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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

United States District Court
Northern District of California

VISTAN CORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

v.

FADEI, USA, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

Case No.: C-10-04862 JCS

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS'
MOTION FOR PARTIAL
SUMMARY JUDGMENT OF NON-
INFRINGEMENT**

I. INTRODUCTION

On October 27, 2010, Plaintiff Vistan Corporation (“Plaintiff”) filed a complaint alleging infringement by Defendants Fadei, Inc., Pan American engineering and Equipment Co., Manuel Silva and Mariani Packing Co., Inc. (“Defendants”) of U.S. Patent No. 5, 870,949 (“the ‘949 Patent”). Presently before the Court is Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment or, in the Alternative, Partial Summary Judgment (“Motion”), and Plaintiff’s Motion for Leave to Serve its Supplemental Infringement Contentions (“Motion for Leave”). The parties have consented to the jurisdiction of a United States magistrate judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c). On December 14, 2012, the Court held a hearing on the Motion. Having considered the record, and the arguments

1 made at the hearing, the Court GRANTS the Motion for Summary Judgment and DENIES Plaintiff's
2 Motion for Leave. In light of the Court's conclusion that Defendants' accused products do not
3 infringe the patents in suit, the court exercises its discretion and declines to address the invalidity of
4 the '949 Patent. *See Liquid Dynamics Corp. v. Vaughan Co., Inc.*, 355 F.3d 1361, 1370–71 (Fed.
5 Cir. 2003). Therefore, the Court dismisses Declaratory Judgment Claim 1 of Mariani's counterclaim
6 without prejudice, *see* Dkt. No. 10 at 16, and dismisses Declaratory Judgment Claim 1 of Fadei, Pan
7 American, and Silva's counterclaim without prejudice, *see* Dkt. No. 11 at 16. The Court, having
8 dismissed all federal claims, also declines to exercise pendant jurisdiction over the remaining state
9 law claims.

10 **II. BACKGROUND**

11 **A. The '949 Patent and the Asserted Claims**

12 The invention disclosed in the '949 Patent is entitled "Pitting Apparatus With Box Cam;
13 Wiping Blade, or Separating Assembly." Declaration of Michael J. Thomas in Support of
14 Defendants' Motion ("Thomas Decl."), Ex. A (the '949 Patent).

15 The patented invention is designed to remove pits from prunes or dates ("or similar soft
16 fruit"). '949 Patent 1:6–8. The patented invention contains at least one "box cam" assembly for
17 driving the pitting knives to the holders containing the fruit, a separating assembly, which improves
18 the efficiency of separation of the pitted fruit flesh from the holders after pitting, and a wiping blade
19 that wipes pits from the holders after the fruit has been pitted. The invention has two main
20 embodiments—one that is continuous, meaning that the holders are driven continuously during
21 pitting, and one in which the holders can be driven intermittently so that they are stationary during
22 pitting.

23 Vistan asserts claims 5 and 12 of the '949 Patent. Dkt. No. 68, Ex. A (Vistan's First
24 Amended Infringement Contentions), 1; Joint Statement of Undisputed Facts ("JSUF"), ¶ 30.

25 Claim 5 provides, in relevant part:

26 [A]n active assembly positioned to engage the holders as the holders pass the pitting knife
27 assembly, and configured to cause the pockets of each of the holders to be in the closed
28 configuration during the pitting operation and to move the pockets of said each of the holders
from the closed configuration to the open configuration after the pitting operation thereby

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improving efficiency of separation of pitted fruit flesh from the holders after said pitting operation.

'949 Patent, 21:43-51.

Claim 12 provides, in relevant part:

[A]n active assembly positioned to engage the holders as the holders pass the pitting knife assembly, and configured to move relative to the holders so as to vary the gripping force exerted by the pockets on specimens of fruit held in said holders during and after the pitting operation, thereby improving efficiency of separation of pitted fruit flesh from the holders after said pitting operation.

