

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN**

**KALDREN LLC,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**LA CROSSE TECHNOLOGY, LTD,**

**Defendant.**

**No. \_:17-cv-\_\_\_\_\_**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff Kaldren LLC, by and through its undersigned counsel, files its Original Complaint for Patent Infringement and alleges based on knowledge as to itself and information and belief as to the Defendant as follows.

**THE PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff Kaldren LLC is a Texas limited liability company with a principal office at 555 Republic Drive, Suite 289, Plano, Texas 75074-5481.

2. Defendant La Crosse Technology, Ltd, is a Minnesota corporation with a regular and established place of business at 2809 Losey Blvd S., La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601.

Defendant may be served with process via its registered agent: Allan McCormick at its regular and established place of business.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. This action arises under the Patent Act, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*

4. Subject matter jurisdiction is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338.

5. Upon information and belief, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because (i) Defendant conducts business in this Judicial District, directly or through intermediaries; (ii) at least a portion of the alleged infringements occurred in this Judicial District; and (iii) Defendant regularly solicits business, engages in other persistent courses of

conduct, or derives revenue from goods and services provided to individuals in this Judicial District.

6. Venue is proper in this Judicial District under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b).

### **THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT**

7. On August 8, 2000, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office issued U.S. Patent No. 6,098,882 (“the 882 Patent”), entitled “Variable Formatting of Digital Data Into a Pattern.” A true and correct copy of the 882 Patent is attached at Exhibit A.

8. On January 23, 2001, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office issued U.S. Patent No. 6,176,427 (“the 427 Patent”), entitled “Variable Formatting of Digital Data Into a Pattern.” A true and correct copy of the 427 Patent is attached at Exhibit B.

9. On November 23, 2004, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office issued U.S. Patent No. 6,820,807 (“the 807 Patent”), entitled “Variable Formatting of Digital Data Into a Pattern.” A true and correct copy of the 807 Patent is attached at Exhibit C.

10. On October 9, 2012, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office issued U.S. Patent No. 8,281,999 (“the 999 Patent”), entitled “Variable Formatting of Digital Data Into a Pattern.” A true and correct copy of the 999 Patent is attached at Exhibit D.

11. The 882, 427, 807, and 999 Patents are presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282(a).

12. Plaintiff is the owner and assignee of all substantial rights, title, and interest in the 882, 427, 807, and 999 Patents.

### **THE ACCUSED PRODUCT**

13. Defendant makes, uses (including testing by Defendant), sells, offers for sale, or imports one or more products that infringe one or more claims of the 882, 427, 807, and 999 Patents.

14. Defendant’s Accused Product is its Quick Response (“QR”) Codes that it makes and uses (including testing) with the sales and offering for sale of its products and services.

**COUNT I**

**DIRECT INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,098,882**

15. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of its foregoing allegations.

16. Without license or authorization and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), Defendant directly infringes one or more claims of the 882 Patent in this District and throughout the United States, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making and using (including testing) its Accused Product with the sales and offering for sale of its products and services as shown in Exhibit E.

17. The claims of the 882 Patent are understandable to a person of ordinary skill in the art who has the requisite education, training, and experience with the technology at issue in this case.

18. A person of ordinary skill in the art understands Plaintiff's theory of how Defendant's Accused Product infringes the claims of the 882 Patent upon a plain reading of this Complaint, the 882 Patent, and Exhibit E.

19. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify its infringement theories as discovery progresses in this case; it shall not be estopped for infringement contention or claim construction purposes by the claim charts that it provides with this Complaint. The claim charts are intended to satisfy the notice requirements of Rule 8(a)(2) of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure; it does not represent Plaintiff's preliminary or final infringement contentions or preliminary or final claim construction positions.

20. Since at least the date that Defendant was served with a copy of this Complaint, Defendant has known that its Accused Product directly infringes one or more claims of the 882 Patent.

**COUNT II**

**DIRECT INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,176,427**

21. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of its foregoing allegations.

22. Without license or authorization and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), Defendant directly infringes one or more claims of the 427 Patent in this District and throughout the United States, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making and using (including testing) its Accused Product with the sales and offering for sale of its products and services as shown in Exhibit F.

23. The claims of the 427 Patent are understandable to a person of ordinary skill in the art who has the requisite education, training, and experience with the technology at issue in this case.

24. A person of ordinary skill in the art understands Plaintiff's theory of how Defendant's Accused Product infringes the claims of the 427 Patent upon a plain reading of this Complaint, the 427 Patent, and Exhibit F.

25. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify its infringement theories as discovery progresses in this case; it shall not be estopped for infringement contention or claim construction purposes by the claim charts that it provides with this Complaint. The claim charts are intended to satisfy the notice requirements of Rule 8(a)(2) of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure; it does not represent Plaintiff's preliminary or final infringement contentions or preliminary or final claim construction positions.

26. Since at least the date that Defendant was served with a copy of this Complaint, Defendant has known that its Accused Product directly infringes one or more claims of the 427 Patent.

### **COUNT III**

#### **DIRECT INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,820,807**

27. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of its foregoing allegations.

28. Without license or authorization and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), Defendant directly infringes one or more claims of the 807 Patent in this District and throughout the United States, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making and using (including testing) its

Accused Product with the sales and offering for sale of its products and services as shown in Exhibit G.

29. The claims of the 807 Patent are understandable to a person of ordinary skill in the art who has the requisite education, training, and experience with the technology at issue in this case.

30. A person of ordinary skill in the art understands Plaintiff's theory of how Defendant's Accused Product infringes the claims of the 807 Patent upon a plain reading of this Complaint, the 807 Patent, and Exhibit G.

31. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify its infringement theories as discovery progresses in this case; it shall not be estopped for infringement contention or claim construction purposes by the claim charts that it provides with this Complaint. The claim charts are intended to satisfy the notice requirements of Rule 8(a)(2) of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure; it does not represent Plaintiff's preliminary or final infringement contentions or preliminary or final claim construction positions.

32. Since at least the date that Defendant was served with a copy of this Complaint, Defendant has known that its Accused Product directly infringes one or more claims of the 807 Patent.

#### **COUNT IV**

#### **DIRECT INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,281,999**

33. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each of its foregoing allegations.

34. Without license or authorization and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), Defendant directly infringes one or more claims of the 999 Patent in this District and throughout the United States, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making and using (including testing) its Accused Product with the sales and offering for sale of its products and services as shown in Exhibit H.

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