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10	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
11	FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
	WESTERN DIVISION		
12		l	
13	SPLASH MEDICAL DEVICES, L.L.C.	Case No.	
14	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT	
15	NG.	Complaint Filed: November 5,	
16	VS.	2021	
17	ZEROWET, INC.,	Trial Date: None Set	
18	Defendant.		
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COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Splash Medical Devices, LLC ("Splash"), through its undersigned attorneys, for its Complaint against Defendant ZeroWet, Inc. ("ZeroWet"), alleges as follows:

#### THE PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff Splash is a Georgia corporation with its principal place of business at 230 Sheridan Point Lane, Atlanta, GA 30342.
- 2. Defendant Zerowet is a California corporation with its principal place of business at 26811 Westvale Road, Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA 90274.

#### **JURISDICTION**

- 3. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the Acts of Congress relating to patents, 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, et seq.
- 4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).
- 5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant under the Constitution of the United States at least because Defendant resides in this judicial district.
  - 6. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §1391.

### **BACKGROUND**

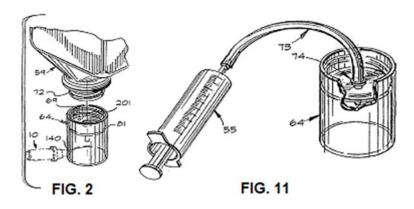
## A. The Inventions Claimed In The Patent In Suit

7. For decades Dr. Joseph P. Schultz, owner and principal of Splash, has been developing medical devices that improve upon the function of existing technologies. Dr. Schultz's contributions to improved medical devices have, in turn, led to improved patient outcomes. Medical device development is a natural complement to Dr. Schultz's work in pediatric emergency medicine, and he is keenly aware of devices and related procedures that may be improved. Dr. Schultz's

experience in devices manufacturing also provides him with the ability to identify novel approaches to the improvement of existing procedures and equipment. His insights allow him to bring those improved solutions into practice. In particular, Dr. Schultz has focused on the demands, needs, and shortcomings of wound irrigation. He established Splash for that purpose in 2005.

- 8. Splash has developed several improvements to existing wound and abscess irrigation systems in order to satisfy the demands, needs, and shortcomings of the market. For instance, Dr. Schultz invented the SplashCap® as an improved wound irrigation device over twenty years ago (well prior to the introduction of ZeroWet's infringing product, as discussed below). Dr. Schultz patented improvements to wound irrigation devices in U.S. Patent No. 7,802,574 ("the '574 Patent"), which discloses a product comprising an irrigation source, a cup-shaped shield to prevent splashing during the irrigation, a conduit extending from the connection into the cup-shaped shield, and, significantly, an optional aperture extending between the connection end and the shield end separate from the irrigation conduit.
- 9. Dr. Schultz also obtained several additional patents directed to innovations regarding wound and abscess irrigation systems that were part of the disclosure of the '574 Patent. For example, the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 8,747,372 ("the '372 Patent") on June 24, 2017. The '372 Patent, which is titled "Abscess Irrigation Systems," is the "Patent in Suit." A true and correct copy of the Patent in Suit is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- 10. The embodiment shown below by Figures 2 and 11 of Patent in Suit is encompassed by Claim 44 of that patent. The below figures disclose an example of an innovative abscess irrigation system coupled to a wash bottle (*see* Figure 2) and,

alternatively, to a syringe (*see* Figure 11), each optionally containing an aperture 201 separate from the irrigation nozzle and passageway.



Figures 2 and 11 of the Patent in Suit

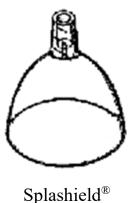
11. The inventions claimed in the Patent in Suit are the result of the Dr. Schultz's many years of experience in emergency pediatric medicine and address needs that arose from his work in that position, particularly in the care and treatment of wounds. The claimed inventions represent a leap forward in wound and abscess irrigation technology.

