



3. STEC is designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale solid state drives employing a controller chip and a plurality of NAND flash devices (“STEC SSD products”).

4. STEC is doing business in the United States and, more particularly, in the Eastern District of Texas by designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale the STEC SSD products, including but not limited to STEC’s ZeusIOPS and MACH SSD products, that infringe the patent claims involved in this action or by transacting other business in this District. STEC may be served with process by serving its registered agent, Corporation Service Company, at 211 E. 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 620, Austin, Texas 78701-3218.

5. Defendant OCZ Technology Group, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 6373 San Ignacio Avenue, San Jose, California 95119.

6. OCZ is designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale solid state drives employing a controller chip and a plurality of NAND flash devices (“OCZ SSD products”).

7. OCZ is doing business in the United States and, more particularly, in the Eastern District of Texas by designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale the OCZ SSD products, including but not limited to OCZ’s Vertex, Agility, and Solid series SSD products, that infringe the patent claims involved in this action or by transacting other business in this District. OCZ may be served with process by serving its registered agent, Incorporating Services, LTD., at 3500 South DuPont Highway, Dover, DE 19901.

8. Defendant Corsair Memory is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 46221 Landing Parkway, Fremont, California 94538.

9. Corsair is designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale solid state drives employing a controller chip and a plurality of NAND flash devices (“Corsair SSD products”).

10. Corsair is doing business in the United States and, more particularly, in the Eastern District of Texas by designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale the Corsair SSD products, including but not limited to Corsair’s Force series SSD products, that infringe the patent claims involved in this action or by transacting other business in this District. Corsair may be served with process by serving its registered agent, Andrew J. Paul, at 46221 Landing PKWY, Fremont, CA 94508.

11. Defendant Texas Memory Systems, Inc. is a Texas corporation with its principal place of business at 10777 Westheimer Rd. #600, Houston, Texas 77042.

12. TMS is designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale solid state drives employing a controller chip and a plurality of NAND flash devices (“TMS SSD products”).

13. TMS is doing business in the United States and, more particularly, in the Eastern District of Texas by designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale the TMS SSD products, including but not limited to TMS’s RamSan-10/20 SSD products, that infringe the patent claims involved in this action or by transacting other business in this District. TMS may be served with process by serving its registered agent, Holloway Frost, at 11200 Westheimer, Suite 1000, Houston, TX 77042.

14. Defendant PNY Technologies, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 299 Webro Road, Parsippany, New Jersey 07054.

15. PNY is designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale solid state drives employing a controller chip and a plurality of NAND flash devices (“PNY SSD products”).

16. PNY is doing business in the United States and, more particularly, in the Eastern District of Texas by designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale the PNY SSD products, including but not limited to PNY’s Optima series SSD products, that infringe the patent claims involved in this action or by transacting other business in this District. PNY may be served with process by serving its registered agent, CT Corporation System, at 350 N. St. Paul St., Ste. 2900, Dallas, Texas 75201-4234.

17. Defendant Patriot Memory LLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business at 47027 Benicia Street, Fremont, California 94538.

18. Patriot is designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale solid state drives employing a controller chip and a plurality of NAND flash devices (“Patriot SSD products”).

19. Patriot is doing business in the United States and, more particularly, in the Eastern District of Texas by designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale the Patriot SSD products, including but not limited to Patriot’s Inferno and Wildfire series SSD products, that infringe the patent claims involved in this action or by transacting other business in this District. Patriot may be served with process by serving its registered agent, Incorporating Services, LTD., at 3500 South DuPont Highway, Dover, DE 19901.

20. Defendant Fusion-io, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 2855 E. Cottonwood Parkway, Suite 100, Salt Lake City, Utah 84121.

21. Fusion is designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale solid state drives employing a controller chip and a plurality of NAND flash devices (“Fusion SSD products”).

22. Fusion is doing business in the United States and, more particularly, in the Eastern District of Texas by designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale the Fusion SSD products, including but not limited to Fusion’s ioDrive series SSD products, that infringe the patent claims involved in this action or by transacting other business in this District. Fusion may be served with process by serving its registered agent, Corporation Service Company, at 2711 Centerville Road Suite 400, Wilmington, DE 19808.

23. Defendant Other World Computing, Inc. is an Illinois corporation with its principal place of business at 2650 Bridge Lane, Woodstock, IL 60098.

24. OWC is designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale solid state drives employing a controller chip and a plurality of NAND flash devices (“OWC SSD products”).

