

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

SERVSTOR TECHNOLOGIES LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

LENOVO GROUP LIMITED, et al.

Defendants.

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Case No. 2:24-cv-00204-JRG-RSP

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff ServStor Technologies LLC (“ServStor” or “Plaintiff”) for its First Amended Complaint against Defendants Lenovo Group Limited, Lenovo (Shanghai) Electronics Technology Co. Ltd., Lenovo Information Products (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd., LCFC (Hefei) Electronics Technology Co. Ltd. d/b/a LC Future Center and Lenovo Compal Future Center, Lenovo Centro Tecnológico S. de R.L. de C.V., Lenovo PC HK Ltd., Lenovo (Beijing) Limited, Lenovo (Thailand) Limited, Lenovo Enterprise Technology Company Limited, and Lenovo NetApp Technology Limited (collectively “Lenovo” or “Defendants”) for patent infringement alleges as follows:

**THE PARTIES**

1. ServStor 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 E. Houston Street, Suite 190, Marshall, Texas 75670.

2. Defendant Lenovo Group Ltd. (“LGL”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of China, with its principal place of business at 23rd Floor, Lincoln House, Taikoo Place, 979 King’s Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong S.A.R. of China. LGL is a leading manufacturer

and seller of computers, servers, network devices, and data products in the world and in the United States. Upon information and belief, LGL does business in Texas, directly or through intermediaries, and offers its products and/or services, including those accused herein of infringement, to customers and potential customers located in Texas, including in the Judicial District of the Eastern District of Texas.

3. Lenovo Group, Ltd., acting in consort with its subsidiaries and affiliates, manufactures and sells computers, servers, network devices, and data products, including throughout the United States and within Texas. In 2019, Lenovo was the world’s largest supplier of personal computers—accounting for nearly a quarter of global shipments of personal computers. The Lenovo group of companies—collectively known as “The Lenovo Group” or “Lenovo”—have a global reach and have a strong presence in the United States. Lenovo has approximately 77,000, employees worldwide<sup>1</sup>, including thousands in the United States<sup>2</sup>, with many people in the United States in management, design, engineering, marketing, and supply chain. Lenovo generates more than \$62 billion of goods and services worldwide<sup>3</sup>, including over \$19 billion in revenues generated for the Americas<sup>4</sup>, a substantial portion of which is generated in the United States each year. Lenovo maintains one of its dual headquarters in the United States.

4. Officers or executives of Lenovo Group, Ltd. (and/or affiliates acting in consort with Lenovo Group, Ltd.) regularly work from and reside in the United States, including in Texas.

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<sup>1</sup><https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/about/?orgRef=https%253A%252F%252Fwww.google.com%252F>.

<sup>2</sup> “Lenovo was named as one of America’s Best Employers for Diversity 2023 by Forbes magazine.” See LGL 2023/2024 Annual Report at 40, available at: <https://investor.lenovo.com/en/publications/reports.php>.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> See LGL 2023/2024 Annual Report at 187, available at: <https://investor.lenovo.com/en/publications/reports.php>.

These officers or executives include at least Laura Quatela, Paul Rector (Austin, Texas)<sup>5</sup>, Kurt Skaugen, Matthew Zielinski (Austin, Texas)<sup>6</sup>, Doug Fisher, and Arthur Hu. Such officers or executives are involved in the marketing, distribution, sale, import, and use of the Accused Products in the United States.

5. LGL owns or controls, directly or indirectly, each of the Lenovo entities with which it coordinates the infringing sale, offer for sale, import, use, and manufacture of Accused Products in the United States, including the other products. LGL operates and manages a global supply chain to develop, manufacture, and deliver accused computer products, data products, server products, and network products to the United States, including Texas. At the direction or control of LGL, Accused Products are packaged, shipped, and sold to customers in the United States. LGL reports U.S. sales of the accused products as its own. LGL advertises that it manufactures most of its products in its own facilities, rather than through third parties. For example, on its website, LGL states: “We manufacture the majority of our products in our own facilities—more than most other hardware suppliers. This hybrid model helps us bring new innovations to market efficiently while having greater control over product development and supply chain for advantages in quality, security, and time-to-market. Recently, Gartner ranked us #15 on their list of Top 25 World Class Supply Chains.”<sup>7</sup> On May 28, 2024, Lenovo posted a press release on its website that Gartner ranked it #10 on their list of Supply Chain Top 25 for 2024 report.<sup>8</sup> In the press release, Lenovo stated: “Today, Lenovo’s global hybrid manufacturing network includes 30+ manufacturing sites

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<sup>5</sup> See <https://www.linkedin.com/in/paulrector/>.

<sup>6</sup> See <https://www.linkedin.com/in/matthew-zielinski/>.

<sup>7</sup> See

<https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/about/whoware/?orgRef=https%253A%252F%252Fwww.google.com%252F>.

<sup>8</sup> See <https://news.lenovo.com/pressroom/press-releases/gartner-supply-chain-top-25-for-2024/>.

spanning 10 markets in the 180 markets Lenovo does business in, including Argentina, Brazil, China, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Mexico, *and the US*. This ensures the supply chain remains resilient and can adapt to any disruption.”<sup>9</sup>

6. Defendant Lenovo (Shanghai) Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. (“Lenovo Shanghai”) is a company organized under the laws of the People’s Republic of China. Lenovo Shanghai has an office at No. 68 Building, 199 Fenju Road, Wai Gao Qiao Free Trade Zone, Shanghai, 200131, China, and may be served with process pursuant to the provisions of the Hague Convention. Lenovo Shanghai may also be served with process by serving the Texas Secretary of State, 1019 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701, as its agent for service because it engages in business in Texas but has not designated or maintained a resident agent for service of process in Texas as required by statute. This action arises out of that business.

7. Lenovo Shanghai, an indirect subsidiary of Lenovo Group, Ltd., has been and is involved in the manufacturing and distribution of accused computer devices, servers, network devices, and other related products. Lenovo Shanghai has been and is involved in the manufacture of accused products that are eventually sold to Lenovo PC HK Ltd. or other companies, who then sells the accused products to Lenovo (United States) Inc. Lenovo Shanghai knows that the accused products it manufactures are intended for the United States market. Lenovo Shanghai has been and is involved in the shipping of accused products, such as notebook and desktop computers, to the United States—both directly and through intermediate Lenovo entities. Lenovo Shanghai has been and is involved in shipping at least some of the accused products to the United States under the direction or control of Lenovo PC HK Ltd. Lenovo Shanghai’s role within the Lenovo group of companies includes applying for the necessary licenses and authorizations for accused computer

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<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

products in the United States, including with the FCC, and obtaining the necessary UL certifications.

8. Defendant Lenovo Information Products (Shenzhen) Co. Ltd. (“Lenovo Shenzhen”) is a company organized under the laws of the People’s Republic of China. Lenovo Shenzhen has an office at ISH2 Building, 3 Guanglan Road, Futian Free Trade Zone, Shenzhen, 518038, China, and may be served with Process pursuant to the provisions of the Hague Convention. Lenovo Shenzhen may also be served with process by serving the Texas Secretary of State, 1019 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701, as its agent for service because it engages in business in Texas but has not designated or maintained a resident agent for service of process in Texas as required by statute. This action arises out of that business.

