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7 MAGNACROSS LLC, a Texas limited liability corporation

8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

11 **MAGNACROSS LLC,**
12 Plaintiff,
13 v.
14 **SERCOMM USA INC.,**
15 Defendant.

PATENT

Case No. _____

**ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR
PATENT INFRINGEMENT
AGAINST SERCOMM USA INC.**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

16 Plaintiff Magnacross LLC files this Original Complaint for Patent Infringement against
17 Sercomm USA Inc., and would respectfully show the Court as follows:

18 **I. THE PARTIES**

19 1. Plaintiff Magnacross LLC (“Magnacross” or “Plaintiff”) is a Texas limited
20 liability company with its principal place of business at 5900 South Lake Forest Drive, Suite
21 300, McKinney, Texas 75070.

22 2. On information and belief, Defendant Sercomm USA Inc. (“Defendant”) is a
23 corporation organized and existing under the laws of California, with a place of business at
24 42808 Christy St., Suite 231, Fremont, CA 94538.
25

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1
2 3. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the
3 United States Code. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of such action under 28 U.S.C. §§
4 1331 and 1338(a).

5
6 4. On information and belief, Defendant is subject to this Court’s specific and
7 general personal jurisdiction, pursuant to due process and the California Long-Arm Statute, due
8 at least to its business in this forum, including at least a portion of the infringements alleged
9 herein. Furthermore, Defendant is subject to this Court’s specific and general personal
10 jurisdiction because Defendant is a California corporation.

11 5. Without limitation, on information and belief, within this State and this District,
12 Defendant has used the patented inventions thereby committing, and continuing to commit, acts
13 of patent infringement alleged herein. In addition, on information and belief, Defendant has
14 derived revenues from its infringing acts occurring within California and the Northern District of
15 California. Further, on information and belief, Defendant is subject to the Court’s general
16 jurisdiction, including from regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent
17 courses of conduct, and deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to
18 persons or entities in California and the Northern District of California. Further, on information
19 and belief, Defendant is subject to the Court’s personal jurisdiction at least due to its sale of
20 products and/or services within California and the Northern District of California. Defendant has
21 committed such purposeful acts and/or transactions in California and the Northern District of
22 California such that it reasonably should know and expect that it could be haled into this Court as
23 a consequence of such activity.

24 6. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b). On information and
25 belief, Defendant is incorporated in California, and it has a place of business within this District.
26
27
28

1 On information and belief, from and within this District Defendant has committed at least a
2 portion of the infringements at issue in this case.

3 7. For these reasons, personal jurisdiction exists and venue is proper in this Court
4 under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b).
5

6 **III. COUNT I**
(PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF UNITED STATES PATENT NO. 6,917,304)

7 8. Plaintiff incorporates the above paragraphs herein by reference.

8 9. On July 12, 2005, United States Patent No. 6,917,304 (“the ‘304 Patent”) was
9 duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The ‘304 Patent is
10 titled “Wireless Mutliplex [*sic*] Data Transmission System.” The PCT application leading to the
11 ‘304 Patent was filed on April 3, 1998. A true and correct copy of the ‘304 Patent is attached
12 hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference.
13

14 10. Magnacross is the assignee of all right, title and interest in the ‘304 patent,
15 including all rights to enforce and prosecute actions for infringement and to collect damages for
16 all relevant times against infringers of the ‘304 Patent. Accordingly, Magnacross possesses the
17 exclusive right and standing to prosecute the present action for infringement of the ‘304 Patent
18 by Defendant.
19

20 11. The invention in the ‘304 Patent relates to methods and apparatuses for the
21 wireless transmission of data through a communications channel from at least two local data
22 sensors to a data processor. (Ex. A at col. 1:4-7). Prior to the filing of the initial application in
23 1997, the inventors of the ‘304 patent recognized that there were problems with the efficiency of
24 transmitting data from sensors to data processors. (Ex. A at col. 1:4-7; col. 2:5-13).
25 Conventional methods usually had data transmitted from data sensors to the data processors
26 using cables that put limitations on the convenience and operations of the equipment. (*Id.* at col.
27 1:37-40). Attempts were made to achieve wireless transmission from the data sensors to data
28

1 processors; however, these attempts had shortcomings. One main issue with the conventional
2 wireless transmission systems is they resulted in inefficient bandwidth utilization. (*Id.* at col.
3 1:50 – 2:1). For example, in a system in which there are sensors that require high data
4 transmission rates and sensors that require lower data transmission rates, a conventional system
5 would set aside the same amount of bandwidth for both types of sensors necessarily resulting in
6 overutilization or underutilization of bandwidth requirements. (*See id.*).