25. OWC is doing business in the United States and, more particularly, in the Eastern District of Texas by designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale the OWC SSD products, including but not limited to OWC’s Mercury EXTREME SSD products, that infringe the patent claims involved in this action or by transacting other business in this District. OWC may be served with process by serving its registered agent, Rita W. Garry, at 150 N. Michigan Ave, Suite 3300, Chicago, IL 60601.

26. Defendant Mushkin, Inc. is a Colorado corporation with its principal place of business at 317 Iverness Way South, Suite 130, Englewood, Colorado 80112.

27. Mushkin is designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale solid state drives employing a controller chip and a plurality of NAND flash devices (“Mushkin SSD products”).

28. Mushkin is doing business in the United States and, more particularly, in the Eastern District of Texas by designing, marketing, making, using, selling, importing, and/or offering for sale the Mushkin SSD products, including but not limited to Mushkin’s Chronos and Callisto SSD products, that infringe the patent claims involved in this action or by transacting other business in this District. Mushkin may be served with process by serving its registered agent Demetrios George Stathakis at 317 Iverness Way S, #130, Englewood, CO 80112.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

29. This is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35, United States Code, including 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281-285. Jurisdiction is conferred on this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

30. Venue is proper in the Marshall Division of the Eastern District of Texas pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 and 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b).

31. This Court has personal jurisdiction over STEC. STEC has conducted and does conduct business within the State of Texas. STEC, directly or through intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), ships, distributes, offers for sale, sells, and advertises STEC SSD products that infringe the patent claims involved in this action in the United States, the State of Texas, and the Eastern District of Texas. STEC has purposefully and voluntarily placed one or more of its STEC SSD products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that it will be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. The STEC SSD products have been and continue to be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. STEC has

committed the tort of patent infringement within the State of Texas and, more particularly, within the Eastern District of Texas.

32. This Court has personal jurisdiction over OCZ. OCZ has conducted and does conduct business within the State of Texas. OCZ, directly or through intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), ships, distributes, offers for sale, sells, and advertises OCZ SSD products that infringe the patent claims involved in this action in the United States, the State of Texas, and the Eastern District of Texas. OCZ has purposefully and voluntarily placed one or more of its OCZ SSD products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that it will be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. The OCZ SSD products have been and continue to be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. OCZ has committed the tort of patent infringement within the State of Texas and, more particularly, within the Eastern District of Texas.

33. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Corsair. Corsair has conducted and does conduct business within the State of Texas. Corsair, directly or through intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), ships, distributes, offers for sale, sells, and advertises Corsair SSD products that infringe the patent claims involved in this action in the United States, the State of Texas, and the Eastern District of Texas. Corsair has purposefully and voluntarily placed one or more of its Corsair SSD products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that it will be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. The Corsair SSD products have been and continue to be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. Corsair has committed the tort of patent infringement within the State of Texas and, more particularly, within the Eastern District of Texas.

34. This Court has personal jurisdiction over TMS. TMS has conducted and does conduct business within the State of Texas. TMS, directly or through intermediaries (including

distributors, retailers, and others), ships, distributes, offers for sale, sells, and advertises TMS SSD products that infringe the patent claims involved in this action in the United States, the State of Texas, and the Eastern District of Texas. TMS has purposefully and voluntarily placed one or more of its TMS SSD products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that it will be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. The TMS SSD products have been and continue to be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. TMS has committed the tort of patent infringement within the State of Texas and, more particularly, within the Eastern District of Texas.

35. This Court has personal jurisdiction over PNY. PNY has conducted and does conduct business within the State of Texas. PNY, directly or through intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), ships, distributes, offers for sale, sells, and advertises PNY SSD products that infringe the patent claims involved in this action in the United States, the State of Texas, and the Eastern District of Texas. PNY has purposefully and voluntarily placed one or more of its PNY SSD products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that it will be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. The PNY SSD products have been and continue to be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. PNY has committed the tort of patent infringement within the State of Texas and, more particularly, within the Eastern District of Texas.

36. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Patriot. Patriot has conducted and does conduct business within the State of Texas. Patriot, directly or through intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), ships, distributes, offers for sale, sells, and advertises Patriot SSD products that infringe the patent claims involved in this action in the United States, the State of Texas, and the Eastern District of Texas. Patriot has purposefully and voluntarily placed one or more of its Patriot SSD products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that it will

be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. The Patriot SSD products have been and continue to be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. Patriot has committed the tort of patent infringement within the State of Texas and, more particularly, within the Eastern District of Texas.

37. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Fusion. Fusion has conducted and does conduct business within the State of Texas. Fusion, directly or through intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), ships, distributes, offers for sale, sells, and advertises Fusion SSD products that infringe the patent claims involved in this action in the United States, the State of Texas, and the Eastern District of Texas. Fusion has purposefully and voluntarily placed one or more of its Fusion SSD products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that it will be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. The Fusion SSD products have been and continue to be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. Fusion has committed the tort of patent infringement within the State of Texas and, more particularly, within the Eastern District of Texas.

38. This Court has personal jurisdiction over OWC. OWC has conducted and does conduct business within the State of Texas. OWC, directly or through intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), ships, distributes, offers for sale, sells, and advertises OWC SSD products that infringe the patent claims involved in this action in the United States, the State of Texas, and the Eastern District of Texas. OWC has purposefully and voluntarily placed one or more of its OWC SSD products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that it will be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. The OWC SSD products have been and continue to be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. OWC has committed the tort of patent infringement within the State of Texas and, more particularly, within the Eastern District of Texas.

39. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Mushkin. Mushkin has conducted and does conduct business within the State of Texas. Mushkin, directly or through intermediaries (including distributors, retailers, and others), ships, distributes, offers for sale, sells, and advertises Mushkin SSD products that infringe the patent claims involved in this action in the United States, the State of Texas, and the Eastern District of Texas. Mushkin has purposefully and voluntarily placed one or more of its Mushkin SSD products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that it will be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. The Mushkin SSD products have been and continue to be purchased by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. Mushkin has committed the tort of patent infringement within the State of Texas and, more particularly, within the Eastern District of Texas.

#### **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

40. On March 2, 2004, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 6,701,471 (“the ‘471 Patent”), entitled “External Storage Device and Memory Access Control Method Thereof,” to Takayuki Tamura, Shigemasa Shiota, Kunihiro Katayama, and Masashi Naito. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner by assignment of the ‘471 Patent.

41. On June 19, 2007, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,234,087 (“the ‘087 Patent”), entitled “External Storage Device and Memory Access Control Method Thereof,” to Takayuki Tamura, Shigemasa Shiota, Kunihiro Katayama, and Masashi Naito. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner by assignment of the ‘087 Patent.

42. On May 10, 2010, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,721,165 (“the ‘165 Patent”), entitled “External Storage Device and Memory Access Control Method Thereof,” to Takayuki Tamura, Shigemasa Shiota, Kunihiro Katayama,

and Masashi Naito. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner by assignment of the '165 Patent.

43. On April 9, 2002, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 6,370,059 ("the '059 Patent"), entitled "Nonvolatile Semiconductor Memory," to Masataka Kato, Tetsuo Adachi, Toshihiro Tanaka, Toshio Sasaki, Hitoshi Kume, and Katsutaka Kimura. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner by assignment of the '059 Patent.

44. On April 29, 2008, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,366,016 ("the '016 Patent"), entitled "Nonvolatile Semiconductor Memory," to Masataka Kato, Tetsuo Adachi, Toshihiro Tanaka, Toshio Sasaki, Hitoshi Kume, and Katsutaka Kimura. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner by assignment of the '016 Patent.

45. On June 29, 2010, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,746,697 ("the '697 Patent"), entitled "Nonvolatile Semiconductor Memory," to Masataka Kato, Tetsuo Adachi, Toshihiro Tanaka, Toshio Sasaki, Hitoshi Kume, and Katsutaka Kimura. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner by assignment of the '697 Patent.

46. On November 10, 2009, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,616,485 ("the '485 Patent"), entitled "Semiconductor Memory Device Having Faulty Cells," to Kunihiro Katayama, Takayuki Tamura, Satoshi Watatani, Kiyoshi Inoue, Sigemasa Shiota, and Masashi Naito. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner by assignment of the '485 Patent.

47. On January 22, 2002, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 6,341,085 ("the '085 Patent"), entitled "Storage Device Employing a Flash Memory," to Hajime Yamagami, Kouichi Terada, Yoshihiro Hayashi, Takashi Tsunehiro, Kunihiro Katayama, Kenichi Kaki, and Takeshi Furuno. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner by assignment of the '085 Patent.

48. On May 20, 2003, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 6,567,334 (“the ‘334 Patent”), entitled “Storage Device Employing a Flash Memory,” to Hajime Yamagami, Kouichi Terada, Yoshihiro Hayashi, Takashi Tsunehiro, Kunihiro Katayama, Kenichi Kaki, and Takeshi Furuno. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner by assignment of the ‘334 Patent.

