IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

CTP INNOVATIONS, LLC,	)
	)
Plaintiff,	)
	) Civil Action No. _____
v.	)
	) **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**
COMMAND WEB OFFSET COMPANY,	)
INC.,	)
	)
Defendant.	)
	)

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff CTP Innovations, LLC, which has its principal place business at 715 Adams Street, #H, Carmel, Indiana 46032, for its Complaint against Defendant Command Web Offset Company, Inc., which upon information and belief has its principal place of business at 100 Castle Road, Secaucus, New Jersey 07096, states as follows:

I.   PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This lawsuit is one of over forty lawsuits that Plaintiff CTP Innovations, LLC ("CTP") has filed in district courts throughout the United States over the past eighteen months. In each of those case, CTP asserted infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,611,349 (the "'349 Patent") and/or 6,738,155 (the "'155 Patent"). The vast majority of those cases have been resolved and dismissed. The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation consolidated the remaining cases before the District of Maryland in *In re: CTP Innovations, LLC Patent Litigation*, Case No. MDL 14-MD-2581. This Complaint, therefore, is a "tag-a-long filing" that will be consolidated under MDL 14-MD-2581.

On February 27, 2015, the District of Maryland provided all of the defendants in the consolidated case the opportunity to stay litigation against them if they each agreed to sign the

"Stipulation for Defendant(s) to be Bound by the Estoppel Effect of 35 U.S.C. § 315(e)." As of the filing of this Complaint, all of the defendants have filed the stipulation.

The District of Maryland granted the option to stay because a group of third-party manufacturers filed four petitions for *inter partes* review of the '155 Patent and the '349 Patent with the Patent Trial and Appeal Board of the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("PTAB"). Based on the petitions, PTAB instituted *inter partes* reviews of all of the claims of the '155 Patent and claims 1-3 and 10-13 of the '349 Patent. PTAB declined to institute *inter partes* review of claims 4-9 of the '349 Patent.

Plaintiff asserts infringement against Defendant in this case of claim 4 and potentially claims 5 through 9 of the '349 Patent upon further discovery. Plaintiff does not assert infringement of claims 1-3 and 10-13 of the '349 Patent. CTP will notify the District of Maryland regarding the filing of this Complaint. Plaintiff anticipates that this matter will be promptly transferred for consolidation with MDL 14-MDL-2581.

II. THE PARTIES

1.   Plaintiff CTP Innovations, LLC ("CTP") is a Delaware limited liability company.

2.   Upon information and belief, Defendant Command Web Offset Company, Inc., ("Defendant") is a New Jersey corporation with its principal place of business located at 100 Castle Road, Secaucus, New Jersey 07096. Defendant does business in New Jersey, including in this district. Defendant may be served with process at, 100 Castle Road, Secaucus, New Jersey 07096.

III. NATURE OF ACTION

3.   This is a patent infringement action to stop Defendant's infringement of U.S. Patent No 6,611,349 (the "'349 Patent").

IV. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4.   This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) because it arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, United States Code, Title 35.

5.   Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c) and 1400(b). On information and belief, Defendant has a regular and established place of business in this district, has transacted business in this district, and/or has committed acts of patent infringement in this district.

6.   On information and belief, Defendant is subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the New Jersey Long Arm Statute, due at least to its substantial business in this forum including but not limited to: (i) at least a portion of the infringements alleged herein; and (ii) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent courses of conduct, and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to individuals in New Jersey and in this district.

V.   GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE TECHNOLOGY AT ISSUE

7.   The invention in the '349 Patent relates generally to the field of publishing and printing.

8.   More specifically, the invention relates to systems and methods of providing publishing and printing services via a communication network involving computer to plate technology.

9.   Simplistically, computer to plate technology involves transferring an image to printing plate without the middle step of creating a film of the image that is imprinted on the plate. The plate is then used in a printing press to transfer the image to different types of media, for example, but not by way of limitation, newspaper, card stock, or standard paper. By directly

transferring the image to the plate, the printing company eliminates the need for film and related developer chemicals, improves image quality, and may produce plates more quickly.   The claimed methods and systems provide a solution for communicating and managing printing and publishing services without the need to physically transfer copies of design files and proofs through workflows that result in the generation of a plate ready file.

VI. BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION IN THE '349 PATENT

10.   Key steps for producing printed materials using a plate process include (1) preparing copy elements for reproduction, (2) prepress production, (3) platemaking, (4) printing, and (5) binding, finishing and distribution.

11.   In the printing production process, an "end user" prepares copy elements for reproduction. In this "design" stage of the printing process, the end user provides images and data using slides or computer files to create one or more "pages." Pages can be designed using computer programs such as QuarkXpress, Adobe InDesign, Adobe Illustrator, Photoshop, or other printing or publishing software packages. Prior to the invention claimed in the '349 Patent, slides or computer disks containing pages to be printed were sent (via mail or express carrier) to be prepared for creation of a plate.

12.   In the prepress production stage, the end user input (or "copy") is transformed into a medium that is reproducible for printing. Typically, prepress involves typesetting, illustration, page building and design, image capture, image color correction, file conversion, RIPing, trapping, proofing, imposition, filmsetting, and platesetting. "Proofing" involves producing a proof, or sample, of what the printed product will look like. Prior to the invention claimed in the '349 Patent, the proof was sent by mail or express carrier to the end user for review and approval. After alterations are made, new proofs are sent to the end user. Once approval of the proof is given by the end user, a medium, such as a computer to plate (CTP) file is produced and

sent to the printer. "Imposition" involves the set of pages on a particular plate as well as their positioning and orientation. Imposition is particularly important in the creation of booklets or catalogs, where pages are positioned using register marks to assist in the stripping, collating, and folding of the printed product.

13.   In the platemaking stage, a "printer" manufactures a printing plate using the medium created during prepress. In the printing stage, the printer uses the printing plate to create the printed product. In the binding, finishing and distribution stage, the printed product is prepared in its final form.

14.   Each step in the printing production process described briefly above can be accomplished using a variety of different known systems and techniques. Nevertheless, such conventional systems have many delays, particularly in the transporting of pages and proofs to and from the end user and prepress provider. Due to delays and the fragmented nature of conventional printing production systems, errors often occur. Further, typical printing production systems are limited in their ability to re-purpose data, manage content of pages, and piece together individual processes or tasks to establish an efficient production system or "workflow". Indeed, no conventional system prior to the invention claimed in the '349 Patent combines prepress, content management, infrastructure (server, storage & distribution) and workflow services.

15.   Prior to the invention claimed in the '349 Patent, conventional printing and publishing systems generally include Macintosh computers or workstations which communicate with each other using the AppleTalk protocol. AppleTalk protocol could not, however, be communicated over switched networks such as the Internet and private networks where nodes in the network have IP (Internet Protocol) addresses. As such, conventional systems could not

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