

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
SHERMAN DIVISION

SYNCHVIEW TECHNOLOGIES, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION FILE

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Jury Trial Demanded**

**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff SynchView Technologies, LLC (“SynchView” or “Plaintiff”) files this Complaint for Patent Infringement against Defendant Charter Communications, Inc. (“Charter” or “Defendant”), and states as follows:

**THE PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Georgia, having its principal office at 4725 Peachtree Corners Circle, Suite 230, Atlanta, GA 30092.

2. Defendant is a Delaware corporation with a principal office at 400 Atlantic St., Stamford, CT 06901, as well as a regular and established place of business in this Judicial District at, for example, 2430 S I-35E, Suite 180, Denton, TX 76210 and 700 Alma Dr., #101-103, Plano, TX 75075. Defendant may be served with process in this action by and through its registered agent, Corporation Service Company, 211 E. 7<sup>th</sup> St., Suite 620, Austin, TX 78701.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. This Court has exclusive subject matter jurisdiction over this case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) on the grounds that this action arises under the Patent Laws of the

United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., including, without limitation, 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 284, and 285.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant has minimum contacts with the State of Texas, and has purposefully availed itself of the privileges of conducting business in the State of Texas. For example, Defendant has offered to sell or rent infringing products in the State of Texas and this Judicial District, and on information and belief has sold or rented infringing products in the State of Texas and this Judicial District.

5. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) on the grounds that Defendant has committed acts of infringement and has a regular and established place of business in this Judicial District, including, for example, 2430 S I-35E, Suite 180, Denton, TX 76210 and 700 Alma Dr., #101-103, Plano, TX 75075.

#### **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

6. Plaintiff is the owner by assignment of all right, title and interest in and to United States Patent Number 6,788,882 B1, entitled “Systems and Methods for Storing a Plurality of Video Streams on Re-Writable Random-Access Media and Time- and Channel-Based Retrieval Thereof” (“the ’882 Patent”), including the right to sue for all past, present, and future infringement, which assignment was duly recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”).

7. A true and correct copy of the ’882 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

8. The application that became the ’882 Patent was filed on April 17, 1998, and was assigned U.S. patent application number 09/062,022 (“the ’022 Application”).

9. The ’882 Patent issued on September 7, 2004, after a full and fair examination by the United States Patent Office.

10. The ’882 Patent is valid and enforceable.

**SUBJECT MATTER OF THE '882 PATENT**

11. The '882 Patent recognized that, by the time the '022 Application was filed in 1998, television viewers wanted to have greater control over their viewing experience: “As viewer habits change and the choice of programming (channels) grows, people want to adapt television programming to their schedule, rather than the other way around.” [’882 Patent 1:20-23].

12. Moreover, by the time the '022 Application was filed in 1998, viewers had grown accustomed to the capability of VCRs to record a program for later viewing. However, VCRs offered limited flexibility in how a user could record programs, advance forward or backward within a program, and “surf” between programs:

The VCR, although extremely successful as a consumer device, has limited flexibility when the number of television channels increases. Also, the consumer has to remember to program the VCR to record the event. Commercially-available VCR+® technology has somewhat facilitated the process, but still requires tape management, scheduling and remembering when and what to program.

One frequently employed method of viewing television involves rapidly browsing (“surfing”) television channels to search for a program of interest, to watch several programs at once, or to skip ubiquitous commercials. Surfing has become even more popular given the advent of cable and satellite television, wherein many dozens of channels are available for viewing at any given time. On currently available single-screen systems, surfing must be done in real time and as time progresses. In other words, a user can watch one channel and record another channel on a VCR, but the user cannot watch a recorded program and simultaneously record another (unless the user is endowed with multiple VCRs).

[’882 Patent at 1:24-48.]

13. The '882 Patent recognized that these problems required a technical solution:

Therefore, what is needed in the art is a fundamental increase in the flexibility afforded a user in viewing programs aired over multiple channels. Moreover, what is needed in the art is a way of harnessing the power of digital computers to give the user more power in determining what he wants to watch,” in order to provide “a fundamental increase in the flexibility afforded a user in viewing programs aired over multiple channels.

