

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

ESTECH SYSTEMS IP, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

YEALINK NETWORK TECHNOLOGY
CO. LTD.,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:23-cv-00623

ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR
PATENT INFRINGEMENT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Estech Systems IP, LLC (“Estech”) files this original complaint against Yealink Network Technology Co. Ltd. (“Yealink”) 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:

PARTIES

1. Estech Systems IP, LLC is a Texas corporation, with its principal place of business at 3701 East Plano Parkway, Suite 300, Plano, Texas 75074.

2. Defendant Yealink Network Technology Corp. Ltd. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of China, with its headquarters at 666 Huan Road, Huli District, Xiamen Fujian 361006, China. Upon information and belief, Yealink maintains a customer experience center in the Eastern District of Texas located at 5445 Legacy Drive, Suite 160, Plano, TX 75024.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This is an action for infringement of United States patents arising under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, and 284–85, among others. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of the action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1338(a).

4. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1400(b) and 1391(b-c), because Yealink is a foreign company that may be sued in any Judicial District, including the Eastern District of Texas.

5. Defendant Yealink Network Technology Co. Ltd. is subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction due at least to Yealink's substantial business in this forum, including (i) at least a portion of the infringements alleged herein; (ii) maintaining a regular and established place of business in the district; and/or (iii) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent courses of conduct, and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to individuals in Texas and in this district.

6. Specifically, Yealink intends to and does business in Texas, directly or through intermediaries and offer their products and/or services, including those accused herein of infringement, to customers and potential customers located in Texas, including in the Eastern District of Texas.

7. Yealink maintains at least one regular and established place of business in this district, including at 5445 Legacy Drive, Suite 160, Plano, TX 75024.

THE TECHNOLOGY

8. Estech is an affiliate of Estech Systems, Inc. ("ES Inc.") which for more than 30 years has been a leading U.S.-based provider of end-to-end business phone solutions. ES Inc.'s Network Operations Center is located in Plano, Texas.

9. Since 1987, ES Inc. has sold more than 400,000 solutions to its customers, working with more than 1,500 certified partners nationwide. Its customers include small and large businesses across the country.

10. Recognizing that business doesn't get done without communication, ES Inc. provides powerful products that are easy and simple to use. ES Inc.'s products are engineered to

make intelligent technology that is intuitive and user-friendly, empowers employee productivity, and fuels customer satisfaction.

11. ES Inc.'s technology is American-engineered. From its Plano, Texas headquarters, ES Inc. provides a full solutions portfolio of modern business phone systems, including Cloud, Hybrid, Pure IP, and SIP dial tone products. Given ES Inc.'s end-to-end product offerings, its customers are empowered to choose the product features they need and want.

12. ES Inc.'s products include the most integrated cloud PBX in the market—the award-winning ESI Cloud PBX; Voice over IP (VoIP) products and systems; and on-premises products. A cloud-based PBX is a sophisticated telephone exchange system that uses a cloud infrastructure to provide communication services, such as telephony services.

13. VoIP transmits and receives voice communications over data networks, such as the Internet or private networks, using the Internet Protocol (IP).

14. VoIP systems offer several advantages over traditional phone systems including, but not limited to, lower cost and more efficient network management.

15. VoIP systems also enable integration of additional communication services.

16. ES Inc. cloud-based VoIP products have handled billions of call minutes.

17. ES Inc. also provides U.S.-based, best-in-class technical support for its customers.

18. The patents-in-suit, U.S. Patent Nos. 8,391,298 (the “’298 Patent”), 7,068,684 (the “’684 Patent”) and 7,123,699 (the “’699 Patent”) (collectively, the “Estech Asserted Patents”), are generally directed to systems and methods for providing robust, feature-rich communications systems including, but not limited to, VoIP telephony and additional communication services that can be integrated with a VoIP telephony system.