9. Lenovo Shenzhen, an indirect subsidiary of Lenovo Group, Ltd., is involved in the manufacturing and distribution of accused computer devices, servers, network devices, data products, and other related products. Specifically, Lenovo has a “manufacturing center” in Shenzhen, China, operated by Lenovo Shenzhen. Lenovo Shenzhen has been and is involved in the manufacture of accused products that it sells to Lenovo PC HK Ltd., who then sells the accused products to Lenovo (United States) Inc. Lenovo Shenzhen knows that the accused products it manufactures are intended for the United States market. Further, Lenovo Shenzhen has been and is involved in the shipping of accused products, such as notebook and desktop computers, to the United States—both directly and through intermediate Lenovo entities. Lenovo Shenzhen has been and is involved in shipping at least some of the accused products to the United States under the direction or control of Lenovo Group, Ltd., and/or Lenovo PC HK Ltd.

10. Defendant LCFC (Hefei) Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. d/b/a LC Future Center and Lenovo Compal Future Center (“LCFC Hefei”) is a company organized under the laws of a

foreign jurisdiction. LCFC Hefei has an office at 7th Floor, No. 780, Bei'an Rd., Zhongshan District, Taipei City 10491, and may be served with Process pursuant to the provisions of the Hague Convention. LCFC Hefei may also be served with process by serving the Texas Secretary of State, 1019 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701, as its agent for service because it engages in business in Texas but has not designated or maintained a resident agent for service of process in Texas as required by statute. This action arises out of that business.

11. LCFC Hefei, an indirect subsidiary of Lenovo Group, Ltd., is involved in the manufacturing and distribution of accused computer devices, servers, network devices, data products, and other related products. Over 60% of Lenovo laptops are manufactured by LCFC Hefei. Specifically, Lenovo has a “manufacturing center” in Hefei, China, operated by LCFC Hefei. LCFC Hefei has been and is involved in the manufacture of accused products that are eventually sold to Lenovo PC HK Ltd., who then sells the accused products to Lenovo (United States) Inc. LCFC Hefei knows that the accused products it manufactures are intended for the United States market. Further, LCFC has been and is involved in the shipping of accused products, such as notebook computers, to the United States—both directly and through intermediate Lenovo entities. LCFC Hefei has been and is involved in shipping at least some of the accused products to the United States under the direction or control of Lenovo Group, Ltd., and/or Lenovo PC HK Ltd.

12. Defendant Lenovo Centro Tecnológico S. de R.L. de C.V. (“Lenovo Centro”) is a company organized under the laws of Mexico. Lenovo Centro has an office at No. 316, Boulevard Escobedo, Apodaca Technology Park, Apodaca, Nuevo León, P.O. 66600, México, and may be served pursuant to the provisions of the Hague Convention. Lenovo Centro may also be served with process by serving the Texas Secretary of State, 1019 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701, as its agent for service because it engages in business in Texas but has not designated or maintained

a resident agent for service of process in Texas as required by statute. This action arises out of that business.

13. Lenovo Centro, an indirect subsidiary of Lenovo Group, Ltd., is involved in the manufacturing, assembly, and testing of accused personal computers and other related products. Specifically, Lenovo has a “manufacturing center” in Monterrey, Mexico, operated by Lenovo Centro.<sup>4</sup> Lenovo Centro has been and is involved in the manufacture of accused products that it sells to Lenovo PC HK Ltd., who then sells the accused products to Lenovo (United States) Inc. Lenovo Centro knows that the accused products it manufactures are intended for the United States market. Further, Lenovo Centro has been and is involved in the shipping of accused products, such as desktop computers, to the United States—both directly and through intermediate Lenovo entities. Lenovo Centro has been and is involved in shipping at least some of the accused products to the United States under the direction or control of Lenovo Group, Ltd. and/or Lenovo PC HK Ltd.

14. Lenovo PC HK Ltd. (“Lenovo PC HK”) is a company organized under the laws of Hong Kong SAR. Lenovo PC HK has an office at 23rd Floor, Lincoln House, Taikoo Place, 979 King’s Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong SAR, China, and may be served pursuant to the provisions of the Hague Convention. Lenovo PC HK may also be served with process by serving the Texas Secretary of State, 1019 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701, as its agent for service because it engages in business in Texas but has not designated or maintained a resident agent for service of process in Texas as required by statute. This action arises out of that business.

15. Lenovo PC HK, an indirect subsidiary of Lenovo Group, Ltd., is involved in the procurement, marketing, distribution, and sale of accused computer devices, server products, and other related products. In particular, at the direction and control of Lenovo Group, Ltd., Lenovo

PC HK procures, makes, sells, offers for sale, imports, and uses accused products manufactured for the United States by Lenovo entities, such as LCFC Hefei and Lenovo Centro. That role includes providing manufacturers with designs and specifications of accused computer products destined for the United States.

16. Further, Lenovo PC HK has been and is involved in the shipping of accused products, such as notebook and desktop computers, to the United States—both directly and through intermediate Lenovo entities. Lenovo PC HK also has sold and sells accused Lenovo products, such as notebook and desktop computers, to at least one U.S. distributor—Lenovo (United States) Inc.—who then re-sells them to Lenovo customers residing in the United States. Lenovo PC HK does the above activities at the instruction and under the supervision of Lenovo Group, Ltd. Defendants are aware that the Accused Products sold in the United States, such as to Lenovo (United States) Inc., are distributed throughout the United States, including in Texas.

17. Defendant Lenovo (Beijing) Limited (“Lenovo Beijing”) is a company organized under the laws of China. Lenovo Beijing has an office at No. 6, Chuangye Road, Shangdi, Haidan District, Beijing 100085, China, and may be served with process pursuant to the provisions of the Hague Convention. Lenovo Beijing may also be served with process by serving the Texas Secretary of State, 1019 Brazos Street, Austin, Texas 78701, as its agent for service because it engages in business in Texas but has not designated or maintained a resident agent for service of process in Texas as required by statute. This action arises out of that business.

18. Lenovo Beijing is a subsidiary of Lenovo Group, Ltd. Upon information and belief, Lenovo Beijing acts in consort with, and under the direction and control of, Lenovo Group, Ltd. and/or Lenovo PC HK to sell, offer for sale, import, use, and make the Accused Products in the United States. For example, Lenovo Beijing is the registrant of [www.lenovo.com](http://www.lenovo.com), through which



the Lenovo Defendants sell the Accused Products directly to customers in the United States. Lenovo Beijing further operates the “Beijing Data Center to support Lenovo global core business.” Upon information and belief, Lenovo Beijing, operating in consort with Lenovo Defendants, host [www.lenovo.com](http://www.lenovo.com) from the “Beijing Data Center.”

