

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

BLACKBIRD TECH LLC d/b/a  
BLACKBIRD TECHNOLOGIES,

Plaintiff,

v.

ALIPHCOM D/B/A/ JAWBONE,

Defendant.

C.A. No. \_\_\_\_\_

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff Blackbird Tech LLC d/b/a Blackbird Technologies (“Blackbird Technologies”) hereby alleges for its Complaint for Patent Infringement against AliphCom d/b/a Jawbone, Defendant, on personal knowledge as to its own activities and on information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

**THE PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff Blackbird Technologies is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware, with its principal place of business located at One Boston Place, Suite 2600, Boston, MA 02108.
2. Defendant AliphCom is a California corporation with its principal place of business located in San Francisco, California.
3. Defendant AliphCom transacts substantial business, either directly or through its agents, on an ongoing basis in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States.

### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the provisions of the Patent Laws of the United States of America, Title 35, United States Code §§ 100, *et seq.*

5. Subject-matter jurisdiction over Blackbird Technologies' claims is conferred upon this Court by 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question jurisdiction) and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a) (patent jurisdiction).

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over AliphCom because, *inter alia*, AliphCom has established minimum contacts with this forum. AliphCom regularly conducts business in the district, including by selling and/or offering to sell products, such as fitness trackers, in the state of Delaware. AliphCom's actions constitute patent infringement in this District in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, and AliphCom has placed infringing products into the stream of commerce, with the knowledge and understanding that such products are sold and/or offered for sale in this District. For example, Defendant uses product dealers and distributors in the United States to offer to sell and sell fitness trackers in Delaware, among other states, including Target, Kohl's, Best Buy, jawbone.com and amazon.com. The acts by Defendant have caused injury to Blackbird Technologies within this District.

7. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 (b) and (c) and § 1400(b) and because Defendant transacts business within this District and has sold and/or offered for sale in this District products that infringe claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,434,212.

### BACKGROUND

8. Defendant's product line of wearable devices includes the UP and UP24.

9. Defendant's manufacture, importation, use, offer for sale, and/or sales of the UP and UP24 infringe one or more claims of the Patent-in-Suit.

COUNT I – INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,434,212

10. Blackbird Technologies reasserts and incorporates herein by reference the allegations of all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

11. On August 13, 2002, U.S. Patent No. 6,434,212 (the “212 Patent”) entitled “Pedometer,” a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto as Ex. 1, was duly and legally issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Blackbird Technologies is the owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interest to the 212 Patent, including all rights to recover for any and all infringement thereof. The 212 Patent is valid and enforceable.

12. The 212 Patent concerns pedometers and exercise monitoring devices. A pedometer or other exercise monitoring device is not a general purpose computer. At the time of invention, those working in the field knew that it would be useful for pedometers and other exercise monitoring devices to track various fitness-related activities, such as the distance travelled by a person wearing or otherwise carrying the device while travelling by foot. However, although some exercise monitoring devices known at the time of invention could estimate distance travelled, they utilized many various designs to do so, with highly varying degrees of accuracy.

13. The designs claimed in the 212 Patent represent specific improvements to the exercise monitoring device itself – including, in Claims 2 and 5, a step counter and heart rate monitor joined to a strap used to releasably secure the exercise monitoring device to the user – as well as to the technological processes relied upon by such devices to estimate distance travelled.

14. With respect to foot travel, the length of a person's stride (stride length) generally varies with how many strides the person is taking over a given period of time (stride rate). Moreover, the relationship between stride length and stride rate itself varies from person to person. Improvements claimed in the 212 Patent resulted from the inventor conceiving of specific design configurations for pedometers and other exercise monitoring devices that could effectively utilize these relationships to improve the accuracy of distance calculations by enabling the device to efficiently account for changes in a user's pace during a workout without losing accuracy in distance calculation. For example, pedometers and other exercising monitoring devices claimed in the 212 Patent include data processors, step counters, transmitters, and receivers arranged and programmed in specific ways in order to apply the relationship between stride length and stride rate and to accommodate the varying nature of that relationship across individuals, and ultimately in order to improve accuracy. Pedometers and other exercising monitoring devices claimed in the 212 Patent optionally further include componentry for supporting, performing, and utilizing a calibration function that effectuates the inventor's recognitions about variations in stride by analyzing input signals and performing calculations based on those signals.

15. Advantages for the user of pedometers embodying the claimed designs include convenience and accuracy. For the manufacturer, such advantages include lower costs of manufacturing.

#### Jawbone UP

16. Defendant has infringed literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents one or more of the claims of the 212 Patent by making, using, importing, selling and/or offering to sell,

in this judicial district and/or elsewhere in the United States, the UP, which is covered by at least claim 6 of the 212 Patent.

17. The UP is a pedometer with a step counter. Ex. 2 (UP FAQ); Ex. 6 (New York Times).

18. The UP displays “steps,” therefore it must include a transmitter in communication with the step counter to generate a step count signal corresponding to each step and transmit the step count signal as well as a receiver to receive the step count signal transmitted from the transmitter. Ex. 4 (UP 24 data page) at 3; *see also* Ex. 6 (New York Times).

19. The receiver is mountable on a user body portion. Ex. 6 (New York Times).

20. The UP includes a data processor programmed to calculate the distance travelled by the user. Ex. 6 (New York Times).

21. According to Jawbone, the UP “uses a precise motion sensor in the band, along with powerful algorithms, to track steps.” Ex. 2 (Jawbone UP FAQ).

