

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

Sapphire Crossing LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

Intuit Inc.,

Defendant.

Case No. _____

Patent Case

Jury Trial Demanded

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Sapphire Crossing LLC (“Sapphire Crossing”), through its attorney, Isaac Rabicoff, complains against Intuit Inc. (“Intuit”) and alleges the following:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Sapphire Crossing LLC is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Texas and maintains its principal place of business at 5570 FM 423 Suite 250, #2008, Frisco, TX 75034.

2. Defendant Intuit Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware and maintains its principal place of business at 2700 Coast Ave., Mountain View, CA 94043.

JURISDICTION

3. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code.

4. This Court has exclusive subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Intuit because it has engaged in systematic and continuous business activities in the District of Delaware. Specifically, Intuit resides in this District as it is incorporated in Delaware and provides its full range of services to residents in this District. As described below, Intuit has committed acts of patent infringement giving rise to this action within this District.

VENUE

6. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) because Intuit has committed acts of patent infringement in this District and resides in this District. Specifically, Intuit is incorporated in this District and provides its full range of services to residents in this District. In addition, Sapphire Crossing has suffered harm in this District.

PATENT-IN-SUIT

7. On May 10, 2005, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 6,891,633 (“the ’633 Patent”) to Xerox Corporation (“Xerox”), naming Ken Hayward, Marc J. Krolczyk, Dawn M. Marchionda, Thomas L. Wolf and James S. Laird as the inventors. The ’633 Patent is titled “Image Transfer System”. A copy of the ’633 Patent is attached to this Complaint as Exhibit A.

8. Claims 19–20 of the ’633 Patent are valid and enforceable. The Patent Trial and Appeal Board denied institution of claims 19-20 and further denied Petitioner’s request for a rehearing.

9. On November 25, 2015, Xerox assigned all right, title, and interest in and to the ’633 Patent to Ruby Sands LLC, including all rights to enforce and prosecute actions for infringement and to collect damages for all relevant times against infringers of the ’633 Patent.

10. On March 26, 2018, Ruby Sands LLC assigned all right, title, and interest in and to the '633 Patent to Sapphire Crossing LLC, including all rights to enforce and prosecute actions for infringement and to collect damages for all relevant times against infringers of the '633 Patent. Accordingly, Sapphire Crossing possesses the exclusive right and standing to prosecute the present action for infringement of the '633 Patent by Intuit.

11. The '633 Patent is directed to a novel image transfer system comprising a transfer device which can be operably connected to a computer. The system includes a reader for reading an image on a first medium, and a display for displaying an image transfer menu for effecting transfer of the image to perform a selected function. For example, the reader can be a mobile electronic device used to take a photograph of a first medium (for example, a receipt), and then offer on the display of the mobile electronic device a menu of different actions that can be selected to accomplish a particular task: for example, get cash rebates from digital coupons based on scanned receipts. A downloadable app can transform the mobile device into the claimed image transfer device. Without the app, the mobile device cannot display the first type of menu, read the receipt, establish a connection with a computer, transfer the image to the computer, or display the second type of menu.

12. Claim 19 of the '633 patent is directed to a method for transferring information from a first medium wherein the method provides an image transfer device having a scanner for reading an image on the first medium (for example a smartphone); the image transfer device reads the image on the first medium with the scanner (for example taking a picture with the smartphone); the image transfer device then uploads

the electronic data including at least a portion of an image transfer menu to be displayed by the image transfer device to the transfer device from a computer connected to the transfer device; and a processor of the image transfer device automatically merges the electronic data with the image read by the scanner and transfers the merged image by the transfer device to a second medium (for example servers).

INTUIT'S INFRINGING SYSTEM AND METHOD

13. Sapphire Crossing incorporates the above paragraphs herein by reference.

14. Without authority from Sapphire Crossing, Intuit makes, uses (including by having its employees test), markets, sells, or otherwise provides an image transfer method that uses a reader for reading an image on a first medium, and a display for displaying an image transfer menu to perform a selected function, i.e., Intuit's QuickBooks Accounting app (the "Accused Instrumentality"). *See* <https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/quickbooks-online-for-ipad/id584606479?mt=8>; webpage attached hereto as Exhibit B; Figure 1.