Id. at 22:47-54.¹

B. The Motion

Defendants argue that their accused fruit pitting machines (“the Accused Pitters”) do not infringe the ‘949 Patent as a matter of law. Defendants assert that the Accused Pitters do not have an “active assembly.” Motion at 12. Defendants argue that this Court, during claim construction, construed the term “active assembly” in relevant part as “an assembly containing pneumatically- or solenoid-driven actuators, or mechanical linear actuators, connected to a pair of cam tracks, and equivalents thereof.” *Id.* (quoting Dkt. No. 67, Claim Construction Order (“Order”), 27, 37). Relying on this Court’s explanation for its construction,² Defendants contend that the Court “left no doubt that the specification supports, and thus the patent covers, only actuators (whether ‘mechanical linear’ or not) that are pneumatically- or solenoid-driven.” *Id.* Defendants reject Plaintiff’s broad

¹ Vistan accuses two different fruit pitting machines of infringing the asserted claims, “identified by Model Number M292 and embodied in Serial Nos. 725 and 742 and all machines substantially identical thereto.” Vistan’s First Amended Infringement Contentions, 2.

² Defendants quote the following section of the Order:

The relevant structural language is “an actively (e.g., pneumatically, or by solenoid) driven actuator assembly” which moves “a pair of cam tracks.” This language therefore leads to a construction of active assembly as “an assembly containing pneumatically- or solenoid-driven actuators connected to a pair of cam tracks.” The omission of the term “e.g.” from this construction is intentional. “Pneumatically” and “solenoid” are the only types of “actuator” identified.

Order at 26.

1 reading of the Order to include all mechanical linear actuators, whether pneumatically- or solenoid-
2 driven or not, as counter to the syntax of the Order’s cited passages. Because the Accused Pitters
3 indisputably do not contain solenoid- or pneumatically-driven actuators, and no solenoid- or
4 pneumatically-driven mechanical linear actuators, the Accused Pitters do not infringe. *Id.*³

5 Defendants further argue that even if the Court construed “active assembly” as Plaintiff
6 suggests, the Accused Pitters still would not infringe because they do not contain “linear actuators.”
7 *Id.* at 14. Defendants identify “passive linkages” of the Accused Pitters, which they assert do not
8 move in a linear fashion. *Id.* (“No point of any of the linkages moves in a straight line, and instead
9 each travels in a complex nonlinear path through space.”). Nor are the “passive linkages”
10 “actuators” since an actuator must cause displacement between two machine components and the
11 linkages “merely passively relay[] motion from one component to another.” *Id.* (citing Declaration
12 of Dr. Richard Klopp in Support of Defendants’ Motion (“Klopp Decl.”), ¶ 59.⁴ Defendants also
13 contend that the rotational movement of the passive linkages cannot be deemed the equivalent of
14 linear movement without violating the doctrine of claim vitiation. *Id.* at 14-15 (citing *Welker*
15 *Bearing Co. v. PHD, Inc.*, 550 F.3d 1090, 1100 (Fed. Cir. 2008); *Icon Health & Fitness, Inc. v.*
16 *Octane Fitness, LLC*, 2011 WL 2457914, at *9 (D. Minn. June 17, 2011); *Freedman Seating Co. v.*
17 *Am. Seating Co.*, 420 F.3d 1350, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2005)).

18 Defendants next argue that the Accused Pitters do not infringe because the “rotating passive
19 linkages” do not move “in response to control signals,” as required by the patent. Defendants reject
20 Plaintiff’s assertion in its Amended Infringement Contentions that the “cam” generates a control
21 signal which is relayed to the linkages, causing the linkages to move. *Id.* at 16 (citing Thomas Decl.,
22 Ex. B (Amended Infringement Contentions), ¶¶ 9-12). Instead, Defendants argue that the cam is

23 ³ Defendants also contend that if the Court did adopt such a broad construction, the patent
24 would be invalid since “mechanical linear actuator” does not provide adequate structural specificity
25 required for means-plus-function patents. *Id.* at 13-14 (citing *Biomedino, LLC v. Waters Tech.*
Corp., 490 F.3d 946, 949 (Fed. Cir. 2007)).

