

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION**

WINTERSPRING DIGITAL LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

CHECK POINT SOFTWARE
TECHNOLOGIES LTD.,

Defendant.

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Case No.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Winterspring Digital LLC (“Winterspring” or “Plaintiff”) for its Complaint against Check Point Software Technologies Ltd. (“Check Point” or “Defendant”) alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Winterspring is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business located at 104 East Houston Street, Marshall, Texas 75670

2. Upon information and belief, Defendant Check Point Software Technologies Ltd. is a corporation organized under the laws of the Country of Israel, with its principal place of business at Shlomo Kaplan St 5, Tel Aviv-Yafo, 6789159, Israel. Check Point is a leading manufacturer and seller of computer equipment in the world and in the United States. Upon information and belief, Check Point does business in Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas, directly or through intermediaries.

JURISDICTION

3. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1, *et seq.* This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant. Defendant regularly conducts business and has committed acts of patent infringement and/or has induced acts of patent infringement by others in this Judicial District and/or has contributed to patent infringement by others in this Judicial District, the State of Texas, and elsewhere in the United States.

5. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because, among other things, Defendant is not a resident in the United States, and thus may be sued in any judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3).

6. Defendant is subject to this Court's jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute due at least to its substantial business in this State and Judicial District, including (a) at least part of its past infringing activities, (b) regularly doing or soliciting business in Texas, and/or (c) engaging in persistent conduct and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to customers in Texas.

PATENTS-IN-SUIT

7. On January 16, 2007, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,164,692 (the "'692 Patent") entitled "Apparatus and Method for Transmitting 10 Gigabit Ethernet LAN Signals Over a Transport System." A true and correct copy of the '692 Patent is available at <http://pdfpiw.uspto.gov/.piw?docid=7164692>.

8. On September 2, 2008, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,420,975 (the "'975 Patent") entitled "Method and Apparatus For

High-Speed Frame Tagger.” A true and correct copy of the ’975 Patent is available at <http://pdfpiw.uspto.gov/.piw?docid=7420975>.

9. Winterspring is the sole and exclusive owner of all right, title, and interest in the ’692 and ’975 Patents (the “Patents-in-Suit”) and holds the exclusive right to take all actions necessary to enforce its rights to the Patent-in-Suit, including the filing of this patent infringement lawsuit. Winterspring also has the right to recover all damages for past, present, and future infringement of the Patents-in-Suit and to seek injunctive relief as appropriate under the law.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

10. The Patents-in-Suit generally cover systems and methods for routing data over a network.

11. The ’692 Patent generally discloses an apparatus and method for transmitting LAN signals over a transport system. A system sends or receives a signal to or from a transport system, converts the signal to an intermediate form, re-clocks the intermediate signal, reconverts and then transmits the signal. The technology described in the ’692 Patent was developed by Jeffrey Lloyd Cox and Samir Satish Seth. By way of example, this technology is implemented today in firewalls, network switches, modules, and transceivers that receive, convert, monitor, and send 10-Gigabit LAN signals.

12. The ’975 Patent discloses an apparatus and methods for examining a packet, determining a protocol type and tagging the packet. The technology described in the ’975 Patent was developed by Velamur Krishnamachari and Dinesh Annayya from Cypress Semiconductor Corporation. By way of example, this technology is implemented today in network switches and firewalls which implement packet tagging.

13. Check Point has infringed and is continuing to infringe the Patents-in-Suit by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing network firewalls, modules, transceivers, gateways, IDS, IPS, endpoint solutions, edge solutions, and software, including but not limited to Check Point Quantum, CloudGuard, Harmony, and Horizon products which implement the technology disclosed in the above Patents-in-Suit.

COUNT I
(Infringement of the '692 Patent)

14. Paragraphs 1 through 13 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

15. Winterspring has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendant to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products that embody the inventions of the '692 Patent.

16. Defendant has and continues to directly infringe the '692 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that satisfy each and every limitation of one or more claims of the '692 Patent. Such products include, but are not limited to, Check Point Quantum, CloudGuard, Harmony, and Horizon products, including but not limited to network firewalls, including but not limited to the Check Point 1000, 3000, 7000, 16000, 26000, and 28000 series firewalls, network switches, IDS, IPS, endpoint solutions, edge solutions, modules, and transceivers that receive, convert, monitor, and send 10GE LAN signals.

17. For example, Defendant has and continues to directly infringe at least claim 10 of the '692 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that receive, convert, and monitor 10GE LAN signals.

