

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

WIRELESS SWITCH IP, LLC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

ASUS COMPUTER INTERNATIONAL and
ASUSTEK COMPUTER INC.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 6:17-cv-141

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

WIRELESS SWITCH IP, LLC.'S COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Wireless Switch IP, LLC (“Wireless Switch IP”), by and through the undersigned counsel, hereby brings this action and makes the following allegations of patent infringement relating to U.S. Patent Nos. 7,356,351 (the “’351 Patent”) and 7,647,070 (the “’070 Patent”) against Defendants ASUS Computer International and ASUSTeK Computer Inc. (collectively “ASUS”), and alleges as follows upon actual knowledge with respect to itself and its own acts, and upon information and belief as to all other matters:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is an action for patent infringement. Wireless Switch IP alleges that ASUS infringes U.S. Patent Nos. 7,356,351 and 7,647,070 (collectively “the Wireless Switch IP Patents”).

2. Wireless Switch IP alleges that ASUS directly and indirectly infringes the Wireless Switch IP Patents by making, using, offering for sale, and selling its K52DR laptop (“K52DR”) and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones and inducing and contributing to the infringement of others. Wireless Switch IP seeks damages and other relief for ASUS’s infringement of the Wireless Switch IP Patents.

THE PARTIES

3. Plaintiff Wireless Switch IP is a Texas limited liability company with its principal place of business at 1400 Preston Road, Suite 400, Plano, Texas 75201.

4. Upon information and belief, Defendant ASUS Computer International is a California corporation with a principal place of business at 800 Corporate Way, Fremont, California 94539.

5. Upon information and belief, Defendant ASUSTeK Computer Inc. is a Taiwanese corporation with a principal place of business at No. 15, Li-Te Road, Beitou District, Taipei 112, Taiwan, R.O.C.

6. According to ASUS's website, ASUS offers infringing products for sale and use throughout the United States, including in the Eastern District of Texas. In addition, ASUS advertises its infringing products throughout the Eastern District of Texas, including on websites Amazon.com and Walmart.com, and claims financial benefits through conducting its business in Texas.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This action for patent infringement arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 et. seq. This Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338.

8. This Court has both general and specific personal jurisdiction over ASUS because ASUS has committed acts within the Eastern District of Texas giving rise to this action and has established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over ASUS would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. ASUS directly and through subsidiaries and intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), has committed and continues to commit acts of infringement in this District by, among other things, making, using, testing, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale products that infringe the Wireless Switch IP Patents.

9. Venue is proper in this district and division under 28 U.S.C. §§1391(b)-(d) and 1400(b) because ASUS has transacted business in the Eastern District of Texas and has committed acts of direct and indirect infringement in the Eastern District of Texas.

COUNT 1: INFRINGEMENT OF THE '351 PATENT

10. The allegations of paragraphs 1-9 of this Complaint are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

11. Wireless Switch IP owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in the '351 Patent.

12. The '351 Patent was issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on April 8, 2008 and is titled "Method and Apparatus For Disabling The RF Functionality Of A Multi-Function Wireless Communication Device While Maintaining Local Functionality." A true and correct copy of the '351 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

13. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282, the '351 Patent is presumed valid.

14. A person of ordinary skill in the art reading the '351 Patent would understand that the patent's disclosure and claims are rooted in complex computer-implemented operations that require complex computer hardware and software technologies that can be used to overcome the problem of how to allow a user of a device to access the various types of local functionality even while the communication functionality of that device is disabled. By way of example, such complex technology can comprise, among other things, first and second power supplies, a computing unit, a radio communication unit, and a switch implemented in hardware or software or both that selectively couples the radio communication unit to the second power supply to provide first and second modes of operation.