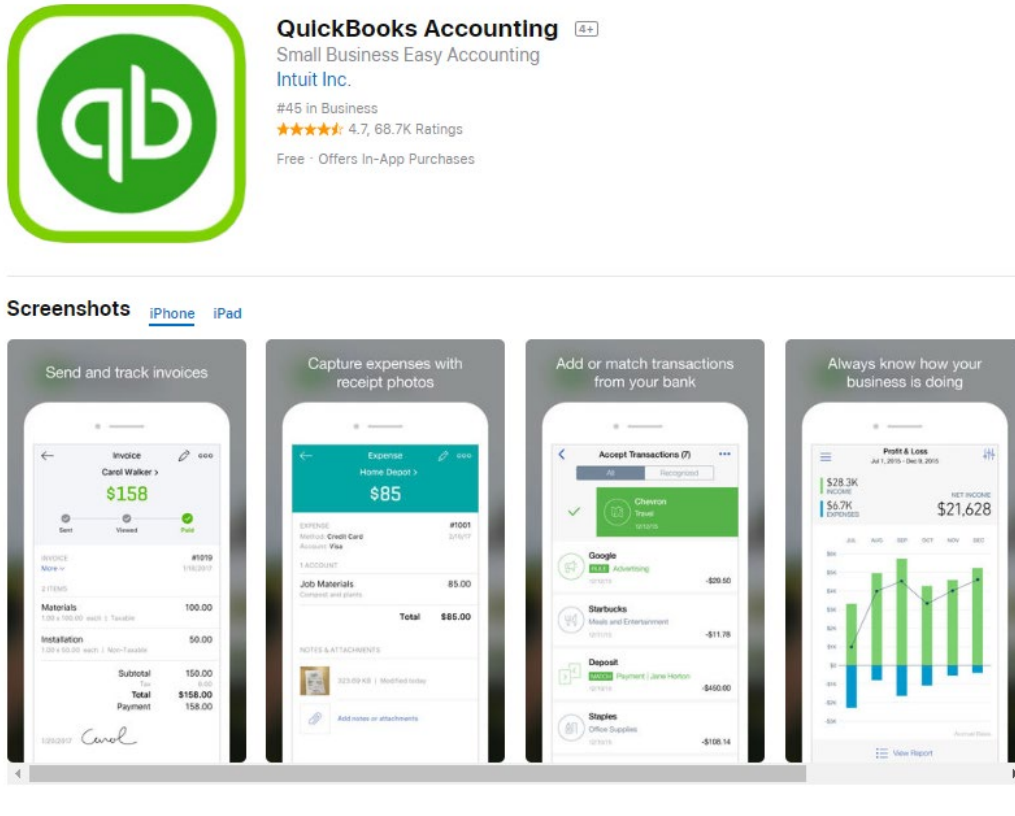


Figure 1. Intuit provides a downloadable app for use on mobile devices that transforms such devices into the Accused Instrumentality.

See <https://quickbooks.intuit.com/mobile/>; webpage attached hereto as Exhibit C; Figure 2.