18. For example, the Check Point Quantum 6200 Security Gateway performs a method of transferring 10GE LAN client signals from a transport system to a client system comprising receiving the 10GE LAN client signal transmitted over the transport system, converting the 10GE

LAN client signal to an intermediate signal, recovering clock data from the intermediate signal, recovering a data stream from the intermediate signal, reconvert the intermediate signal to the 10GE LAN client signal; transferring the 10GE LAN client signal to a client system; and monitoring the intermediate form with a monitoring device wherein the monitoring device is a 10GE LAN media access controller.

19. Defendant also markets “Accessories”, including modules and transceivers for products to provide 10GE LAN and SFP+. For example, the Check Point 4 port 10GBase-F SFP+ Interface Card (SKU CPAC-4-10F-C) and Check Point SFP+ transceiver module for 10G fiber ports (CPAC-TR-10ER-C) are available for the Quantum 6200 Security Gateway.¹

20. Defendant has and continues to indirectly infringe one or more claims of the ’692 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Check Point customers and end-users, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States products that receive, convert, monitor, and send 10GE LAN signals.

21. Defendant, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringe the ’692 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, knowingly and intentionally induced, and continues to knowingly and intentionally induce, direct infringement of the ’692 Patent by providing these products to end users for use in an infringing manner.

22. Defendant induced infringement by others, including end users, with the intent to cause infringing acts by others or, in the alternative, with the belief that there was a high probability

¹ Check Point 6200 Security Gateway Data Sheet, at Pg. 4. Available at: <https://www.checkpoint.com/downloads/products/6200-security-gateway-datasheet.pdf>.

that others, including end users, infringe the '692 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement.

23. Winterspring has suffered damages as a result of Defendant's direct and indirect infringement of the '692 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

24. Winterspring has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendant's infringement of the '692 Patent, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless Defendant's infringement is enjoined by this Court.

COUNT II
(Infringement of the '975 Patent)

25. Paragraphs 1 through 13 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

26. Winterspring has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendant to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products that embody the inventions of the '975 Patent.

27. Defendant has and continues to directly infringe the '975 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that satisfy each and every limitation of one or more claims of the '975 Patent. Such products include, but are not limited to, firewalls, gateways, IDS, IPS, endpoint solutions, edge solutions, including but not limited to Check Point Quantum, CloudGuard, Harmony, and Horizon products, and software, such as the Check Point Gaia Operating System, and Checkpoint Identity Agent, that perform packet tagging.

28. For example, Defendant has and continues to directly infringe at least claim 5 of the '975 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that perform packet tagging:

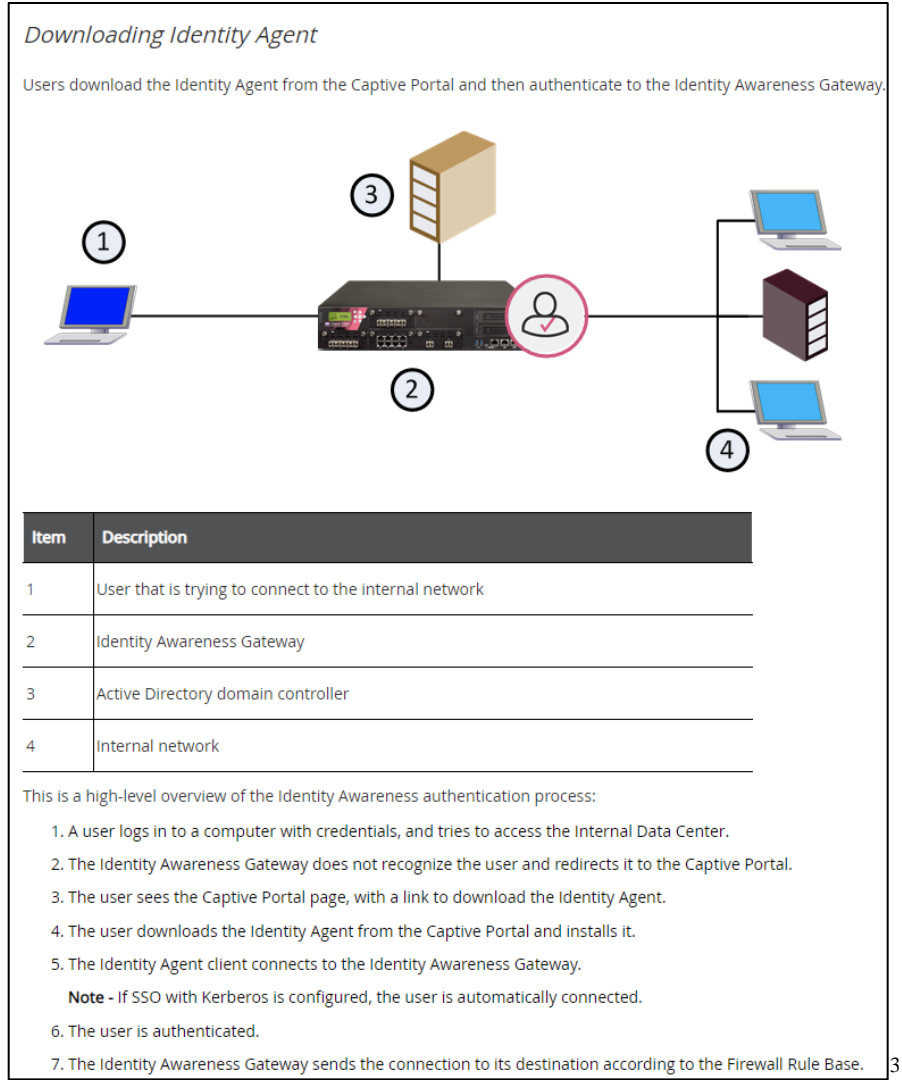
29. For example, the Check Point 6200 Security Gateway includes an apparatus comprising a network processor interface suitable for coupling to a network processor and a central processor interface suitable for coupling to a central processor. Upon information and belief, the Check Point 6200 Security Gateway further includes a protocol determination logic block to determine a protocol type of data in a packet, wherein the protocol determination logic compares the protocol information in a first pass to predetermined values to procedure a first result and, if the first result is positive, compares the protocol information in a second pass to predetermined values to produce a second result, the first and second results forming a set of results (*e.g.*, VLAN tagging). Upon information and belief, the Check Point 6200 Security Gateway further comprises a tag select logic block to apply a tag to the packet indicating that the packet has an unknown protocol type if the first result is negative and if the first result is positive, the packet should be sent to either the central processor interface or the network processor interface based on the set of results.

30. Upon information and belief, Check Point devices also utilize the Gaia operating system, such as R80.30. R80.30 has the capability to perform Packet Tagging for multiple purposes. Check Point states that “Packet Tagging is a patent pending technology that prevents spoofed connections from passing through the Identity Awareness Gateway.”

To protect packets from IP spoofing attempts, you can enable *Packet Tagging*. Packet Tagging is a patent pending technology that prevents spoofed connections from passing through the Identity Awareness Gateway. This is done by a joint effort between the Identity Agent and the Identity Awareness Gateway that uses a unique technology that sign packets with a shared key.

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² Identity Awareness R80.40 Administration Guide. Available at https://sc1.checkpoint.com/documents/R80.30/WebAdminGuides/EN/CP_R80.30_IdentityAwareness_AdminGuide/html_frameset.htm?topic=documents/R80.30/WebAdminGuides/EN/CP_R80.30_IdentityAwareness_AdminGuide/148759.



31. Defendant has and continues to indirectly infringe one or more claims of the '975 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Check Point customers and end-users, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States infringing products.

32. Defendant, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringed the '975 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, knowingly and intentionally induced, and

³ *Id.*

continues to knowingly and intentionally induce, direct infringement of the '975 Patent by providing these products to end users for use in an infringing manner.

33. Defendant induced infringement by others, including end users, with the intent to cause infringing acts by others or, in the alternative, with the belief that there was a high probability that others, including end users, infringe the '975 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement.

34. Winterspring has suffered damages as a result of Defendant's direct and indirect infringement of the '975 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

35. Winterspring has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendant's infringement of the '975 Patent, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless Defendant's infringement is enjoined by this Court.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a jury for all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Winterspring prays for relief against Defendant as follows:

a. Entry of judgment declaring that Defendant has directly and/or indirectly infringed one or more claims of the Patents-in-Suit;

b. An order pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283 permanently enjoining Defendant, its officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with it, from further acts of infringement of one or more of the Patents-in-Suit;

c. An order awarding damages sufficient to compensate Winterspring for Defendant's infringement of the Patents-in-Suit, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs;

d. Entry of judgment declaring that this case is exceptional and awarding Winterspring its costs and reasonable attorney fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285; and,

e. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: May 28, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Vincent J. Rubino, III

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