15. Upon information and belief, ASUS has directly infringed at least Claim 1 of the '351 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et seq.*, by making, using, testing, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale without authority its K52DR in the exemplary manner described below:

- A. The K52DR is an integrated mobile device that provides local functionality, such as word processing and wireless communication functionality.
- B. The K52DR contains a first power supply (e.g., the power supply circuitry that provides electrical power to the AMD Phenom central processing unit and related circuitry of the K52DR).
- C. The K52DR contains a computing unit (e.g., the AMD Phenom central processing unit and related circuitry of the K52DR) coupled to the first power supply.
- D. The K52DR contains a second power supply (e.g., the power supply circuitry that provides electrical power to the wireless LAN module of the K52DR).
- E. The K52DR contains a radio communication unit (e.g., the wireless LAN module of the K52DR) coupled to the second power supply; and
- F. The K52DR contains a switch coupled to the second power supply and adapted to selectively couple the radio communication unit to the second power supply in order to provide the first and second modes of operation, wherein the first mode of operation enables the computing unit and the radio communication unit and the second mode of operation disables the radio communication unit and enables the computing unit. For example, the switch can be actuated by clicking on the WLAN icon on the display panel of the D52DR to enable and disable the wireless LAN module by connecting and disconnecting it from the second power supply while enabling the computing unit.



[H]

After clicking the WLAN icon on display panel, the WLAN is enabled

Screenshot indicates the computing unit is enabled.



16. ASUS has thus infringed, and continues to infringe, at least Claim 1 of the '351 Patent by making, using, testing, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones, including within this District.

17. ASUS's acts of direct infringement have caused, and continue to cause, damage to Wireless Switch IP, and Wireless Switch IP is entitled to recover from damages sustained as a result of ASUS's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial. The infringement of Wireless Switch IP's exclusive rights under the '351 Patent has damaged and will continue to damage Wireless Switch IP.

COUNT 2: INFRINGEMENT OF THE '070 PATENT

18. The allegations of paragraphs 1-17 of this Complaint are incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

19. Wireless Switch IP owns by assignment the entire right, title, and interest in the '070 Patent.

20. The '070 Patent was issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on January 12, 2010 and is titled "Method and Apparatus For Disabling the RF Functionality Of A Multi-Function Wireless Communication Device While Maintaining Access To Local Functionality." A true and correct copy of the '070 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

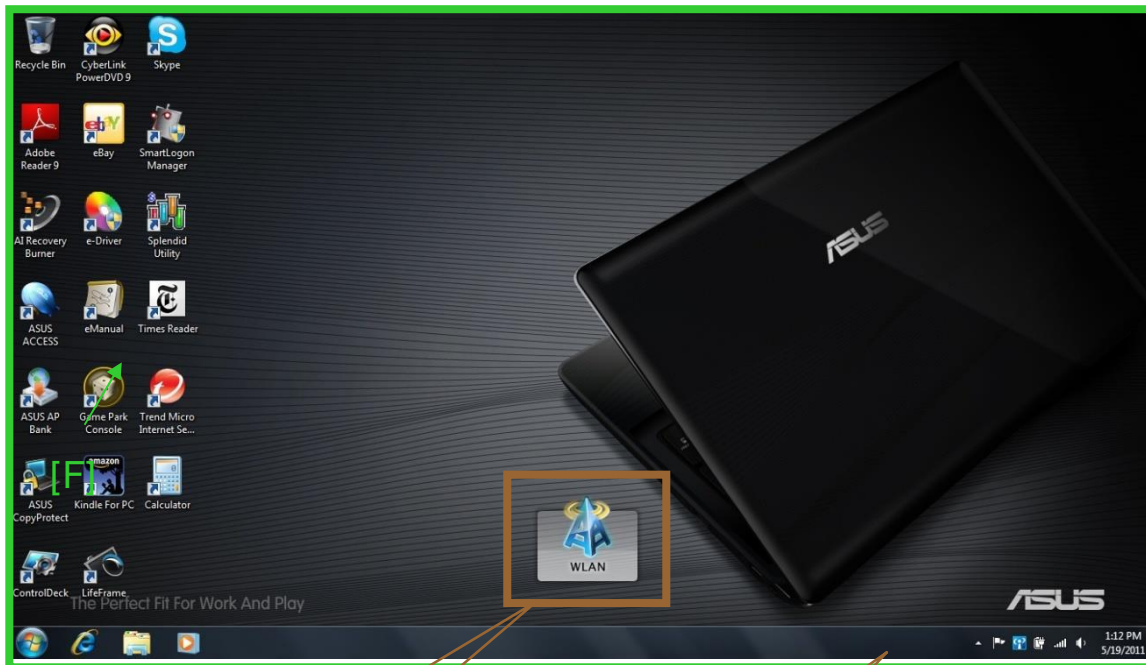
21. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282, the '070 Patent is presumed valid.

