

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
WACO DIVISION**

NEODRON LTD.,

Plaintiff,

v.

APPLE, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 6:20-cv-00116

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT
AGAINST APPLE, INC.**

This is an action for patent infringement arising under the Patent Laws of the United States of America, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, in which Plaintiff Neodron Ltd. (“Plaintiff” or “Neodron”) makes the following allegations against Defendant Apple Inc. (“Defendant”):

INTRODUCTION

1. This complaint arises from Defendant’s unlawful infringement of the following United States patents owned by Neodron, each of which generally relate to touchscreen technology: United States Patent Nos. 7,821,425 (“425 Patent”); 7,903,092 (“092 Patent”); 8,749,251 (“251 Patent”); and 9,411,472 (“472 Patent”) (collectively, the “Asserted Patents”).

2. Touchscreen technology plays a ubiquitous and important role in countless electronic devices today. Beyond just providing greater usability to smartphones, tablets and notebooks, touchscreens now fill our lives in public and private spaces, from our homes and cars to the restaurants and stores we visit.

3. But just a few decades ago, touchscreen technology could only be found in science fiction books and film. Although the underlying science behind touch technology can be traced

back to the 1940s, working touchscreens were not conceived and feasible until the mid-1960s, when the first finger-driven touchscreen was invented by E.A. Johnson in 1965 at the Royal Radar Establishment in Malvern, United Kingdom. Since then, it took several generations and major technological advancements for touchscreens to achieve the level of complexity—and convenience—we see and enjoy today.

4. Built on the fundamental breakthrough that our hands and fingers can form changes in the capacitance of electrodes and electrode-connections when they are in close proximity to them, touch technology has developed rapidly over the years. Along the way, engineers have worked tirelessly to try to overcome the limitations and roadblocks touch technology presents. From conceiving various ways to detect (and correctly ignore) unintentional touches, to minimizing signal “noise,” to reducing the latency and power consumption that comes with any complex, multi-part electrical process, there have been many advances to various aspects of the technology—each building a little on a related advancement before it—to get us to the highly advanced state we enjoy today.

5. These advancements range from fundamental ones, which make basic touch technology work, to optional improvements, which typically represent one technological option that improves aspects of the user experience and functionality of a touchscreen. This infringement action is about the latter: several patented improvements—which took years of research and millions of dollars in U.S. investments to develop, and which are infringed by Defendant’s accused products.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Neodron, Ltd. is an Irish company, having its principal place of business at Unit 4-5, Burton Hall Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18, D18a094. Neodron is the sole owner by

assignment of all right, title, and interest in each Asserted Patent.

7. On information and belief, Defendant Apple Inc. is a publicly traded corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business at One Apple Park Way, Cupertino, CA 95014.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant in this action because Defendant has committed acts within this District giving rise to this action, and has established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over Defendant would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Defendant, directly and through subsidiaries or intermediaries, has committed and continues to commit acts of infringement in this District by, among other things, importing, offering to sell, and selling products that infringe the asserted patents.

10. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b). Defendant is registered to do business in Texas, and upon information and belief, Defendant has transacted business in this District and has committed acts of direct and indirect infringement in this District by, among other things, importing, offering to sell, and selling products that infringe the asserted patents. Defendant has regular and established places of businesses in this District, including at 12545 Riata Vista Cir., Austin, Texas 78727; 12801 Delcour Dr., Austin, Texas 78727; and 3121 Palm

Way, Austin, Texas 78758.¹

COUNT I

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,821,425

11. Neodron realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

12. Neodron owns by assignment all rights, title, and interest in U.S. Patent No. 7,821,425, entitled “Capacitive Keyboard with Non-Locking Reduced Keying Ambiguity.” The ’425 Patent was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on October 26, 2010. A true and correct copy of the ’425 Patent is attached as Exhibit 1.

13. On information and belief, Defendant makes, uses, offers for sale, sells, and/or imports certain products (“Accused Products”), such as the Apple iPhone 11 and Apple iPad Pro 3rd Gen 12.9, that directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, claims 1–40 of the ’425 Patent.

14. Defendant also knowingly and intentionally induces infringement of claims 1–40 of the ’425 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Through the filing and service of this Complaint, and also through the filing and service of a complaint with the United States International Trade Commission (ITC) pursuant to Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. § 1337, Defendant has had knowledge of the ’425 Patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Products. Despite this knowledge of the ’425 Patent, Defendant continues to actively encourage and instruct its customers and end users (for example, through user manuals and online instruction

¹ See, e.g., <https://www.apple.com/newsroom/2019/11/apple-expands-in-austin/>; <https://goo.gl/maps/8Cr3zaxvwpePsWwL6>; <https://goo.gl/maps/UWFYdgUfZVFr8FG26>; <https://www.apple.com/retail/domainnorthside/>.

materials on its website) to use the Accused Products in ways that directly infringe the '425 Patent. Defendant does so knowing and intending that its customers and end users will commit these infringing acts. Defendant also continues to make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the Accused Products, despite its knowledge of the '425 Patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the '425 Patent through the customers' normal and customary use of the Accused Products.

15. The Accused Products satisfy all claim limitations of claims 1–40 of the '425 Patent. Claim charts comparing independent claims 7, 16, 25, and 33 of the '425 Patent to representative Accused Products, the Apple iPhone 11 and Apple iPad Pro 3rd Gen 12.9, are attached as Exhibits 2-3.

16. By making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States the Accused Products, Defendant has injured Neodron and is liable for infringement of the '425 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

17. As a result of Defendant's infringement of the '425 Patent, Neodron is entitled to monetary damages in an amount adequate to compensate for Defendant's infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Defendant, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

18. Defendant's infringing activities have injured and will continue to injure Neodron, unless and until this Court enters an injunction prohibiting further infringement of the '425 Patent, and, specifically, enjoining further manufacture, use, sale, importation, and/or offers for sale that come within the scope of the patent claims.

COUNT II

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,903,092

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