### IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS TYLER DIVISION

CYPRESS LAKE SOFTWARE, INC.	§
Plaintiff,	§ § 8
v.	ş
FUJITSU AMERICA, INC.	§ §
Defendant.	§ §

Civil Action No. 6:17-cv-299

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

### **ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff Cypress Lake Software, Inc. ("Cypress") files this complaint against Fujitsu America, Inc. ("Fujitsu" or "Defendant") alleging infringement of the following validly issued United States patents (the "Patents-in-Suit"):

1. U.S. Patent No. 8,781,299, titled "Methods, systems, and computer program products for coordinating playing of media streams" (the "299 Patent");

2. U.S. Patent No. 8,661,361, titled "Methods, systems, and computer program products for navigating between visual components" (the "361 Patent");

3. U.S. Patent No. 8,983,264, titled "Methods, systems, and computer program products for coordinating playing of media streams" (the "264 Patent");

4. U.S. Patent No. 9,423,923, titled "Navigation methods, systems, and computer program products (the "'923 Patent");

5. U.S. Patent No. 9,423,938, titled "Methods, systems, and computer program products for navigating between visual components" (the "'938 Patent"); and

6. U.S. Patent No. 9,423,954, titled "Graphical user interface methods, systems, and computer program products" (the "'954 Patent").

### NATURE OF THE SUIT

 This is a claim for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code.

### PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Cypress Lake Software, Inc., is a Texas company with its principal place of business at 318 W. Dogwood Street, Woodville, TX 75979. Cypress is the owner and assignee of the Patents-in-Suit.

3. On information and belief, Fujitsu America, Inc. is a company organized and existing under the laws of California, with a principal place of business at 1250 East Arques Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94085-5401. Fujitsu America, Inc. may be served through its registered agent, C T Corporation System, at 1999 Bryan Street, Suite 900, Dallas, TX 75201-3136.

### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq*. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

5. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant for at least four reasons: (1) Defendant has committed acts of patent infringement and contributed to and induced acts of patent infringement by others in this District and elsewhere in Texas; (2) Defendant regularly does business or solicits business in this District and in Texas; (3) Defendant engages in other persistent courses of conduct and derives substantial revenue from products and/or services provided to individuals in this District and in Texas; and (4) Defendant has purposefully established substantial, systematic, and

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continuous contacts with the District and should reasonably expect to be haled into court here.

6. Defendant's ties with Texas and this District are extensive. Defendant operates a website that sells and solicits sales of infringing products to consumers in this District and Texas (*see* Exhibit A); Defendant offers telephonic and electronic support services for infringing products to customers in this District and Texas (*see* Exhibit B); Defendant offers software and updates for infringing products for download by customers in this District and Texas (*see*, *e.g.*, Exhibit C); Defendant has partnered with numerous retailers in this District and Texas (*see* Exhibit D); Defendant operates a sales office and employs people in Texas (*see* Exhibit E); and Defendant has a registered agent for service in Texas (*see* above). Given these extensive contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over Defendant will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

7. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(c) and 1400(b) because Defendant does business in the State of Texas, Defendant has committed acts of infringement in Texas and in the District, a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Cypress's claims happened in the District, and Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in the District. *See Luci Bags LLC v. Younique, LLC*, No. 4:16-CV-00377, 2017 WL 77943, at \*3 (E.D. Tex. Jan. 9, 2017) ("For venue purposes, a defendant entity is deemed to reside in any judicial district where it would be subject to the court's personal jurisdiction with respect to the civil action in question.") (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2)).

### THE ACCUSED DEVICES

8. Defendant designs, develops and/or manufactures computers and tablets that employ the Microsoft Windows 10 operating system, including, but not limited to, its E546, E547, E556, E557, E736, E746, E756, U727, U745, U747, U757 models of LIFEBOOK notebooks, its P727, T726, T734, T936, T937 and T4220 models of LIFEBOOK tablets, and its Q616, Q702, Q704, Q736, Q737 and R726 models of STYLISTIC tablets (collectively, the "Accused Devices," which are comprised of the "Accused Windows Non-Touchscreen Devices" and "Accused Windows Touchscreen Devices"—*see* Exhibits 1 and 2).

9. Windows 10 has two features that infringe the Patents-in-Suit: Miracast and Snap Assist. When implemented in connection with the Accused Devices, Miracast infringes the '299 Patent and the '264 Patent, and Snap Assist infringes the remaining Patents-in-Suit.

10. Miracast is a wireless display standard included in Windows 10 that allows a user to wirelessly project his or her computer screen to a second device such as a television, projector, or other computer. (*See*, *e.g.*, https://support.microsoft.com/en-ca/help/15053/windows-8-project-wireless-screen-miracast.)

11. Snap Assist is a Windows 10 feature that allows a user to drag a window to the left or right edge of the screen in order to resize it to half the screen and then choose another window for the other half of the screen from a displayed menu of potential windows. (*See, e.g.*, https://blogs.windows.com/windowsexperience/2015/06/04/arrange-your-windows-in-a-snap/#OrBBCudRUWRMYFzj.97.)

12. Defendant has not sought or obtained a license for any of Cypress's patented technologies. Yet Defendant's Accused Devices are using methods, devices, and systems taught by Cypress's Patents-in-Suit.

### COUNT 1: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,781,299

13. Cypress incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1-12 above.

14. The '299 Patent is valid, enforceable, and was duly and legally issued on July 15, 2014.

15. Without a license or permission from Cypress, Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe on one or more claims of the '299 Patent—directly, contributorily, or by inducement—by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention, including, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Devices, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

16. Defendant has been and now is directly infringing by, among other things, practicing all of the steps of the '299 Patent and/or directing, controlling, and obtaining benefits from its partners, distributors and retailers practicing all of the steps of the '299 Patent. Specifically, Defendant imports the Accused Devices into the United States, offers for sale and sells the Accused Devices in the United States, and generates revenue from sales of the Accused Devices to U.S. customers (*see, e.g.*, Exhibit A).

17. Defendant has been and now is indirectly infringing by way of inducing infringement by others and/or contributing to the infringement by others of the '299 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling, without license or authority, products for use in systems that fall within the scope of one

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