19. Defendant Lenovo Enterprise Technology Company Limited (“Lenovo Enterprise”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of China, with its principal place of business at 23rd Floor, Lincoln House, Taikoo Place, 979 King’s Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong S.A.R. of China<sup>10</sup>, and may be served with process pursuant to the provisions of the Hague Convention. Upon information and belief, Lenovo Enterprise acts in consort with, and under the direction and control of, Lenovo Group, Ltd. and/or other LGL subsidiaries/affiliates to sell, offer for sale, import, use, and make the Accused Products in the United States, including computer and server products.<sup>11</sup>

20. Defendant Lenovo NetApp Technology Limited (“Lenovo NetApp”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of China, with its principal place of business at Lenovo Innovation Park (Tianjin), Jingsan Road, Airport Economic Development Zone, Dongli District, Tianjin City, China.<sup>12</sup>, and may be served with process pursuant to the provisions of the Hague Convention. Upon information and belief, Lenovo Enterprise acts in consort with, and under the direction and control of, Lenovo Group, Ltd. and/or other LGL subsidiaries/affiliates,

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<sup>10</sup> *See*

<https://eulerpool.com/en/company/HK/Lenovo%20Enterprise%20Technology%20Company%20Limited,Hong%20Kong,2811034>.

<sup>11</sup> *See* LGL 2023/2024 Annual Report at 260, available at: <https://investor.lenovo.com/en/publications/reports.php>.

<sup>12</sup> *See*

<https://eulerpool.com/en/company/HK/Lenovo%20Enterprise%20Technology%20Company%20Limited,Hong%20Kong,2811034>.

such as Lenovo Beijing, to sell, offer for sale, import, use, and make the Accused Products in the United States, including computer and server products.<sup>13</sup>

21. The Defendants identified in paragraphs 2 through 20 above (collectively, “Lenovo”) are companies that together—with their affiliates—comprise one of the world’s leading manufacturers of computers and computer-related products. Together, the Lenovo Defendants design, manufacture, use, import into the United States, sell, and/or offer for sale in the United States computer devices, servers, network devices, data products, and other related products. Lenovo’s devices are marketed, offered for sale, and/or sold throughout the United States, including within this District.

22. The Lenovo Defendants named above and their affiliates are part of the same corporate structure and distribution chain for the making, importing, offering to sell, selling, and using of the accused devices in the United States, including in the State of Texas generally and this judicial district in particular. Defendants engage in coordinated and concerted action to direct the Accused Products throughout the United States, including Texas.

23. The Lenovo Defendants named above and their affiliates share the same management, common ownership, advertising platforms, facilities, distribution chains and platforms, and accused product lines and products involving related technologies.

24. In the promotional materials, manuals, guides, terms of use, sales agreements, warranties, or similar documentation related to the accused products, the Lenovo Defendants regularly omit which specific Lenovo company or entity is responsible for the documents or associated products, or instead identify “Lenovo” or the “Lenovo Group”. As a result, customers

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<sup>13</sup> See LGL 2023/2024 Annual Report at 262, available at: <https://investor.lenovo.com/en/publications/reports.php>.

of the accused products understand that Lenovo Group, Ltd. or the Lenovo Group as a whole, makes and sells the Accused Products.

25. LGL, and Lenovo as a whole, holds itself out as the entity that manufactures, sells, offers to sell, imports, and uses the Accused Products in the United States, including Texas. For example, the privacy statement of [www.lenovo.com](http://www.lenovo.com) states that “[t]his privacy statement applies to data collected through websites owned and operated by Lenovo Group Ltd. and its affiliated group companies (“Lenovo”).”<sup>14</sup> Lenovo sells and offers for sale products through its U.S. website, and “Lenovo” (*i.e.* “Lenovo Group Ltd. and its affiliated group companies”) imposes the terms of a “Lenovo Sales Agreement” on all customers, including customers within the United States and Texas.<sup>15</sup> Lenovo Group, Ltd., and Lenovo as a whole, sell the Accused Products directly to customers in the United States, including within Texas, through [www.lenovo.com/us/en](http://www.lenovo.com/us/en).

26. The Lenovo Defendants named above and their affiliates operate as a unitary business venture and are both jointly and severally liable for the acts of patent infringement alleged herein.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

27. 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).

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<sup>14</sup> <https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/privacy/>. *See also* [lenovo.com/us/en/legal/](https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/legal/) (“The following are terms between you and Lenovo (“we,” “us,” or “our”).”

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.lenovo.com/medias/Sales-Terms-and-Conditions-US.html?context=bWFzdGVyYfHJvb3R8MTMzNzV8dGV4dC9odG1sfGg3MC9oYWMvOTQ0MTA1NTgwMTM3NC5odG1sfDgwM2RjYzIxMzYyOTJiNGEwZjU1ZjFhMWZkOGM5M2JhYzVmYTkwNzQ2OTk0ZWE5NjVkOWZiMWYwNzdhZmE>.

28. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants. Defendants regularly conduct business and have committed acts of patent infringement and/or have induced acts of patent infringement by others in this Judicial District and/or have contributed to patent infringement by others in this Judicial District, the State of Texas, and elsewhere in the United States. Defendants, directly and/or through subsidiaries or intermediaries, have committed and continue to commit acts of infringement in this District by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering to sell, and/or selling products that infringe the Patents-in-Suit. With respect to Defendant LGL, courts in Texas, including within this Judicial District, have concluded that LGL is subject to personal jurisdiction in the State of Texas. See *ACQIS LLC v. Lenovo Grp. Ltd.*, 572 F. Supp. 3d 291, 307 (W.D. Tex. 2021) (“this Court finds that the exercise of personal jurisdiction over [LGL] is both reasonable and fair.”); see also *AX Wireless LLC v. Lenovo Grp. Ltd.*, No. 2:22-cv-00280-RWS-RSP, Dkt. No. 110 (report and recommendation) (E.D. Tex. Sept. 6, 2023) (“exercising personal jurisdiction [over Lenovo Grp. Ltd.] would not offend traditional notions of fair place and substantial justice.”).

29. Defendants, including LGL, induce their subsidiaries, affiliates, retail partners, and customers to make, use, sell, offer for sale, and/or import throughout the United States, including within this Judicial District, infringing products and placing such products into the stream of commerce via established distribution channels knowing or understanding that such products would be sold and used in the United States, including in the Eastern District of Texas. Paragraphs 1 through 27 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein. Defendants, including LGL, purposefully direct the infringing products identified herein into established distribution channels within this District and the U.S. nationally. For example, Defendants, including LGL, sell and

offer to sell the infringing products through their website, [Lenovo.com](http://Lenovo.com)<sup>16</sup>, which may be accessed throughout the United States, the State of Texas, and this Judicial District. Additionally, Defendants, including LGL, have authorized sellers and sales representatives that offer for sale and sell the infringing products throughout the State of Texas and to consumers throughout this District.

30. Defendants, including LGL, maintain regular and established places of business in this Judicial District, the State of Texas, and elsewhere in the United States, including a Sales Office in Fort Worth, Texas.<sup>17</sup> Defendants, including LGL, also advertise for jobs in the State of Texas.<sup>18</sup> Defendants, including LGL, also maintain Lenovo Authorized Service Providers (ASPs) in this Judicial District, the State of Texas, and elsewhere in the United States.

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<sup>16</sup> The Lenovo website is maintained by Lenovo Beijing Limited. *See* <https://www.whois.com/whois/lenovo.com>.