49. On February 12, 2002, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 6,347,051 (“the ‘051 Patent”), entitled “Storage Device Employing a Flash Memory,” to Hajime Yamagami, Kouichi Terada, Yoshihiro Hayashi, Takashi Tsunehiro, Kunihiro Katayama, Kenichi Kaki, and Takeshi Furuno. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner by assignment of the ‘051 Patent.

50. On June 20, 2006, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,064,995 (“the ‘995 Patent”), entitled “Storage Device Employing a Flash Memory,” to Hajime Yamagami, Kouichi Terada, Yoshihiro Hayashi, Takashi Tsunehiro, Kunihiro Katayama, Kenichi Kaki, and Takeshi Furuno. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner by assignment of the ‘995 Patent.

51. On February 5, 2008, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,327,624 (“the ‘624 Patent”), entitled “Storage Device Employing a Flash Memory,” to Hajime Yamagami, Kouichi Terada, Yoshihiro Hayashi, Takashi Tsunehiro, Kunihiro Katayama, Kenichi Kaki, and Takeshi Furuno. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner by assignment of the ‘624 Patent.

52. Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc. is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the ‘471 Patent, ‘087 Patent, ‘165 Patent, ‘059 Patent, ‘016 Patent, ‘697 Patent, ‘485 Patent, ‘085 Patent, ‘334 Patent, ‘995 Patent, ‘624 Patent, and ‘051 Patent (“the S4 Patents”). S4 possesses all rights to sue and recover for past and future infringement.

53. Each of the S4 Patents is valid and enforceable.

54. Defendants have infringed, and continue to infringe, directly, contributorily, and/or through the inducement of others, the claimed apparatuses of the S4 Patents through the NAND flash-based SSD products they make, use, import, export, sell, and/or offer for sale.

55. S4 has been damaged as a result of Defendants' infringing conduct. Defendants are, therefore, liable to S4 in an amount that adequately compensates S4 for Defendants' infringement, 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.

## **COUNT I**

### **Infringement of the '471 Patent**

56. S4 repeats and realleges the allegations in paragraphs 1-55 as though fully set forth herein.

57. STEC has been and is now directly infringing the S4 Patents by making, using, selling, offering for sale, importing into the United States, and/or exporting the STEC SSD products that practice or embody one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents. STEC also has been and is now contributing to and/or inducing others, such as end users of such STEC SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

58. STEC indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by inducement of infringement in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). STEC provides STEC SSD products to consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers in the United States who, in turn, install and use the STEC SSD products. Accordingly, STEC indirectly infringes because STEC has been and is now actively inducing others, such as end users of STEC SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

59. STEC also indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by contributing to infringement by consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers of STEC SSD Products, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), because STEC offers to sell or sells within the United States or imports into the United States a component of a patented machine, manufacture, combination, or composition, or a material or apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of such patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. STEC's actions are in violation of one or more of the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), (c), (f), and (g).

60. OCZ has been and is now directly infringing the S4 Patents by making, using, selling, offering for sale, importing into the United States, and/or exporting the OCZ SSD products that practice or embody one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents. OCZ also has been and is now contributing to and/or inducing others, such as end users of such OCZ SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

61. OCZ indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by inducement of infringement in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). OCZ provides OCZ SSD products to consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers in the United States who, in turn, install and use the OCZ SSD products. Accordingly, OCZ indirectly infringes because OCZ has been and is now actively inducing others, such as end users of OCZ SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

62. OCZ also indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by contributing to infringement by consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers of OCZ SSD Products, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), because OCZ offers to sell or sells within the United States or imports into the United States a component of a patented machine, manufacture, combination, or composition, or

a material or apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of such patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. OCZ's actions are in violation of one or more of the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), (c), (f), and (g).

63. Corsair has been and is now directly infringing the S4 Patents by making, using, selling, offering for sale, importing into the United States, and/or exporting the Corsair SSD products that practice or embody one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents. Corsair also has been and is now contributing to and/or inducing others, such as end users of such Corsair SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

64. Corsair indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by inducement of infringement in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Corsair provides Corsair SSD products to consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers in the United States who, in turn, install and use the Corsair SSD products. Accordingly, Corsair indirectly infringes because Corsair has been and is now actively inducing others, such as end users of Corsair SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

65. Corsair also indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by contributing to infringement by consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers of Corsair SSD Products, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), because Corsair offers to sell or sells within the United States or imports into the United States a component of a patented machine, manufacture, combination, or composition, or a material or apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of such patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce

suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Corsair's actions are in violation of one or more of the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), (c), (f), and (g).