19. The Estech Asserted Patents have been widely licensed in relevant industries, including 19 different license agreements consummated to date, including with Cisco Systems, Microsoft, Mitel, and Avaya.

20. Products and services of or provided by Cisco, Microsoft, Avaya, Mitel, RingCentral, or their Affiliates, including any portions thereof, alone or in combination with one or more other products, services, processes, or other items, are not alleged to satisfy, in whole or in part, any element or a step of any claim in the Estech Asserted Patents.

THE ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITIES

21. On information and belief, Yealink has and continues to design, make, manufacture, sell, and offer to sell communication equipment and services and system-design services, including but not limited to, for example, Yealink telephony devices (e.g., Yealink VP59, Yealink SIP-T58W (Pro) with Camera, Yealink SIP-T58W (Pro), Yealink SIP-T57W, Yealink SIP-T54W, Yealink SIP-T53W, Yealink SIP-T53, Yealink SIP-T48U, Yealink SIP-T46U, Yealink SIP-T43U, Yealink SIP-T42U, Yealink SIP-T33G, Yealink SIP-T33P, Yealink SIP-T31G, Yealink SIP-T31P, Yealink SIP-T31, Yealink SIP-T30P, Yealink SIP-T30, Yealink W90, Yealink W80, Yealink DECT Headset + W70B/W80/W90, Yealink W57R, Yealink W77P, Yealink W78H, Yealink W78P, Yealink W79P, Yealink W76P, Yealink W73P, Yealink W73H, Yealink W59R, Yealink W56H, Yealink T54W + DD10K, Yealink CP965, Yealink CP935W-Base, Yealink CP935W, Yealink CP925, Yealink SIP-T19P E2, Yealink SIP-T21(P) E2, Yealink SIP-T23G, Yealink SIP-T27G, Yealink SIP-T29G, Yealink SIP-T40G, Yealink SIP-T40P, Yealink SIP-T41P, Yealink SIP-T42G, Yealink SIP-T46G, Yealink SIP-T48G, Yealink SIP VP-T49G, Yealink SIP-T52S, Yealink SIP-T54S, Yealink SIP-T56A, Yealink SIP-T58V, Yealink SIP-T58A with camera, Yealink SIP-T58A, Yealink W52P, Yealink W53H for Zoom, Yealink

W56P for Zoom, Yealink W60P, Yealink W56P, Yealink W53P, Yealink SIP-T48S, Yealink SIP-T46S, Yealink SIP-T42S, Yealink W53H, Yealink SIP-T23P, Yealink SIP-T41S, Yealink W41P, Yealink T53, Yealink T53C, Yealink T53W, Yealink T54W, Yealink T57W, Yealink T42S, Yealink T46S/U, Yealink T48S/U, Yealink T30P, Yealink T31P/G, Yealink T33P/G, Yealink W60, Yealink W70, Yealink W80, Yealink W90, Yealink T19(P) E2, Yealink T21(P) E2, Yealink T23P/G, Yealink T27P, Yealink T27G, Yealink T41P, Yealink T42G, Yealink T46G, Yealink T48G, Yealink T19P, Yealink T20P, Yealink T21P, Yealink T22P, Yealink T26P, Yealink T28P, Yealink T32G, Yealink T38G, Yealink W52P, and Yealink W56P), Yealink VoIP telephony servers (e.g., Yealink Device Management Platform, Yealink Management Cloud Service, Yealink USB Connect, and Yealink VC Cloud Management Platform), and products and services that incorporate the same or similar technology, that employ VoIP to perform various functions including, but not limited to, voice calling, voicemail, directory services, quality of service, and others using multiple components including, but not limited to, for example, hubs, switches, routers, session border controllers, servers and the like, and the software for operating such components (“Yealink Products and Services”).

22. Upon information and belief, Yealink designs telecommunication and information handling systems for its customers by incorporating the Yealink Products and Services into their customers’ existing network infrastructure.