<sup>17</sup> [https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/about/locations/?orgRef=https%253A%252F%252Fwww.google.com%252F&cid=us:sem|se|google|pmax\\_smb\\_pcs|||18337003604||shopping|mix|commercialconsumer&gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwvvmzBhA2EiwAtHVrb-yDPR8mEb0OOJoQq7k6lSpSZJTL4W1Ucy0kqq6ZBDwyz4H5zd7rSBoC6NQQAvD\\_BwE](https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/about/locations/?orgRef=https%253A%252F%252Fwww.google.com%252F&cid=us:sem|se|google|pmax_smb_pcs|||18337003604||shopping|mix|commercialconsumer&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwvvmzBhA2EiwAtHVrb-yDPR8mEb0OOJoQq7k6lSpSZJTL4W1Ucy0kqq6ZBDwyz4H5zd7rSBoC6NQQAvD_BwE).

<sup>18</sup> *See, e.g.*, [https://jobs.lenovo.com/en\\_US/careers/JobDetail/NA-Workstation-Channel-Account-Manager/58039](https://jobs.lenovo.com/en_US/careers/JobDetail/NA-Workstation-Channel-Account-Manager/58039). (“This is a remote role based in Austin, TX, candidate must reside in territory.”).

## Find A Lenovo Service Provider

### Country/Region

Country/Region\*  
United States Of America

### Product Type

Product Type  
Servers

### Purpose

\* Need to find a reseller or a service provider

- Reseller
- Warranty and Support Provider

\* Need assistance with products for home or for business

- Business

### Location

Use my current location

Address\*  
TX-154, Marshall, TX, USA

\* Measured in

- Miles
- Kilometers

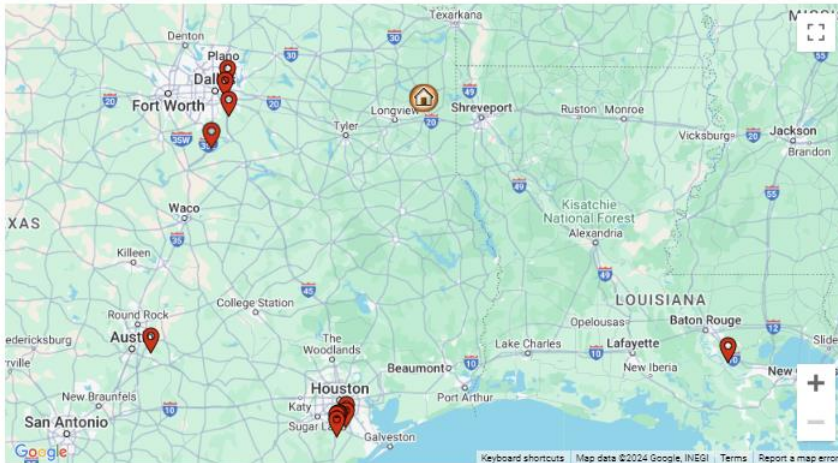
Distance\*  
500

SEARCH

### Location Results

We found 12 locations

- Lenovo Authorized Service Providers (ASPs) offer limited warranty service support.
- Prior to visiting an ASP location, you must call first to ensure that the ASP can provide the assistance you require.
- If a repair case was initiated with Lenovo where part(s) were shipped to your house/office, you must wait for Lenovo to contact you and resolve. You can also contact Lenovo at 1-855-253-6686 option #1. ASPs are not authorized to replace parts or repair machines for customers who have initiated service through Lenovo.
- Authorized Service Providers may charge for out of scope services. Lenovo does not regulate and is not responsible for the prices charged.



**Velo IT Group**

Lenovo 390 390 Factor  
Lenovo 390 390 Factor  
2023 Gen4

140.23 Miles  
750 N St Paul St Suite 1100,Dallas,TX,United States  
Website: <http://www.velomethod.com>

**Hbr Computer Stores, Inc.**

Lenovo 390 390 Factor  
Lenovo 390 390 Factor  
2023 Gen4

144.51 Miles  
2305 Midway Rd Ste 100,Carrollton,TX,United States  
Website: <http://www.meriplex.com>

Lenovo Service Center FAQs	
1. What is Lenovo Service?	^
Lenovo Service refers to the range of support options and services provided by Lenovo to assist customers with their Lenovo devices. It includes technical support, repairs, warranty coverage, and other assistance aimed at ensuring the optimal performance of Lenovo products.	
2. What is a Lenovo Service Center?	^
A Lenovo Service Center is an authorized facility where customers can seek professional assistance for their Lenovo devices. These centers employ trained technicians who specialize in Lenovo products and provide services such as diagnostics, repairs, hardware upgrades, and software installations.	
3. What is the difference between a Lenovo Service Center and a Lenovo Authorized Service Center?	^
A Lenovo Service Center and a Lenovo Authorized Service Center serve the same purpose of providing support for Lenovo devices. However, an Authorized Service Center has received certification from Lenovo to meet specific standards and requirements set by the company. This certification ensures that the service center is qualified to deliver reliable and high-quality service.	
4. How can I find a Lenovo Service Center near me?	^
To find a Lenovo Service Center near you, you can visit the Lenovo support website and use the service center locator tool. Enter your location or zip code, and the tool will provide a list of authorized service centers in your area.	
5. What services are provided by Lenovo Service Centers?	^
Lenovo Service Centers offer a wide range of services for Lenovo devices, including diagnostics, repairs, hardware upgrades, software installations, and warranty support. They can assist with both in-warranty and out-of-warranty issues, ensuring that customers receive the necessary support for their devices.	
Lenovo provides a range of support services and authorized service centers to ensure that customers receive the necessary assistance for their Lenovo devices. Whether it's finding a service center, accessing general support, or utilizing self-service diagnostics, Lenovo is dedicated to providing reliable and comprehensive service options for its customers.	

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Defendants, including LGL, also maintain authorized resellers of its products in this Judicial District, in the State of Texas, and throughout the United States. At these various locations, Defendants maintain authorized sellers, sales representatives, and customer service agents that offer, sell, and service Defendants' products in this Judicial District, the State of Texas, and elsewhere in the United States.

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

32. Defendants are 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 their past and present infringing activities, (b) regularly doing or

<sup>19</sup> See, e.g., <https://support.lenovo.com/us/en/lenovo-service-provider>. Displaying result for "Warranty and Support Provider" for "Home" within 500 miles of 200 W Houston St, Marshall, TX 75670, USA. ("A Lenovo Service Center is an authorized facility where customers can seek professional assistance for their Lenovo devices. These centers employ trained technicians who specialize in Lenovo products and provide services such as diagnostics, repairs, hardware upgrades, and software installations.")<sup>19</sup>



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**

33. On February 14, 2006, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,000,010 (the “’010 Patent”) entitled “System and Method for Caching Web Pages on a Management Appliance for Personal Computers.” A true and correct copy of the ’010 Patent is available at: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/e7/43/6e/a1471291574d54/US7000010.pdf>.

34. On January 11, 2011, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,870,271 (the “’271 Patent”) entitled “Disk Drive Partitioning Methods and Apparatus.” A true and correct copy of the ’271 Patent is available at: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/2b/11/19/44cfb5a3efb417/US7870271.pdf>.

35. On March 13, 2007, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,191,274 (the “’274 Patent”) entitled “Method and System for Providing Independent Server Functionality in a Single Personal Computer.” A true and correct copy of the ’274 Patent is available at: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/50/60/1a/ddc0a4894dcc5d/US7191274.pdf>.

