	Case 8:24-cv-01663 Document 1 Filed 0	7/31/24 Page 1 of 8 Page ID #:1	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Case 8:24-cv-01663 Document 1 Filed 0 Susan S.Q. Kalra (CA State Bar No. 167 Email: skalra@rameyfirm.com RAMEY LLP 5020 Montrose Blvd., Suite 800 Houston, Texas 77006 Telephone: (800) 993-7499 Fax: (832) 900-4941 William P. Ramey, III (<i>pro hac vice</i> anti Email: wramey@rameyfirm.com RAMEY LLP 5020 Montrose Blvd., Suite 800 Houston, TX 77006 Telephone: (713) 426-3923 Fax: (832) 689-9175	40)	
9 10	Attorneys for Plaintiff		
11	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
12	FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
13	SOUTHERN DIVISION		
14	VDPP, LLC,	Case No.: 8:24-cv-01663	
15	Plaintiff		
16	V.	PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT	
17	TP-LINK SYSTEMS INC. d/b/a	INFRINGEMENT	
18	TP-LINK USA CORPORATION, Defendant	(35 U.S.C. § 271)	
19		JURY TRIAL DEMANDED	
20		JUNI INIAL DEMIANDED	
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22	PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL COMPL	AINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT	
23	Plaintiff VDPP, LLC ("VDPP") f	iles this Original Complaint and demand for	
24	jury trial seeking relief from patent inf	ringement of the claims of U.S. Patent No.	
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26	10,021,380 ("the '380 patent"), (refermined)	red to as the "Patent-in-Suit") by TP-Link	
27	Systems Inc. d/b/a TP-Link USA Corporation, ("Defendant" or "TP-Link").		
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1	I. THE PARTIES	
2 3	1. Plaintiff VDPP is a company organized under the laws of Oregon with a	
4	principal place of business located in Corvallis, Oregon.	
5	2. On information and belief, Defendant is a corporation organized and existing	
6	under the laws of California that maintains a regular and established place of business	
7 8	at 10 Mauchly, Irvine, CA 92618. Defendant can be served with process at its	
9	registered agent, Deyi Shu, 10 Mauchly, Irvine, California 92618, or anywhere else it	
10 11	can be found. On information and belief, Defendant sells and offers to sell products	
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13	products and services that perform infringing methods or processes into the stream of	
14 15	commerce knowing that they would be sold in California and this judicial district.	
16	II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE	
17	3. This Court has original subject-matter jurisdiction over the entire action	
18 19	pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) because Plaintiff's claim arises under an	
20	A st of Congress relating to notonto normaly, 25 U.S.C. \$ 271	
	Act of Congress relating to patents, namely, 35 U.S.C. § 271.	
21	4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because: (i) Defendant is	
22		
22 23	4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because: (i) Defendant is	
22 23 24	4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because: (i) Defendant is present within or has minimum contacts within the State of California and this judicial	
 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 	4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because: (i) Defendant is present within or has minimum contacts within the State of California and this judicial district; (ii) Defendant has purposefully availed itself of the privileges of conducting	

5. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and 1400(b). 1 2 Defendant has committed acts of infringement and has a regular and established place 3 of business in this District. Further, venue is proper because Defendant conducts 4 5 substantial business in this forum, directly or through intermediaries, including: (i) at 6 least a portion of the infringements alleged herein; and (ii) regularly doing or 7 soliciting business, engaging in other persistent courses of conduct and/or deriving 8 9 substantial revenue from goods and services provided to individuals in California and 10 this District.

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III. INFRINGEMENT - Infringement of the '380 Patent

6. On July 10, 2018, U.S. Patent No. 10,021,380 ("the '380 patent", included as
Exhibit A and part of this complaint) entitled "Faster State Transitioning for
Continuous Adjustable 3Deeps Filter Spectacles Using Multi-Layered Variable Tint
Materials" was duly and legally issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
Plaintiff owns the '380 patent by assignment.

20 7. The '380 patent relates to methods and systems for modifying an image.

8. Defendant maintains, operates, and administers systems, products, and services
in the field of motion pictures presentation that infringes one or more of claims of the
'380 patent, including one or more of claims 1-30, literally or under the doctrine of
equivalents. Defendant put the inventions claimed by the '380 Patent into service (i.e.,
used them); but for Defendant's actions, the claimed-inventions embodiments
involving Defendant's products and services would never have been put into service.

1 Defendant's acts complained of herein caused those claimed-invention embodiments
2 as a whole to perform, and Defendant's procurement of monetary and commercial
4 benefit from it.