23. Upon information and belief, the telecommunication and information handling systems made for, sold and offered for sale to customers by Yealink and the telecommunication and information handling systems used by Yealink employees provide at least one or more of the following functionalities: (i) the ability to make VoIP-based voice calls using its VoIP telephony devices; (ii) the ability to store voice mail messages; (iii) the ability to allow access to the voice

mail messages using VoIP telephony devices; and (iv) the ability to provide directory services, which include, but are not limited to, for example, providing directory information to a user or VoIP telephony device, including, but not limited to, for example, providing a list of telecommunications extensions through VoIP telephony devices.

24. When this Complaint references “Accused Instrumentalities,” it is referring to the telecommunications and information handling systems Yealink offers to sell, sells, and makes for its customers as well as the systems its employees use that are referenced in paragraphs 21-23 above and are incorporated herein by reference.

COUNT I
Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,391,298

25. Estech repeats and re-alleges the allegations in paragraphs 1-24 as though fully set forth in their entirety.

26. Estech owns all substantial rights, interest, and title in and to the '298 Patent, including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce the '298 Patent against infringers, and to collect damages for all relevant times. The United States Patent and Trademark Office duly issued the '298 Patent on March 5, 2013. A copy of the '298 Patent is attached as Exhibit A.

27. The '298 Patent is titled “Phone Directory in a Voice Over IP Telephone System.” The '298 Patent describes information processing systems that store a list of phone numbers, integrated with a VoIP telephony system, to provide those phone numbers to the user of a VoIP telephone. The user can use that list to dial the telephone number of another user associated with the VoIP telephony system.

28. The claims of the '298 Patent are not directed to an abstract idea. For example, claim 13 of the '298 Patent recites a specific arrangement of devices and networking components.

Together those devices and networking components enable a user of a first telecommunications device to observe a list of a plurality of telecommunications extensions. The list of extensions is stored in a server within a specific networking configuration, and the user can select to view a subset of the extensions. Taken as a whole, the claimed inventions of the '298 Patent are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the functioning and operation of information processing systems.

29. The written description of the '298 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.

30. Yealink has infringed the '298 Patent by making, having made, using, importing, providing, supplying, distributing, selling, or offering the Accused Instrumentalities for sale.

31. The Accused Instrumentalities provide VoIP-based voice calling and data-networking services to VoIP telephony devices.

32. The Accused Instrumentalities use first, second, and third LANs that are coupled with a WAN.

33. The Accused Instrumentalities include VoIP telephony devices connected to LANs, the VoIP telephony devices having telecommunications extensions associated therewith, the telecommunications extensions being coupled to the second and third LANs.

34. The VoIP telephony devices include circuitry (i) enabling users of VoIP telephony devices to observe a list of telecommunications extensions; (ii) to automatically call one of the

telecommunications extensions in response to a user selecting one of the telecommunications extensions from the list; and (iii) enabling the user to select between observing the list of telecommunications extensions coupled to the second LAN or the third LAN.

35. The Accused Instrumentalities include servers in the second LAN that store telecommunications extensions accessed across the WAN.

36. As described above, Yealink has directly infringed (literally or under the doctrine of equivalents) at least Claim 13 of the '298 Patent. Yealink's infringement in this regard is ongoing.

37. Estech has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Yealink alleged above. Thus, Yealink is liable to Estech 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.

38. Estech 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 '298 Patent.

39. Yealink has also indirectly infringed the '298 Patent by inducing others to directly infringe the '298 Patent. Yealink has induced end-users, including Yealink's customers, partners, personnel, clients, and contractors, to directly infringe (literally or under the doctrine of equivalents) the '298 Patent by making and using the Accused Instrumentalities. Yealink 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 '298 Patent, including, for example, Claim 13 of the '298 Patent. Such steps by Yealink included, among other things, advising or directing customers, partners, personnel, contractors 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. Yealink is performing these steps, which constitute induced infringement with the knowledge of the '298 Patent and with the knowledge that the induced acts constitute infringement. Yealink is aware that the normal and customary use of the Accused Instrumentalities by others would infringe the '298 Patent. Yealink's inducement is ongoing.