26 ⁴ Defendants describe the relevant operation of the Accused Pitters as follows: “The closing
27 bars on the Accused Pitters are moved by a set of passive rotating mechanical linkages piggybacked
28 on and moving in lock-step mechanical motion with the pitting knife drive. [Klopp Decl.] at ¶¶30-
61. The passive linkages are moved by the rotating output of a crank arm that is attached to the
rotating output of a rotating motor. *Id.* at ¶41, 42.” Motion at 14.

1 simply the crank attached to the motor output that forces the linkages to move; it relays motion,
2 rather than relaying a signal. *Id.* (“The force of the crank-causing movement is no more a ‘signal’
3 here than a wrecking ball is a ‘signal’ for a building to fall.”)⁵

4 **C. The Opposition**

5 Plaintiff first contends that summary judgment should be denied because Defendants
6 destroyed essential evidence of their infringement. Plaintiff’s Opposition to Defendants’ Motion
7 (“Opposition”), 5. Plaintiff states that it inspected one of the Accused Pitters (Model 292, serial no.
8 725) at Defendant Mariani’s facility in Vacaville, California on September 30, 2010. *Id.* Plaintiff
9 took photos of the machine, but complied with the instructions of a Mariani manager and deleted the
10 photos before leaving the facility. *Id.* After filing this action, Plaintiff returned to the facility on
11 June 6, 2011 to conduct another inspection of the Accused Pitters. *Id.* at 6. At that time, Defendants
12 informed Plaintiff that Machine No. 725 had been dismantled and many of its parts sold. *Id.*

13 Although Plaintiff was able to inspect another Accused Pitter (Model 292, serial no. 742), it
14 argues that the two machines are different in two material respects. First, the two machines are
15 different in that they “changed from a cam system to a plunger system.” *Id.* Second, the cams that
16 drove the machine’s “chuck holders” in Machine No. 725 were different than those in Machine No.
17 742. *Id.* Plaintiff concludes that “[t]hese alterations, which involve the assembly that controls the
18 opening and closing of the pockets on the accused devices, directly implicate the ‘active assembly’
19 of the accused machine at issue on this motion.” *Id.* Plaintiff further argues that because the two
20 machines are materially different, evidence regarding Machine No. 725 has been completely lost due
21 to Defendants’ conduct and Plaintiff is entitled to an inference—at trial and at summary judgment—
22 that Machine No. 725 infringed the ‘949 Patent. *Id.* (citing, *inter alia*, *Med. Lab. Mgmt. Consultants*
23 *v. Am. Broad. Co., Inc.*, 306 F.3d 806, 824 (9th Cir. 2002); *Pauls v. Green*, 816 F. Supp. 2d 961, 981
24 (D. Idaho 2011)).

25 Turning to the merits of Defendants’ Motion, Plaintiff rejects the assertion that the Accused
26 Pitters do not include a mechanical linear actuator. *Id.* at 9. First, Plaintiff argues that the Court’s
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28 ⁵ Defendants request that this Court, if it finds non-infringement, should decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the remaining state law contract claim. Motion at 23.

