

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

BETTER BROWSING LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

HEWLETT PACKARD ENTERPRISE  
COMPANY,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 2:23-cv-00300

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff Better Browsing LLC (“Better Browsing” or “Plaintiff”) files this Complaint against Defendant Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company (“HPE” or “Defendant”) alleging, based on its own knowledge as to itself and its own actions and based on information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. This is a patent infringement action against Defendant for infringement of the following United States Patents (the “Asserted Patents”) issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”), copies of which are attached hereto as **Exhibit A** and **Exhibit B**.

	<b>U.S. Patent No.</b>	<b>Title</b>
A.	11,150,779 (“the ’779 patent”)	Systems And Methods For Providing An Internet Browser Zoom And Group Bookmark Functions
B.	8,838,736 (“the ’736 patent”)	Internet Browser Zoom Function

2. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages and injunctive relief.

### **PARTIES**

3. Plaintiff Better Browsing LLC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business in Austin, Texas (Travis County).
4. Better Browsing is the owner of the Asserted Patents with all rights to recover for all past, present, and future infringement, including past damages.
5. On information and belief, Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 1701 E. Mossy Oaks Road, Spring, Texas 77389.
6. HPE may be served through its registered agent CT Corporation System, 1999 Bryan St., Ste. 900, Dallas, Texas 75201.
7. HPE is registered to do business in the State of Texas and has been since at least March 13, 2015.
8. On information and belief, Defendant is engaged in making, using, offering for sale, selling, importing, or otherwise providing, within the United States and in particular the State of Texas and this Judicial District, directly or indirectly, devices, with features and functionalities that infringe the Asserted Patents.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

9. Better Browsing repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.
10. This is an action for infringement of a United States patent arising under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, and 284–285, among others. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of the action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1338(a).

11. The Defendant is subject to this Court's personal jurisdiction consistent with the principles of due process and the Texas Long Arm Statute. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §§ 17.041, *et seq.*
12. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1400(b) and 1391(c).
13. Defendant is subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction due at least to Defendant's substantial business in this forum, including (i) at least a portion of the infringements alleged herein; or (ii) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent courses of conduct, or deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to individuals in Texas and in this District.
14. Specifically, Defendant intends to and does business in Texas, directly or through intermediaries, and offers products or services, including those accused herein of infringement, to customers and potential customers located in Texas, including in this District.
15. The Defendant maintains a regular and established place of business within the District at 6080 Tennyson Parkway, Suite 400, Plano, Texas 75024.
16. Defendant, directly and/or through subsidiaries or intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), has committed and continues to commit acts of infringement in this District by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling products and/or services that infringe the Asserted Patents in or from its Plano office location.
17. Defendant purposefully availed itself of the benefits of doing business in the State of Texas and the exercise of jurisdiction over the Defendant would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

18. Venue is proper in this judicial District as to Defendant under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c) and 1400(b).

### THE ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITIES

19. Better Browsing repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.
20. HPE makes, has made, uses, causes to be used, imports, provides, supplies, distributes, or offers computer products, including, but not limited to, the HP Chromebook, HP Chromebook x360, HP Elite Chromebook, and HP Elite Dragonfly Chromebook, all of which come preloaded with the Google Chrome internet browser software.

