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| 5 | 617-456-8000 | | |
| 6 | Attorneys for Plaintiffs | | |
| 7 | UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT | | |
| 8 | NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA | | |
| 9 | SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION | | |
| 10 | UNILOC USA, INC., and |) Case No.: 3:18-cv-00364-JST | |
| 11 | UNILOC LUXEMBOURG, S.A., |) AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT | |
| 12 | Plaintiffs, |) INFRINGEMENT) | |
| 13 | V. |) | |
| 14 | APPLE INC., |) | |
| 15 | Defendant. | _) | |
| 16 | As the Docket Control Order (Dkt. 42 in what had been Consolidated Lead Case 2:17-cv | | |
| 17 | 00470-JRG) permits amendment of pleadings through February 12, 2018, without leave of Court | | |
| 18 | Plaintiffs, Uniloc USA, Inc. ("Uniloc USA") and Uniloc Luxembourg, S.A. ("Uniloc Luxembourg" | | |
| 19 | (collectively, "Uniloc"), amend their earlier Complaint ¹ , against defendant, Apple Inc. ("Apple"), to | | |
| 20 | allege: | | |
| 21 | THE PARTIES | | |
| 22 | 1. Uniloc USA is a Texas corporation, having a principal place of business at Legacy | | |
| 23 | Town Center I, Suite 380, 7160 Dallas Parkway, Plano, Texas 75024. | | |
| 24 | 2. Uniloc Luxembourg is a Luxem | abourg public limited liability company, having a | |
| 25 | principal place of business at 15, Rue Edward Steichen, 4th Floor, L-2540, Luxembourg (R.C.S | | |
| 26 | Luxembourg B159161). | | |
| 27 | | | |
| 28 | As this Amended Complaint completely supersedes the earlier Complaint, its filing moots the pending motions to dismiss, Dkt. 17. | | |
| | AMENDED COMPLAINT F 2873952.v1 | OR PATENT INFRINGEMENT | |

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3. Apple is a California corporation, having a principal place of business in Cupertino, California.

JURISDICTION

4. 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 jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1338(a).

PATENT INFRINGEMENT

COUNT I

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,653,508)

- 5. Uniloc incorporates paragraphs 1-4 above, by reference.
- 6. Uniloc Luxembourg is the owner, by assignment, of U.S. Patent No. 7,653,508 ("the '508 Patent"), entitled HUMAN ACTIVITY MONITORING DEVICE, which issued on January 26, 2010, to DP Technologies, Inc. ("DP"). (A copy of the '508 Patent was attached as Exhibit A to the Complaint.)
- 7. Uniloc USA is the exclusive licensee of the '508 Patent, with ownership of all substantial rights in that patent, including the right to grant sublicenses, to exclude others, and to enforce, sue, and recover past damages for infringement.
- 8. The '508 patent describes, in detail, and claims, in various ways and at different levels of specificity, an invention DP developed in 2006 as an improved activity monitoring device. The invention improved upon existing activity monitoring devices by constantly monitoring the orientation of an inertial sensor by identifying an updating a dominant axis, and determining the motion of a user by reference to that axis, thus allowing the device containing the inertial sensor to be carried anywhere on the user's body.
- 9. The approach DP invented, and the methods and systems the '508 patent claims, were not conventional or generic in the industry in 2006, but rather involved or contain programming that represented a novel, and not obvious, approach that other companies in this field had not reduced to practice.

- 10. The invention represented a technological solution to a technological problem. The written description of the '508 patent describes, in technical detail, each of the limitations in the claims, allowing a person of skill in the art to understand what those limitations cover, and therefore what was claimed, and also understand how the nonconventional and non-generic ordered combination of the elements of the claims differs markedly from what had been conventional or generic in the industry in 2006.
- 11. Apple makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, and imports electronic devices, such as iPhones, iPads, and Watches, which are equipped with motion sensors (such as, pedometers, gyroscopes, and accelerometers), processors to detect motion and associated software capable of counting steps or other periodic human motions by monitoring accelerations relative to the dominant axis (together, "Accused Infringing Devices").
- 12. Apple has infringed, and continues to infringe, at least claims 1-3, 6-8, 11, 15-16, and 19 of the '508 Patent, by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and importing Accused Infringing Devices. (Attached as Exhibit 1 is a chart identifying, as specifically as possible without discovery, where each element of each asserted claim is found within the accused instrumentalities.)
- 13. Apple has infringed, and continues to infringe, those same claims of the '508 Patent by actively inducing others to use, offer for sale, or sell Accused Infringing Devices. Apple's customers who use those devices in accordance with Apple's instructions infringe claims of the '508 Patent. Apple intentionally instructs its customers to infringe through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, and installation and user guides, such as those located at:
 - www.apple.com
 - https://support.apple.com
 - https://appleid.apple.com
 - https://itunes.apple.com
 - www.youtube.com
- Apple also induces infringement by failing to remove or diminish infringing features of the Accused Infringing Devices.