7
8 12. The inventors therefore created a method and system by which data sensors with
9 substantially different data rates required for data transmission would have the data transmitted
10 over an asymmetrically divided communication channel such that the data from the sensors is
11 allocated to ones or groups of the sub-channels based on the data carrying capacities of the sub-
12 channels. (*See id.* at col. 7:30-45; col. 8:20-35). For example, a data sensor with higher data rate
13 requirements was assigned a sub-channel or group of sub-channels with a higher data rate
14 capacity and a data sensor with lower data rate requirements was assigned a sub-channel with a
15 lower data rate capacity. (*E.g., see id.* at col. 5:22-26). By allocating bandwidth in the novel
16 way, the invention achieves the economical use of the available bandwidth within a
17 communications channel that was not found in the prior art. (*See, id.* at col. 3:8-12).

18
19 13. **Direct Infringement.** Upon information and belief, Defendant has been directly
20 infringing at least claim 12 of the ‘304 patent in Delaware, and elsewhere in the United States,
21 by actions comprising making, using, selling, and/or offering for sale an apparatus for wireless
22 transmission of data in digital and/or analog format through a communications channel from at
23 least two local data sensors to a data processing means, including without limitation Defendant’s
24 Sercomm 2x2 11n Dual Band Access Point, 3x3 11n Dual Band Access Point, 2x2 11ac Dual
25 Band Access Point, 2x2 11ac Dual Band In-Wall Access Point, and 2x2 11n Single Band In-
26 Wall Access Point (“Accused Instrumentality”).
27
28

1 14. On information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality is an apparatus for
2 wireless transmission of data in digital format through a communications channel, for example,
3 the 2.4 GHz channel, between approximately 2.4 GHz and 2.5 GHz. Data sensors, such as data
4 sensors that use the IEEE 802.11g and IEEE 802.11n wireless specifications to transmit over a
5 wireless local area network, are capable of being and are wirelessly connected to the Accused
6 Instrumentality to transmit data through the communication channel to a data processing means.

7
8 (*E.g.*,

9 [http://www.sercomm.com/contpage.aspx?langid=1&type=prod3&L1id=2&L2id=4&L3id=34&P
11 rodid=115;](http://www.sercomm.com/contpage.aspx?langid=1&type=prod3&L1id=2&L2id=4&L3id=34&P
10 rodid=115;)

12 [http://www.sercomm.com/contpage.aspx?langid=1&type=prod3&L1id=2&L2id=4&L3id=34&P
14 rodid=116;](http://www.sercomm.com/contpage.aspx?langid=1&type=prod3&L1id=2&L2id=4&L3id=34&P
13 rodid=116;)

15 [http://www.sercomm.com/contpage.aspx?langid=1&type=prod3&L1id=2&L2id=4&L3id=34&P
17 rodid=541;](http://www.sercomm.com/contpage.aspx?langid=1&type=prod3&L1id=2&L2id=4&L3id=34&P
16 rodid=541;)

18 [http://www.sercomm.com/contpage.aspx?langid=1&type=prod3&L1id=2&L2id=4&L3id=34&P
20 rodid=535;](http://www.sercomm.com/contpage.aspx?langid=1&type=prod3&L1id=2&L2id=4&L3id=34&P
19 rodid=535;) and

21 [http://www.sercomm.com/contpage.aspx?langid=1&type=prod3&L1id=2&L2id=4&L3id=34&P
23 rodid=114\).](http://www.sercomm.com/contpage.aspx?langid=1&type=prod3&L1id=2&L2id=4&L3id=34&P
22 rodid=114;) Upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality has a multiplexer adapted

24 to divide the communications channel into sub-channels and has a transmitter to transmit data
25 through the sub-channels. For example, upon information and belief, the Accused
26 Instrumentality divides the 2.4 GHz channel into multiple sub-channels through which data can
27 be transmitted. The multiplexer is adapted to divide the communications channel
28 asymmetrically such that the data carrying capacities of the sub-channels are unequal. For
example, the data carrying capacity for channels of the Accused Instrumentality using the
802.11b/g specification is unequal to the data carrying capacity for channels using the 802.11n.

- 1 a. Judgment that one or more claims of United States Patent No. 6,917,304 have
2 been infringed, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by
3 Defendant;
4
5 b. Judgment that Defendant account for and pay to Plaintiff all damages to and costs
6 incurred by Plaintiff because of Defendant's infringing activities and other
7 conduct complained of herein;
8
9 c. That Plaintiff be granted pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages
10 caused by Defendant's infringing activities and other conduct complained of
11 herein;
12
13 d. That Plaintiff be granted such other and further relief as the Court may deem just
14 and proper under the circumstances.

15 August 7, 2018

By /s/Steven A. Nielsen

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18 (Application for Admission *Pro Hac Vice* to
19 be filed)
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JURY DEMAND

1
2 Plaintiff, under Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, requests a trial by jury of
3 any issues so triable by right.
4

5 August 7, 2018

By /s/Steven A. Nielsen

6
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