UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

RAH COLOR TECHNOLOGIES LLC, Plaintiff, v. EASTMAN KODAK CO. Defendant.	Civil Action No. JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT

This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code, against Defendant Eastman Kodak Co. ("Kodak") that relates to five U.S. patents owned by RAH Color Technologies LLC ("RAH Color Technologies" or "RAHCT"): U.S. Patent Nos. 6,995,870 (the '870 Patent); 7,312,897 (the '897 Patent); 7,729,008 (the '008 Patent); 8,860,704 (the '704 Patent); and 8,638,340 (the '340 Patent) (collectively, the "Patents-in-Suit").

On December 6, 2018, the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation issued a decision ordering the following other cases involving RAH Color Technologies' patents to be transferred to the Northern District of California and assigned to the Honorable Susan Yvonne Illston for coordinated and/or consolidated pretrial proceedings:

RAH Color Technologies LLC v. Adobe Systems, Inc.,

RAH Color Technologies LLC v. Xerox Corporation, and

Electronics For Imaging, Inc. v. RAH Color Technologies LLC.

On January 25, 2019, the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation issued orders finalizing the conditional transfer of the following cases to the consolidated MDL:

RAH Color Technologies LLC v. Heidelberger Druckmaschinen AG, and

RAH Color Technologies LLC v. Dalim Software GmbH.

The MDL that includes the above cases is titled *In Re: RAH Color Technologies LLC Patent Litigation*, N.D. Cal. case no. 18-md-02874. RAH Color Technologies believes this case with Kodak is a tag-along action that should also be included in the coordinated and consolidated MDL proceedings under the MDL Panel's Rule 7.1.

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff RAH Color Technologies is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia. RAH Color Technologies maintains an office at 7012 Colgate Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22307. RAH Color Technologies owns numerous United States patents generally related to the field of color management. Dr. Richard A. Holub manages RAH Color Technologies and is a named inventor of the Patents-in-Suit.

2. Defendant Kodak is a company incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and maintains a principal place of business at 343 State St., Rochester, New York, 14650. On information and belief, Kodak can be served with process at its Rochester, New York address.

3. Kodak manufactures, makes, uses, sells, imports, and offers for sale print and print workflow production hardware and software that employ color measurement and management techniques in the U.S.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Complaint states causes of action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 100 *et seq.,* and, more particularly 35 U.S.C. § 271.

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) in which the district courts have original and exclusive jurisdiction of any civil action for patent infringement.

6. Kodak is subject to this Court's general personal jurisdiction because Kodak is transacting business in this jurisdiction, and Kodak maintains its principal place of business in this jurisdiction.

7. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§1391(b) and (c) and 1400(b) because Defendant is a corporation that resides in this District.

BACKGROUND FACTS REGARDING RAH COLOR TECHNOLOGIES

8. RAH Color Technologies is owned by Dr. Richard A. Holub, who is a named inventor of all its patent assets. Dr. Holub holds a Ph.D. in Neurophysiology and has studied and worked extensively in the fields of vision and color reproduction for nearly fifty years.

9. For example, between 1983 and 1994, Dr. Holub worked for several leading companies including Eastman Kodak (following its acquisition of Eikonix Corp., which Dr. Holub joined in 1983), Agfa/Bayer and SuperMac Technologies where he served as Chief Color Scientist, Technology Consultant, and Principal Engineer, respectively, and had responsibility for developing and/or managing development of color technologies for new products.

10. Dr. Holub has additionally been a leader in development, research, and education in the graphic arts industry.

11. For example, for ten consecutive years beginning in 1993-94, Dr. Holub was elected to and served on the Board of Directors of The Technical Association of the Graphic Arts ("TAGA"), now a part of the Printing Industries of America. For nine of those ten years, Dr. Holub was an officer, serving three years as Technical Vice President and Papers Chair, two

years as Executive Vice President, two years as President and two years as Immediate Past President. During his three years as Technical VP, Dr. Holub organized four technical conferences, including TAGA's first-ever international conference, and, in addition, TAGA's contributions to the Graphic Arts Show Company's "Conceppts" Conference in two successive years.

12. Between 1995 and 1998, Dr. Holub taught in various instructional programs at Rochester Institute of Technology, especially taking responsibility for research methods courses offered to Master's students pursuing the technology concentration in the School of Printing Management and Sciences (subsequently renamed the School of Print Media). During that time he served on thesis committees for a number of students in the Master's program. Many graduates of that program hold significant positions in the publishing and printing industries. In addition, during the early 1990's, Dr. Holub served as a key technical contributor to early standards developed by CGATS, the Committee for Graphic Arts Technical Standards.

13. Spanning almost two decades, Dr. Holub's R&D work (alone and with collaborators) resulted in 11 papers presented to TAGA's Annual Technical Conference, all of which subsequently appeared in published Conference *Proceedings*. His research also resulted in the contribution of at least four (4) important papers to refereed journals, including the *Journal of Imaging Technology* and *Color Research and Application*, as well as contributions to symposia organized by The Society for Imaging Science and Technology (IS&T), the Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers (SPIE), and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

14. In 1994, Dr. Holub began work on a new business that would leverage inventive developments in color measurement, imaging system architecture, user-interface and color

reproduction technologies to implement open and accurate color reproduction in a networked environment. Over the next several years, Dr. Holub rented laboratory/demo space from RIT Research Corp., hired students from the Rochester Institute of Technology as well as software and hardware contractors to assist him in developing a first product prototype. The prototype combined instrumentation for fully automatic display calibration with software support for highly accurate soft-proofing. During this time, he also prepared and filed the first two in a series of significant patent disclosures to cover implementations of inventive concepts.

15. Dr. Holub formed Imagicolor Corporation in 1998 to commercialize his prototype described above in paragraph 14. Further efforts at business development continued, however, investment did not materialize and Imagicolor was eventually dissolved.

16. Though commercialization of the prototype did not come to fruition, Dr. Holub continued to innovate, and pursue patents on those innovations, with the United States Patent Office. In 2005, RAH Color Technologies LLC was formed as a vehicle for an on-going licensing program for companies whose products depend on Dr. Holub's innovations.

BACKGROUND FACTS REGARDING THE RAH COLOR TECHNOLOGIES PATENT PORTFOLIO

17. The United States Patent Office has awarded Dr. Holub 35 patents to date, including the following Patents-in-Suit:

- United States Patent No. 6,995,870, entitled "System for Distributing and Controlling Color Reproduction at Multiple Sites" (the '870 Patent);
- United States Patent No. 7,312,897, entitled "System for Distributing and Controlling Color Reproduction at Multiple Sites" (the '897 Patent);
- United States Patent No. 7,729,008, entitled "System for Distributing and Controlling Color Reproduction at Multiple Sites" (the '008 Patent);
- United States Patent No. 8,760,704, entitled "System for Distributing and Controlling Color Reproduction at Multiple Sites" (the '704 Patent); and

- United States Patent No. 8,638,340, entitled "Color Calibration of Color Rendering Devices" (the '340 Patent).

18. The United States Patent Office has considered over 500 references during the prosecution of Dr. Holub's patent applications.

19. Hundreds of subsequently filed patent applications by third parties have cited to Dr. Holub's patents.

20. RAH Color Technologies has licensed the technology covered by its patents to 12 of the largest manufacturers of color imaging and printing products for consumer and professional segments in the world. RAH Color Technologies has also licensed its innovations to two additional manufacturers with extensive experience in the color measurement and management space. Additionally, 13 major companies have entered into end-user license agreements with RAH Color Technologies.

