger app would nevertheless infringe the asserted claims of the '747 Patent. More specifically, the accused WhatsApp Messenger app performs substantially the same function (instant voice messaging), in substantially the same way (recording and transmitting a message to be audibly played by one or more recipients and temporarily storing messages for a recipient who is unavailable), to yield substantially the same result (delivering voice messages with attached file(s) to available intended recipients). WhatsApp would thus be liable for direct infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

37. WhatsApp has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe at least Claims 1-3 and 12-14 of the '747 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States by, among other things, actively inducing the using, offering for sale, selling, or importing the Messenger app. WhatsApp's customers who purchase the Messenger app and operate such application in accordance with WhatsApp's instructions directly infringe one or more of the forgoing claims of the '747 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271. WhatsApp directly and indirectly instructs its customers through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, installation and/or user guides, such as those located at the following:

www.whatsapp.com

<https://whatsapp.messenger.enplay.google.com/store/apps>

www.youtube.com

WhatsApp is thereby liable for infringement of the '747 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

38. WhatsApp has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe at least Claims 1-3 and 12-14 of the '747 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States by, among other things, contributing to the direct infringement by others including, without limitation customers using the Messenger app, by making, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States, a component of a patented machine, manufacture or combination, or an apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringing the '747 Patent and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

39. For example, the Messenger app is a component of a patented machine, manufacture, or combination, or an apparatus for use in practicing a patent process. Furthermore, the Messenger app is a material part of the claimed inventions and upon information and belief is not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. WhatsApp is, therefore, liable for infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

40. WhatsApp will have been on notice of the '747 Patent since, at the latest, the service of this complaint upon WhatsApp. By the time of trial, WhatsApp will have known and intended (since receiving such notice) that its continued actions would actively induce, and contribute to, the infringement of one or more of Claims 1-3 and 12-14 of the '747 Patent.

41. WhatsApp may have infringed the '747 Patent through other software utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, including other versions of its Messenger app. Uniloc reserves the right to discover and pursue all such additional infringing software.

42. Uniloc has been damaged, reparably and irreparably, by WhatsApp's infringement of the '747 Patent and such damage will continue unless and until WhatsApp is enjoined.

COUNT III
(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,243,723)

43. Uniloc incorporates paragraphs 1-42 above by reference.

44. Uniloc Luxembourg is the owner, by assignment, of U.S. Patent No. 8,243,723 ("the '723 Patent"), entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INSTANT VOIP MESSAGING that issued on August 14, 2012. A true and correct copy of the '723 Patent is attached as Exhibit C hereto.

45. Uniloc USA is the exclusive licensee of the '723 Patent with ownership of all substantial rights therein, including the right to grant sublicenses, to exclude others, and to enforce, sue and recover past damages for the infringement thereof.

46. WhatsApp has directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the '723 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas, including at least Claims 1-3 literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by or through making, using, importing, offering for sale and/or selling the WhatsApp Messenger app running iOS, Android and/or WP8 during the pendency of the '723 Patent which software and associated WhatsApp servers perform instant voice messaging over Wi-Fi and the Internet between persons using cellphones and/or other devices capable of instant voice messaging; wherein the availability of the recipients' nodes is monitored, recorded and displayed and the instant message(s) are temporarily stored if an intended message recipient is unavailable and thereafter delivered once the intend recipient becomes available.

47. In addition, should WhatsApp's Messenger app be found to not literally infringe the asserted claims of the '723 Patent, WhatsApp's Messenger app would nevertheless infringe the asserted claims of the '723 Patent. More specifically, the accused Messenger app performs substantially the same function (instant voice messaging), in substantially the same way (monitoring, recording and displaying recipients' availability), to yield substantially the same result (delivering voice messages to available intended recipients and storing messages for unavailable recipients until they become available). WhatsApp would thus be liable for direct infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

48. WhatsApp has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe at least Claims 1-3 of the '723 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States by, among other things, actively inducing the using, offering for sale, selling, or importing the Messenger app. WhatsApp's customers who purchase the Messenger app and operate such application in accordance with WhatsApp's instructions directly infringe one or more of the forgoing claims of the '723 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271. WhatsApp directly and indirectly instructs its customers through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, installation and/or user guides, such as those located at the following:

www.whatsapp.com

<https://whatsapp.messenger.enplay.google.com/store/apps>

www.youtube.com

WhatsApp is thereby liable for infringement of the '723 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

49. WhatsApp has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe at least Claims 1-3 of the '723 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States by, among other things, contributing to the direct infringement by others including, without

limitation customers using the Messenger app, by making, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States, a component of a patented machine, manufacture or combination, or an apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringing the '723 Patent and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

50. For example, the Messenger app is a component of a patented machine, manufacture, or combination, or an apparatus for use in practicing a patent process. Furthermore, the Messenger app is a material part of the claimed inventions and upon information and belief is not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. WhatsApp is, therefore, liable for infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

51. WhatsApp will have been on notice of the '723 Patent since, at the latest, the service of this complaint upon WhatsApp. By the time of trial, WhatsApp will have known and intended (since receiving such notice) that its continued actions would actively induce, and contribute to, the infringement of one or more of Claims 1-3 of the '723 Patent.