- 14. Apple has infringed, and continues to infringe, those same claims of the '508 Patent by contributing to the infringement by others, including customers who use the Accused Infringing Devices, by offering for sale, selling, and importing 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 adapted for use in infringing the '508 Patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.
- 15. For example, the software that causes the Accused Infringing Devices to operate as described above is a component of a patented machine, manufacture, or combination, and of an apparatus for use in practicing patented process. The software is a material part of the claimed inventions and is not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.
- 16. Apple has been on notice of the '508 Patent since, at the latest, the service of the Complaint. By the time of trial, Apple will have known and intended (since receiving such notice) that its continued actions would actively induce, and contribute to, the infringement of claims of the '508 Patent.
- 17. Apple may have infringed the '508 Patent through other software and devices utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, including through the sale and distribution of third party apps, such as Pedometer and Stepz, Runtastic, Microsoft Band, and Strava Running, that allow a user of iPhones, iPads, and Watches to count steps or other periodic human motions by monitoring accelerations relative to the dominant axis, as described above.
 - 18. Uniloc has been damaged by Apple's infringement of the '508 Patent.

COUNT II

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,712,723)

- 19. Uniloc incorporates paragraphs 1-4 above by reference.
- 20. Uniloc Luxembourg is the owner, by assignment, of U.S. Patent No. 8,712,723 ("the '723 Patent"), entitled HUMAN ACTIVITY MONITORING DEVICE, which issued on April 29, 2014. (A copy of the '723 Patent was attached as Exhibit B to the Complaint.)

21.

substantial rights in that patent, including the right to grant sublicenses, to exclude others, and to enforce, sue and recover past damages for the infringement.

22. The '723 patent describes, in detail, and claims, in various ways and at different levels

Uniloc USA is the exclusive licensee of the '723 Patent with ownership of all

- 22. The '723 patent describes, in detail, and claims, in various ways and at different levels of specificity, an invention DP developed in 2006 as an improved human activity monitoring device. The invention improved upon existing human activity monitoring devices by assigning the dominant axis of an inertial sensor with respect to gravity, updating the dominant axis as the orientation of the inertial sensor changes, and determining motion of a user based on reference to the dominant axis and cadence of the movement, thereby minimizing the false positives frequently recorded using prior art motion detectors.
- 23. The approach DP invented, and the methods and systems the '723 patent claims, were not conventional or generic in the industry in 2006, but rather involved or contain programming that represented a novel, and not obvious, approach that other companies in this field had not reduced to practice.
- 24. The invention represented a technological solution to a technological problem. The written description of the '723 patent describes, in technical detail, each of the limitations in the claims, allowing a person of skill in the art to understand what those limitations cover, and therefore what was claimed, and also understand how the nonconventional and non-generic ordered combination of the elements of the claims differ markedly from what had been conventional or generic in the industry in 2006.
- 25. Apple makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, and imports electronic devices, such as iPhones, iPads, and Watches, which are equipped with motion sensors (such as pedometers, gyroscopes, and accelerometers), processors to detect motion, and associated software capable of counting steps or other periodic human motions when accelerations showing a motion cycle that meets motion criteria is detected (together, "Accused Infringing Devices").
- 26. Apple has infringed, and continues to infringe, at least claims 1, 5-7, 10, 12, 14, and 16-17 of the '723 Patent, by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and importing Accused

Infringing Devices. (Attached as Exhibit 2 is a chart identifying, as specifically as possible without discovery, where each element of each asserted claim is found within the accused instrumentalities.)

- 27. Apple has infringed, and continues to infringe, those same claims of the '723 Patent by actively inducing others to use, offer for sale, or sell Accused Infringing Devices. Apple's customers who use those devices in accordance with Apple's instructions infringe claims of the '723 Patent. Apple intentionally instructs its customers to infringe through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, and installation and user guides, such as those located at:
 - www.apple.com
 - https://support.apple.com
 - https://appleid.apple.com
 - https://itunes.apple.com
 - www.youtube.com

Apple also induces infringement by failing to remove or diminish infringing features of the Accused Infringing Devices.

- 28. Apple has infringed, and continues to infringe, those same claims of the '723 Patent by contributing to the infringement by others, including customers who use the Accused Infringing Devices, by offering for sale, selling, and importing 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 adapted for use in infringing the '556 Patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.
- 29. For example, the software that causes the Accused Infringing Devices to operate as described above is a component of a patented machine, manufacture, or combination and of an apparatus for use in practicing a patented process. The software is a material part of the claimed inventions and is not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.
- 30. Apple has been on notice of the '723 Patent since, at the latest, the service of the Complaint. By the time of trial, Apple will have known and intended (since receiving such notice)

that its continued actions would actively induce, and contribute, to the infringement of claims of the '723 Patent.