21. These industry-leading companies have each recognized the contributions Dr. Holub has made to the fields of color management, remote proofing, and measurement and control of color product quality.

22. All right, title, and interest in the Patents-in-Suit are held by RAH Color Technologies.

KODAK'S AWARENESS OF THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT

23. In connection with the development of a prototype discussed above (¶¶ 14-16), Dr. Holub (d/b/a Imagicolor) contacted Kodak to explore a possible business arrangement for continued product development. On February 24, 1998, Imagicolor and Kodak Polychrome Graphics entered into a nondisclosure agreement under which details on the prototype could be shared.

24. From about April 1998 through December 1999, Imagicolor was in contact with various people at Kodak to discuss the prototype and the possibility of a business arrangement. Ultimately, these discussions did not prove fruitful for Imagicolor.

25. On February 18, 2002, counsel for Dr. Holub (Niro, Scavone, Haller & Niro; hereafter "Niro") contacted Charles E. Snee, III of Eastman Kodak's legal department by facsimile to offer Kodak a license to Dr. Holub's patents. The letter identified two of now-RAH Color Technologies' U.S. patents: U.S. 6,043,909 (the parent to each of the Patents-in-Suit) and 6,157,735 (an additional parent to 8,638,340). The letter further identified several Kodak products used for proofing (both hard and soft-proofing), calibration, and other color management tasks in a network environment.

26. On March 1, 2002, David Woods of Kodak responded, noting that Kodak was investigating. Niro sent follow up facsimiles to Kodak on March 14, 2002 and again on May 28, 2002 before having a phone conversation with Kodak on or about May 29, 2002.

27. On June 25, 2002, Kodak sent Niro a letter outlining its position, noting that Kodak believed that the patents had prior art issues, but failing to identify any specific pieces of prior art or combinations of prior art.

28. On October 9, 2002, Niro responded to Kodak's June 25, 2002 letter, and further notifying Kodak of the issuance of U.S. Patent 6,459,425. No agreement was reached.

29. On or about March 28, 2006, Dr. Chris Edge of Kodak contacted Dr. Holub regarding Dr. Holub's technology. In response, Dr. Holub sent Dr. Edge an email providing additional details and materials on his prototype remote proofing solution. Dr. Holub understood that Dr. Edge showed strong interest in the prototype, and that Dr. Edge would be discussing the technology with other persons at Kodak.

30. On or about August 10, 2006, Dr. Holub sent a letter to David Woods with the desire to re-open communications with Kodak in light of additional issued patents and licenses. The letter also informed Kodak that Dr. Holub's patents were now assigned to RAH Color Technologies LLC, and that Merzbach Law Office was serving as its counsel. In response, on or about August 25, 2006, Dr. Edge contacted Dr. Holub by phone, indicating that Kodak may have renewed interest in the patents. Subsequently, Dr. Holub had discussions with Amelia Buharin, then Director of Intellectual Property Transactions at Kodak, culminating with an in-person meeting with Ms. Buharin, Dr. Edge, and other representatives for Kodak in December 2006.

31. Kodak and RAH Color Technologies entered into a nondisclosure agreement on December 8, 2006. Through 2007 and early 2008, discussions and at least one additional in-person meeting concerning RAH Color Technologies' patents, licensees, and technologies occurred. Discussions with Kodak did not result in any agreement.

32. As RAH Color Technologies' continued to obtain U.S. Patents and recognition of the importance of those patents (through the addition of licensees to the portfolio) to the color management industry, counsel for RAH Color Technologies (Global IP Law Group; hereafter "Global IP") reached out by email to Peter Cody, Assistant General Counsel and Vice President (Legal Dept.) of Kodak, on April 2, 2014, seeking to discuss the RAH Color Technologies patent portfolio. The parties agreed to discuss the portfolio by phone on or around April 8, 2014. The parties then had another phone conversation on or around April 23, 2014.

33. Discussions with Kodak continued throughout 2014, but no agreement was reached.

34. Despite knowledge of the Patents-in-Suit, Kodak has continued to infringe and induce the infringement of the Patents-in-Suit.

35. Kodak promotes its capabilities of flexible production workflow, color management, prepress, and soft-proofing software that it sells and offers for sale to customers in the U.S.

36. Kodak has in the past and continues to directly infringe the asserted claims of the Patents-in-Suit pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271 by using methods and using, making and importing systems, software, and apparatuses covered by the asserted patent claims identified below.

COUNT I: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '870 CLAIM 34

37. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

38. Claim 34 of the '870 Patent provides:

Claim 34 Preamble	A method for providing control to a user for processing color images comprising the steps of:
Element A	providing an interface operable at a computer through which the user is able to select a plurality of sites having one or more color input or output devices;
Element B	communicating between said sites through a network interfaces at said sites; and
Element C	providing information for transforming input color image data into output color image data for the color input or output devices at said plurality of sites such that colors produced by the color devices appear substantially the same within colors attainable by each of the devices, wherein said information for transforming comprises information relating the color gamuts of different ones of said color devices to each other and user preferences for color reproduction for at least one of the color devices.

39. "Kodak Accused Color Products" include Prinergy used in combination with ColorFlow, and/or Insite Prepress Portal; Kodak Creo print servers (e.g., CX Print Server made for use with Xerox digital presses) used alone or in combination with Insite Prepress Portal; and

other hardware and/or software that include the same or equivalent functionality described in paragraphs 40-49 of Count I, paragraph 57 of Count II, paragraph 65 of Count III, paragraphs 73-74 of Count IV, paragraph 82 of Count V, paragraphs 90-98 of Count VI, paragraph 106 of Count VII, paragraphs 114-115 of Count VIII, paragraphs 123-129 of Count IX, paragraph 137 of Count X, paragraphs 145-147 of Count XI, paragraph 155 of Count XII, paragraph 163 of Count XIII, paragraphs 171-172 of Count XIV, paragraph 180 of Count XV, paragraph 188 of Count XVI, paragraph 196 of Count XVII, and paragraph 204 of Count XVIII.

40. Kodak Accused Color Products provide control for processing color images through the use of color profiles processed through a color management module ("CMM") as well as through other color management and print production controls.

41. In Kodak Accused Color Products, Prinergy includes process templates that define how production files will be processed, including templates defining output devices such as printers and proofers. These output devices are selected by users when a workflow is set up. In operation, production jobs will be sent to the selected output devices over a network. For example, in Prinergy, users select digital printers (including those associated with Creo print servers) for rendering final printed output. In another example, in Prinergy, users select proofers for rendering hard copy proofs. In both examples, the printers are connected to Prinergy via a network. Upon information and belief, users can select soft-proofing stations through Prinergy as well, where monitors are used for color review and approvals (e.g., external Prepress Portal users; internal soft-proofing stations).

42. Similarly, in Kodak Accused Color Products, Creo includes Remote Site manager, which allows for accessing up to 15 other Creo print servers, with each other Creo print server connected to at least one press. Remote Site Manager includes an interface through which

users can select a connected other Creo server. Once connected to the other server, users can, for example, print jobs through the other server and its press.