Get it done on the run
straight from your mobile device

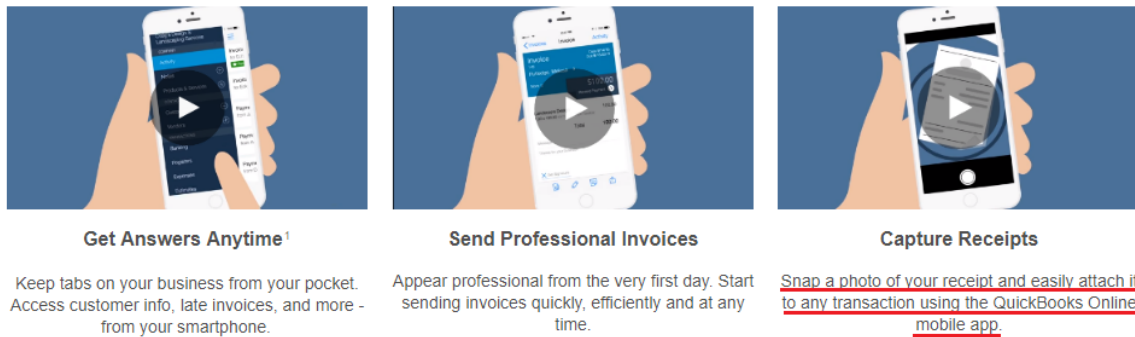


Figure 2. Intuit's QuickBooks Accounting app uses the camera on the user's smartphone to read images.

15. Intuit provides a downloadable app for use on mobile devices that transforms such devices into the Accused Instrumentality and performs the elements recited in the claims. *See* Exs. B, C.

16. Specifically, mobile devices that support Intuit's app must include a camera that, together with Intuit's app, is used in the following infringing manner. Scanning an image on a first medium, for example, the barcode on a paper receipt. *See* Ex. C; Figure 3.

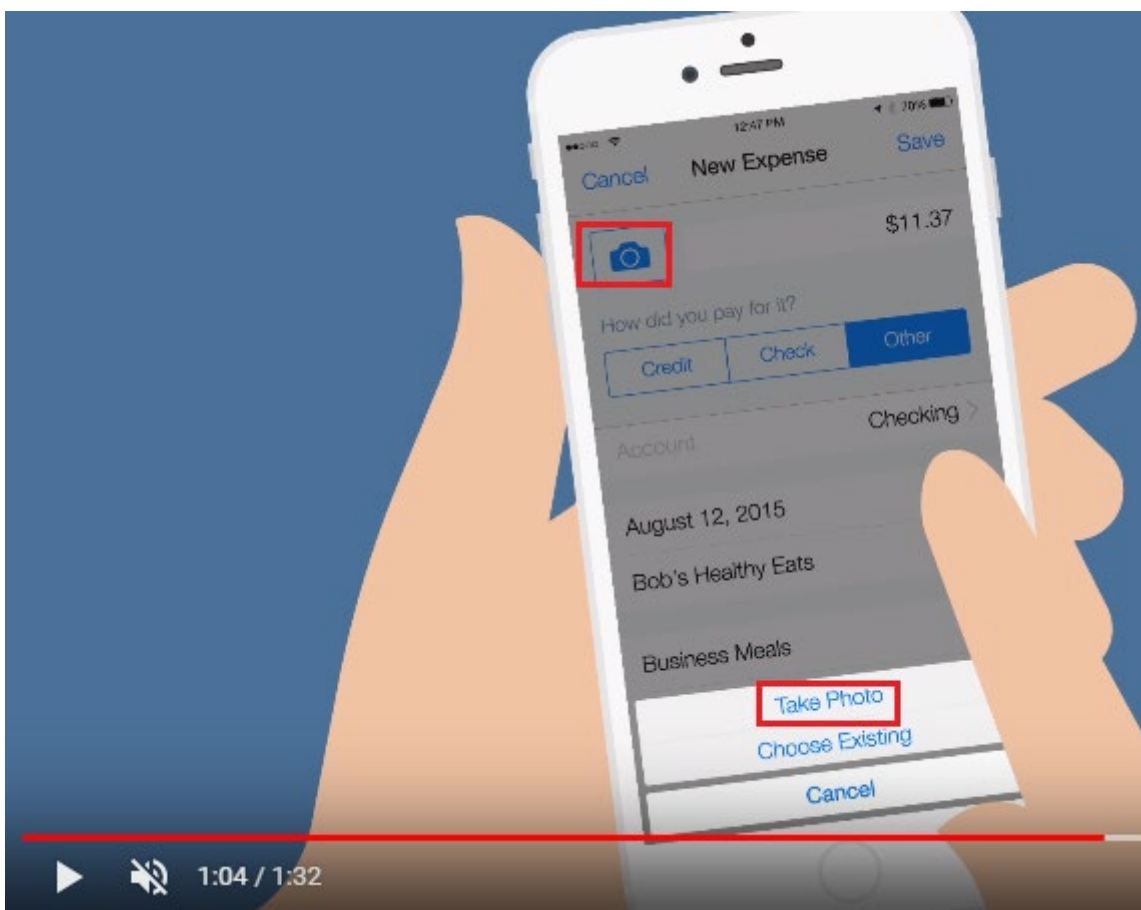


Figure 3. Intuit's QuickBooks Accounting app uses the camera on the user's smartphone to scan an image on a first medium.