1 Claim Construction Order does not require that the mechanical linear actuator be driven by
2 pneumatics or solenoid. *Id.* Plaintiff contends that the Court recognized a separate, alternative
3 preferred embodiment that includes a mechanical linear actuator. *Id.* (“Preferred embodiments can
4 incorporate a ‘pneumatic cylinder,’ or alternatively, ‘a mechanical linear actuator.’” (quoting Order
5 at 27)). Plaintiff states that its interpretation is consistent with how one of ordinary skill in the art
6 would understand the disclosure—that a mechanical linear actuator may be driven “at least in part
7 by” not only pneumatics or solenoid but mechanical inputs such as a gear, threaded rod, cam, or
8 crank. *Id.* at 10. Even if the Court were to find that only pneumatically- and solenoid-driven
9 actuators are disclosed, Plaintiff contends that a “mechanically driven mechanical linear actuator” is
10 structurally equivalent because they are interchangeable. *Id.* (citing Declaration of Professor
11 Timothy Bowser (“Bowser Decl.”), ¶ 47; *Icon Health & Fitness v. Octane Fitness*, 2011 WL
12 2457914, *3 (D. Minn. June 17, 2011)).

13 Second, Plaintiff argues that the Accused Pitters do include an “actuator,” which Plaintiff
14 identifies as “[t]he Activation Rod and Drive Link [] driven by the rotation of the Second Crank.”
15 *Id.* at 11 (citing Bowser Decl. at ¶¶ 51-52).

16 Third, regarding the “linear” requirement, Plaintiff asserts that mechanical linear actuators
17 typically convert rotational motion into linear motion, which the actuator identified above does by
18 effecting “substantially linear motion on the Cam Tracks.” *Id.* at 11-12 (citing Bowser Decl. at ¶
19 60). Plaintiff states that the “so-called arcuate path of the Cam Tracks during their actuation is
20 approximately ½ inch in the horizontal direction and 0.0035 inches in the vertical direction, which is
21 squarely within the class of linear actuators for a fruit pitting apparatus.” *Id.* at 12 (citing Bowser
22 Decl. at ¶¶ 63, 64, 68). Plaintiff asserts that there is a disputed issue of fact as to whether the
23 “insignificant arcuate motion cannot be equivalent to linear motion” and the cases cited by
24 Defendants do not dispose of the issue. *Id.* at 13.

25 Plaintiff also rejects Defendants’ argument that the Accused Pitters do not infringe because
26 they lack the requisite control signal. Plaintiff defines a signal as “[a]nything, such as light, sound,
27 location, or movement, which serves to convey information,” and it defines a control signal as a
28 “signal utilized to control a device or process.” *Id.* at 15 (citing Bowser Decl. at ¶ 80). Plaintiff

1 asserts that, here, there are two control signals. First, the rotation of the Second Crank is movement
2 that conveys information that is used to control a device or process—that is, “actuation of the Cam
3 Tracks.” *Id.* Second, the Accused Pitters include “servodrivers” that generate control signals to
4 which the Cam Tracks move in response. *Id.* at 16. Plaintiff states that the servodrivers (or,
5 “controllers”) control the servomotors. *Id.* Here, there are two servomotors: the First Servomotor
6 (which drives the pitting knives) and the Second Servomotor (which drives the conveyor). *Id.* The
7 servomotors “allow a user to program the Servomotors to work precisely with respect to output shaft
8 speed and position over time.” *Id.*

9 **D. Supplemental Briefing**

10 Following the close of briefing on the Motion, the Court granted Plaintiff’s Rule 56(d)
11 motion, deferring the Motion and providing Plaintiff with an extension of time to obtain certain
12 discovery. *See* Dkt. No. 103. The Court ordered supplemental briefing from the parties following
13 the completion of that discovery. *See id.*

14 In its Supplemental Opposition, Plaintiff asserts that Dr. Klopp, Defendants’ expert, as well
15 as Defendant Fadei and a third-party manufacturer, all agree that the Accused Pitters include an
16 actuator. Plaintiff’s Supplemental Opposition (“Suppl. Opp.”), 4 (citing Suppl. Klopp Decl., ¶ 23;
17 Declaration of Russell C. Peterson in Support of Plaintiff’s Suppl. Opp. (“Peterson Suppl. Decl.”),
18 Ex. B (Deposition of Ben Rutter), 195:7-24, 198:13-20; Peterson Suppl. Decl., Exs. C & G).
19 Plaintiff contends that the remaining dispute is merely over which components constitute the
20 actuator, and such a dispute prevents a finding of infringement. *Id.* (citing *Odetics, Inc. v. Storage*
21 *Tech. Corp.*, 185 F.3d 1259, 1268 (Fed. Cir. 1999)).