43. Kodak Accused Color Products create, store and use profiles compliant with the International Color Consortium ("ICC") specifications. These ICC profiles include various data structures (e.g., XYZ, AToB, and BToA-type structures) that define color transformations from an input device to an output device. Processing of ICC profiles is accomplished using the Kodak Accused Color Products' color management module ("CMM"). The CMM provides or accesses additional information used during processing of ICC profiles. These transformations are used, at least in part, for transforming input color image data into output color image data appropriate for a particular rendering device (e.g., conversion of device-dependent numbers supplied by an input device to device independent color values in Profile Connection Space and from there to codes specific to a calibrated rendering device).

44. For example, ColorFlow creates ICC profiles, which are then used by Prinergy in the conversion of RGB images and files to CMYK images and files useable for rendering by a press or proofer. ColorFlow also shares ICC profiles with Creo. During the creation of ICC profiles, ColorFlow provides various options that are integrated into the profile, such as total ink limit, black start, and max black.

45. Similarly, Creo creates ICC profiles for output devices, and also stores ICC profiles for source devices (e.g., RGB ICC profiles for monitor, digital camera). Upon information and belief, these ICC profiles can be shared with other Creo print servers through Remote Site Manager, or using another means for file transfer (e.g., when splitting a print job and directing its parts to multiple presses or distributing the intact job to different locations). The use of ICC profiles, in combination with calibration and/or verification, ensures that colors are

rendered as intended (e.g., colors as rendered match colors from original source), regardless of rendering device and regardless of location. At least when creating ICC profiles, Creo provides various options that are integrated into the profile, such as the type of paper used, the paper weight, and GCR levels. At least when creating ICC profiles, Creo provides various options that are integrated into the profile, such as the type of paper used, the paper weight, and GCR levels.

46. In Kodak Accused Color Products, ColorFlow also generates verification reports, which rely on measurements to determine if rendered colors (based on colors transformed using ICC profiles) are accurately matching expected color values. The verification process ensures that the rendered colors match those that the rendering device is expected to generate.

47. Similarly, Creo includes a calibration feature for calibrating connected presses, a necessary step prior to ICC profile generation for presses. This feature is also used to generate calibration tables, which are then used in combination with ICC profiles. The calibration ensures that a press is in a calibrated state and that an associated ICC profile (created for that calibrated state) remains valid. As such, calibration ensures that a press is rendering colors consistent with both a particular profile and the press's capabilities.

48. Kodak Accused Color Products support the ICC v.4 specification's implementation of the Perceptual Reference Medium Gamut ("PRMG"), and as such, support processing of profiles that employ the PRMG (or employ similarly structured gamut data). For example, upon information and belief, ColorFlow and Creo create ICC profiles that map to (on input) or from (on output) the PRMG, or that map between devices' gamut descriptors that are structured as is the PRMG. For example, upon information and belief, Prinergy and Creo process profiles that rely upon the PRMG or similarly structured gamut data (or stores such gamut data)

to implement gamut mapping that insures that colors produced by the color devices appear substantially the same within colors attainable by each of the devices.

49. The PRMG provides a stored and standardized gamut representation in coordinates of the ICC-defined Profile Connection Space ("PCS") that serves as an intermediate for transforming colors between devices having different gamuts. A dataflow using the PRMG employs the stored PRMG, to map colors from an input device to an output device using an intermediate color-to-color' transformation (i.e., input gamut in PCS values to PRMG and/or PRMG to an output gamut represented in PCS coordinates). In addition, a color-to-color' mapping that embodies a relationship between gamuts can be computed directly using input and output gamut descriptors that are structured as is the PRMG.

50. Kodak infringes claim 34 of the '870 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

51. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 34 of the '870 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

52. Upon information and belief, Kodak's customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 34 of the '870 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 34 of the '870 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 34 of the '870 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the

acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak's inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 34 of the '870 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

53. Kodak has had knowledge of the '870 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

54. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT II: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '870 CLAIM 39

55. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-54 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

56. Claim 39 of the '870 Patent provides:

Claim 39	The method according to claim 34 wherein said user preferences for color reproduction include at least one aspect of the utilization of one or more neutral colorants.

57. In Kodak Accused Color Products, ColorFlow includes various preferences for ink utilization, including for example, Black Start and Black Strength. Black Start specifies the start point for using black ink (e.g., if set at 20%, colors with less than 20% black will be printed with CMY inks only). Black Strength specifies the relative quantity of black ink versus cyan, magenta, and yellow inks to use to generate the neutral gray component of colors. Similarly, Creo includes ink utilization preferences in the form of GCR levels. GCR also specifies the

relative quantity of black ink versus cyan, magenta, and yellow inks to use to generate the neutral gray component of colors.

58. Kodak infringes claim 39 of the ’870 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

59. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 39 of the ’870 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

60. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 39 of the ’870 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 39 of the ’870 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 39 of the ’870 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 39 of the ’870 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

61. Kodak has had knowledge of the ’870 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

62. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT III: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '870 CLAIM 41

63. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-54 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

64. Claim 41 of the '870 Patent provides:

Claim 41	The method according to claim 34 further comprising the step of annotating images produced by at least one of said color devices.

65. In Kodak Accused Color Products, Insite Prepress Portal integrates into Prinergy workflows, and is used for soft-proofing and other color-accurate review using a computer monitor. Additionally, Creo exports jobs to Prepress Portal. Prepress Portal includes an annotation feature for adding annotations to images being reviewed.

66. Kodak infringes claim 41 of the '870 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

67. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 41 of the '870 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

68. Upon information and belief, Kodak's customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 41 of the '870 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every

claim limitation of at least claim 41 of the '870 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 41 of the '870 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak's inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 41 of the '870 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

69. Kodak has had knowledge of the '870 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

70. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT IV: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '870 CLAIM 42

71. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-54 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

72. Claim 42 of the '870 Patent provides:

Claim 42	The method according to claim 34 wherein at least two of said sites capable of being remote from each other.

73. In Kodak Accused Color Products, at least when Insite Prepress Portal is used in a workflow with Prinergy, the monitor used for color-accurate soft-proofing and approvals will be remotely located from the final rendering device.

74. In Kodak Accused Color Products, Creo Remote Site Manager is used for sharing ICC profiles with different connected Creo servers and associated presses (e.g., when splitting a print job among multiple presses at different locations). The use of ICC profiles (by any Kodak

Accused Color Products), in combination with calibration, ensures that colors are rendered as intended (e.g., colors as rendered match colors from original source), regardless of rendering device and regardless of location.

75. Kodak infringes claim 42 of the ’870 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

76. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 42 of the ’870 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

77. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 42 of the ’870 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 42 of the ’870 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 42 of the ’870 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 42 of the ’870 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

78. Kodak has had knowledge of the ’870 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

79. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT V: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '870 CLAIM 43

80. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-54 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

81. Claim 43 of the '870 Patent provides:

Claim 43	The method according to claim 34 further comprising the step of verifying whether said information for transforming properly transforms said color image data at one or more of said sites.

82. In Kodak Accused Color Products, ColorFlow generates verification reports, which are based upon measurements to determine if rendered colors (based on colors transformed using ICC profiles) accurately match expected color values.

83. Kodak infringes claim 43 of the '870 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

84. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 43 of the '870 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

85. Upon information and belief, Kodak's customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 43 of the '870 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 43 of the '870 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been

and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 43 of the ’870 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 43 of the ’870 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

86. Kodak has had knowledge of the ’870 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

87. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak’s acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT VI: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT ’897 CLAIM 32

88. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36 and 39 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

89. Claim 32 of the ’897 Patent provides:

Claim 32 Preamble	A method for providing control to a user for processing color images comprising the steps of:
Element A	providing an interface through which said user is able to select one or more sites, each having one or more color input or output devices, wherein at least one of said sites is capable of being remotely located with respect to said user;
Element B	providing information regarding identity or location of said one or more sites useable for communication with said sites; and
Element C	providing information for transforming input color image data into output color image data for the color input or output devices at said sites comprising at least information representing the gamuts or a relationship between the gamuts of said color devices, wherein said information for transforming comprises at least user preferences for color reproduction by at least one of the color devices.