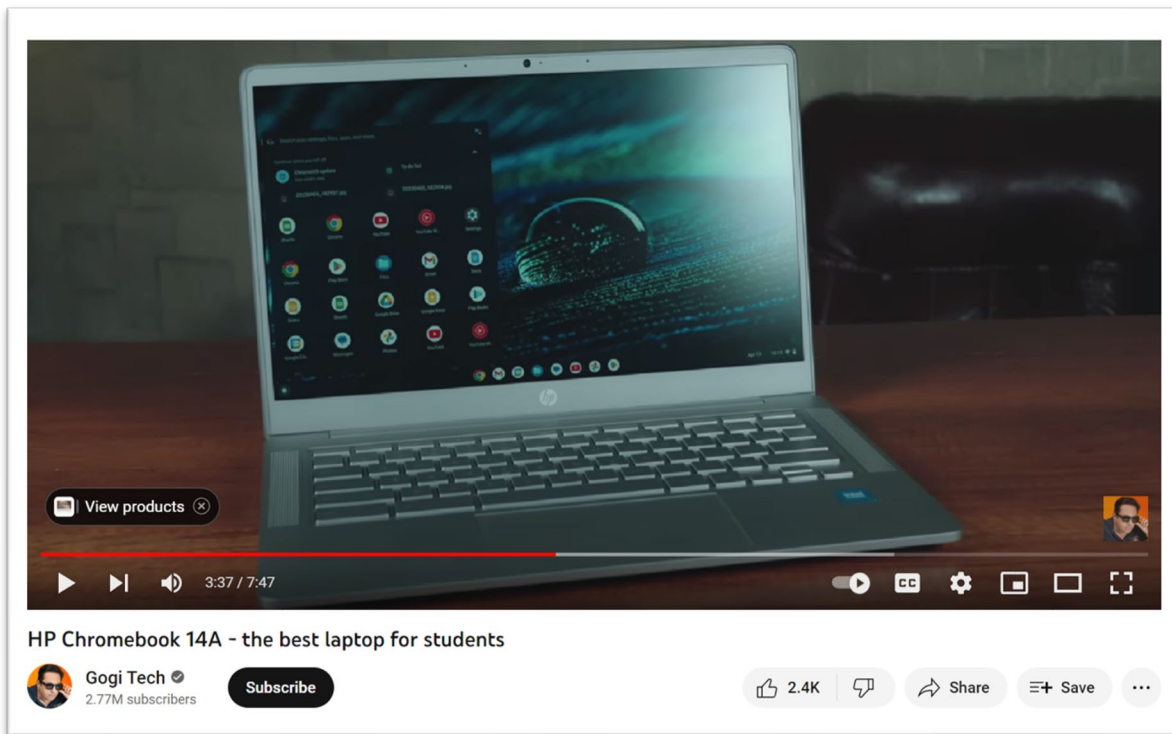


Figure 1: Screenshot of a user review of the HP Chromebook 14A displaying the Google Chrome software preloaded on the device.<sup>1</sup>

21. Based upon public information, HPE owns, operates, advertises, uses, controls, sells, imports, and/or offers for sale, and instructs its subsidiaries, affiliates, and end users to use, the hardware, software, and functionality that allows users to use the Google Chrome internet browser to operate and display web browser functions, including group bookmarking and web page zooming, and related hardware and software-based functionalities (“Accused Instrumentalities”).