22 Plaintiff rejects Defendants’ assertion that its Amended Infringement Contentions limit a
23 mechanical linear actuator to a single component. *Id.* Plaintiff argues that the Patent Local Rules
24 require only that the disclosures put Defendants on adequate notice of Plaintiff’s theories of
25 infringement. *Id.* (citing *Reneasas Tech. Corp. v. Nanya Tech. Corp.*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 44138
26 (N.D. Cal. 2005)). Plaintiff further argues that Defendants never asked Plaintiff if their infringement
27 contentions were intended to “so drastically limit the allegations of the mechanical linear actuator.”
28 *Id.* at 5.

1 Additionally, Plaintiff refers to Dr. Klopp’s deposition and asserts that Dr. Klopp “admitted
2 that one of ordinary skill in the art could select the power input to a mechanical linear actuator and
3 model it such that different power inputs, such as pneumatic motors or electric motors, could create a
4 similar functioning actuator.” *Id.* at 7 (citing Peterson Suppl. Decl., Ex. A (Klopp Depo.), 84:19-
5 85:8). Plaintiff also presents evidence from a third-party who testified that he advised Defendant
6 Mariani to replace the current actuator in the pitting machines with “solenoids fired by a proximity
7 sensor.” *Id.* at 8 (citing Peterson Suppl. Decl., Ex. B (Rutter Depo.), 175:24-176:9). Thus, Plaintiff
8 concludes, the “actuator in the Accused Pitters is interchangeable with, and structurally equivalent
9 for, a solenoid.” *Id.* (citing *Interactive Pictures Corp, v. Infinite Pictures, Inc.*, 274 F.3d 1311, 1383
10 (Fed. Cir. 2001)).

11 Plaintiff further contends that summary judgment is not proper as to Fadei, Silva, and Pan
12 American because Plaintiff recently learned that those defendants imported “a new and significantly
13 modified version of the accused M-292 automated prune pitter (‘the 2012 Model’),” and the Motion
14 does not address the 2012 Model. *Id.* at 10.

15 **III. LEGAL STANDARDS**

16 **A. Summary Judgment Standard**

17 Summary judgment is appropriate “if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories,
18 and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to
19 any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ.
20 P. 56(c). In order to prevail, a party moving for summary judgment must show the absence of a
21 genuine issue of material fact with respect to an essential element of the non-moving party’s claim,
22 or to a defense on which the non-moving party will bear the burden of persuasion at trial. *Celotex*
23 *Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). Further, “Celotex requires that for issues on which the
24 movant would bear the burden of proof at trial, that party must show affirmatively the absence of a
25 genuine issue of material fact,” that is, “that, on all the essential elements of its case on which it
26 bears the burden of proof at trial, no reasonable jury could find for the non-moving party.”
27 *Fitzpatrick v. City of Atlanta*, 2 F.3d 1112, 1116 (11th Cir. 1993). Once the movant has made this
28 showing, the burden then shifts to the party opposing summary judgment to designate “specific facts

1 showing there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Id.* at 323. On summary judgment, the court draws all
2 reasonable factual inferences in favor of the non-movant. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby Inc.*, 477 U.S.
3 242, 255 (1986).