90. Kodak Accused Color Products provide control for processing color images through the use of color profiles processed through a color management module ("CMM") as well as through other color management and print production controls including instrumental color measurement for device calibrations and verification of color reproduction performance.

91. In Kodak Accused Color Products, Prinergy includes process templates that define how production files will be processed, including templates defining output devices such as printers and proofers. These output devices are selected by users when a workflow is set up. In operation, production jobs will be sent to the selected output devices over a network. For example, in Prinergy, users select digital printers (including those associated with Creo print servers) for rendering final printed output. As another example, in Prinergy, users select proofers for rendering hard copy proofs. In both examples, the printers are connected to Prinergy via a network (e.g., IP address). Upon information and belief, users can select remotely located soft-proofing stations as well, where monitors are used for color-accurate review and approvals (e.g., external Prepress Portal users; internal soft-proofing stations); the monitors are identified by network location (e.g., IP address).

92. Similarly, in Kodak Accused Color Products, Creo includes Remote Site manager, which allows for accessing up to 15 other Creo print servers, with each other Creo print server connected to at least one press. Remote Site Manager includes an interface through which users can select a connected other Creo server based on IP address. Once connected to the other server, users can, for example, print jobs through the other server and its press.

93. Kodak Accused Color Products store and use profiles compliant with the International Color Consortium ("ICC") specifications. These ICC profiles include various data structures (e.g., XYZ, AToB, and BToA-type structures) that define color transformations from

an input device to an output device. Processing of ICC profiles is accomplished using the Kodak Accused Color Products' color management module ("CMM"). The CMM provides or accesses additional information used during processing of ICC profiles. These transformations are used, at least in part, for transforming input color image data into output color image data appropriate for a particular rendering device (e.g., conversion of device-dependent numbers supplied by an input device to device independent color values in Profile Connection Space and from there to codes specific to a calibrated rendering device).

94. For example, ColorFlow creates ICC profiles, which are then used by Prinergy in the conversion of RGB images and files to CMYK images and files useable for rendering on a press or proofer. ColorFlow also shares ICC profiles with Creo. During the creation of ICC profiles, ColorFlow provides various options that are integrated into the profile, such as total ink limit, black start, and max black.

95. Similarly, Creo creates ICC profiles for output devices, and also stores ICC profiles for source devices (e.g., RGB ICC profiles for monitor, digital camera). Upon information and belief, these ICC profiles can be shared with other Creo print servers through Remote Site Manager, or using another means for file transfer (e.g., when splitting a print job among multiple presses or distributing an intact job for production at different locations). At least when creating ICC profiles, Creo provides various options that are integrated into the profile, such as the type of paper used, the paper weight, and GCR levels.

96. The use of ICC profiles (by any Kodak Accused Color Products) ensures that colors are rendered as intended (e.g., colors as rendered match colors from original source), regardless of rendering device and regardless of location.

97. Kodak Accused Color Products support the ICC v.4 specification's implementation of the Perceptual Reference Medium Gamut ("PRMG"), and as such, support processing of profiles that employ the PRMG (or employ similarly structured gamut data). For example, upon information and belief, ColorFlow and Creo create ICC profiles that map to (on input) or from (on output) the PRMG, or that map between devices' gamut descriptors that are structured as is the PRMG. For example, upon information and belief, Prinergy and Creo process profiles that rely upon the PRMG or similarly structured gamut data (or stores such gamut data) to implement gamut mapping that insures that colors produced by the color devices are rendered accurately.

98. The PRMG provides a stored and standardized gamut representation in coordinates of the ICC-defined Profile Connection Space ("PCS") that serves as an intermediate for transforming colors between devices having different gamuts. A dataflow using the PRMG employs the stored PRMG, to map colors from an input device to an output device using an intermediate color-to-color' transformation (i.e., input gamut in PCS values to PRMG and/or PRMG to an output gamut represented in PCS coordinates). In addition, a color-to-color' mapping that embodies a relationship between gamuts can be computed directly using input and output gamut descriptors that are structured as is the PRMG.

99. Kodak infringes claim 32 of the '897 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

100. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 32 of the ’897 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

101. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 32 of the ’897 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 32 of the ’897 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 32 of the ’897 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 32 of the ’897 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

102. Kodak has had knowledge of the ’897 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

103. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak’s acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT VII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT ’897 CLAIM 33

104. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36, 39, and 88-103 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

105. Claim 33 of the ’897 Patent provides:

Claim 33	The method according to claim 32 wherein said user preferences include at least one aspect of the utilization of one or more neutral colorants.

106. In Kodak Accused Color Products, ColorFlow includes various preferences for ink utilization, including for example, Black Start and Black Strength. Black Start specifies the start point for using black ink (e.g., if set at 20%, colors with less than 20% black will be printed with CMY inks only). Black Strength specifies the relative quantity of black ink versus cyan, magenta, and yellow inks to use to generate the neutral gray component of colors.

107. Kodak infringes claim 33 of the '897 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

108. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 33 of the '897 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

109. Upon information and belief, Kodak's customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 33 of the '897 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 33 of the '897 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 33 of the '897 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak's inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance

contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 33 of the '897 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

110. Kodak has had knowledge of the '870 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

111. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT VIII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '897 CLAIM 37

112. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36, 39, and 88-103 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

113. Claim 37 of the '897 Patent provides:

Claim 37	The method according to claim 32 wherein said user preferences are capable of being expressed at least in part by annotations to the image data, said annotations being displayable with but separable from said image data and shareable between two or more said sites.

114. In Kodak Accused Color Products, Insite Prepress Portal integrates into Prinergy workflow, and is used for soft-proofing and other color-accurate review using a computer monitor. Additionally, Creo exports jobs to Prepress Portal. Prepress Portal includes an annotation feature (e.g., for adding comments on the types of color preferences to use) for adding and removing annotations to images being reviewed without altering the underlying image.

115. Insite Prepress Portal also includes a collaboration feature for multiple users to review and comment on images. This collaboration feature shares annotations so that all users can see those annotations.

116. Kodak infringes claim 37 of the '897 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product

testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

117. In addition, Kodak induces infringement claim 37 of the ’897 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

118. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 37 of the ’897 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 37 of the ’897 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 37 of the ’897 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 37 of the ’897 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

119. Kodak has had knowledge of the ’897 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

120. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak’s acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT IX: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT ’008 CLAIM 28

121. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36 and 39 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

122. Claim 28 of the ’008 Patent provides:

Claim 28 Preamble	A method for color rendering using a computer system having a display coupled to said computer system, said method comprising the steps of:
Element A	displaying on the display a menu of selections which enable a user to select at least user preferences for color reproduction; and
Element B	storing in memory at least tonal transfer curves for a plurality of color channels, color image data, and one or more color transformations for converting a first set of color coordinates into a second set of coordinates wherein said tonal transfer curves and said one or more color transformations are at least partly in accordance with calibration data in device-independent units of color and are useable in combination to control rendering of said color image data, and at least one of said one or more color transformations is a chromatic adaptation transform useable to compensate for change in viewing conditions.