- 31. Apple may have infringed the '723 Patent through other software and devices utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, through the sale and distribution of third party apps, such as Pedometer and Stepz, Runtastic, Microsoft Band, and Strava Running, that allow a user of iPhones, iPads, and Watches to count steps or other periodic human motions by monitoring accelerations to determine when a motion cycle meets motion criteria, as described above.
 - 32. Uniloc has been damaged by Apple's infringement of the '723 Patent.

COUNT III

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,881,902)

- 33. Uniloc incorporates paragraphs 1-4 above by reference.
- 34. Uniloc Luxembourg is the owner, by assignment, of U.S. Patent No. 7,881,902 ("the '902 Patent"), entitled HUMAN ACTIVITY MONITORING DEVICE, which issued on April 29, 2014. (A copy of the '902 Patent was attached as Exhibit C to the Complaint.)
- 35. Uniloc USA is the exclusive licensee of the '902 Patent, with ownership of all substantial rights, including the right to grant sublicenses, to exclude others, and to enforce, sue, and recover past damages for infringement.
- 36. Apple makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, and imports electronic devices, such as iPhones, iPads, and Watches, which are equipped with motion sensors (such as pedometers, gyroscopes, and accelerometers), processors to detect motion, and associated software capable of detecting motion, and, when the motion does not have a motion signature of a user activity that the mobile device is configured to monitor, entering a sleep mode (together, "Accused Infringing Devices").
- 37. The '902 patent describes, in detail, and claims, in various ways and at different levels of specificity, an invention DP developed in 2006 as an improved activity monitoring device. The invention improved upon existing activity monitoring devices by using an inertial sensor in a mobile device to monitor for motion that includes indicators of a type of motion the device is configured to

record, and in the absence of such motion signatures, putting the device into a sleep/idle mode, thus conserving battery power and improving motion detection.

- 38. The approach DP invented, and the methods the '902 patent claims, were not conventional or generic in the industry in 2006, but rather involved or contain programming that represented a novel, and not obvious, approach that other companies in this field had not reduced to practice.
- 39. The invention represented a technological solution to a technological problem. The written description of the '902 patent describes, in technical detail, each of the limitations in the claims, allowing a person of skill in the art to understand what those limitations cover, and therefore what was claimed, and also understand how the nonconventional and non-generic ordered combination of the elements of the claims differ markedly from what had been conventional or generic in the industry in 2006.
- 40. Apple has infringed, and continues to infringe, at least claims 1-4 of the '902 Patent, by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and importing Accused Infringing Devices. (Attached as Exhibit 3 is a chart identifying, as specifically as possible without discovery, where each element of each asserted claim is found within the accused instrumentalities.)
- 41. Apple has infringed, and continues to infringe, those same claims of the '902 Patent by actively inducing others to use Accused Infringing Devices. Apple's customers who use those devices in accordance with Apple's instructions infringe claims of the '902 Patent. Apple intentionally instructs its customers to infringe through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, and installation and user guides, such as those located at:
 - www.apple.com
 - https://support.apple.com
 - https://appleid.apple.com
 - https://itunes.apple.com
 - www.youtube.com

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Apple also induces infringement by failing to remove or diminish infringing features of the Accused Infringing Devices.

- 42. Apple has infringed, and continues to infringe, those same claims of the '902 Patent by contributing to the infringement by others, including customers who use the Accused Infringing Devices, by offering for sale, selling, and importing a component of an apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or adapted for use in infringing the '902 Patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.
- 43. For example, the portion of the software that causes the Accused Infringing Devices to operate as described above is a component of an apparatus for use in practicing a patented process. The software is a material part of the claimed inventions and is not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.
- 44. Apple has been on notice of the '902 Patent since, at the latest, the service of the Complaint. By the time of trial, Apple will have known and intended (since receiving such notice) that its continued actions would actively induce, and contribute, to the infringement of claims of the '902 Patent.
- 45. Apple may have infringed the '902 Patent through other software and devices utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, through the sale and distribution of third party apps, such as Pedometer and Stepz, Runtastic, Microsoft Band, and Strava Running, that allow a user of iPhones, iPads, and Watches to count steps or other periodic human motions by monitoring for motion signatures indicative of user motion, for tracking, and absent such signatures entering a sleep/idle mode, as described above. Uniloc reserves the right to discover and pursue all such additional infringing software and devices.
 - 46. Uniloc has been damaged by Apple's infringement of the '902 Patent.

| 1 | PRAYER FOR RELIEF |
|------------|---|
| 2 | Uniloc requests that the Court enter judgment against Apple as follows: |
| 3 | (A) declaring that Apple has infringed the '508, '723, and '902 Patents; |
| 4 | (B) awarding Uniloc its damages suffered as a result of Apple's infringement of the '50 |
| 5 | '723, and'902 Patents; |
| 6 | (C) awarding Uniloc its costs, attorneys fees, expenses and interest, and |
| 7 | (D) granting Uniloc such further relief as the Court may decide is warranted. |
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| 10 | Date: January 30, 2018 /s/ James J. Foster |
| 11 | James J. Foster jfoster@princelobel.com |
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