17. Reading the image on the first medium with the scanner. *See* Ex. C; Figure 4.

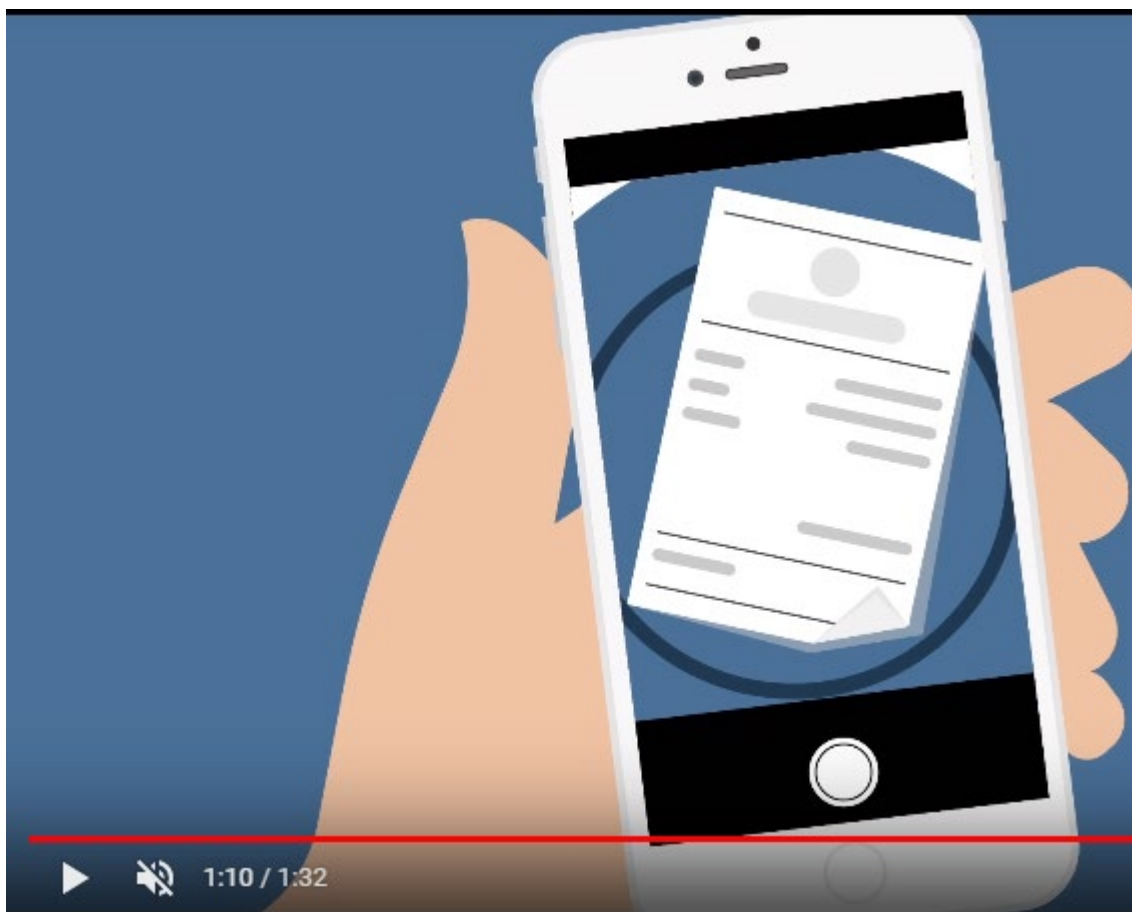


Figure 4. Intuit's QuickBooks Accounting app uses the camera on the user's smartphone to read an image on a first medium.