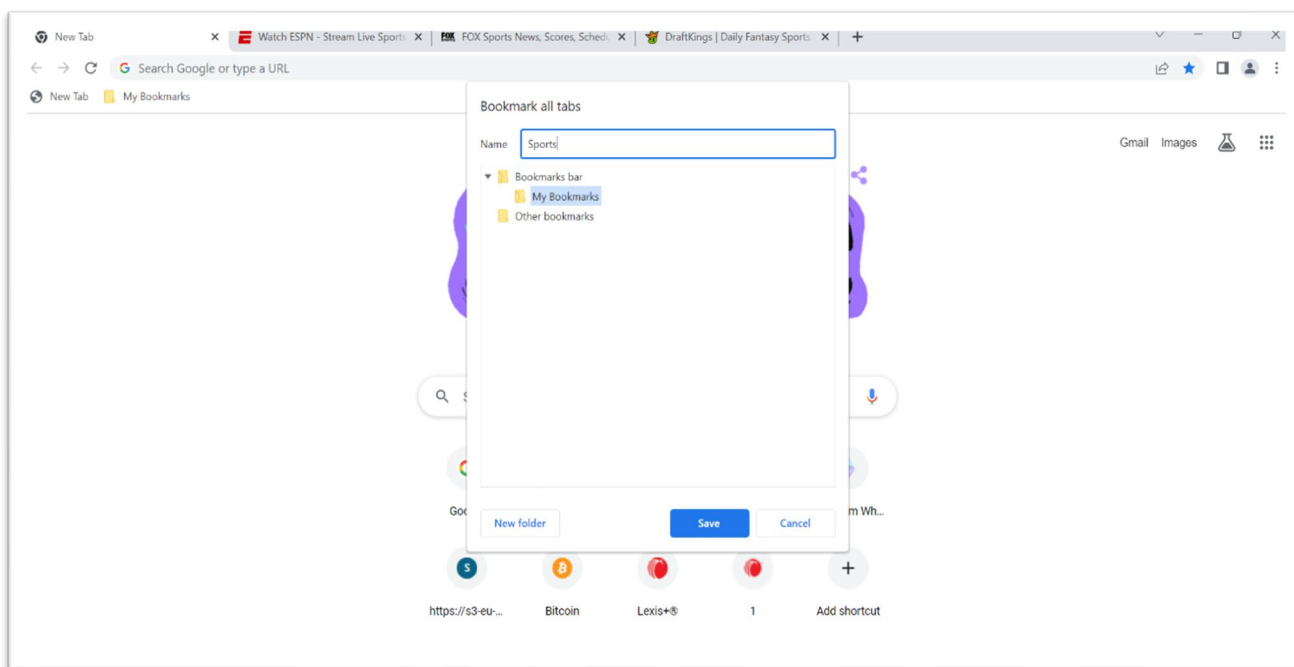


Figure 2A: Screenshot of Google Chrome user interface for group bookmarking all presently open tabs.

<sup>1</sup> The user review can be accessed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbusp50g77g> (last visited June 13, 2023).

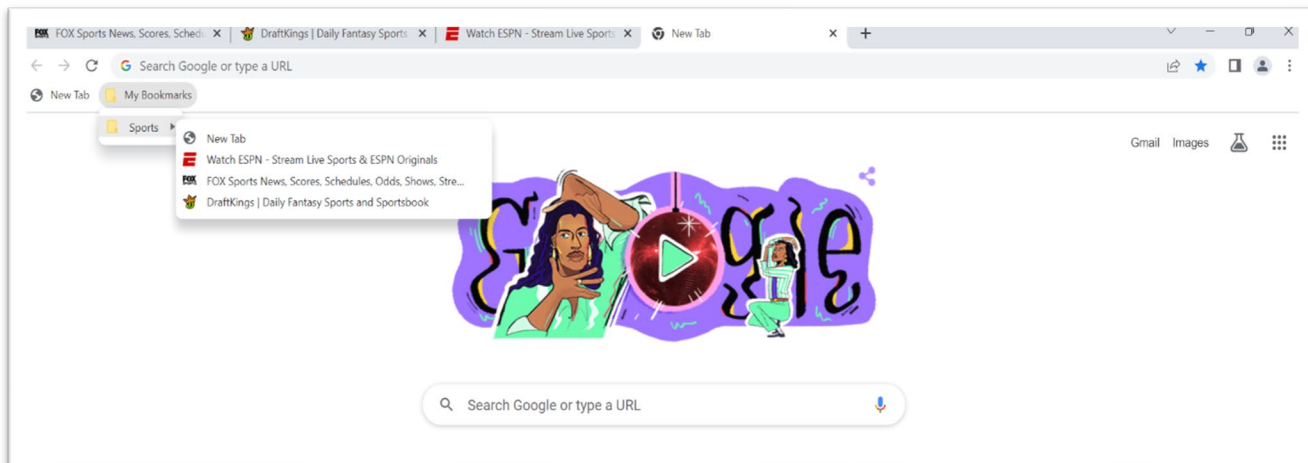


Figure 2B: Screenshot of shortcut icon for group bookmark created in Figure 2A.

