

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

KALEASY TECH LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

AVAYA INC.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No.:

TRIAL BY JURY DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT

Now comes, Plaintiff Kaleasy Tech LLC (“Plaintiff” or “Kaleasy”), by and through undersigned counsel, and respectfully alleges, states, and prays as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is an action for patent infringement under the Patent Laws of the United States, Title 35 United States Code (“U.S.C.”) to prevent and enjoin Defendant Avaya Inc. (hereinafter “Defendant”), from infringing and profiting, in an illegal and unauthorized manner, and without authorization and/or consent from Plaintiff from U.S. Patent No. 7,899,479 (“the ‘479 Patent” or the “Patent-in-Suit”), which is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference, and pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §271, and to recover damages, attorney’s fees, and costs.

THE PARTIES

2. Plaintiff is a Texas limited liability company with its principal place of business at 6205 Coit Road, Suite 300-1021, Plano, Texas 75024.

3. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware, having a principal place of business at 4655 Great American Parkway, Santa Clara, CA 95054. Upon information and belief, Defendant may be served with process c/o one of the

following: (i) The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801 and/or (ii) Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808.

4. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Defendant operates the website www.avaya.com, which is in the business of providing communication services, amongst other services. Defendant derives a portion of its revenue from sales and distribution via electronic transactions conducted on and using at least, but not limited to, its Internet website located at www.avaya.com, and its incorporated and/or related systems (collectively the “Avaya Website”). Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that, at all times relevant hereto, Defendant has done and continues to do business in this judicial district, including, but not limited to, providing products/services to customers located in this judicial district by way of the Avaya Website.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This is an action for patent infringement in violation of the Patent Act of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §1 *et seq.*

6. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1338(a).

7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant by virtue of its systematic and continuous contacts with this jurisdiction and its residence in this District, as well as because of the injury to Plaintiff, and the cause of action Plaintiff has arisen in this District, as alleged herein.

8. Defendant is subject to this Court’s specific and general personal jurisdiction pursuant to its substantial business in this forum, including: (i) at least a portion of the

infringements alleged herein; (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 Delaware and in this judicial District; and (iii) being incorporated in this District.

9. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1400(b) because Defendant resides in this District under the Supreme Court’s opinion in *TC Heartland v. Kraft Foods Group Brands LLC*, 137 S. Ct. 1514 (2017) through its incorporation, and regular and established place of business in this District.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

10. On March 1, 2011, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) duly and legally issued the ‘479 Patent, entitled “METHOD, SYSTEM AND APPARATUSES FOR SHARING PRESENCE INFORMATION” after a full and fair examination. The ‘479 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein as if fully rewritten.

11. Plaintiff is presently the owner of the ‘479 Patent, having received all right, title and interest in and to the ‘479 Patent from the previous assignee of record. Plaintiff possesses all rights of recovery under the ‘479 Patent, including the exclusive right to recover for past infringement.

12. The invention claimed in the ‘479 Patent comprises a method for sharing presence information.

13. Claim 1 of the ‘479 Patent states:

“1. A method for sharing presence information, comprising:
acquiring, by one of a group server, a presence server and a presence information management apparatus connected to the group server and the presence server, group presence information comprising basic group information and presence information of at least one group member in a group provided by the group server; wherein the basic group information is from the group server and

comprises a group attribute, a group member list and a group member attribute, the presence information of at least one group member is from the presence server; and

sending, by the one of the group server, the presence server and the presence information management apparatus, the group presence information to a group member.” *See* Exhibit A.

14. Defendant commercializes, inter alia, methods that perform all the steps recited in at least one claim of the ‘479 Patent. More particularly, Defendant commercializes, inter alia, methods that perform all the steps recited in Claim 1 of the ‘479 Patent. Specifically, Defendant makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, or imports a method that encompasses that which is covered by Claim 1 of the ‘479 Patent.

15. Dependent Claim 3 of the ‘479 patent states: “The method of claim 1, wherein the process of acquiring group presence information comprises: acquiring presence information of a group member if the presence information of a group member changes.” *See* Exhibit A.

16. Defendant commercializes, inter alia, methods that perform all the steps recited in Claim 3 of the ‘479 Patent. Specifically, Defendant makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, or imports a method that encompasses that which is covered by Claim 3 of the ‘479 Patent.

DEFENDANT’S PRODUCTS

17. During the enforceability period of the ‘479 patent, Defendant offered solutions, such as the “Avaya Equinox Meetings” system (the “Accused Instrumentality”), that enables a method for sharing presence information. For example, the Accused Instrumentality performs the method of sharing presence information. A non-limiting and exemplary claim chart comparing the Accused Instrumentality to Claim 1 of the ‘479 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B and is incorporated herein as if fully rewritten.