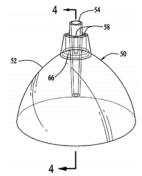
## B. <u>Defendant's Infringing SuperShield® Product</u>

- 12. In September 2005, Dr. Schultz attended a tradeshow in Nashville, TN of the Emergency Nurses Association (ENA) as representative of Splash to attempt to sell a new wound irrigation shield with the trade name SplashCap<sup>®</sup>. SplashCap<sup>®</sup> reduces the time required for staff in a busy emergency room to treat wounds by reducing the amount of time required to irrigate a wound compared to the use of a syringe with a syringe shield.
- 13. Dr. Stamler was also present as an exhibitor at the ENA meeting in 2005. He came by the Splash booth and saw the SplashCap® being shown. Dr. Stamler examined the properties of the SplashCap® devices. Subsequently, Dr. Stamler incorporated features disclosed within Dr. Schultz's published patent

application into a new design for a wound irrigation shield (the SuperShield®). Dr. Stamler has boasted that these new features (which are claimed in the Patent in Suit) have led to the SuperShield® being successful over other competitors in the wound irrigation market.

14. As a result of the success achieved by Splash's patented technology, and the growing market created by Splash, Defendant sought to improve its position in the market relative to Splash's patented wound irrigation devices. Rather than put in the time and resources necessary to independently develop its own improved wound irrigation system, Defendant merely incorporated the patented features of Dr. Schultz's previously developed wound irrigation systems. Defendant had an original wound irrigation product known as the Splashield®, which is shown below. Defendant was not satisfied with the Splashield® product. Therefore, Defendant modified the Splashield® product to include an aperture adjacent an extended irrigation nozzle and conduit, and it subsequently rebranded the modified Splashield® product as the SuperShield® product. These modifications were based on the features claimed in Splash's Patent in Suit.



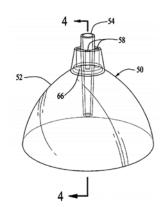


SuperShield<sup>®</sup>

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15. To make matters worse, Defendant filed U.S. Patent Application No. 11/337,285 ("the '285 Application") on January 23, 2006, three months after seeing the SplashCap® wound irrigation shield at the 2005 ENA meeting, with claims encompassing the SuperShield® product shown above. Although the filing date of Defendant's '285 Application was five years after the priority date for the Patent in Suit, Defendant did not cite the Patent in Suit or any family member of the Patent in Suit to the PTO during prosecution of the '285 Application. In view of this dubious omission, the '285 Application issued as U.S. Patent No. 7,540,860 ("Defendant's '860 Patent").

- 15. Upon information and belief, Defendant has manufactured, used, offered for sale, and sold the SuperShield® product continually for at least the last six years. The SuperShield® is a wound irrigation system intended to be and is a direct competitor Splash's patented Product. Further, Defendant's SuperShield® product, when made, used, sold, or offered for sale in the United States, or imported into the United States, directly meets the limitations of the claims of the Patent in Suit. Particularly, the SuperShield® product infringes at least independent Claim 44 of the Patent in Suit.
- 16. For example, Defendant's SuperShield® product embodies the elements of Figure 3 of Defendant's '860 Patent, as shown below in a side-by-side comparison. Defendant's SuperShield® product is a wound irrigation system for introducing a stream of water to a wound for the purposes of cleaning the wound. The SuperShield® product comprises a transparent and rigid hollow cup-shaped shield (52), a conduit (54) extending through the shield and into the cup-shaped shield, and an aperture (58) substantially adjacent conduit 54, extending through the closed upper end of the shield (52).