4 **B. Infringement Standards**

5 A determination of infringement is a two-step process. *Wright Med. Tech., Inc. v. Osteonics*
6 *Corp.*, 122 F.3d 1440, 1443 (Fed.Cir. 1997). The first step is claim construction, which is a question
7 of law to be determined by the court. *Id.* The second step is an analysis of infringement, in which it
8 must be determined whether a particular device infringes a properly construed claim. *Id.* This
9 analysis is a question of fact. *Id.*

10 For a means-plus-function claim, literal infringement “requires that the relevant structure in
11 the accused device perform the identical function recited in the claim and be identical or equivalent
12 to the corresponding structure in the specification.” *Gen. Protecht Group, Inc. v. Int’l Trade*
13 *Comm’n*, 619 F.3d 1303, 1312 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks omitted). “A structure in
14 the accused device constitutes an equivalent to the corresponding structure in the patent only if the
15 accused structure performs the identical function ‘in substantially the same way, with substantially
16 the same result.’” *Id.* (quoting *Applied Med. Res. v. U.S. Surgical Corp.*, 448 F.3d 1324, 1333 (Fed.
17 Cir. 2006)); see *Kemco Sales, Inc. v. Control Papers Co.*, 208 F.3d 1352, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2000)
18 (stating that in order to literally infringe, “the accused structure must either be the same as the
19 disclosed structure or be a section 112, paragraph 6 ‘equivalent,’ i.e., (1) perform the identical
20 function and (2) be otherwise insubstantially different with respect to structure”).

21 In general, a finding of lack of literal infringement for lack of equivalent structure for
22 purposes of § 112, ¶ 6 will preclude a finding of equivalence under the doctrine of equivalents.
23 *Chiuminatta Concrete Concepts, Inc. v. Cardinal Industries, Inc.*, 145 F.3d 1303, 1310 (Fed. Cir.
24 1998). This rule, however, is not applicable when a variant of the invention is developed due to
25 technological advances, and this variant constitutes so insubstantial a change from what is disclosed
26 in the patent that infringement should be found. *Id.*

1 **IV. ANALYSIS**

2 Defendants' Motion does not dispute that the Accused Pitters perform the identical function
3 recited in the claim "active assembly," which this Court construed as a means-plus-function claim
4 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 ¶ 6. Rather, Defendants argue that there is no literal infringement because the
5 relevant structure is neither identical nor equivalent to the corresponding structure in the
6 specification. The Court agrees.⁶

7 **A. Whether a Mechanical Linear Actuator Must be Pneumatically- or Solenoid-**
8 **Driven**

9 The parties dispute whether the Court construed the term "active assembly" such that if the
10 Accused Pitters include mechanical linear actuators,⁷ those actuators must be pneumatically- or
11 solenoid driven. In its Claim Construction Order, the Court construed "active assembly" as follows:

12 Structure: An assembly containing pneumatically- or solenoid-driven actuators, or
13 mechanical linear actuators, connected to a pair of cam tracks, where the actuators move the
14 cam tracks in response to control signals generated by a timing system operating in
15 synchronism with both the cyclical motion of the holder conveyor and the cyclical motion of
the pitting knife assembly.

16 Function: to engage the holders as the holders pass the pitting knife assembly, and, either
17 (claim 5) to cause the pockets of the holders to be closed during the pitting operation and to
18 move to the open configuration after the pitting operation, or, (claim 12) move relative to the

19 ⁶ Plaintiff asks this Court to deny summary judgment because an adverse inference against
20 Defendants should be made as a result of the destruction of one of the Accused Pitters. Plaintiff
21 asserts that the jury in this case will be entitled to make an inference that the destroyed pitting
22 machine infringed the '949 Patent. The Court declines to grant such a broad inference on the record
23 presently before it. Although Plaintiff's Amended Infringement Contentions allege that both
24 machines infringe the '949 Patent in the exact same way, Plaintiff argues that the machines "are
25 different in material respects." Plaintiff, however, provides only conclusions supporting its
26 argument that the differences are material. *See* Opposition at 6 (stating that one machine has a
27 plunger system while the other has a cam system, and that the cams that drive the "chuck holders"
28 are different). Because Plaintiff has not shown that the absence of evidence of the destroyed
machine affects the Court's summary judgment determination in any way, the Court will not deny
summary judgment simply because of Defendants' alleged spoliation. *See In re Oracle Corp. Sec.
Litig.*, 627 F.3d 376, 386-87 (9th Cir. 2010) ("A district court's adverse inference sanction should be
carefully fashioned to deny the wrongdoer the fruits of its misconduct yet not interfere with that
party's right to produce other relevant evidence.").