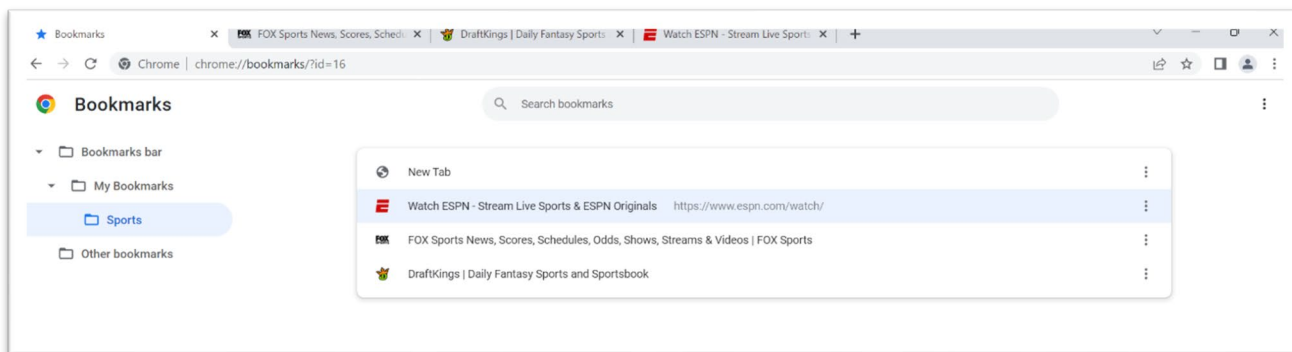


Figure 2C: Screenshot of additional group bookmarking functionalities found in the group bookmark manager tab in Google Chrome.

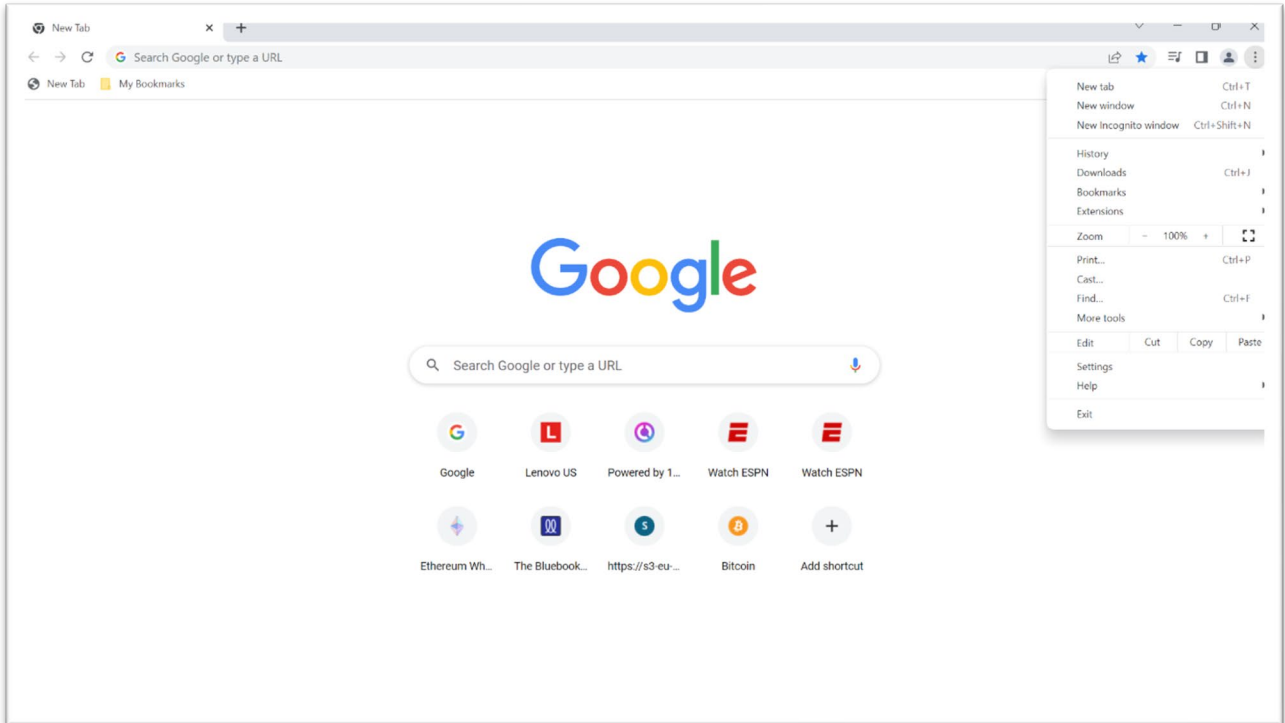


Figure 2D: Screenshot of zoom icon in Google Chrome, which enables zoom functionality.