[’882 Patent at 1:54-60.]

14. The ’882 Patent provides technical solutions to these and other deficiencies in the prior art: “To address the above-discussed deficiencies of the prior art, the present invention provides a digital video recorder (DVR) and a method of operating the same.” [’882 Patent at 1:63-65.]

15. For example, the ’882 Patent addresses one deficiency in the art by providing that:

In one embodiment, the DVR includes: (1) a mass data storage unit that concurrently and continuously receives and digitally stores a plurality of channels and (2) a channel viewer, coupled to the mass data storage unit, that retrieves a portion of one of the plurality of channels from the mass data storage unit based on a received command and presents the portion on a video display device.

[’882 Patent at 1:65-2:5.]

16. As the ’882 Patent explains, this addresses a deficiency in VCR technology:

The digital video recorder of the present invention remedies the shortcomings of traditional video recording methods. The DVR does this by combining an essentially limitless (only limited by the cost of the equipment) capability concurrently to record a number of channels on a random-access medium while being able concurrently to play back any of these channels for viewing.

[’882 Patent at 2:9-16.]

17. The specification identifies other technological deficiencies addressed by the subject matter disclosed and claimed in the ’882 Patent. For example, “In one embodiment of the present invention, the mass data storage unit stores the plurality of channels together with time information to allow the plurality of channels to be synchronized with respect to one another.” [’882 Patent at 2:63-66.]

18. The independent claims of the ’882 Patent likewise address these technological deficiencies of the prior art.

19. Claim 1 of the ’882 Patent claims:

1. A digital video recorder (DVR) for recording a plurality of television broadcast programs, comprising:

a mass data storage unit that concurrently and continuously receives and digitally stores a plurality of television broadcast programs together with time information to allow said plurality of stored television broadcast programs to be synchronized with respect to one another; and

a channel viewer, coupled to said mass storage unit, that retrieves a portion of one of said plurality of stored television broadcast programs from said mass data storage unit based on a received command and presents said portion on a video display device.

20. Claim 19 claims:

19. A method of operating a digital video recorder, comprising the steps of: receiving a plurality of television broadcasts, each television broadcast including a video signal; and

concurrently and continuously digitally storing said plurality of television broadcasts on a mass data storage unit and storing said plurality of television broadcasts together with time information to allow said plurality of stored television broadcasts to be synchronized with respect to one another upon replay of said stored television broadcasts.

21. The subject matter disclosed and claimed in the '882 Patent provides solutions to other deficiencies in the art, as well.

22. For example, the '882 Patent discloses that in one embodiment, "the mass data storage unit stores the plurality of channels on a first-in first-out basis." ['882 Patent at 2:44-45.]

This addresses a technological limitation regarding the volume of content that can be stored.

Claim 2 of the '882 Patent also addresses this deficiency in the prior art.

23. In another example, the '882 Patent discloses that "[i]n one embodiment of the present invention, the mass data storage unit stores the plurality of channels in separate files based on channel and timeslot identification." ['882 Patent at 2:53-55.] This addresses a technological limitation of prior-art VCR technology regarding tape management and accessing recorded content. Claim 3 of the '882 Patent addresses this deficiency in the prior art.

24. In yet another example, the '882 Patent discloses that “[i]n one embodiment of the present invention, the channel viewer comprises a channel guide database containing pointers to locations in the mass data storage unit.” The '882 Patent states that this “allows individual programs to be selected efficiently.” [’882 Patent at 3:9-10.]

25. Similarly, the '882 Patent states that “[i]n a more specific embodiment, the channel guide contains links to locations in the mass data storage unit. The links may be hypertext links, wherein a user can initiate a retrieval and presentation of a particular portion of a selected channel simply by clicking on a particular location in the channel guide.” [’882 Patent at 3:5-8, 14-19.]

26. Various claims of the '882 Patent address this deficiency in the prior art regarding the efficiency of selecting programs, including programs being stored on the DVR (e.g., claims 5, 7, 20, and 22).