123. Kodak Accused Color Products are used to control color rendering on a computer system. For example, Prinergy is used for conversions of RGB color images and files to CMYK color images and files using ICC profiles. In such conversions, Prinergy displays a graphical user interface that includes preferences, such as the type of ICC profiles to use, and black ink use settings. For example, ColorFlow is used for creating ICC profiles; during profile creation, ColorFlow displays settings for ink usage preferences (e.g., total ink limit, black start, max black, black strength). For example, Creo is used for processing images using ICC profiles for rendering on a digital press, and for creating ICC profiles; at least when creating a profile, Creo displays settings for paper type, paper weight, and GCR levels, as examples.

124. In Kodak Accused Color Products, Prinergy uses and stores ICC profiles, and ColorFlow and Creo create and store ICC profiles. The ICC profiles stored by Kodak Accused Color Products include certain tagged elements, such as TRC-type tags used in monitor profiles and RGB input device profiles. TRC-type tags define tone reproduction curves, a type of tonal transfer curve. Monitor and RGB input device profiles also include XYZ-type tags (also called MatrixColumnTags) that define matrices used for transforming device-dependent color values to

device-independent color values (inverse matrices are used for transforming from device-independent color values to device-dependent color values). Other ICC profiles (such as those used for CMYK output devices) include BToA-type tags, which define one dimensional curves corresponding to tonal transfer curves, as well as a matrix or a multidimensional lookup table, both used for transforming device-independent color values to device-dependent values.

125. Additionally, ColorFlow is used to create print and plate curves that are then used by Prinergy in preparation for output and rendering, as a non-limiting example. Similarly, Creo creates calibration tables (corresponding to tonal transfer curves) specific for a given rendering device, which are used in combination with ICC profiles when rendering on the device, and insure that the given rendering device is in a calibrated state for which a particular ICC profile is valid (i.e., will reproduce the intended colors)

126. The ICC profiles stored by Kodak Accused Color Products also include a chromatic adaptation transform data structure (indicated by the "chad" tag of ICC profiles), which transforms color values measured under one type of illumination (e.g., D50) to color values viewed under a different illumination (e.g., D65). For example, Prinergy uses ICC profiles for conversions from RGB to CMYK. Similarly, Creo uses ICC profiles for conversion from RGB to CMYK. Because RGB images typically come from input/source devices (including monitors) that use a D65 white point, profiles for such RGB images must include a chromatic adaptation transform to adapt for printing in CMYK, which uses viewing conditions based on a D50 white point.

127. The ICC profiles (including tagged data elements) used and stored by Kodak Accused Color Products are created using calibrated rendering devices. For example, when creating a profile using ColorFlow for a rendering device (e.g., CMYK output device profile),

the device must be in a calibrated state to ensure that the profile (which characterizes colors as rendered by the device) is accurate. The calibration process generally entails rendering colors having known values, measuring those colors as they are rendered, and adjusting the device until the measured colors match (within a tolerance) those known values. Calibration curves and tables created by Creo are created using a similar process. Print and plate curves created by ColorFlow are created using a similar process, and are used to ensure the rendering device is in a linearized state.

128. The ICC profiles stored by Kodak Accused Workflow Products use color transformations and tonal transfer curves assembled, as described above, for use in combination when generating color values useable by an output or rendering device. For example, data from an input or monitor profile include XYZ-type data are used to populate a matrix transform, which is used with the TRC-type data and a chromatic adaptation transform when transforming color values to the PCS. Then, for output to print, for example, those PCS values are processed by a matrix and/or multidimensional lookup table of the BToA-type element and tonal transfer curves of an output device profile to generate device-dependent values for the output device. These values are used in combination with the plate and print curves created by ColorFlow, or by Creo's calibration tables. Print and plate curves, or calibration tables, are made for a specific device, and are used along with an ICC profile for that device (e.g., colors for a print job are generated using ICC profiles. The curves or calibration tables are applied during rendering to plate or print device). Calibration of a device to generate curves and calibration tables is performed routinely to ensure that the device is in a state for which an ICC profile is valid.

129. In addition, with respect to the chromatic adaptation transform, the transform generates XYZpcs values based on applying a matrix (e.g., a Bradford matrix transform) to

XYZsrc color values. The XYZsrc values are color values produced by a transformation of device codes based on calibration measurements and characterization of the input device. As such, the chromatic adaptation transform will also be based on calibration data, and used in combination with tonal transfer curves and transformations of an ICC profile, the ColorFlow-created plate and print curves, or Creo-created calibration tables.

130. Kodak infringes claim 28 of the ’008 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

131. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 28 of the ’008 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

132. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 28 of the ’008 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 28 of the ’008 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 28 of the ’008 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 28 of the ’008 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

133. Kodak has had knowledge of the '008 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

134. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT X: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '008 CLAIM 29

135. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36, 39, and 121-134 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

136. Claim 29 of the '008 Patent provides:

Claim 29	The method according to claim 28 further comprising the step of enabling the user to display a reproduction of said color image data on the display, and to associate annotations with said reproduction.

137. In Kodak Accused Color Products, Insite Prepress Portal integrates into Prinergy and Creo workflows. Prepress Portal includes a Smart Review feature for users to review and approve color images remotely. Smart Review also includes a feature for adding annotations to images under review.

138. Kodak infringes claim 29 of the '008 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

139. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 29 of the '008 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

140. Upon information and belief, Kodak's customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 29 of the '008 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 29 of the '008 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 29 of the '008 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak's inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 29 of the '008 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

141. Kodak has had knowledge of the '008 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

142. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT XI: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '008 CLAIM 30

143. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36, 39, and 121-134 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

144. Claim 30 of the '008 Patent provides:

Claim 30	The method according to claim 28 wherein said storing step further comprises storing in the memory gamut data of at least the color output device or another color device in device independent units of color for use in combination with said tonal transfer curves and said one or more color transformations to control rendering of said color image data for improved color matching between said color output device and said another color device.

145. Kodak Accused Color Products are ICC v.4-compliant, which means they support the use of the ICC-defined Perceptual Reference Medium Gamut ("PRMG") or a similarly structured description of device gamuts for gamut mapping. For example, upon information and belief, ColorFlow creates ICC profiles that map to (on input) or from (on output) the PRMG, or that map between devices' gamut descriptors that are structured as is the PRMG. For example, upon information and belief, Prinergy processes profiles that rely upon the PRMG or similarly structured gamut data (or stores such gamut data) to implement gamut mapping that insures that colors produced by the color devices better match.

146. The PRMG provides a standard gamut representation in coordinates of the ICC-defined Profile Connection Space ("PCS") that serves as an intermediate for transforming colors between devices having different gamuts. A dataflow using the PRMG employs the stored PRMG to map colors from an input device to an output device using an intermediate color-to-color' transformation (i.e., input gamut in PCS values to PRMG and/or PRMG to an output gamut represented in PCS coordinates). In addition, a color-to-color' mapping that embodies a relationship between gamuts can be computed directly using input and output gamut descriptors that are structured as is the PRMG.

147. Additionally, upon information and belief, Kodak Accused Color Products store and use ICC profiles that include gamut boundary description, or gbd, tagged elements. The gbd tag is a gamut boundary descriptor that has the same, or substantially similar structure to the PRMG.