**COUNT I: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,150,779**

22. Better Browsing repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.
23. The USPTO issued the '779 patent on October 19, 2021, after full and fair examination of Application No. 16/361,020 which was filed on March 21, 2019. *See Ex. A* at A-1.
24. Better Browsing owns all rights, interest, and title in and to the '779 patent, including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce the '779 patent against infringers, and to collect damages for all relevant times.
25. The claims of the '779 patent are not directed to an abstract idea. For example, claim 1 of the '779 patent recites a specific and multi-step method to operate zoom and group bookmarking functions in a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website

domains via a network. The claimed inventions of the '779 patent are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the experience of accessing and viewing pages on the Internet and operating a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website domains.

26. The written description of the '779 patent describes in technical detail each of the limitations of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the non-conventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of the invention.
27. HPE has directly infringed the '779 patent by making, having made, using, testing, providing, supplying, distributing, selling, marketing, or offering the Accused Instrumentalities to customers.
28. HPE has directly infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least claim 1 of the '779 patent.
29. The method performed and supplied by the Accused Instrumentalities includes the steps of: A computerized method for operating zoom and group bookmarking functions in a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website domains via a network, the computerized method comprising: loading, by the web browser, in a web browser instance, a plurality of webpages comprising text and image content, each webpage corresponding to a website from the plurality of website domains to which the browser is concurrently connected; receiving a user indication of a selection of a webpage, from among the plurality of webpages, and in response to receipt of such indication, causing



the web browser to display the selected webpage in an active window of the web browser instance; displaying a zoom icon in a web browser display, wherein said zoom icon directly controls a zoom function for the selected webpage displayed in the active window of the web browser, wherein appearance of the zoom icon indicates a current zoom factor for said webpage; receiving a user indication of a selection of said zoom icon and, in response to receipt of such indication causing the web browser to perform the following actions for the selected webpage displayed in the active window of the web browser: change the current zoom factor for the selected webpage displayed in the active window without altering another of said plurality of webpages; and change appearance of the zoom icon to indicate the changed zoom factor for said selected webpage; wherein changing the zoom factor enlarges or makes smaller the selected webpage displayed in the active window without altering another of said plurality of webpages; displaying a selectable group bookmark icon in the web browser display, wherein said group bookmark icon controls a group bookmarking function for the plurality of webpages associated with the plurality of website domains to which the browser is concurrently connected; receiving a user indication of a selection of said group bookmark icon and, in response to receipt of such indication, causing the web browser to perform the following actions: generate a group bookmark comprising a data structure storing at least the plurality of uniform resource locators associated with the plurality of website domains to which the web browser is concurrently connected; and save the generated group bookmark in memory.

30. For instance, HPE, using the Accused Instrumentalities, makes, has made, uses, provides, supplies, distributes, sells, markets, or offers the Google Chrome browser that performs a

method of operating zoom and group bookmarking functions in a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website domains via a network.

31. Better Browsing has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by HPE alleged above. HPE is liable to Plaintiff in an amount that compensates it for such infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.
32. Better Browsing or its predecessors-in-interest have satisfied all statutory obligations required to collect pre-filing damages for the full period allowed by law for infringement of the '779 patent.
33. Since at least the time of receiving this Complaint, HPE has also indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe the '779 patent by inducing others to directly infringe the '779 patent. HPE has induced and continues to induce end-users, including HPE's customers, as well as affiliates, subsidiaries, franchisees, and HPE's employees, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '779 patent by downloading and/or using the Accused Instrumentalities. HPE took active steps, directly or through contractual relationships with others, with the specific intent to cause them to use the Accused Instrumentalities in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '779 patent, including, for example, claim 1 of the '779 patent. Such steps by HPE include, among other things, advising or directing personnel, contractors, affiliates, subsidiaries, franchisees, or end-users to make or use the Accused Instrumentalities in an infringing manner; advertising and promoting the use of the Accused Instrumentalities in an infringing manner; or distributing instructions that guide users to use the Accused Instrumentalities in an infringing manner. HPE is performing these steps, which

constitutes induced infringement with the knowledge of the '779 patent and with the knowledge that the induced acts constitute infringement. HPE is aware that the normal and customary use of the Accused Instrumentalities by others would infringe the '779 patent. HPE's inducement is ongoing.