22. A person of ordinary skill in the art reading the '070 Patent would understand that the patent's disclosure and claims are rooted in complex computer-implemented operations that require complex computer hardware and software technologies that can be used to overcome the problem of how to allow a user of a device to access the various types of local functionality even while the communication functionality of that device is disabled. By way of example, such complex technology can comprise, among other things, a switch implemented in hardware or software or both.

23. Upon information and belief, ASUS has directly infringed at least Claim 1 of the '070 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et seq.*, by making, using, testing, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale in the United States without authority its K52DR in the exemplary manner described below:

A. The K52DR is a communication device adapted to transmit and receive information over a radio frequency communication link.

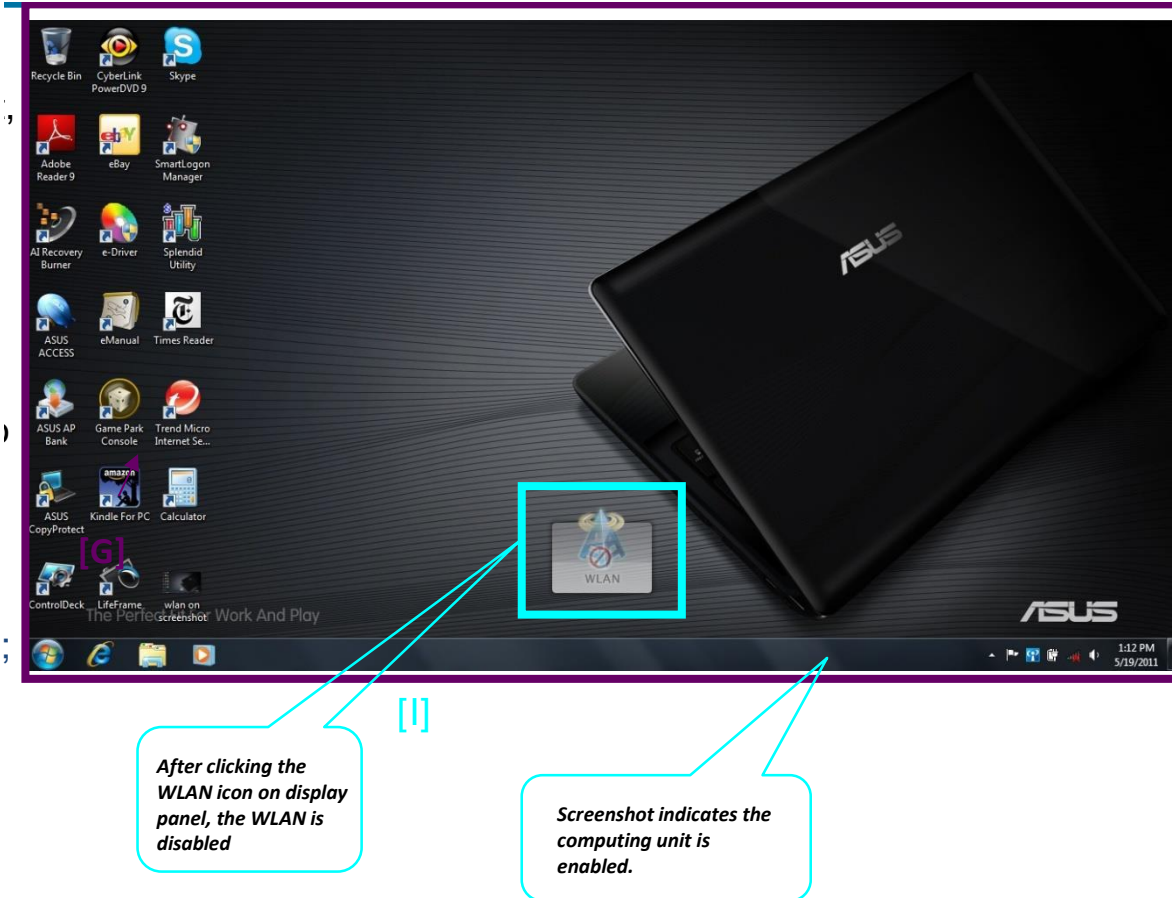
- B. The K52DR contains a first power supply (e.g., the power supply circuitry that provides electrical power to the AMD Phenom central processing unit and related circuitry of the K52DR).
- C. The K52DR contains a computing unit coupled to the first power supply (e.g., the AMD Phenom central processing unit and related circuitry of the K52DR).
- D. The K52DR contains a second power supply (e.g., the power supply circuitry that provides electrical power to the wireless LAN module of the K52DR).
- E. The K52DR contains a radio communication unit coupled to the second power supply (e.g., the wireless LAN module of the K52DR).
- G. The K52DR contains a switch adapted to selectively couple the radio communication unit to the second power supply to provide first and second modes of operation, wherein the first mode of operation enables the computing unit and the radio communication unit, and the second mode of operation disables the radio communication unit and enables the computing unit. For example, the switch can be actuated by clicking on the WLAN icon on the display panel of the K52DR to enable and disable the wireless LAN module by connecting and disconnecting it from the second power supply while enabling the computing unit.