148. Kodak infringes claim 30 of the '008 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product

testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

149. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 30 of the ’008 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

150. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 30 of the ’008 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 30 of the ’008 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 30 of the ’008 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 30 of the ’008 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

151. Kodak has had knowledge of the ’008 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

152. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak’s acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT XII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT ’008 CLAIM 31

153. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36, 39, and 121-134 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

154. Claim 31 of the ’008 Patent provides:

Claim 31 Preamble	The method according to claim 28 further comprising the steps of
Element C	enabling display of parts of said color image data which are outside the gamut of the color output device and
Element D	storing a data structure in said memory whose inputs are color values and whose outputs indicate whether input values are either in or out of gamut for the color output device.

155. The ICC profiles stored by Kodak Accused Color Products include the “gamutTag” data structure. This structure is used to indicate if an input color value is in or out-of-gamut for a particular rendering device. Because this structure indicates if an input color is in or out of gamut for a device, it can be used to display if any colors in a color image are outside the gamut of the rendering device.

156. Kodak infringes claim 31 of the ’008 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

157. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 31 of the ’008 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

158. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 31 of the ’008 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 31 of the ’008 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 31 of the ’008 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the

acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak's inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 31 of the '008 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

159. Kodak has had knowledge of the '008 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

160. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT XIII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '008 CLAIM 33

161. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36, 39, and 121-134 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

162. Claim 33 of the '008 Patent provides:

Claim 33	The method according to claim 28 further comprising the step of providing a colorant-to-colorant transformation which enables proofing or simulation of one output device by another.

163. In Kodak Accused Color Products, ColorFlow creates DeviceLink profiles that are used in Prinergy workflows. DeviceLink profiles combine two device profiles to create a "one-way link," and use a color lookup table to transform device codes (or colorant quantities) for a source (input) to device codes (or colorant quantities) for a destination (output). DeviceLink profiles can be used to align color on different output devices as, for example, when simulating color reproduction by a press on a proofing device.

164. Kodak infringes claim 33 of the ’008 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

165. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 33 of the ’008 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

166. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 33 of the ’008 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 33 of the ’008 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 33 of the ’008 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 33 of the ’008 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

167. Kodak has had knowledge of the ’008 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

168. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak’s acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT XIV: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT ’008 CLAIM 34

169. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36, 39, and 121-134 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

170. Claim 34 of the ’008 Patent provides:

Claim 34	The method according to claim 28 further comprising the step of gamut mapping of color wherein planes of lightness are shifted in order to map input neutrals to output neutrals.

171. In Kodak Accused Color Products, ColorFlow is used for tonal adjustments using its Device Curve Adjustments tool. These tonal adjustments are used to correct tonal balance using a type of neutral aliasing (a type of gamut mapping operation) that corrects for differences between colorimetrically defined neutrals and neutrals defined in terms of colorants by shifting color values in a plane of lightness (a plane perpendicular to the neutral or lightness L* axis).

172. For example, ColorFlow is used for tonal adjustments to 3 color grays (i.e., grays generated by a combination of cyan, magenta, and yellow); this adjustment is used for matching how grays are produced by a press using colorants with colorimetrically defined grays of a known calibrated state (e.g., a state defined by a process standard such as GRACoL). During this process, printer colorants are adjusted so that grays match those of the calibrated state. The adjustments to colorants also generates offsets to colorimetric a* and b* values along planes of lightness (perpendicular to lightness L* axis).

173. Kodak infringes claim 33 of the ’008 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

174. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 33 of the ’008 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

175. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 33 of the ’008 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 33 of the ’008 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 33 of the ’008 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 33 of the ’008 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

176. Kodak has had knowledge of the ’008 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

177. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak’s acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT XV: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT ’008 CLAIM 36

178. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36, 39, and 121-142 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

179. Claim 36 of the ’008 Patent provides:

Claim 36	The method according to claim 29 further comprising the step of enabling communication with one or more other computer

	systems through a network interface of said computer system, in which said annotations are communicated to one or more users at one or more other computer systems.

180. In Kodak Accused Color Products, Insite Prepress Portal integrates into Prinergy and Creo workflows. Prepress Portal includes a Smart Review feature for users to review and approve color images remotely over a network. Smart Review also includes a feature for adding annotations to images under review. Any annotations added from one location are shared with users at other locations.

181. Kodak infringes claim 36 of the '008 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

182. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 36 of the '008 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

183. Upon information and belief, Kodak's customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 36 of the '008 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 36 of the '008 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 36 of the '008 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak's inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance

contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 36 of the '008 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

184. Kodak has had knowledge of the '008 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

185. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT XVI: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '008 CLAIM 37

186. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36, 39, and 121-134 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

187. Claim 37 of the '008 Patent provides:

Claim 37	The method according to claim 28 further comprising the step of displaying on the display user preferences for one or more of GCR, UCR or maximum black.

188. In Kodak Accused Color Products, ColorFlow displays options for ink use, including Max Black, and Black Strength. Max Black specifies the maximum amount of black ink to use. Black Strength specifies how much black ink to use versus cyan, magenta, and yellow ink to use for generating grays, analogous to GCR. Additionally, Creo includes settings for GCR levels which are displayed for user selection.

189. Kodak infringes claim 37 of the '008 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

190. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 37 of the ’008 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

191. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 37 of the ’008 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 37 of the ’008 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 37 of the ’008 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 37 of the ’008 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

192. Kodak has had knowledge of the ’008 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

193. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak’s acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT XVII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT ’008 CLAIM 38

194. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36, 39, 121-134, and 186-193 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

195. Claim 38 of the ’008 Patent provides:

Claim 38	The method according to claim 37 wherein said user preferences further comprise a neutral definition in terms of mixtures of colorants, wherein one or more neutral definitions are displayed graphically.

196. In Kodak Accused Color Products, ColorFlow allows for the editing of curves that control gray balance for a rendering device. In such editing, users adjust the amount of cyan, magenta, and yellow ink used to create a gray shade. The gray curve adjustment is depicted graphically, along with the resulting shade of gray (both before and after adjustment).

197. Kodak infringes claim 38 of the ’008 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

198. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 38 of the ’008 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

199. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 38 of the ’008 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 38 of the ’008 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 38 of the ’008 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance

contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 38 of the ’008 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

200. Kodak has had knowledge of the ’008 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

201. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak’s acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT XVIII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT ’008 CLAIM 41

202. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36, 39, and 121-134 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

203. Claim 41 of the ’008 Patent provides:

Claim 41	The method according to claim 28 further comprising the step of configuring a workflow for processing said color image data by assembling elements representative of said workflow on the display.

204. In Kodak Accused Color Products, Prinergy allows for the creation and configuration of rules (workflows) for processing of color images. Custom workflows are created and configured using Kodak Accused Color Products by dragging and dropping workflow steps (represented by icons or similar) onto a menu tableau and linking them together.

205. Kodak infringes claim 41 of the ’008 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Color Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

206. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 41 of the ’008 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Color Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

207. Upon information and belief, Kodak's customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 41 of the '008 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 41 of the '008 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 41 of the '008 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak's inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 41 of the '008 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Color Products.