18. As recited in Claim 1, the Accused Instrumentality, on information and belief, practices a method for sharing presence information (e.g., presence information of the individual team members – available/busy/do not disturb/ away etc.). *See* Exhibit B.

19. As recited in one step of Claim 1, the Accused Instrumentality (e.g., Avaya Equinox Meetings) practices, acquiring, by one of a group server, a presence server and a presence information management apparatus connected to the group server and the presence server, group presence information comprising basic group information (e.g., group name, number of team members etc.) and presence information (e.g., presence status like available/away/do not disturb etc.) of at least one group member in a group provided by the group server. *See* Exhibit B.

20. As recited in another step of Claim 1, upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality software stores group information such as group name and membership on a server or module dedicated for such purpose. The Accused Instrumentality software will then gather individual status information, based on the current presence status of various individuals, from the Avaya Aura presence services server. In such a scenario, the Avaya Multimedia Messaging module serves as a group server and the Avaya Aura presence services module serves as a presence server. *See* Exhibit B.

21. As recited in another step of Claim 1, the Accused Instrumentality provides for the conferencing server, to which each client/endpoint needs to connect in order to initiate a Team conference, can be taken as the group server, which will have the presence information status of all the participants within a group. *See* Exhibit B.

22. As recited in another step of Claim 1, the Accused Instrumentality provides for the Avaya Aura presence services server that houses the individual identity information database

can be considered as the presence server, i.e., server storing individual member information like user name & profile. *See* Exhibit B.

23. As recited in another step of Claim 1, upon information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality (e.g., Avaya Equinox Meetings) utilizes basic group information acquired from the group server that comprises a group attribute (e.g., group name), a group member list (e.g., list of team members in the group) and a group member attribute (e.g., name/post etc.). *See* Exhibit B.

24. As recited in another step of Claim 1, on information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality sends, by the one of the group server, the presence server and the presence information management apparatus, the group presence information (e.g. presence information for members of a particular meeting group) to a group member. *See* Exhibit B.

25. The elements described in paragraphs 19-24 are covered by at least Claim 1 of the '479 Patent. Thus, Defendant's use of the Accused Instrumentality is enabled by the method described in the '479 Patent.

26. As to Claim 3, on information and belief, the Accused Instrumentality acquires presence information of a group member if the presence information of a group member changes. The user presence details are automatically updated on the basis of their activity. *See* Exhibit B.

27. The elements described in paragraphs 19-24, and 26 are covered by at least Claim 3 of the '479 Patent. Thus, Defendant's use of the Accused Instrumentality is enabled by the method described in the '479 Patent.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE '479 PATENT

28. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all of the allegations set forth in the preceding Paragraphs.

29. In violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, Defendant has directly infringed the '479 Patent.

30. Defendant has had knowledge of infringement of the '479 Patent at least as of the service of the present Complaint.

31. Defendant has directly infringed at least one claim of the '479 Patent by using, at least through internal testing or otherwise, the Accused Instrumentality without authority in the United States, and will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's direct infringement of the '479 Patent, Plaintiff has been and continues to be damaged.

32. By engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendant has injured Plaintiff and is thus liable for infringement of the '479 Patent, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271.

33. Defendant has committed these acts of infringement without license or authorization.

34. As a result of Defendant's infringement of the '479 Patent, Plaintiff has suffered monetary damages and is entitled to a monetary judgment in an amount adequate to compensate for Defendant's past infringement, together with interests and costs.

35. 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 chart depicted in Exhibit B is intended to satisfy the notice requirements of Rule 8(a)(2) of the

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure and does not represent Plaintiff's preliminary or final infringement contentions or preliminary or final claim construction positions.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

36. Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of any and all causes of action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

a. That Defendant be adjudged to have directly infringed the '479 Patent either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents;

b. An accounting of all infringing sales and damages including, but not limited to, those sales and damages not presented at trial;

c. That Defendant, its officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, affiliates, divisions, branches, parents, and those persons in active concert or participation with any of them, be permanently restrained and enjoined from directly infringing the '479 Patent;

d. An award of damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §284 sufficient to compensate Plaintiff for the Defendant's past infringement, including compensatory damages;

e. An assessment of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and costs against Defendant, together with an award of such interest and costs, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. §284;

f. That Defendant be directed to pay enhanced damages, including Plaintiff's attorneys' fees incurred in connection with this lawsuit pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §285; and

g. That Plaintiff be granted such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: June 23, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

Stamoulis & Weinblatt LLC

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