18. Automatically uploading and displaying on the device's display screen an image transfer menu obtained via a communication channel from Intuit's computer(s), where that menu offers the option to deposit the scanned receipt. *See* Ex. C; Figure 5.

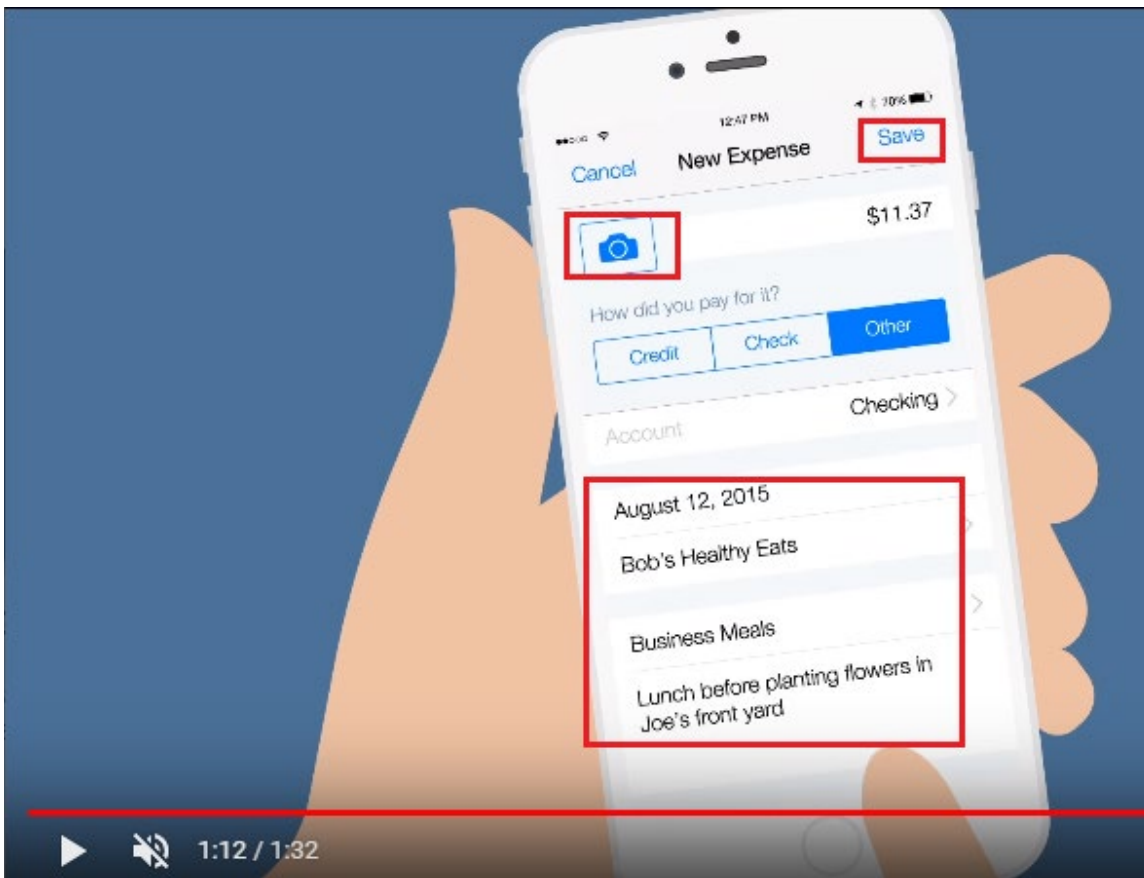


Figure 5. Intuit's QuickBooks Accounting app automatically uploads and displays on the display screen, found on the user's smartphone, an image transfer menu obtained via a communication channel from Intuit's computers.