40. Yealink has also indirectly infringed by contributing to the infringement of the '298 Patent. Yealink has contributed to the direct infringement of the '298 Patent by its customers, partners, personnel, contractors, clients, and suppliers. 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 '298 Patent, including, for example, Claim 13 of the '298 Patent. The special features include, for example, the devices and networking components recited in Claim 13, including the interrelation between those devices and networking components, that allow the claimed server to provide a list of extensions and for the user to select to view a subset of the extensions. The special features constitute a material part of the invention of one or more of the claims of the '298 Patent and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Yealink's contributory infringement is ongoing.

41. Furthermore, on information and belief, Yealink 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 Estech's patent rights.

42. Yealink'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 Yealink.

43. Yealink's direct and indirect infringement of the '298 Patent is, has been, and continues to be willful, intentional, deliberate, or in conscious disregard of Estech's rights under the patent.

44. Estech has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Yealink alleged above. Thus, Yealink is liable to Estech 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.

45. Estech has suffered irreparable harm, through its loss of market share and goodwill, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Estech has and will continue to suffer this harm by virtue of Yealink's infringement of the '298 Patent. Yealink's actions have interfered with and will interfere with Estech's ability to license technology. The balance of hardships favors Estech's ability to commercialize its own ideas and technology. The public interest in allowing Estech 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. 7,068,684

46. Estech repeats and re-alleges the allegations in paragraphs 1-45 as though fully set forth in their entirety.

47. Estech owns all substantial rights, interest, and title in and to the '684 Patent, including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce the '684 Patent against infringers, and to collect damages for all relevant times. The United States Patent and Trademark Office duly issued the '684 Patent on June 27, 2006. A copy of the '684 Patent is attached as Exhibit B.

48. The '684 Patent is titled "Quality of Service in a Voice Over IP Telephone System." The '684 Patent describes information handling systems used to transmit voice using VoIP technology. The information handling systems throttle the amount of data being transferred from a workstation connected to the VoIP telephone.

49. The claims of the '684 Patent are not directed to an abstract idea. For example, claim 42 of the '684 Patent recites specific steps performed by a specific arrangement of devices and networking components and operations performed by those components. Together, those devices and networking components provide quality of service to audio information by throttling the amount of data being transferred through a VoIP telephony device. Taken as a whole, the claimed inventions of the '684 Patent are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the function and operation of information processing systems.

50. The written description of the '684 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.

51. Yealink has infringed the '684 Patent by making, having made, using, importing, providing, supplying, distributing, selling, or offering the Accused Instrumentalities for sale.

52. The Accused Instrumentalities provide VoIP-based voice calling and data-networking services to VoIP telephony devices.

53. The Accused Instrumentalities include VoIP servers such that audio information for VoIP-based voice calls is communicated between at least VoIP telephony devices and VoIP servers.

54. The Accused Instrumentalities include workstations (including, but not limited to, for example, desktop computers, workstations, laptops, embedded devices, point-of-sale devices, and mobile devices) that send and receive data from data servers (including, but not limited to, for example, websites) that transfer data through VoIP telephony devices.

55. The Accused Instrumentalities sufficiently throttle data sent from workstations to VoIP telephony devices to increase a rate of transfer of audio information during the communication of audio information, the data throttling comprises reducing a future amount of data from being transferred from the workstation if the amount of data exceeds a predetermined threshold.

56. As described above, Yealink has directly infringed (literally or under the doctrine of equivalents) at least Claim 42 of the '684 Patent.

57. Estech has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Yealink alleged above. Thus, Yealink is liable to Estech in an amount that adequately 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.