208. Kodak has had knowledge of the '008 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

209. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT XIX: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '704 CLAIM 17

210. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

211. Claim 17 of the '704 patent provides:

Claim 17 Preamble	A method of color reproduction comprising the steps of:
Element A	connecting two or more programmable computers in a network provided by LAN, WAN or Internet for communication using one or more network protocols, wherein at least two of said two or more programmable computers are linked to color rendering devices;

Element B	providing data for storage in memory associated with said network, said data comprising:
Element C	graphical menu elements used by one or more of said two or more programmable computers to provide a user interface on a display enabling a user to initiate execution of programs for receiving color measurements and verifying the accuracy of transforming input colors having a device independent interpretation for rendering on one or more of said color rendering devices by comparing measured colors to reference colors with respect to an error criterion;
Element D	at least one file comprising a header and tags identifying a plurality of data structures within said file, said data structures holding information related to color transformation, wherein at least one of said data structures is a three-dimensional array whose inputs are device-independent color values and each of whose outputs indicate whether the corresponding input color is inside or outside of a color gamut, wherein said file is communicable between nodes of said network; and
Element E	tonal transfer functions expressing the relationship between digital command codes and rendered density values for each of the color channels of at least one of said color rendering devices responsive to measurements and to user preferences expressed through said user interface; and
Element F	directing execution of one or more programs by one or more of said two or more programmable computers, said one or more programs comprising:
Element G	software for retouching color images or designing page layouts;
Element H	a program that receives measurement data representative of rendered output of at least one of said a color rendering devices and accumulates a record of color reproduction performance of said at least one of said color rendering devices over time;
Element I	a program that uses said measurement data for comparing measured colors to reference colors to produce color error data; and
Element J	a program for modifying rendering by said at least one of said color rendering devices responsive to said color error data.

212. "Kodak Accused Workflow Products" include Prinergy used in combination with ColorFlow, Insite Prepress Portal, and/or Preps Imposition; and other hardware and/or software

that include the same or equivalent functionality described in paragraphs 213-218 of Count XIX and paragraphs 226-229 of Count XX.

213. Each of Prinergy, ColorFlow, Insite Prepress Portal, and Preps Imposition are software products running on computers having color monitors; Prinergy and ColorFlow connect to presses and proofers as well. Kodak Accused Workflow Products each provide functionality used in a color print production workflow for rendering colors, and are designed to integrate and operate with each other to provide functionality. As non-limiting examples, Prinergy receives information from ColorFlow (e.g., ColorFlow creates ICC profiles, print and plate curves), communicates with both Prepress Portal and Preps Imposition, and serves as a central control point over, for example, digital, computer-to-plate ("CTP"), and proofing devices. At least Prepress Portal provides soft-proofing capabilities.

214. In Kodak Accused Workflow Products, at least ColorFlow provides a graphical user interface for collecting color measurements, for example, when creating color or tonal characterization curves. These curves are stored on the ColorFlow computer, and can be communicated to Prinergy computers for use. ColorFlow also includes a user interface for the creation and verification of ICC profiles, which are used for transforming codes from an input device to device-independent PCS color values to codes useable by an output device. ColorFlow's verification reports check if the color response of an output device's calibration curve matches a target by calculating the difference between measured color values and target color values in units of dE2000, with the dE2000 error serving as the basis for adjustments to the rendering device so its color response matches target values. The color response itself is based on rendering colors as transformed using ICC profiles (e.g., when converting RGB images to CMYK images in preparation for printing). Upon information and belief, verification reports and

color measurements are stored in ColorFlow's ColorStore database to provide a record of how devices are rendering colors over time.

215. In Kodak Accused Workflow Products, at least ColorFlow creates ICC profiles (by measuring colors rendered by a calibrated rendering device), and Prinergy uses those ICC profiles. ICC profiles are files that have a header followed by tagged elements that identify data structures, such as BToA-type elements used by color output devices (e.g., presses, proofers). BToA-type elements include one dimensional output tables corresponding to tonal transfer functions used at least in part to translate colorant (C, M, Y, and/or K) amounts to digital device codes that control how much ink is deposited during rendering. ColorFlow creates ICC profiles based on measurements of colors rendered from a calibrated device. The tonal transfer curves associated with that calibration are also based upon user preferences for factors such as substrate (e.g., paper stock), gray balance (e.g. one developed using G7 methodology), etc.

216. In addition, ColorFlow creates various curves, including print curves corresponding to tonal transfer functions used at least in part to translate colorant (C, M, Y, and/or K) amounts to digital device codes that control how much ink is deposited during rendering. These curves are created using density measurements of rendered colors, as well as user preferences (e.g., the curves method used, such as tonal match, gray balance, or manual), and are specific to a device and specific to one or more ICC profiles. Such curves ensure that the specific device is in a calibrated state with respect to a specific ICC profile.

217. Profiles for color output devices also include a gamutTag data structure that uses PCS values (which are device-independent values, such as L*a*b* or XYZ) as inputs; the gamutTag outputs either a 0 (indicating that an input is in-gamut) or a non-zero (indicating an input is out of gamut). These ICC profiles (or constituent data structures) can be communicated

over a network, for example between the ColorFlow computer and the Prinergy computer for use in processing at other nodes.

218. In Kodak Accused Workflow Products, at least Prinergy integrates with Preps Imposition. Preps Imposition is software used for creating and editing page layouts in preparation for printing.

219. Kodak infringes claim 17 of the ’704 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Workflow Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

220. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 17 of the ’704 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Workflow Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

221. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 17 of the ’704 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 17 of the ’704 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 17 of the ’704 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to

directly infringe at least claim 17 of the '704 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Workflow Products.

222. Kodak has had knowledge of the '704 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

223. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT XX: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '704 CLAIM 18

224. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36 and 210-223 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

225. Claim 18 of the '704 patent provides:

Claim 18 Preamble	The method according to claim 17
Element A	wherein at least one of said color rendering devices is a press linked to one of said programmable computers,
Element B	said method further comprising the step of utilizing a multi-dimensional color transformation to perform color matching between the color rendering device linked to another of said programmable computers and said press in accordance with a criterion for color error and a relationship between the color gamuts of said press and said another rendering device.

226. In Kodak Accused Workflow Products, both Prinergy and ColorFlow communicate print data to rendering devices, including analog presses (including direct imaging presses), digital presses, computer-to-plate devices, and hard copy proofers.

227. In a proofing workflow as an example, an ICC profile for a final rendering device (e.g., press) is used for simulating, on a proofing device, color reproduction by the final rendering device. ICC profiles for presses include AToB and BToA-type data structures; these data structures define multidimensional transformations from CMYK colorant values for the

press to device-independent Profile Connection Space ("PCS") values, and from PCS values to device-dependent CMYK coordinates to control rendering by the press. When proofing, CMYK values destined for the press are transformed through the AToB data structure to generate PCS values; PCS values are then converted through the BToA data structure of the proofer for rendering the simulation. Mapping colors to the gamut of the proofing device is accomplished using gamut data, such as that used with the gamutTag or gamut descriptor data structures of the press and proofer. Upon information and belief, Kodak Accused Workflow Products may use DeviceLinks, gamutTags or gamut descriptors in the process of harmonizing color reproductions across a plurality of devices as part of Kodak's "Color Relationship Management."

228. Additionally, Kodak Accused Workflow Products can be used in a proofing workflow that utilizes DeviceLink profiles. DeviceLink profiles are created by concatenating data structures of two profiles (e.g., AToB transform for a press with BToA transform for a proofer) to generate a single, multidimensional transform, with each profile (including the first, second, and DeviceLink profile) verified for accuracy (based on delta E error) using ColorFlow's verification feature. During preparation and creation of a DeviceLink profile, ColorFlow will apply gamut mapping based on preferences for the proofing workflow.