[H]

After clicking the WLAN icon on display panel, the WLAN is enabled

Screenshot indicates the computing unit is enabled.



24. ASUS has thus infringed, and continues to infringe, at least Claim 1 of the '070 Patent by making, using, testing, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones, including within this District.



25. ASUS's customers have been and are now infringing, including under 35 U.S.C. §271(a), at least Claim 1 of the '070 Patent by using the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones.

26. ASUS has by no later than the filing of this Complaint, known or been willfully blind to the fact that such acts by its customers of using the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones infringe at least Claim 1 of the '070 Patent.

27. ASUS's knowledge of the '070 Patent, which covers using K52DR and other Wi-

Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones in their intended manner and such that all limitations of at least Claim 1 of the '070 Patent are met, made it known to ASUS that its customers' use of the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones would directly infringe the '070 Patent, or, at the very least, rendered ASUS willfully blind to such infringement.

28. Having known or been willfully blind to the fact that its customers' use of the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones in their intended manner and such that all limitations of at least Claims 1 and 32 of the '070 Patent are met would directly infringe the '070 Patent, ASUS, upon information and belief, actively encouraged and continues to actively encourage its customers to directly infringe the '070 Patent by using, selling, offering to sell, or importing the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones, and, by, for example, marketing the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones to customers; working with its customers to use and operate the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones; fully supporting and managing its customers' continued use of the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones; and providing technical assistance to customers during their continued use of the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones. *See, e.g.*, K52DR User Manual at pp. 40, 65 describing how to actuate the switch using Fn + F2 or the Wireless Console icon to enable the wireless switch that enables and disables the wireless LAN module by connecting and disconnecting it from the second power supply while enabling the computing unit.

  Radio Tower (F2): Wireless Models Only: Toggles the internal wireless LAN or Bluetooth (on selected models) ON or OFF with an on-screen-display. When enabled, the corresponding wireless indicator will light. Windows software settings are necessary to use the wireless LAN or Bluetooth.

User Manual, page 40.