27. The subject matter disclosed in the '882 Patent also addresses the deficiency in prior-art technology relating to advancing or rewinding through programs. For example, the '882 Patent describes harnessing the power of digital computers to provide the user more flexibility in advancing through programs:

In one embodiment of the present invention, the channel viewer presents the portion nonlinearly. Sections of the portion may therefore be skipped, repeated, reversed, randomized or presented at a rate that differs from real-time. In an embodiment to be illustrated and described, commercials or other tedious content may be skipped to advantage. This gives rise to viewing concepts, such as “catch-up viewing” as described hereinafter.

[’882 Patent at 3:31-38.]

28. The '882 Patent further discloses that “[i]n one embodiment of the present invention, the DVR selectively moves by one commercial time unit (CTU) within the one of the plurality of channels in response to the received command. The DVR can move forward or

backward. In a more specific embodiment, the received command is employable to achieve catch-up viewing.” [’882 Patent at 4:16-21.]

29. These technological improvements to the prior art providing greater flexibility in advancing through a television program are reflected in various claims of the ’882 Patent, including claims 9, 17, 18, 24, 32, and 33.

30. The subject matter disclosed in the ’882 Patent also addresses a technological limitation relating to the volume of content that may be stored on a DVR. For example, the ’882 Patent discloses that “[i]n one embodiment of the present invention, the mass data storage unit receives, digitally compresses and digitally stores the plurality of channels.” [’882 Patent at 3:39-43.] This technological problem with the prior art is also addressed in the claims of the ’882 Patent, including claims 10 and 25.

#### **COUNT I – DIRECT PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

31. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth above, as if set forth verbatim herein.

32. Defendant has directly infringed the ’882 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, importing, using, selling, or offering for sale in the United States products that embody the patented invention, including at least claims 1, 3, 5-9, 13, 16, 19-24, 28, and 31.

33. Defendant’s infringing Accused Products include, without limitation, its Cisco/Scientific Atlanta DVRs as described in its Charter TV: New Cisco/Scientific Atlantic (*sic*) User Guide and corresponding television service. Additional Accused Products include Defendant’s Spectrum201-T and Spectrum201-H, which on information and belief infringe at least claim 1 of the ’882 patent, as well as other as-yet-unknown products that satisfy each element of one or more asserted claims.

34. The Accused Products satisfy at least one asserted claim of the '882 Patent, as detailed in the preliminary claim charts attached hereto as Exhibits B, C, and D and incorporated herein by reference, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

35. Defendant conditions the receipt of benefits from using the Accused Products for which its customers have paid upon the use of the DVR recited in claims 1, 3, 5-9, 13, 16, as well as performance of the steps of the methods recited in at least claims 19-24, 28, and 31 of the '882 Patent.

36. For example, Defendant not only instructs its customers to use the Accused Products in an infringing manner, but if its customers want to obtain the benefits of the Accused Products for which they are paying, they must necessarily operate the Accused Products in an infringing manner due to the design of the Accused Products.

37. Therefore, the acts of Defendant's customers in using the DVR recited in claims 1, 3, 5-9, 13, 16, as well as in performing the steps of at least method claims 19-24, 28, and 31 of the '882 Patent, are attributable to Defendant.

38. Defendant's infringing activities are and have been without authority or license under the '882 Patent.

39. Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendant the damages sustained by Plaintiff as a result of Defendant's infringing acts in an amount subject to proof at trial, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284.

**JURY DEMAND**

40. Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38.



**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court find in its favor and against Defendant, and that the Court grant Plaintiff the following relief:

- A. An adjudication that one or more claims of the '882 patent have been infringed, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by Defendant;
- B. An accounting and an award to Plaintiff of damages adequate to compensate Plaintiff for the Defendant's acts of infringement, together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and costs pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- C. That this Court declare this to be an exceptional case and award Plaintiff its reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 285; and
- D. Any further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

This 9th day of October, 2018.

*/s/Daniel A. Kent*

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