229. In Kodak Accused Workflow Products, ColorFlow verifies the accuracy of color reproduction (e.g., as rendered by a proofer) by comparing measurements of rendered colors to known reference values for those colors to generate dE2000 color error data. If the color error is within acceptable limits, then colors are being accurately rendered.

230. Kodak infringes claim 18 of the '704 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Workflow Products, including its use in relation to

product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

231. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 18 of the ’704 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Workflow Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

232. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 18 of the ’704 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 18 of the ’704 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 18 of the ’704 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 18 of the ’704 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Workflow Products.

233. Kodak has had knowledge of the ’704 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

234. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak’s acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT XXI: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT ’340 CLAIM 8

235. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

236. Claim 8 of the ’340 Patent provides:

Claim 8 Preamble	A method for improving color rendering comprising the steps of:
Element A	rendering by an output device having a plurality of color channels one or more digital images defined to be spatially uniform in brightness and color on a surface;
Element B	detecting non-uniformity in brightness or color between a plurality of regions on said one or more images rendered on said surface with the aid of an image capture device, wherein said image capture device is calibrated to provide approximately colorimetric data and to enable compensation for spatial non-uniformity of image capture by said image capture device; and
Element C	determining correction values corresponding to each of said regions in accordance with said detected non-uniformity, responsive to effects of interactions between color channels in said output device on rendering brightness and color across said surface, wherein said correction values are usable for compensating the effects of spatial non-uniformities of rendering to enable more accurate color image reproduction.

237. “Kodak Accused Calibration Products” include Kodak Intelligent Calibration System, including all Kodak digital presses (e.g., Nexpress SX) that are sold bundled with Intelligent Calibration System; and other hardware and/or software that include the same or equivalent functionality described in paragraphs 238-239 of Count XXI and paragraphs 247-248 of Count XXII.

238. Kodak Accused Calibration Products perform a method to improve color rendering by detecting problems in uniformity of rendering across a surface by a device , and correcting for those problems. The process used by Kodak Accused Calibration Products entails printing target sheets, with each target sheet having strips of the same color but different lightness. The target sheets are then scanned using the Kodak ICS Scanner, with scanned data

fed to the ICS software. The ICS software detects whether there are any deviations in the spatial uniformity of the rendered target sheets. Upon information and belief, the ICS Scanner is calibrated to be able to determine colorimetric data used to correct and compensate for any deviations in brightness, color, and/or other spatial non-uniformities.

239. If any spatial uniformity errors are detected by the ICS software, the software will process the data and update calibration information for the areas on the rendering surface detected to have errors. The data processing and updating steps involve updating how the press's imaging heads (LED units) output light, with each imaging head calibrated relative to other adjacent imaging heads. The updated calibration information is then uploaded to the press to correct for the error.

240. Kodak infringes claim 8 of the '340 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Calibration Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

241. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 8 of the '340 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Calibration Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

242. Upon information and belief, Kodak's customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 8 of the '340 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 8 of the '340 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 8 of the '340 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the

acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak's inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 8 of the '340 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Calibration Products.

243. Kodak has had knowledge of the '340 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

244. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

COUNT XXII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT '340 CLAIM 9

245. RAH Color Technologies incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1-36 and 235-244 of this Complaint as though set forth in full herein.

246. Claim 9 of the '340 Patent provides:

Claim 9	The method according to claim 8 further comprising the step of: preparing, for each color channel, one or more tables whose inputs are at least two spatial coordinates and whose output at each spatial coordinate is a correction value, wherein outputs of a set of tables representing each of the color channels are capable of expressing a varying balance between said color channels at different spatial coordinates on said surface.

247. In Kodak Accused Calibration Products, the press (e.g., Nexpress) includes LED writing heads that are used for creating an image in two dimensions (e.g., along x and y axes or coordinates). Spatial non-uniformities can occur anywhere in this two-dimensional rendering space. To correct for these non-uniformities, the ICS software detects the location of the non-

uniformities based on x and y coordinates, and generates a correction table to correct the imaging at those x and y coordinates, upon information and belief.

248. Additionally, the ICS software also probes points along lightness (or density) scales, and makes corrections based on lightness (or density). As such, the correction tables created by the ICS software include corrections based on spatial coordinates (e.g., x, y coordinates) and based on the varying amounts of lightness (or density) for a color at those, or different, spatial coordinates.

249. Kodak infringes claim 9 of the ’340 Patent when it makes, imports, uses, sells and offers for sale the Kodak Accused Calibration Products, including its use in relation to product testing and improvement responsive to user feedback, and demonstration at trade shows, sales facilities, customer sites, and training/tutorial videos.

250. In addition, Kodak induces infringement of claim 9 of the ’340 Patent by importing and selling the Kodak Accused Calibration Products for use by its customers and/or end-users.

251. Upon information and belief, Kodak’s customers and/or end users have directly infringed and are directly infringing each and every claim limitation of at least claim 9 of the ’340 Patent. Kodak actively induces customers and users to directly infringe each and every claim limitation of at least claim 9 of the ’340 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Kodak has been and is knowingly inducing its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 8 of the ’340 Patent with the specific intent to encourage such infringement, and knowing that the acts induced constitute patent infringement. Kodak’s inducement includes, for example, providing extensive training and technical guides, product data sheets, demonstrations, software and hardware specifications, installation guides, and other forms of support (e.g., maintenance

contracts, consulting services, system integration) that induce its customers and/or end users to directly infringe at least claim 9 of the '340 Patent by using the Kodak Accused Calibration Products.

252. Kodak has had knowledge of the '340 Patent since at least April 24, 2014.

253. As a direct and proximate result of Kodak's acts of patent infringement, RAH Color Technologies has been and continues to be injured and has sustained, and will continue to sustain, damages.

WILLFUL INFRINGEMENT

254. Kodak has infringed and continues to infringe the above identified claims of each of the Patents-in-Suit despite its knowledge of the Patents-in-Suit and its knowledge that at least Kodak Accused Color Products, Kodak Accused Workflow Products, and Kodak Accused Calibration Products were and are using the technology claimed by the Patents-in-Suit since at least April 24, 2014; and the objectively high likelihood that its acts constitute patent infringement.

255. Kodak's infringement of the Patents-in-Suit is willful and deliberate, entitling RAH Color Technologies to enhanced damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

256. Kodak's willful infringement and unwillingness to enter into license negotiations with RAH Color Technologies make this an exceptional case such that RAH Color Technologies should be entitled to recover its attorneys' fees and costs incurred in relation to this matter pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §285.

JURY DEMAND

RAH Color Technologies demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff RAH Color Technologies requests that this Court enter judgment in its favor and against Kodak as follows:

A. Adjudging, finding, and declaring that Kodak has infringed of the above-identified claims of each of the Patents-in-Suit under 35 U.S.C. § 271;

B. Awarding the past and future damages arising out of Kodak's infringement of the Patents-in-Suit to RAH Color Technologies in an amount no less than a reasonable royalty, together with prejudgment and post-judgment interest, in an amount according to proof;

C. Adjudging, finding, and declaring that Kodak's infringement is willful and enhanced damages and fees as a result of that willfulness under 35 U.S.C. § 284;

D. Adjudging, finding, and declaring that this is an "exceptional" case pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285;

E. Awarding attorney's fees, costs, or other damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 or 285 or as otherwise permitted by law; and

F. Granting RAH Color Technologies such other further relief as is just and proper, or as the Court deems appropriate.

February 8, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ *Alison Aubry Richards*

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