66. TMS has been and is now directly infringing the S4 Patents by making, using, selling, offering for sale, importing into the United States, and/or exporting the TMS SSD products that practice or embody one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents. TMS also has been and is now contributing to and/or inducing others, such as end users of such TMS SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

67. TMS indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by inducement of infringement in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). TMS provides TMS SSD products to consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers in the United States who, in turn, install and use the TMS SSD products. Accordingly, TMS indirectly infringes because TMS has been and is now actively inducing others, such as end users of TMS SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

68. TMS also indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by contributing to infringement by consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers of TMS SSD Products, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), because TMS offers to sell or sells within the United States or imports into the United States a component of a patented machine, manufacture, combination, or composition, or a material or apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of such patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. TMS's actions are in violation of one or more of the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), (c), (f), and (g).

69. PNY has been and is now directly infringing the S4 Patents by making, using, selling, offering for sale, importing into the United States, and/or exporting the PNY SSD

products that practice or embody one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents. PNY also has been and is now contributing to and/or inducing others, such as end users of such PNY SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

70. PNY indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by inducement of infringement in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). PNY provides PNY SSD products to consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers in the United States who, in turn, install and use the PNY SSD products. Accordingly, PNY indirectly infringes because PNY has been and is now actively inducing others, such as end users of PNY SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

71. PNY also indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by contributing to infringement by consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers of PNY SSD Products, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), because PNY offers to sell or sells within the United States or imports into the United States a component of a patented machine, manufacture, combination, or composition, or a material or apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of such patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. PNY's actions are in violation of one or more of the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), (c), (f), and (g).

72. Patriot has been and is now directly infringing the S4 Patents by making, using, selling, offering for sale, importing into the United States, and/or exporting the Patriot SSD products that practice or embody one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents. Patriot also has been and is now contributing to and/or inducing others, such as end users of such Patriot SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

73. Patriot indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by inducement of infringement in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Patriot provides Patriot SSD products to consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers in the United States who, in turn, install and use the Patriot SSD products. Accordingly, Patriot indirectly infringes because Patriot has been and is now actively inducing others, such as end users of Patriot SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

74. Patriot also indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by contributing to infringement by consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers of Patriot SSD Products, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), because Patriot offers to sell or sells within the United States or imports into the United States a component of a patented machine, manufacture, combination, or composition, or a material or apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of such patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Patriot's actions are in violation of one or more of the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), (c), (f), and (g).

75. Fusion has been and is now directly infringing the S4 Patents by making, using, selling, offering for sale, importing into the United States, and/or exporting the Fusion SSD products that practice or embody one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents. Fusion also has been and is now contributing to and/or inducing others, such as end users of such Fusion SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

76. Fusion indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by inducement of infringement in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Fusion provides Fusion SSD products to consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers in the United States who, in turn, install and use the Fusion SSD products. Accordingly, Fusion indirectly infringes because Fusion has been and is

now actively inducing others, such as end users of Fusion SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

77. Fusion also indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by contributing to infringement by consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers of Fusion SSD Products, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), because Fusion offers to sell or sells within the United States or imports into the United States a component of a patented machine, manufacture, combination, or composition, or a material or apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of such patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Fusion's actions are in violation of one or more of the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), (c), (f), and (g).

78. OWC has been and is now directly infringing the S4 Patents by making, using, selling, offering for sale, importing into the United States, and/or exporting the OWC SSD products that practice or embody one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents. OWC also has been and is now contributing to and/or inducing others, such as end users of such OWC SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

79. OWC indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by inducement of infringement in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). OWC provides OWC SSD products to consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers in the United States who, in turn, install and use the OWC SSD products. Accordingly, OWC indirectly infringes because OWC has been and is now actively inducing others, such as end users of OWC SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

80. OWC also indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by contributing to infringement by consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers of OWC SSD Products, in accordance with

35 U.S.C. § 271(c), because OWC offers to sell or sells within the United States or imports into the United States a component of a patented machine, manufacture, combination, or composition, or a material or apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of such patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. OWC's actions are in violation of one or more of the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), (c), (f), and (g).