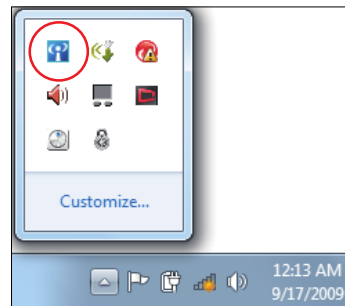
Windows Wireless Network Connection

Connecting to a network

1. Switch ON the Wireless function if necessary for your model (see switches in Chapter 3).
2. Press [FN+F2] repeatedly until wireless LAN icon and Bluetooth icon are shown.



Or double click the Wireless Console icon in Windows notification area and select the wireless LAN icon.



User Manual, page 65.

29. ASUS induces its customers to infringe at least Claims 1 and 32 of the '070 Patent at least by encouraging them to operate the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones, which, alone or in combination with the users' other devices, satisfy all the limitations of at least Claims 1 and 32 of the '070 Patent. *See, e.g.*, K52DR User Manual at pp. 40, 65 describing how to actuate the switch using Fn + F2 or the Wireless Console icon to enable the wireless switch that enables and disables the wireless LAN module by connecting and disconnecting it from the second power supply while enabling the computing unit.

30. Thus, ASUS has specifically intended to induce, and has induced, its customers to infringe at least Claims 1 and 32 of the '070 Patent, and ASUS has known of or been willfully blind to such infringement. ASUS has advised, encouraged, and/or aided its customers to engage in direct infringement, including through its encouragement, advice and assistance to customers to use the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones.

31. Based on, among other things, the foregoing facts, ASUS has induced, and continues to induce, infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) of at least Claims 1 and 32 of the '070 Patent.

32. Further, ASUS sells the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones that are especially made and adapted—and specifically intended by ASUS—to be used as components and material parts of the inventions covered by the '070 Patent.

33. Upon information and belief, ASUS also knew that the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones operate in a manner that satisfy all limitations of at least Claim 1 of the '070 Patent.

34. The wireless switch functionality and related wireless switch circuitry in the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones is specially made and adapted to infringe at least Claim 1 of the '070 Patent. Upon information and belief, the wireless switch functionality and related wireless switch circuitry functionality in the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones is not a staple article or commodity of commerce, and, because the functionality is designed to work with the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones solely in a manner that is covered by at least claim 1 of the '070 Patent, it does not have a substantial non-infringing use. By no later than the filing of this Complaint, based on the foregoing facts, ASUS has known or been willfully blind to the fact that such functionality is especially made and adapted for—and is in fact used in—the K52DR and other Wi-Fi enabled laptops, tablets and smartphones in a manner that is covered by the '070 Patent.

35. Based on, among other things, the foregoing facts, ASUS has contributorily infringed, and continues to contributorily infringe, at least Claim 1 of the '070 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

36. ASUS's acts of direct and indirect infringement have caused, and continue to cause, damage to Wireless Switch IP, and Wireless Switch IP is entitled to recover from damages sustained as a result of ASUS's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial. The infringement of Wireless Switch IP's exclusive rights under the '070 Patent has damaged and will continue to damage Wireless Switch IP.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Wireless Switch IP prays for the following relief:

- A. A judgment that ASUS has infringed one or more claims of the '351 Patent literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents directly;
- B. A judgment that ASUS has infringed one or more claims of the '070 Patent literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents directly and/or indirectly by inducing infringement and/or by contributory infringement;
- C. That for each Wireless Switch IP Patent this Court judges infringed by ASUS, this Court award Wireless Switch IP its damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284 and any royalties determined to be appropriate;
- D. That this be determined to be an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285;
- E. That this Court award Wireless Switch IP prejudgment and post-judgment interest on its damages;
- F. That Wireless Switch IP be granted its reasonable attorneys' fees in this action;
- G. That this Court award Wireless Switch IP its costs; and
- H. That this Court award Wireless Switch IP such other and further relief as the Court deems proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Wireless Switch IP demands a trial by jury for all issues so triable.

Dated: March 3, 2017

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