34. HPE has also indirectly infringed by contributing to the infringement of the '779 patent. HPE has contributed to the direct infringement of the '779 patent by its personnel, contractors, and customers. The Accused Instrumentalities have special features that are specially designed to be used in an infringing way and that have no substantial uses other than ones that infringe one or more claims of the '779 patent, including, for example, claim 1 of the '779 patent. The special features include, for example, the method recited in claim 1, including all the intermediary steps, that allow the claimed method to operate zoom and group bookmarking functions in a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website domains via a network. The special features constitute a material part of the invention of one or more of the claims of the '779 patent and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. HPE's contributory infringement is ongoing.
35. HPE has had knowledge of the '779 patent at least as of the date when it was notified of the filing of this action.
36. Furthermore, on information and belief, HPE has a policy or practice of not reviewing the patents of others (including instructing its employees to not review the patents of others), and thus has been willfully blind of Better Browsing's patent rights.
37. HPE's actions are at least objectively reckless as to the risk of infringing a valid patent and this objective risk was either known or should have been known by HPE.

38. HPE's direct and indirect infringement of the '779 patent is, has been, and continues to be willful, intentional, deliberate, or in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights under the patent.
39. Better Browsing has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by HPE alleged above. Thus, HPE is liable to Better Browsing in an amount that compensates it for such infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.
40. Better Browsing has suffered irreparable harm, through its loss of market share and goodwill, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Better Browsing has and will continue to suffer this harm by virtue of HPE's infringement of the '779 patent. HPE's actions have interfered with and will interfere with Better Browsing's ability to license technology. The balance of hardships favors Better Browsing's ability to commercialize its own ideas and technology. The public interest in allowing Better Browsing to enforce its right to exclude outweighs other public interests, which supports injunctive relief in this case.

**COUNT II: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,838,736**

41. Better Browsing repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.
42. The USPTO issued the '736 patent on September 16, 2014, after full and fair examination of Application No. 13/207,333, filed on August 10, 2011. *See Ex. B* at B-1.
43. Better Browsing owns all rights, interest, and title in and to the '736 patent, including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce the '736 patent against infringers, and to collect damages for all relevant times.

44. The claims of the '736 patent are not directed to an abstract idea. For example, claim 1 of the '736 patent recites a method to operate zoom function on a web browser. The claimed inventions of the '736 patent are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the experience of accessing and viewing pages on the Internet and operating a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website domains.
45. The written description of the '736 patent describes in technical detail each of the limitations of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the non-conventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of the invention.
46. HPE has directly infringed the '736 patent by making, having made, using, testing, providing, supplying, distributing, selling, marketing, or offering the Accused Instrumentalities to customers.
47. HPE has directly infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least claim 1 of the '736 patent.
48. The methods performed and supplied by HPE includes a method for a zoom function on a web browser, comprising: presenting to a user an icon shown on a web browser display wherein said icon directly controls a zoom function (hereinafter: the zoom icon) for webpages displayed in at least an active window, wherein appearance of the zoom icon indicates a current zoom factor; wherein a selection of said zoom icon directly causes the web browser to perform both the following actions: changing zoom factor for one or more selected webpages displayed in said at least an active window; and changing

appearance of the zoom icon to indicate the current zoom factor for said one or more selected webpages..