36. On May 18, 2004, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 6,738,930 (the “’930 Patent”) entitled “Method and System for Extending the Functionality of an Environmental Monitor for an Industrial Personal Computer.”. A true and correct copy of the ’930 Patent is available at: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/08/bf/95/40d75ea32ec63a/US6738930.pdf>.

37. On December 18, 2007, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and



legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,310,750 (the “’750 Patent”) entitled “Method and System for Extending the Functionality of an Environmental Monitor for an Industrial Personal Computer.”

A true and correct copy of the ’750 Patent is available at: <https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/59/9e/0c/26e2b5e5f2dd5f/US7310750.pdf>.

38. ServStor is the sole and exclusive owner of all right, title, and interest in the ’010 Patent, the ’274 Patent, the ’930 Patent, the ’750 Patent, and the ’271 Patent (collectively, the “Patents-in-Suit”) and holds the exclusive right to take all actions necessary to enforce its rights to the Patents-in-Suit, including the filing of this patent infringement lawsuit. ServStor 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**

39. The Patents-in-Suit generally pertain to systems and methods for use in computer and server storage and structure.

40. The ’010 Patent, the ’930 Patent, and the ’750 Patent generally relate to technology for a system for monitoring and managing server computers. The technology described by the ’010 Patent, the ’930 Patent, and the ’750 Patent was developed by inventors Christopher M. Jensen, David T. Medin, and Matthew J. Poduska at Crystal Group Inc. For example, the technology described in the ’010 Patent, the ’930 Patent, and the ’750 Patent is implemented by functionality within servers, network devices, and data products pertaining to monitoring and alarm card functionality.

41. The ’274 Patent generally relates to technology for providing independent server functionality for computer peripherals such as, but not limited to, computer and server disk drives. The technology described by the ’274 Patent was developed by inventor Matthew J. Poduska at

Crystal Group Inc. For example, the technology is implemented by infringing servers, network devices, and data products that utilize independent circuit cards.

42. The '271 Patent generally relates to technology for disk drive partitioning of computer peripherals, such as computer and server disk drives. The technology described by the '271 Patent was developed by inventors Charles Frank, Thomas Ludwig, Thomas Hanan, and William Babbitt.

43. Defendants have infringed the '271 Patent, '010 Patent, the '930 Patent, and the '750 Patent<sup>20</sup> by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing, and by actively inducing others to make, use, sell, offer to sell, and/or import products, including servers and racks, network devices, and data products that utilize the above technology and associated software that infringes the Patents-in-Suit. Defendants have also infringed the '271 Patent, '010 Patent, the '930 Patent, and the '750 Patent by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing, and by actively inducing others to make, use, sell, offer to sell, and/or import products, including servers, that utilize drive technology and associated software that infringes the '271 Patent, '010 Patent, the '930 Patent, and the '750 Patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants make, use, sell, and/or

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<sup>20</sup> Lenovo had knowledge of the Patents-in-Suit at least as of the filing of suits against their direct competitors alleging infringement of same. See *ServStor Technologies LLC v. Wiwynn Corporation*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00161 (E.D.Tex.); *ServStor Technologies LLC v. Quanta Computer Incorporated*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00162 (E.D.Tex.); *ServStor Technologies LLC v. Acer Inc.*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00221 (E.D.Tex.); *ServStor Technologies LLC v. NEC Corporation*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00249 (E.D.Tex.); *ServStor v. Fujitsu Ltd., et al.*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00250 (E.D.Tex.); *Servstor Technologies LLC v. Atos SE*, Case No. 2:23-cv-00106 (E.D.Tex.); *ServStor Technologies LLC v. Celestica Inc.*, 2:23-cv-00181 (E.D.Tex.); *ServStor Technologies LLC v. Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company*, Case No. 2:23-cv-00182 (E.D.Tex.); *ServStor Technologies v. Inspur Group Co. Ltd.*, Case No. 2:23-cv-00183 (E.D.Tex.); *ServStor Technologies LLC v. Inventec Corporation*, Case No. 2:23-cv-00184 (E.D.Tex.); *ServStor Technologies LLC v. MiTAC Computing Technology Corporation*, Case No. 2:23-cv-00185 (E.D.Tex.). At the very least, Lenovo remained willfully blind to its infringement of the Patents-in-Suit.

import infringing servers and server products, such as all Lenovo ThinkSystem and Lenovo Flex System servers, including, but not limited to, the Lenovo Flex System Enterprise Chassis, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Compute Node, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN850 Node, and ThinkSystem SR635 Rack Server, among other products. Upon information and belief, these infringing Lenovo server products further include management modules that provide remote management capabilities.

44. Defendants have infringed and are continuing to infringe the '274 Patent by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing, and by actively inducing others to make, use, sell, offer to sell, and/or import products, including servers and racks, network devices, and data products that utilize the above technology and associated software that infringes the Patents-in-Suit. Defendants have also infringed and are continuing to infringe the '274 Patent by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing, and by actively inducing others to make, use, sell, offer to sell, and/or import products, including servers, that utilize drive technology and associated software that infringes the Patents-in-Suit. Upon information and belief, Defendants make, use, sell, and/or import infringing servers, network devices, and data products such as all Lenovo ThinkSystem and Lenovo Flex System servers, including, but not limited to, the Lenovo Flex System Enterprise Chassis, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Compute Node, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN850 Node, and ThinkSystem SR635 Rack Server, among other products. Upon information and belief, these infringing Lenovo server products further include management modules that provide remote management capabilities.