⁷ The Court assumes, for the purposes of this Motion, that the Accused Pitters include
mechanical linear actuators.

1 holders so as to vary the gripping force exerted by the pockets on the fruit at appropriate
2 times during and after the pitting operation.

3 Dkt. No. 67 at 37. The Court explained its construction:

4 The relevant structural language is “an actively (e.g., pneumatically, or by solenoid) driven
5 actuator assembly” which moves “a pair of cam tracks.” This language therefore leads to a
6 construction of active assembly as “an assembly containing pneumatically- or solenoid-driven
7 actuators connected to a pair of cam tracks.” The omission of the term “e.g.” from this
8 construction is intentional. “Pneumatically” and “solenoid” are the only types of “actuator”
9 identified.

10 When describing preferred embodiments, the patent further elaborates on the actuators
11 which are an integral part of the active assembly:

12 In preferred embodiments, *each actuator 88 includes a pneumatic cylinder* configured
13 to pull or push track 87 coupled thereto (to move the track to the left or right when
14 viewed as in FIG. 24) in response to externally supplied (or internally generated)
15 control signals. The control signals can be generated (in any of a number of well
16 known ways) by a conventional timing system operating in synchronism with both the
17 cyclical motion of the holder conveyor and the cyclical motion of the pitting knife
18 assembly, so as to be useful to cause actuators 88 to open briefly and then reclose the
19 holder pockets at appropriate times during each pitting cycle. In other preferred
20 embodiments, *each actuator 88 is a mechanical linear actuator* configured to pull or
21 push track 87 coupled thereto (to move the track to the left or right in FIG. 24) in
22 response to externally supplied (or internally generated) control signals of the
23 described type. In still other embodiments, *each actuator 88 is an actuator* of another
24 type configured to pull or push track 87 coupled thereto (to move the track to the left or
25 right in FIG, 24) in response to externally supplied (or internally generated) control
26 signals as described.

27 ‘949 Patent at 20:4-24 (emphasis added). Preferred embodiments can incorporate a
28 “pneumatic cylinder,” or alternatively, a “mechanical linear actuator.” Claim constructions
that exclude preferred embodiments are disfavored. [Citing cases.] Even so, preferred
embodiments are part of the entire class of embodiments; therefore these (mechanical linear)
actuators in the preferred embodiments must be “actively (e.g., pneumatically, or by solenoid)
driven.” But in an abundance of caution to ensure that the construction does not exclude the
preferred embodiments, the construction should specifically incorporate “mechanical linear
actuator” in some way.

Id. at 26-27.

1 Plaintiff argues that the Court’s construction—“An assembly containing pneumatically- or
2 solenoid-driven actuators, or mechanical linear actuators”—allows mechanical linear actuators that
3 are neither pneumatically- nor solenoid driven.⁸ Plaintiff’s interpretation, however, ignores the
4 context and reasoning of the Court’s construction.