52. WhatsApp may have infringed the '723 Patent through other software utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, including other versions of its Messenger app. Uniloc reserves the right to discover and pursue all such additional infringing software.

53. Uniloc has been damaged, reparably and irreparably, by WhatsApp's infringement of the '723 Patent and such damage will continue unless and until WhatsApp is enjoined.

COUNT IV
(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,724,622)

54. Uniloc incorporates paragraphs 1-53 above by reference.

55. Uniloc Luxembourg is the owner, by assignment, of U.S. Patent No. 8,724,622 (“the ’622 Patent”), entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INSTANT VOIP MESSAGING that issued on May 13, 2014. A true and correct copy of the ’622 Patent is attached as Exhibit D hereto.

56. Uniloc USA is the exclusive licensee of the ’622 Patent with ownership of all substantial rights therein, including the right to grant sublicenses, to exclude others, and to enforce, sue and recover past damages for the infringement thereof.

57. WhatsApp has directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the ’622 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas, including at least Claims 3, 4, 6-8, 10-19, 21-23, 27-33, 35 and 38-39 literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by or through making, using, importing, offering for sale and/or selling the WhatsApp Messenger app system running iOS, Android and/or WP8 during the pendency of the ’622 Patent which software and associated WhatsApp servers perform instant voice messaging over Wi-Fi and the Internet between persons using cellphones and/or other devices capable of instant voice messaging; wherein digitized audio files are transmitted between a plurality of recipients on a packet switched network and a list of one or more currently potential recipients is displayed on the device.

58. In addition, should WhatsApp’s Messenger app system be found to not literally infringe the asserted claims of the ’622 Patent, WhatsApp’s accused Messenger app system would nevertheless infringe the asserted claims of the ’622 Patent. More specifically, the accused Messenger app system performs substantially the same function (instant voice messaging), in substantially the same way (via a digitized audio files in a client/server environment), to yield substantially the same result (delivering voice messages to available

intended recipients). WhatsApp would thus be liable for direct infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

59. WhatsApp has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe at least Claims 3, 4, 6-8, 10-19, 21-23, 27-33, 35 and 38-39 of the '622 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States by, among other things, actively inducing the using, offering for sale, selling, or importing the Messenger app. WhatsApp's customers who purchase the Messenger app and operate such application in accordance with WhatsApp's instructions directly infringe one or more of the forgoing claims of the '622 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271. WhatsApp directly and indirectly instructs its customers through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, installation and/or user guides, such as those located at the following:

www.whatsapp.com

<https://whatsapp.messenger.enplay.google.com/store/apps>

www.youtube.com

WhatsApp is thereby liable for infringement of the '622 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

60. WhatsApp has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe at least Claims 3, 4, 6-8, 10-19, 21-23, 27-33, 35 and 38-39 of the '622 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States by, among other things, contributing to the direct infringement by others including, without limitation customers using the Messenger app, by making, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States, a component of a patented machine, manufacture or combination, or an apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringing the '622 Patent and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

61. For example, the Messenger app is a component of a patented machine, manufacture, or combination, or an apparatus for use in practicing a patent process. Furthermore, the Messenger app is a material part of the claimed inventions and upon information and belief is not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. WhatsApp is, therefore, liable for infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

62. WhatsApp will have been on notice of the '622 Patent since, at the latest, the service of this complaint upon WhatsApp. By the time of trial, WhatsApp will have known and intended (since receiving such notice) that its continued actions would actively induce, and contribute to, the infringement of one or more of Claims 3, 4, 6-8, 10-19, 21-23, 27-33, 35 and 38-39 of the '622 Patent.

63. WhatsApp may have infringed the '622 Patent through other software utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, including other versions of its Messenger app system. Uniloc reserves the right to discover and pursue all such additional infringing software/devices.

64. Uniloc has been damaged, reparably and irreparably, by WhatsApp's infringement of the '622 Patent and such damage will continue unless and until WhatsApp is enjoined.

COUNT V
(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,995,433)

65. Uniloc incorporates paragraphs 1-64 above by reference.

66. Uniloc Luxembourg is the owner, by assignment, of U.S. Patent No. 8,995,433 ("the '433 Patent"), entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INSTANT VOIP MESSAGING that issued on March 31, 2015. A true and correct copy of the '433 Patent is attached as Exhibit E hereto.