**COUNT I**  
**(Infringement of the '274 Patent)**

45. Paragraphs 1 through 44 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

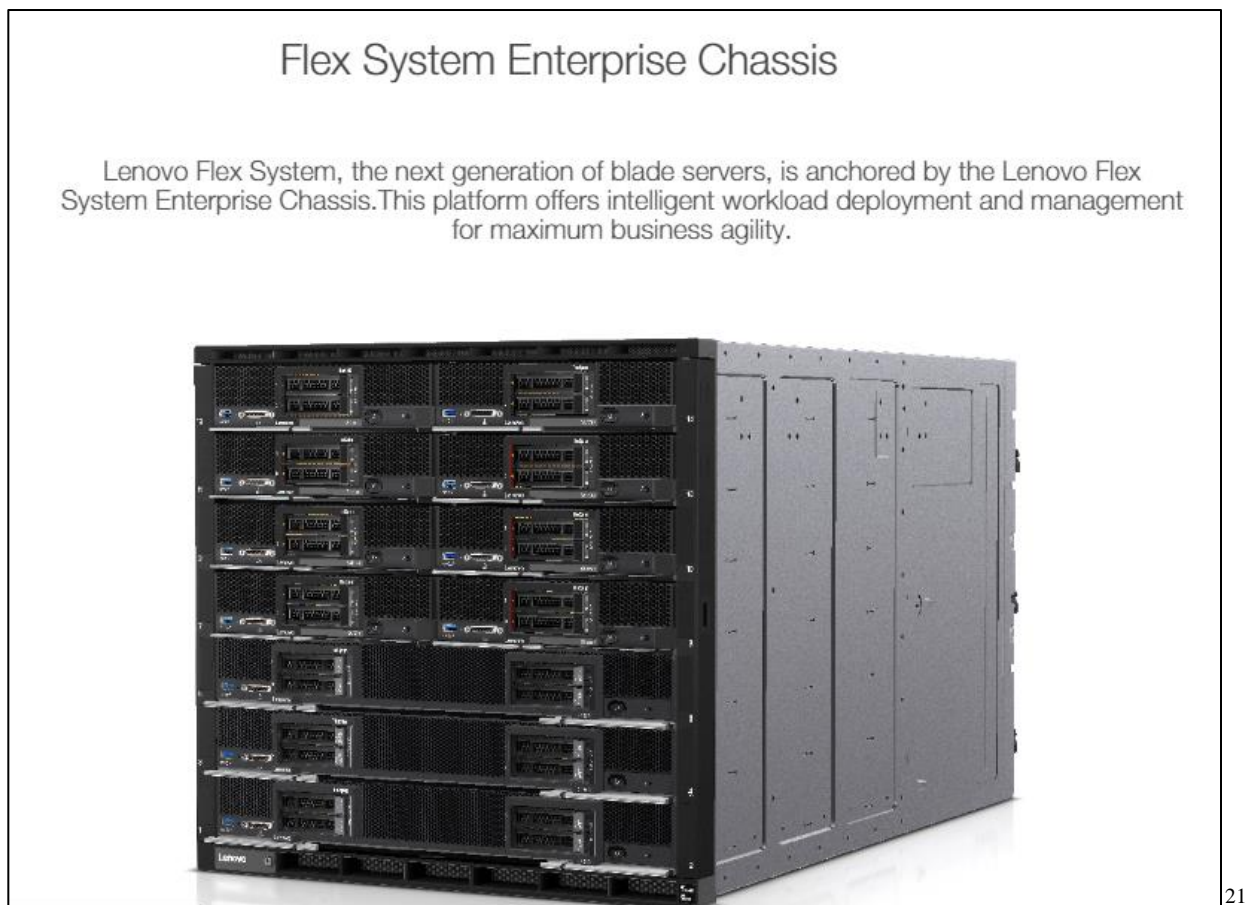
46. ServStor has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendants to make, use, offer

for sale, sell, or import any products that embody the inventions of the '274 Patent.

47. Defendants have and continue to directly infringe the '274 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 '274 Patent. Such products include server configurations where each server communicates independently of one another. Upon information and belief, such Lenovo products include Lenovo servers, such as Lenovo ThinkSystem and Lenovo Flex System servers, including, but not limited to, the Lenovo Flex System Enterprise Chassis, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Compute Node, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN850 Node, and ThinkSystem SR635 Rack Server, among other products.

48. For example, Defendants have and continue to directly infringe at least claim 1 of the '274 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States infringing technology.

49. For example, the Lenovo Flex System Enterprise Chassis comprises a computer system. The Lenovo Flex System Enterprise Chassis comprises a chassis, having a plurality of slots thereon each configured for receiving one of a plurality of planar shaped circuit cards therein:



50. The Lenovo Flex System Enterprise Chassis further comprises a shroud coupled to said chassis to form an enclosure about said plurality of planar shaped circuit cards. The plurality of planar shaped circuit cards is each configured for providing an independent dedicated server function. Each said plurality of planar circuit cards being configured so as to be free from any direct communication connection with any inter-card bus inside said enclosure.

51. The Lenovo Defendants have and continue to directly infringe the '274 Patent through the use of the Accused Products, either individually, collectively, or through entities acting as each entity's agent and/or alter ego, including the agents and/or alter egos of LGL, through promotional demonstrations, testing, repairs, and instructional guidance.

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<sup>21</sup> See: <https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/p/servers-storage/servers/blades-flex/chassis-rack/flex-system-enterprise-chassis/77xs7pf7p10?sortBy=bestSelling#tour>.

52. Defendants have and continue to indirectly infringe one or more claims of the '274 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Lenovo 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 include infringing technology.

53. Defendant, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringe the '274 Patent at least as of the date of the Original Complaint, knowingly and intentionally induced, and continue to knowingly and intentionally induce, direct infringement of the '274 Patent by providing these products to end-users for use in an infringing manner. Alternatively, on information and belief, Defendants have adopted a policy of not reviewing the patents of others, including specifically those related to Defendants' specific industry, thereby remaining willfully blind to the Patent-in-Suit at least as early as the issuance of the Patents-in-Suit.

54. Defendants have and continue to induce 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 '274 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement. Defendants have and continue to induce infringement by its customers and end-users by supplying them with instructions on how to operate the infringing technology in an infringing manner, while also making publicly available information on the infringing technology via Defendants' website, product literature and packaging, and other publications.

55. ServStor has suffered damages as a result of Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '274 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

56. ServStor has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendants' infringement of the '274 Patent for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless

Defendant's infringement is enjoined by this Court.

**COUNT II**  
**(Infringement of the '271 Patent)**

57. Paragraphs 1 through 44 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

58. ServStor has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendants to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products that embody the inventions of the '271 Patent.

59. Defendants have infringed the '271 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 '271 Patent. Such products include server partitions that are separately addressed by distinct IP addresses. Upon information and belief, such Lenovo products include Lenovo servers, such as Lenovo ThinkSystem and Lenovo Flex System servers, including, but not limited to, the Lenovo Flex System Enterprise Chassis, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Compute Node, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN850 Node, and ThinkSystem SR635 Rack Server, among other products.

60. For example, Defendants have directly infringed at least claim 11 of the '271 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States infringing technology.

61. For example, upon information and belief, the Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 performs a method comprising receiving, from a network element via a network interface, a request for a partition allocation, the request including a name:

## Simplify provisioning and systems management

Simplify, automate, and modernize Day 1 provisioning and ongoing administrative tasks over the server lifecycle with Lenovo XClarity.

22

62. For example, upon information and belief, the Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 performs the step of creating and allocating a partition of a storage medium based at least in part on the received request. Upon information and belief, the Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 performs the step of obtaining, from a dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) server, an internet protocol (IP) address for the partition of the storage medium. Upon information and belief, the Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 performs the step of associating the name with the IP address.

63. The Lenovo Defendants have directly infringed the '271 Patent through the use of the Accused Products, either individually, collectively, or through entities acting as each entity's agent and/or alter ego, including the agents and/or alter egos of LGL, through promotional demonstrations, testing, repairs, and instructional guidance, thereby performing the method of at least claim 11 of the '271 Patent.

64. Defendants have indirectly infringed one or more claims of the '271 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Lenovo 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 include infringing technology, such as server partitions that are separately addressed by distinct IP addresses.

65. Defendants, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringed the '271 Patent, knowingly and intentionally induced direct infringement of the '271 Patent by

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<sup>22</sup> See: <https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/p/servers-storage/servers/blades-flex/chassis-rack/flex-system-enterprise-chassis/77xs7pf7p10?sortBy=bestSelling#tour>.



providing these products to end-users for use in an infringing manner. Alternatively, on information and belief, Defendants have adopted a policy of not reviewing the patents of others, including specifically those related to Defendants' specific industry, thereby remaining willfully blind to the Patent-in-Suit at least as early as the issuance of the Patents-in-Suit.