49. For instance, HPE, using the Accused Instrumentalities, makes, has made, uses, provides, supplies, distributes, sells, markets, or offers the Google Chrome browser that performs a method of operating zoom and group bookmarking functions in a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website domains via a network.
50. Better Browsing has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by HPE alleged above. HPE is liable to Plaintiff in an amount that compensates it for such infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.
51. Better Browsing or its predecessors-in-interest have satisfied all statutory obligations required to collect pre-filing damages for the full period allowed by law for infringement of the '736 patent.
52. Since at least the time of receiving this Complaint, HPE has also indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe the '736 patent by inducing others to directly infringe the '736 patent. HPE has induced and continues to induce end-users, including HPE's customers, as well as affiliates, subsidiaries, franchisees, and HPE's employees, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '736 patent by downloading and/or using the Accused Instrumentalities. HPE took active steps, directly or through contractual relationships with others, with the specific intent to cause them to use the Accused Instrumentalities in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '736 patent, including, for example, claim 1 of the '736 patent. Such steps by HPE include, among other things, advising or directing personnel, contractors, affiliates,

subsidiaries, franchisees, or end-users to make or use the Accused Instrumentalities in an infringing manner; advertising and promoting the use of the Accused Instrumentalities in an infringing manner; or distributing instructions that guide users to use the Accused Instrumentalities in an infringing manner. HPE is performing these steps, which constitutes induced infringement with the knowledge of the '736 patent and with the knowledge that the induced acts constitute infringement. HPE is aware that the normal and customary use of the Accused Instrumentalities by others would infringe the '736 patent. HPE's inducement is ongoing.

53. HPE has also indirectly infringed by contributing to the infringement of the '736 patent. HPE has contributed to the direct infringement of the '736 patent by its personnel, contractors, and customers. The Accused Instrumentalities have special features that are specially designed to be used in an infringing way and that have no substantial uses other than ones that infringe one or more claims of the '736 patent, including, for example, claim 1 of the '736 patent. The special features include, for example, the method recited in claim 1, including all the intermediary steps, that allow the claimed method to operate zoom functions in a web browser. The special features constitute a material part of the invention of one or more of the claims of the '736 patent and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. HPE's contributory infringement is ongoing.
54. HPE has had knowledge of the '736 patent at least as of the date when it was notified of the filing of this action.

55. Furthermore, on information and belief, HPE has a policy or practice of not reviewing the patents of others (including instructing its employees to not review the patents of others), and thus has been willfully blind of Better Browsing's patent rights.
56. HPE's actions are at least objectively reckless as to the risk of infringing a valid patent and this objective risk was either known or should have been known by HPE.
57. HPE's direct and indirect infringement of the '736 patent is, has been, and continues to be willful, intentional, deliberate, or in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights under the patent.
58. Better Browsing has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by HPE alleged above. Thus, HPE is liable to Better Browsing in an amount that compensates it for such infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.
59. Better Browsing has suffered irreparable harm, through its loss of market share and goodwill, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Better Browsing has and will continue to suffer this harm by virtue of HPE's infringement of the '736 patent. HPE's actions have interfered with and will interfere with Better Browsing's ability to license technology. The balance of hardships favors Better Browsing's ability to commercialize its own ideas and technology. The public interest in allowing Better Browsing to enforce its right to exclude outweighs other public interests, which supports injunctive relief in this case.

### **JURY DEMAND**

60. Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable by right.



**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

61. WHEREFORE, Better Browsing requests that the Court find in its favor and against HPE, and that the Court grant Better Browsing the following relief:
- a. Judgment that one or more claims of the Asserted Patents has been infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by HPE or all others acting in concert therewith;
  - b. A permanent injunction enjoining HPE and its officers, directors, agents, servants, affiliates, employees, divisions, branches, subsidiaries, parents, and all others acting in concert therewith from infringement of the Asserted Patents; or, in the alternative, an award of a reasonable ongoing royalty for future infringement of the Asserted Patents by such entities;
  - c. Judgment that HPE account for and pay to Better Browsing all damages to and costs incurred by Better Browsing because of HPE's infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;
  - d. Judgment that HPE's infringements be found willful, and that the Court award treble damages for the period of such willful infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
  - e. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages caused by HPE's infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;
  - f. That this Court declare this an exceptional case and award Better Browsing its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 285; and
  - g. All other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper under the circumstances.

Dated: June 22, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ C. Matthew Rozier

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**Attorneys for Plaintiff *BETTER BROWSING LLC***

\*Admitted to the Eastern District of Texas

**List Of Exhibits**

- A. U.S. Patent No. 11,150,779
- B. U.S. Patent No. 8,838,736