81. Mushkin has been and is now directly infringing the S4 Patents by making, using, selling, offering for sale, importing into the United States, and/or exporting the Mushkin SSD products that practice or embody one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents. Mushkin also has been and is now contributing to and/or inducing others, such as end users of such Mushkin SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

82. Mushkin indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by inducement of infringement in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Mushkin provides Mushkin SSD products to consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers in the United States who, in turn, install and use the Mushkin SSD products. Accordingly, Mushkin indirectly infringes because Mushkin has been and is now actively inducing others, such as end users of Mushkin SSD products, to directly infringe one or more claims of each of the S4 Patents.

83. Mushkin also indirectly infringes the S4 Patents by contributing to infringement by consultants, companies, and/or end-user customers of Mushkin SSD Products, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), because Mushkin offers to sell or sells within the United States or imports into the United States a component of a patented machine, manufacture, combination, or composition, or a material or apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for

use in an infringement of such patent, and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Mushkin's actions are in violation of one or more of the provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), (c), (f), and (g).

84. Defendants' acts have caused, and unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to cause, irreparable injury and damage to S4 for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Unless enjoined by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe the S4 Patents.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, S4 requests the following relief:

85. a judgment that Defendants and their parents, affiliates, subsidiaries, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, successors, and assigns, and all those persons in active concert or participation with them, or any of them, be enjoined from making, importing, using, offering for sale, selling, or causing to be sold any product or service falling within the scope of any claim of the S4 Patents, or otherwise infringing or contributing to or inducing infringement of any claim of the S4 Patents;

86. a judgment that Defendants have directly infringed, and/or indirectly infringed by way of inducement and/or contributory infringement, the S4 Patents;

87. a judgment and order that S4 be awarded its actual damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284, including supplemental damages for any continuing post-verdict infringement until Defendants are enjoined from further infringing activities;

88. that S4 be awarded enhanced damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

89. a judgment and order requiring Defendants to pay S4 pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages awarded, including an award of prejudgment interest, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, from the date of each act of infringement of the S4 Patents by Defendants to

the day a damages judgment is entered, and further award of post-judgment interest, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961, continuing until such judgment is paid, at the maximum rate allowed by law;

90. that the Court order an accounting for damages through verdict and thereafter until Defendants are enjoined from further infringing activities;

91. a judgment and order finding this to be an exceptional case and requiring Defendants to pay the costs of this action (including all disbursements), attorneys' fees as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 285;

92. alternatively, that the Court award a compulsory ongoing royalty, in the event that an injunction does not issue; and

93. that S4 be awarded such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

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

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, S4 demands a trial by jury on all issues triable of right by a jury.

Dated: September 7, 2011

Respectfully submitted,

**MCKOOL SMITH, P.C.**

By: /s/ Theodore Stevenson III

Theodore Stevenson III

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**ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS  
SOLID STATE STORAGE  
SOLUTIONS, INC.**

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
Solid State Storage Solutions, Inc.
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff
(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Theodore Stevenson III, McKool Smith, PC, 300 Crescent Court, St. 1500, Dallas, Texas 75201. Phone: 214-978-4000

DEFENDANTS
Stec, Inc., OCZ Technology Group, Inc., Corsair Memory, Texas Memory Systems, Inc., PNY Technologies, Inc., Patriot Memory LLC, Fusion-IO, Inc., Other World Computing, Inc. & Mushkin, Inc.
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
(For Diversity Cases Only)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State
Citizen of Another State
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State
Foreign Nation

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
CONTRACT
REAL PROPERTY
TORTS
PERSONAL INJURY
CIVIL RIGHTS
PRISONER PETITIONS
FORFEITURE/PENALTY
LABOR
IMMIGRATION
BANKRUPTCY
PROPERTY RIGHTS
SOCIAL SECURITY
FEDERAL TAX SUITS
OTHER STATUTES

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from another district (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation
7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
35 USC Section 271 and 281-285
Brief description of cause:
Patent Infringement see Original Complaint paragraphs 40-52 for patent numbers

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23
DEMAND \$
CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY
(See instructions):
JUDGE
DOCKET NUMBER

DATE: 09/07/2011
SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD: /s/ Theodore Stevenson III

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT #
AMOUNT
APPLYING IFP
JUDGE
MAG. JUDGE

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

### Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

**I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

**II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

**III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

**IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

**V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

**VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553  
Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

**VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

**VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

**Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.