66. Defendants have 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 '271 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement. Defendants have induced infringement by its customers and end-users by supplying them with instructions on how to operate the infringing technology in an infringing manner, while also making publicly available information on the infringing technology via Defendants' website, product literature and packaging, and other publications.

67. ServStor has suffered damages as a result of Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '271 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

**COUNT III**  
**(Infringement of the '010 Patent)**

68. Paragraphs 1 through 44 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

69. ServStor has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendant to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products that embody the inventions of the '010 Patent.

70. Defendants have infringed the '010 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 '010 Patent. Such products include computer devices, such as servers, that assess various computer status information. Upon information and belief, such Lenovo products include Lenovo servers, such as Lenovo ThinkSystem and Lenovo Flex System servers,

including, but not limited to, the Lenovo Flex System Enterprise Chassis, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Compute Node, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN850 Node, and ThinkSystem SR635 Rack Server, among other products.

71. For example, Defendants have directly infringed at least claim 6 of the '010 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that include computers and servers with the capability to report various computer status information including, but not limited to, temperature, motor, and power status, among other features.

72. For example, the Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Blade Server performs a method of monitoring a remote computer. The Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Blade Server performs the step of providing a remote computer, having a host CPU. The Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Blade Server performs the step of providing an administrator computer. The Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Blade Server performs the step of providing a first network connection between said remote computers and said administrator computer. The Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Blade Server performs the step of providing, on said remote computer, a management appliance with a microserver thereon for monitoring host computer monitoring web pages generated via said host CPU.

73. The Lenovo Defendants have directly infringed the '010 Patent through the use of the Accused Products, either individually, collectively, or through entities acting as each entity's agent and/or alter ego, including the agents and/or alter egos of LGL, through promotional demonstrations, testing, repairs, and instructional guidance, thereby performs the method of at least claim 6 of the '010 Patent.

74. Defendants have indirectly infringed one or more claims of the '010 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Lenovo 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 include infringing technology, such as servers that report computer status information.

75. Defendants, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringed the '010 Patent, knowingly and intentionally induced direct infringement of the '010 Patent by providing these products to end-users for use in an infringing manner. Alternatively, on information and belief, Defendants have adopted a policy of not reviewing the patents of others, including specifically those related to Defendant's specific industry, thereby remaining willfully blind to the Patent-in-Suit at least as early as the issuance of the Patents-in-Suit.

76. Defendants have 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 '010 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement. Defendants have induced infringement by its customers and end-users by supplying them with instructions on how to operate the infringing technology in an infringing manner, while also making publicly available information on the infringing technology via Defendants' website, product literature and packaging, and other publications.

77. ServStor has suffered damages as a result of Defendants' indirect infringement of the '010 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

**COUNT IV**  
**(Infringement of the '930 Patent)**

78. Paragraphs 1 through 44 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

79. ServStor has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendants to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products that embody the inventions of the '930 Patent.

80. Defendants have infringed the '930 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 '930 Patent. Such products include computer devices, such as servers, that assess various computer status information. Upon information and belief, such Lenovo products include Lenovo servers, such as Lenovo ThinkSystem and Lenovo Flex System servers, including, but not limited to, the Lenovo Flex System Enterprise Chassis, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Compute Node, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN850 Node, and ThinkSystem SR635 Rack Server, among other products.

81. For example, Defendants have directly infringed at least claim 8 of the '930 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that include computers and servers with the capability to report various computer status, including, but not limited to, temperature, motor, and power status, among other features.

82. For example, the Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 performs a method of monitoring a remote industrial computer. The Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 performs the step of providing a remote industrial computer, having a host CPU. The Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 performs the step of providing and administrator computer. The Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 performs the step of providing a first network connection between said remote industrial computer and said administrator computer. The Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 performs the step of providing, on said remote industrial computer, an alarm card with a micro-server thereon for monitoring web pages contained on said host CPU:

### Flex System Enterprise Chassis



OVERVIEW

FRONT

SN550

SN850

REAR

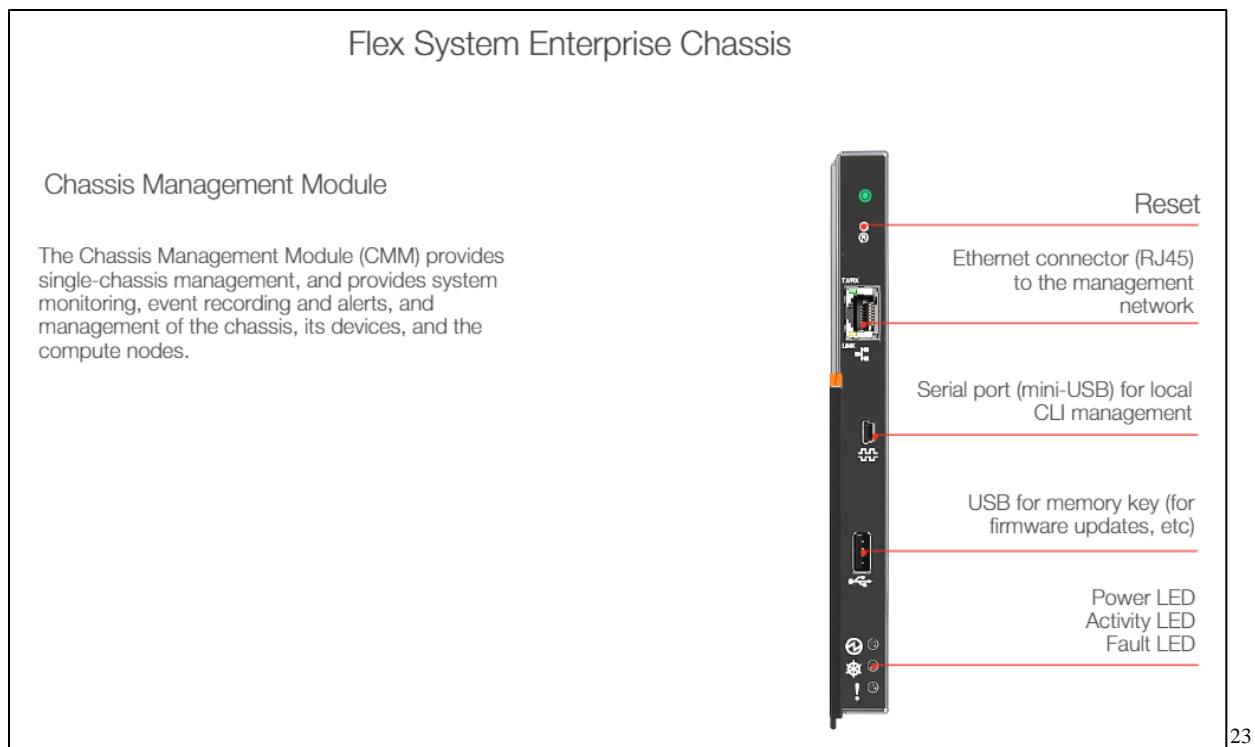
FANS

POWER

**CMM**

SWITCHES

XCLARITY



83. The Lenovo Defendants have directly infringed the '930 Patent through the use of the Accused Products, either individually, collectively, or through entities acting as each entity's agent and/or alter ego, including the agents and/or alter egos of LGL, through promotional demonstrations, testing, repairs, and instructional guidance, thereby performing the method of at least claim 8 of the '930 Patent.