67. Uniloc USA is the exclusive licensee of the '433 Patent with ownership of all substantial rights therein, including the right to grant sublicenses, to exclude others, and to enforce, sue and recover past damages for the infringement thereof.

68. WhatsApp has directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the '433 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas, including at least Claims 1-5, 7-12, 14-17 and 25-27 literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by or through making, using, importing, offering for sale and/or selling the Messenger app system running iOS, Android and/or WP8 during the pendency of the '433 Patent which software and associated WhatsApp servers perform instant voice messaging over Wi-Fi and the Internet between persons using cellphones and/or other devices capable of instant voice messaging; wherein a list of one or more potential recipients is displayed on the device, the instant messages are temporarily stored using a unique identifier, and a file manager stores, retrieves and/or deletes the messages in response to the users request.

69. In addition, should WhatsApp's Messenger app system be found to not literally infringe the asserted claims of the '433 Patent, WhatsApp's accused Messenger app system would nevertheless infringe the asserted claims of the '433 Patent. More specifically, the accused Messenger app system performs substantially the same function (instant voice messaging), in substantially the same way (identifying potentially available recipients, storing messages using unique identifiers and a file manager for storing, retrieving and/or deleting the messages), to yield substantially the same result (delivering voice messages to available intended recipients and wherein the messages may be stored, retrieved and/or deleted). WhatsApp would thus be liable for direct infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

70. WhatsApp has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe at least Claims 1-5, 7-12, 14-17 and 25-27 of the '433 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States by, among other things, actively inducing the using, offering for sale, selling, or importing the Messenger app. WhatsApp's customers who purchase the Messenger app and operate such application in accordance with WhatsApp's instructions directly infringe one or more of the forgoing claims of the '433 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271. WhatsApp directly and indirectly instructs its customers through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, installation and/or user guides, such as those located at the following:

www.whatsapp.com

<https://whatsapp.messenger.enplay.google.com/store/apps>

www.youtube.com

WhatsApp is thereby liable for infringement of the '433 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

71. WhatsApp has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe at least Claims 1-5, 7-12, 14-17 and 25-27 of the '433 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States by, among other things, contributing to the direct infringement by others including, without limitation customers using the Messenger app, by making, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States, a component of a patented machine, manufacture or combination, or an apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringing the '433 Patent and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

72. For example, the Messenger app is a component of a patented machine, manufacture, or combination, or an apparatus for use in practicing a patent process.

Furthermore, the Messenger app is a material part of the claimed inventions and upon information and belief is not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. WhatsApp is, therefore, liable for infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

73. WhatsApp will have been on notice of the '433 Patent since, at the latest, the service of this complaint upon WhatsApp. By the time of trial, WhatsApp will have known and intended (since receiving such notice) that its continued actions would actively induce, and contribute to, the infringement of one or more of Claims 1-5, 7-12, 14-17 and 25-27 of the '433 Patent.

74. WhatsApp may have infringed the '433 Patent through other software utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, including other versions of its Messenger app system. Uniloc reserves the right to discover and pursue all such additional infringing software/devices.

75. Uniloc has been damaged, reparably and irreparably, by WhatsApp's infringement of the '433 Patent and such damage will continue unless and until WhatsApp is enjoined.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Uniloc requests that the Court enter judgment against WhatsApp as follows:

(A) that WhatsApp has infringed the '890 Patent, the '747 Patent, the '723 Patent, the '622 Patent and the '433 Patent;

(B) awarding Uniloc its damages suffered as a result of WhatsApp's infringement of the '890 Patent, the '747 Patent, the '723 Patent, the '622 Patent and the '433 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

(C) enjoining WhatsApp, its officers, directors, agents, servants, affiliates, employees, divisions, branches, subsidiaries and parents, and all others acting in concert or privity with it from infringing the '890 Patent, the '747 Patent, the '723 Patent, the '622 Patent and the '433 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283;

(D) awarding Uniloc its costs, attorneys' fees, expenses and interest, and

(E) granting Uniloc such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Uniloc hereby demands trial by jury on all issues so triable pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38.

Dated: July 11, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Kevin Gannon

Craig Tadlock

Texas State Bar No. 00791766

Keith Smiley

Texas State Bar No. 24067869

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Kevin Gannon

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Boston, MA 02110

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Facsimile: (617) 951-3927

Email: pjh@c-m.com

Email: kgannon@c-m.com

ATTORNEYS FOR THE PLAINTIFFS

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that all counsel of record who have consented to electronic service are being served with a copy of this document via the Court's CM/EMF system per Local Rule 5(a)(3) on July 11, 2016.

By: /s/ Kevin Gannon