# Side-by-Side Comparison of Defendant's SuperShield® Product to Figure 3 of Defendant's '860 Patent

17. Further, Defendant has been aware of the Patent in Suit since at least as early as October 2019, when Dr. Schultz spoke with Dr. Keith Stamler, a principal of Defendant, at a trade show. Dr. Schultz explained to Dr. Stamler that Dr. Schultz believed that the claims of the Patent in Suit cover the SuperShield® product. Dr. Schultz later provided the Patent in Suit to Dr. Stamler by email November 2019. That email particularly directed Dr. Stamler's attention to Claim 44. Upon information and belief, Defendant has had knowledge of the Patent in Suit and its alleged infringement of the same through the discussion with Dr. Schultz at the trade show in October 2019 and/or the email sent to Dr. Stamler in November 2019. In addition, Defendant is on notice of the Patent in Suit through the filing of this Complaint.

18. Despite being on notice of its infringement of the claims of the Patent in Suit, Defendant continued to make, use, sell, offer for sale, or import its abscess irrigation shields, marketed as the SuperShield product. Despite being an experienced inventor who has been issued multiple patents, Defendant chose to continue his ongoing infringement of the Patent in Suit, even after being confronted with allegations of infringement by Dr. Schultz. Moreover, Defendant spoke to at least one competitor of Splash regarding a sale of Zerowet, Inc., along with the rights to

the infringing product, being put on notice of the infringement of the Patent in Suit. Furthermore, Defendant did not initiate any follow up with Dr. Schultz on the allegations of infringement despite a commitment by Defendant to do so. Such actions were purposeful, and in deliberate disregard for Splash's patent rights. Thus, Defendant's actions constitute willful infringement of the claims of the Patent in Suit.

19. Such willful infringement harmed Splash, which offers for sale and sells a directly competing product. Defendant's infringement has resulted in injury through at least lost sales to Splash.

#### **COUNT I – PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '372 PATENT**

- 20. Splash incorporates Paragraphs 1-18 by reference as if set forth fully as part of this count.
- 21. Defendant has infringed, literally and/or under the Doctrine of Equivalents, the claims of the Patent in Suit, including at least independent Claim 44, by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing its SuperShield products. Upon information belief, Defendant's infringement includes direct infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), inducement of infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), and contributory infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).
- 22. Splash has provided Defendant actual notice of the Patent in Suit and Defendant's infringement thereof. Defendant therefore is, and has been, on notice of Defendant's alleged infringement of the Patent in Suit at least since October 2019, the date Dr. Schultz and Dr. Stamler had a conversation regarding the same at a trade show. Alternatively, Defendant was on notice of its alleged infringement as early as November 2019, when Dr. Stamler received an email from Dr. Schultz providing the Patent in Suit and directing Dr. Stamler to Claim 44. Further, on information and belief, Defendant had actual notice of the Patent in Suit even earlier than October

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2019, because those in the industry were aware that Dr. Schultz and Splash had developed and patented its new technological feature.

- 23. Splash is therefore entitled to damages arising from Defendant's acts of infringement occurring during the period beginning six years prior the filing of this Complaint and ending coincident with the expiration of the Patent in Suit.
- 24. Splash has been damaged by Defendants' infringement of the Patent in Suit at least by lost profits (and in no event less than a reasonable royalty) from unrealized sales of Splash's SplashCap® due to Defendant's sales of the infringing SuperShield product. Further, Splash is entitled to enhanced damages, up to a treble amount, due to Defendant's willful infringement.

## **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

Splash requests the following relief:

- a. A judgment that Defendant has infringed United States Patent No. 8,747,372;
- b. A judgment that Defendant's infringement of United States Patent No. 8,747,372 has been willful;
- b. A judgment and order requiring Defendant to pay all damages arising out of Defendant's infringement of United States Patent No. 8,747,342, including treble damages for willful infringement as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 284, with interest;
  - c. A determination that this is an exceptional case;
- d. A judgment and order directing Defendant to pay the costs and expenses of this action and attorneys' fees as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 285 and under other applicable law, with interest; and
  - e. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and equitable.

## **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Splash hereby demands that all issues be determined by jury.

1		Respectfully submitted,
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	COMPLAINT	