84. Defendants have indirectly infringed one or more claims of the '930 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Lenovo 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 include infringing technology, such as computers and servers that assess a various computer status.

85. Defendants, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringed the

<sup>23</sup> See <https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/p/servers-storage/servers/blades-flex/chassis-rack/flex-system-enterprise-chassis/77xs7pf7p10?sortBy=bestSelling#tour>.

'930 Patent, knowingly and intentionally induced direct infringement of the '930 Patent by providing these products to end-users for use in an infringing manner. Alternatively, on information and belief, Defendants have adopted a policy of not reviewing the patents of others, including specifically those related to Defendants' specific industry, thereby remaining willfully blind to the Patent-in-Suit at least as early as the issuance of the Patents-in-Suit.

86. Defendants have 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 '930 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement. Defendants have induced infringement by its customers and end-users by supplying them with instructions on how to operate the infringing technology in an infringing manner, while also making publicly available information on the infringing technology via Defendants' website, product literature and packaging, and other publications.

87. ServStor has suffered damages as a result of Defendants' indirect infringement of the '930 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

**COUNT V**  
**(Infringement of the '750 Patent)**

88. Paragraphs 1 through 44 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

89. ServStor has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendants to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products that embody the inventions of the '750 Patent.

90. Defendants have infringed the '750 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 '750 Patent. Such products include computer devices, such as servers, that assess various computer status information. Upon information and belief, such Lenovo

products include Lenovo servers, such as Lenovo ThinkSystem and Lenovo Flex System servers, including, but not limited to, the Lenovo Flex System Enterprise Chassis, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Compute Node, Lenovo ThinkSystem SN850 Node, and ThinkSystem SR635 Rack Server, among other products.

91. For example, Defendants have directly infringed at least claim 8 of the '750 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products, such as computers and servers that assess various computer status information.

92. For example, the Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Blade Server performs a method of monitoring a remote industrial computer. The Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Blade Server performs the step of providing a remote industrial computer, having a host CPU. The Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Blade Server performs the step of providing an administrator computer. The Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Blade Server performs the step of providing a first network connection between said remote industrial computer and said administrator computer. The Lenovo ThinkSystem SN550 Blade Server performs the step of providing, on said remote industrial computer, an alarm card with a server thereon for monitoring web pages contained on said host CPU:



### Flex System Enterprise Chassis



OVERVIEW

FRONT

SN550

SN850

REAR

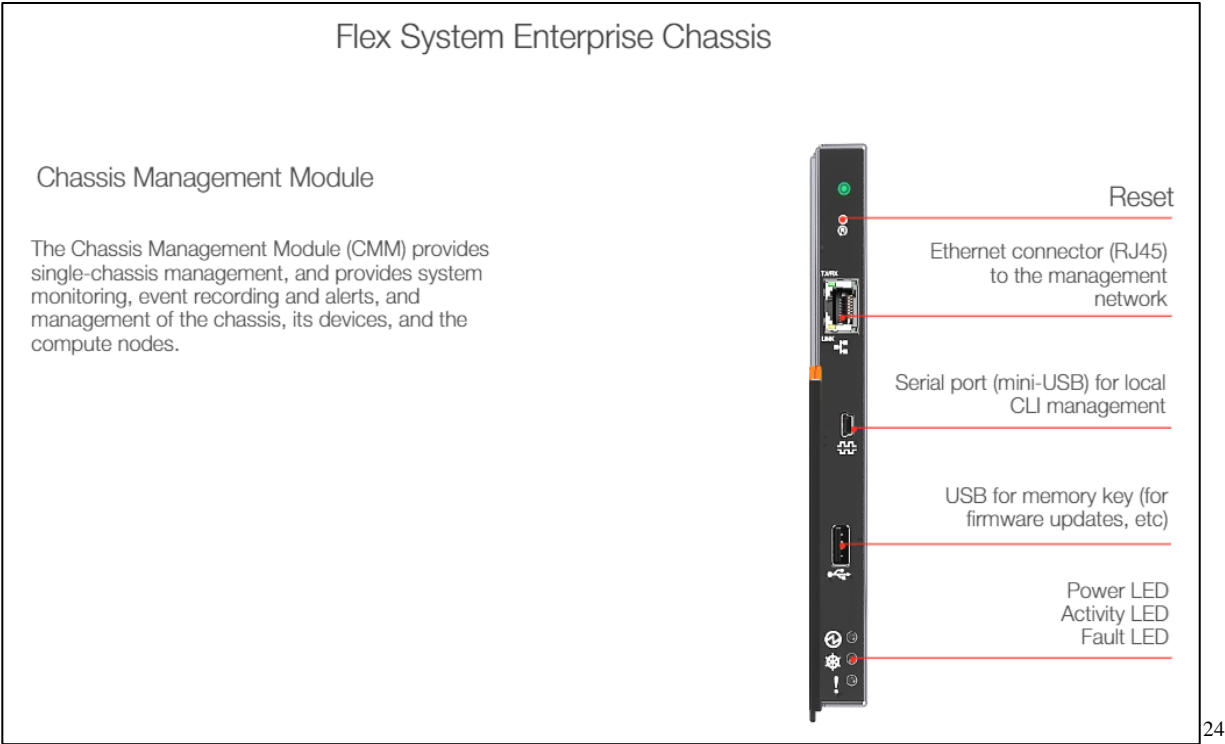
FANS

POWER

**CMM**

SWITCHES

XCLARITY



93. The Lenovo Defendants have directly infringed the '750 Patent through the use of the Accused Products, either individually, collectively, or through entities acting as each entity's agent and/or alter ego, including the agents and/or alter egos of LGL, through promotional demonstrations, testing, repairs, and instructional guidance, thereby performing the method of at least claim 8 of the '750 Patent.

94. Defendants have indirectly infringed one or more claims of the '750 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Lenovo 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 include infringing technology, such as computers and servers that assess various computer status information.

95. Defendants, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringed the

<sup>24</sup> See <https://www.lenovo.com/us/en/p/servers-storage/servers/blades-flex/chassis-rack/flex-system-enterprise-chassis/77xs7pf7p10?sortBy=bestSelling#tour>.

'750 Patent, knowingly and intentionally induced direct infringement of the '750 Patent by providing these products to end users for use in an infringing manner. Alternatively, on information and belief, Defendants have adopted a policy of not reviewing the patents of others, including specifically those related to Defendants' specific industry, thereby remaining willfully blind to the Patent-in-Suit at least as early as the issuance of the Patents-in-Suit.

96. Defendants have 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 '750 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement. Defendants have induced infringement by its customers and end-users by supplying them with instructions on how to operate the infringing technology in an infringing manner, while also making publicly available information on the infringing technology via Defendants' website, product literature and packaging, and other publications.

97. ServStor has suffered damages as a result of Defendants' indirect infringement of the '750 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

#### **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff hereby demands a jury for all issues so triable.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, ServStor prays for relief against Defendants as follows:

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

b. An order pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283 permanently enjoining Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and those persons in active consort or participation with it, from further acts of infringement of the '274 Patent;

c. An order awarding damages sufficient to compensate ServStor for Defendants' 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 ServStor 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: September 3, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Vincent J. Rubino, III

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