58. Estech 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 '684 Patent.

COUNT III
Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,123,699

59. Estech repeats and re-alleges the allegations in paragraphs 1-58 as though fully set forth in their entirety.

60. Estech owns all substantial rights, interest, and title in and to the '699 Patent, including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce the '699 Patent against infringers, and to collect damages for all relevant times. The United States Patent and Trademark Office duly issued the '699 Patent on October 17, 2006. A copy of the '699 Patent is attached as Exhibit C.

61. The '699 Patent is titled "Voice Mail in a Voice Over IP Telephone System." The '699 Patent describes an information handling system for storing a voice mail message in a voice mail box in a voice mail system within a first local area network (LAN). A user can access and listen to the voice mail using a VoIP telecommunications device within a second LAN by connecting to the first LAN via a wide-area network (WAN), such as the Internet.

62. The claims of the '699 Patent are not directed to an abstract idea. For example, claim 1 of the '699 Patent recites a specific arrangement of devices in a networking environment. Together those devices enable a user within a second LAN to access and listen to voice mail messages stored within a first LAN. Taken as a whole, the claimed inventions of the '699 Patent are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the functioning and operation of information processing systems.

63. The written description of the '699 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.

64. Yealink has infringed the '699 Patent by making, having made, using, importing, providing, supplying, distributing, selling, or offering the Accused Instrumentalities for sale.

65. The Accused Instrumentalities operate under a routable protocol including, but not limited to, for example, TCP/IP or UDP/IP.

66. The Accused Instrumentalities include VoIP servers that store a voice mail message in a voice mail box in a voice mail system within a first LAN.

67. The Accused Instrumentalities include VoIP telephony devices coupled to the second LAN that provide a sensory indication when the voice message is stored in the voice mail box within the first LAN. The VoIP telephony devices allow a user to access the voice mail system within the first LAN to listen to the voice message stored in the voice mail box. The VoIP telephony devices allow a user to access the voice mail message stored in the voice mail box provided by the VoIP Servers by using communication protocols, including, but not limited to, for example, TCP/IP, UDP/IP, Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), Session Description Protocol (SDP), Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP), and Real-time Transport Control Protocol (RTCP) protocols to: (i) establish a channel between the first and second LANs over the WAN; (ii) couple an audio path over the channel between the telecommunications device and the voice mail box; and (iii) stream voice data containing the voice message from the voice mail box to the telecommunications device over the audio path.

68. The VoIP telephony devices and VoIP servers can establish a channel between the first and second LANs over the WAN, wherein the establishing includes: (i) in response to an input at VoIP telephony devices, sending a user mail box connection message from the second

LAN to the first LAN requesting a channel, wherein the user mail box connection message includes an extension associated with VoIP telephony devices and an identification of the voice mail box; (ii) assigning the channel by VoIP servers in the first LAN; and (iii) sending a connection established message from VoIP servers in the first LAN to the second LAN.

69. As described above, Yealink has directly infringed (literally or under the doctrine of equivalents) at least Claim 1 of the '699 Patent.

70. Estech has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Yealink alleged above. Thus, Yealink is liable to Estech in an amount that adequately 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.

71. Estech 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 '699 Patent.

JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Estech requests a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Estech requests that the Court find in its favor and against Yealink, and that the Court grant Estech the following relief:

a. Judgment that one or more claims of the Estech Asserted Patents have been infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by Yealink or all others acting in concert therewith;

b. A permanent injunction enjoining Yealink and its officers, directors, agents, servants, affiliates, employees, divisions, branches, subsidiaries, parents, and all others acting in concert therewith from infringement of the '298 Patent; or, in the alternative, an award of a reasonable ongoing royalty for future infringement of the '298 Patent by such entities;

c. Judgment that Yealink accounts for and pays to Estech all damages to and costs incurred by Estech because of Yealink's infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;

d. Judgment that Yealink'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 Yealink's infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;

f. That this Court declare this an exceptional case and award Estech 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: December 21, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Fred I. Williams

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