22. Calibrating the UP tracker based on “the precise distance traveled” “refines the tracker’s ability to measure the distance traveled.” Ex. 2 (Jawbone UP FAQ), Ex. 3 (Jawbone Support Article on Calibrating the UP) at 1.

23. Calibrating “more than once . . . even further refines the distance tracking.” Ex. 3 (Jawbone Support Article on Calibrating the UP) at 4.

24. Calibration of the Jawbone UP “improve[s] the accuracy of [the band’s calculations] by calibrating it to match [the wearer’s] stride.” Ex. 3 (Jawbone Support Article on Calibrating the UP) at 3.

25. Calibration does not impact the step count. Ex. 3 (Jawbone Support Article on Calibrating the UP) at 1.

26. Users can calibrate the UP while walking or running. Ex. 3 (Jawbone Support Article on Calibrating the UP) at 3.

27. The UP uses activity intensity as an input to calculate stats including distance. Ex. 2 (Jawbone UP FAQ).

28. As such, the device multiplies the number of steps counted by the step counter by a stride length that varies in accordance with a stride rate.

29. Thus, the device calculates a distance travelled by multiplying a number of steps counted by a stride length that varies according to a rate at which steps are taken, and is further programmed to derive an actual stride length from a range of stride lengths calculated from a range of corresponding stride rates, at least whenever a user utilizes the calibration feature.

30. As such, at least claim 6 of the 212 Patent reads on the UP.

#### Jawbone UP24

31. Further, Defendant has infringed literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents one or more of the claims of the 212 Patent by making, using, importing, selling and/or offering to sell, in this judicial district and/or elsewhere in the United States, the UP24, which is covered by at least claim 6 of the 212 Patent.

32. The UP24 is a pedometer with a step counter. Ex. 4 (Jawbone UP24 “Understanding Your Data” web page).

33. The UP24 tracks “steps,” therefore it must include a transmitter in communication with the step counter to generate a step count signal corresponding to each step and transmit the step count signal as well as a receiver to receive the step count signal transmitted from the transmitter. Ex. 4 (UP 24 data page) at 3; *see also* Ex. 5 (Jawbone UP 24 Teardown) at 2-3.

34. The receiver is mountable on a user body portion. Ex. 5 (Jawbone UP 24 Teardown) at 1-2.

35. The UP24 includes a data processor programmed to calculate the distance travelled by the user. Ex. 5 (Jawbone UP 24 Teardown) at 2.

36. According to Jawbone, the UP24 is a fitness tracker that counts the user's steps and calculates an estimated distance traveled. Ex. 4 (Jawbone UP24 "Understanding Your Data" web page) at 5.

37. Calibrating the UP24 tracker based on "the precise distance traveled" "refines the tracker's ability to measure the distance traveled." Ex. 3 (Jawbone Support Article on Calibrating the UP) at 1.

38. Calibrating "more than once . . . even further refines the distance tracking." Ex. 3 (Jawbone Support Article on Calibrating the UP) at 4.

39. Calibration of the Jawbone UP24 "improve[s] the accuracy of [the band's calculations] by calibrating it to match [the wearer's] stride." Ex. 3 (Jawbone Support Article on Calibrating the UP) at 3.

40. Calibration does not impact the step count. Ex. 3 (Jawbone Support Article on Calibrating the UP) at 1.

41. Users can calibrate the UP24 while walking or running. Ex. 3 (Jawbone Support Article on Calibrating the UP) at 3.

42. As such, the device multiplies the number of steps counted by the step counter by a stride length that varies in accordance with a stride rate.

43. Thus, the device calculates a distance travelled by multiplying a number of steps counted by a stride length that varies according to a rate at which steps are taken, and is further

programmed to derive an actual stride length from a range of stride lengths calculated from a range of corresponding stride rates, at least whenever a user utilizes this feature.

44. As such, at least claim 6 of the 212 Patent reads on the UP24.

#### Damages

45. Blackbird Technologies is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Defendant gained profits by virtue of its infringement of the 212 Patent.

46. Blackbird Technologies has sustained damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's infringement of the 212 Patent.

47. As a consequence of Defendant's infringement of the 212 Patent, Blackbird Technologies is entitled to recovery of damages in the form of, at a minimum, a reasonable royalty.

#### PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Blackbird Technologies respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendant, as follows:

- A. Adjudging that the 212 Patent is valid and enforceable;
- B. Adjudging that Defendant has infringed one or more claims of the 212 Patent, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271;
- C. An award of damages to be paid by Defendant adequate to compensate Blackbird Technologies for its past infringement and any continuing or future infringement up until the date such judgment is entered, and in no event less than a reasonable royalty, including interest, costs, and disbursements as justified under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and, if necessary to adequately compensate Blackbird Technologies for Defendant's infringement, an accounting of all infringing sales including, but not limited to, those sales not presented at trial;



D. Ordering Defendant to continue to pay royalties to Blackbird Technologies for any continuing or future infringement of the 212 Patent on a going-forward basis;

E. Awarding Blackbird Technologies pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate permitted by law on its damages; and

F. Blackbird Technologies be granted such further relief as this Court deems just and proper under the circumstances.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Blackbird Technologies demands a trial by jury on all claims and issues so triable.

Dated: August 8, 2016

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