19. Merging the scanned receipt and the selected deposit scanned receipt menu option. *See Ex. C; Fig. 5.*
20. Transmitting the merged information from the mobile device to a second medium, for example, Intuit's server(s). *See Ex. C; Figures 5, 6.*

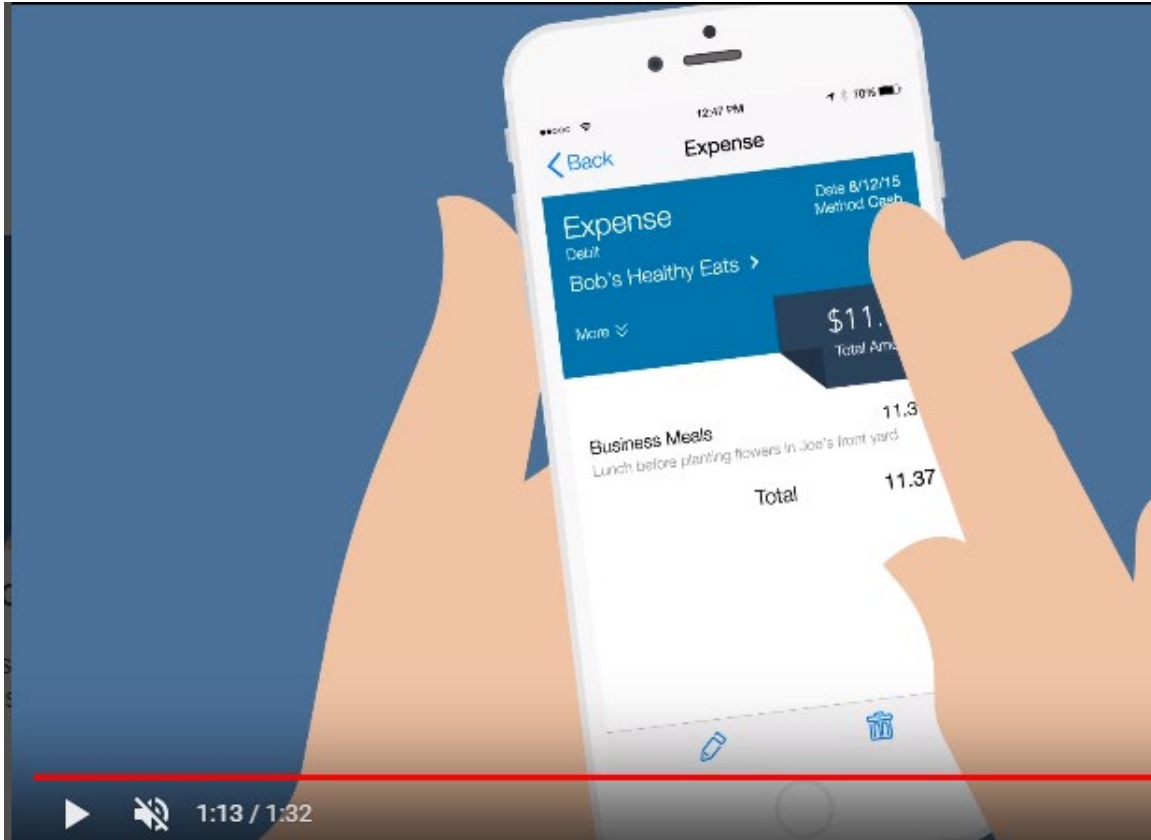


Figure 6. Intuit's QuickBooks Accounting app transmits the merged information from the mobile device to a second medium.

21. On its website, Intuit specifically instructs its customers to use the Accused Instrumentality in a way that infringes at least Claim 19 of the '633 Patent. See Ex C.

COUNT I: DIRECT INFRINGEMENT

22. Sapphire Crossing incorporates the above paragraphs herein by reference.

23. As a result of making, using (including having its employees internally test and use the Accused Instrumentality as alleged below), marketing, and providing the Accused Instrumentality, Intuit has and continues to directly infringe at least Claim 19 of the '633 Patent literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

24. As set forth above, the Accused Instrumentality is specifically designed to perform every step of at least Claim 19 of the '633 Patent, and each use of the Accused Instrumentality will result in infringement of at least that claim.