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9. Support for the allegations of infringement may be found in the preliminary
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exemplary table attached as Exhibit B. These allegations of infringement are
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preliminary and are therefore subject to change.

9 10.Defendant has caused Plaintiff damage by direct infringement of the claims of
10 the '380 patent.

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IV. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

13 11. Plaintiff has never sold a product. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff
14 predecessors-in-interest have never sold a product. Plaintiff is a non-practicing entity,
15 with no products to mark. Plaintiff has pled all statutory requirements to obtain pre17 suit damages. Further, all conditions precedent to recovery are met. Under the rule
18 of reason analysis, Plaintiff has taken reasonable steps to ensure marking by any
19 licensee producing a patented article.

12. Plaintiff and its predecessors-in-interest have entered into settlement
licenses with several defendant entities, but none of the settlement licenses were to
produce a patented article, for or under the Plaintiff's patents. Duties of confidentiality
prevent disclosure of settlement licenses and their terms in this pleadimng but
discovery will show that Plaintiff and its predecessors-in-interest have substantially
complied with Section 287(a). Furthermore, each of the defendant entities in the

settlement licenses did not agree that they were infringing any of Plaintiff's patents,
including the Patents-in-Suit, and thus were not entering into the settlement license to
produce a patented article for Plaimntiff or under its patents. Further, to the extent
necessary, Plaintiff has limited its claims of infringement to method claims and
thereby remove any requirement for marking.

13. To the extent Defendant identifies an alleged unmarked product 8 9 produced for Plaintiff or under Plaintiff's patents, Plaintiff will develop evidence in 10 discovery to either show that the alleged unmarked product does not practice the 11 Patents-in-suit and that Plaintiff has substantially complied with the marking statute. 12 13 Defendant has failed to identify any alleged patented article for which Section 287(a) 14 would apply. Further, Defendant has failed to allege any defendant entity produce a 15 patented article. 16

17 14. The policy of § 287 serves three related purposes: (1) helping to avoid 18 innocent infringement; (2) encouraging patentees to give public notice that the article 19 is patented; and (3) aiding the public to identify whether an article is patented. 20 21 These policy considerations are advanced when parties are allowed to freely settle 22 cases without admitting infringement and thus not require marking. All settlement 23 licenses were to end litigation and thus the policies of §287 are not violated. Such a 24 25 result is further warranted by 35 U.S.C. §286 which allows for the recovery of 26 damages for six years prior to the filing of the complaint.

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1 15. For each previous settlement license, Plaintiff understood that (1) the 2 settlement license was the end of litigation between the defendant entity and Plsintiff 3 and was not a license where the defendant entity was looking to sell a product under 4 5 any of Plaintiff's patents; (2) the settlement license was was entered into to terminate 6 litigation and prevent future litigation between Plaintiff and defendant entity for 7 patent infringement; (3) defendant entity did not believe it produced any product that 8 9 could be considered a patentable article under 35 U.S.C. §287; and, (4) Plaintiff 10 believes it has taken reasonable steps to ensure compliance with 35 U.S.C. §287 for 11 each prior settlement license. 12 13 16.Each settlement license that was entered into between the defendant entity and

16.Each settlement license that was entered into between the defendant entity and
Plaintiff was negotiated in the face of continued litigation and while Plainytiff
believes there was infringement, no defendant entity agreed that it was infringing.
Thus, each prior settlement license reflected a desire to end litigation and as such the
policies of §287 are not violated.

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V. JURY DEMAND

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

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VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

24 WHEREFORE, Plaintiif prays for relief as follows:

a. enter judgment that Defendant has infringed the claims of the Patents-in-Suit;
b. award Plaintiff damages in an amount sufficient to compensate it for
Defendant's infringement of the Patents-in-Suit in an amount no less than a

1		reasonable royalty or lost profits, together with pre-judgment and post-
2		judgment interest and costs under 35 U.S.C. § 284;
3		
4	с.	award Plaintiff an accounting for acts of infringement not presented at trial and
5		an award by the Court of additional damage for any such acts of infringement;
6	d.	declare this case to be "exceptional" under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and award Plaintiff
7		its attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred in this action;
8		its attorneys nees, expenses, and costs meaned in this action,
9	e.	declare Defendant's infringement to be willful and treble the damages,
10		including attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred in this action and an
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12		increase in the damage award pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284; and,
13	f.	award Plaintiff such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.
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16	Dated	d: July 31, 2024Respectfully submitted,
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