25. Upon information and belief, Intuit has and continues to directly infringe at least Claim 19 of the '633 Patent when it internally tested and used the Accused Instrumentality.

26. Upon information and belief, Intuit's employees or individuals under Intuit's control use the Accused Instrumentality to test the operation of the Accused Instrumentality and its various functions, in the infringing manner described here, and thereby infringes at least Claim 19 of the '633 Patent. Sapphire Crossing therefore alleges that Intuit has and continues to directly infringe the '633 Patent by using the Accused Instrumentality to perform at least the method of Claim 19.

27. Upon information and belief, Intuit also has and continues to directly infringe at least Claim 19 of the '633 Patent when its employees use the Accused Instrumentality. Upon information and belief, Intuit's employees or individuals under Intuit's control use the Accused Instrumentality in an infringing manner and described in detail in the above section (INFRINGING SYSTEM AND METHOD). Sapphire Crossing therefore alleges that Intuit directly infringes the '633 Patent by using the Accused Instrumentality to perform the method of at least Claim 19.

28. Since at least the date that this Complaint was filed, Intuit has willfully infringed at least Claim 19 of the '633 Patent by directly infringing the patent with knowledge of the patent and despite an objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of the '633 Patent.

29. Sapphire Crossing has suffered damages as a result of Intuit's direct infringement of the '633 Patent.

30. Sapphire Crossing is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate it for such infringement in an amount no less than a reasonable royalty under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

31. Sapphire Crossing will continue to be injured, and thereby caused irreparable harm, unless and until this Court enters an injunction prohibiting further infringement.

COUNT II: INDIRECT INFRINGEMENT

32. Sapphire Crossing incorporates the above paragraphs herein by reference.

33. **Contributory Infringement.** Intuit has also contributed to the infringement of at least Claim 19 of the '633 Patent by providing the Accused Instrumentality to, among others, its customers, and by advertising, promoting, encouraging, instructing and aiding others to use the Accused Instrumentality in an infringing manner.

34. Intuit has engaged in these activities knowing that the Accused Instrumentality is especially made and adapted for use, and is in fact used, in a manner that constitutes infringement of at least Claim 19 of the '633 Patent. The Accused Instrumentality is not a staple article or commodity of commerce that is suitable for substantial non-infringing uses.

35. Since at least the filing date of this Complaint, Intuit has known that the use of the Accused Instrumentality infringes the '633 Patent, and that such combination of components has no substantial non-infringing use.

36. Sapphire Crossing has suffered damages as a result of Intuit's indirect infringement of the '633 Patent.

37. Sapphire Crossing is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate it for such infringement in an amount no less than a reasonable royalty under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

38. Sapphire Crossing will continue to be injured, and thereby caused irreparable harm, unless and until this Court enters an injunction prohibiting further infringement.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Sapphire Crossing prays for judgment against Intuit on all the counts and for the following relief:

- A. A declaration that Sapphire Crossing is the owner of the right to sue and to recover for infringement of the '633 Patent being asserted in this action;
- B. A declaration that Intuit has directly infringed, actively induced the infringement of, or contributorily infringed the '633 Patent;
- C. A declaration that Intuit and its customers are jointly or severally responsible for the damages from infringement of the '633 Patent through the use of the Intuit's Mobile app;
- D. A declaration that Intuit is responsible jointly or severally with its customers for the damages caused by the infringement of the '633 Patent through the use of the Intuit Mobile app by Intuit's customers;

- E. An accounting for damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 for infringement of the '633 Patent by Intuit, and the award of damages so ascertained to Sapphire Crossing together with interest as provided by law;
- F. An accounting of all damages not presented at trial;
- G. An award of Sapphire Crossing's costs and expenses;
- H. A declaration that Intuit's actions constitute as exceptional conduct in bad faith, and an award of Sapphire Crossing's attorney fees; and
- I. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem proper, just and equitable.

Dated: November 21, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Timothy Devlin
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