5 In identifying the corresponding structure that performs the invention’s function, the Court
6 found that the corresponding structure—the “assembly”—contained “pneumatically- or solenoid-
7 driven actuators.” Because the written description did not identify any other means by which to
8 drive the actuators, the Court removed “e.g.” from the construction. The Court also, “in an
9 abundance of caution,” incorporated “mechanical linear actuators” into the construction given that it
10 was disclosed as a preferred embodiment. However, the Court noted that even as a preferred
11 embodiment, mechanical linear actuators are still part of the general class of embodiments;
12 “therefore these (mechanical linear) actuators in the preferred embodiments must be ‘actively (e.g.,
13 pneumatically, or by solenoid) driven.’” The Court’s use of a parenthetical—“(mechanical linear)
14 actuators”—demonstrates that *any* actuator in the preferred embodiments must be pneumatically- or
15 solenoid-driven. Plaintiff’s argument that the Court identified mechanical linear actuators as a
16 separate class of actuators that fall outside the patent’s requirement that actuators be pneumatically-
17 or solenoid-driven is unsupported by the Court’s Order.⁹

18 The Court is also not persuaded by Plaintiff’s argument that its interpretation of the Order is
19 consistent with how one of ordinary skill would understand the disclosure. Plaintiff’s expert states
20 that “requiring a mechanical linear actuator to be driven *solely* by pneumatics or a solenoid goes
21 completely against the understanding of one of ordinary skill in the art.” Bowser Decl., ¶ 49

22 ⁸ The parties agree that “a pneumatically-driven actuator is one driven by compressed air,”
23 Bowser Decl., ¶ 41, and that “a solenoid-driven actuator is one driven by a magnetic field created by
24 an electric current in a helically coiled conductor,” *id.* at ¶ 42.

25 ⁹ Nor does the ‘949 Patent support such a finding. While the patent introduces “mechanical
26 linear actuator” with the phrase “[i]n other embodiments,” the use of the word “other” does not mean
27 that mechanical linear actuators are excluded from the identified corresponding structure applicable
28 to the other actuators identified in the patent. *See* ‘949 Patent, 20:14-15. Indeed, the next sentence
in the patent provides, “[i]n still other embodiments, each actuator 88 is an actuator of another type.”
Id. at 20:18-19. Although “other” is used to introduce “actuator[s] of another type,” those actuators
are still part of the class of actuators that must be pneumatically- or solenoid-driven. To find
otherwise may have resulted in a finding in Defendants’ favor on their indefiniteness challenge.

1 (emphasis added). Contrary to Plaintiff’s assumption, the Court’s construction does not require that
2 the mechanical linear actuators be “driven” *solely* by pneumatics or solenoid. The phrase
3 “pneumatically- or solenoid-driven mechanical linear actuator” plainly envisions the presence of
4 mechanical components. Furthermore, Plaintiff asserts that “[a] mechanical linear actuator is an
5 actuator that is driven *at least in part* by a mechanical element such as a gear, threaded rod, cam, or
6 crank.” Opposition at 10 (citing Bowser Decl., ¶ 43) (emphasis added); *see also* Bowser Decl., ¶ 40
7 (“I agree with the following definition of an actuator: “an electric, hydraulic, mechanical, or
8 pneumatic device, *or combination of these*, to [a]ffect some predetermined linear or rotational
9 motion.”) (emphasis added). Plaintiff thus acknowledges that one of ordinary skill in the art would
10 understand that a mechanical linear actuator could be driven, at least in part, by a non-mechanical
11 element. Such an understanding is consistent with the proper interpretation of the Court’s Order.

12 The Court also notes that Plaintiff appears to use the term “driven” imprecisely to refer to
13 the components of the mechanical linear actuator. Although Plaintiff and its expert state that a
14 mechanical linear actuator “is driven at least in part by a mechanical element such as a gear,
15 threaded rod, cam, or crank,” Plaintiff’s expert quotes Wikipedia’s description of a mechanical linear
16 actuator,¹⁰ which provides a different description: “Mechanical linear actuators typically operate by
17 conversion of rotary motion into linear motion. *Conversion* is commonly made via a few simple
18 types of mechanisms: Screw . . . Wheel and axle . . . and cam actuators.” Bowser Decl., ¶ 43
19 (quoting Ex. G (Wikipedia Entry for “Linear Actuator”)) (emphasis added); *see also id.*, Ex. G, 2
20 (“Mechanical actuators typically convert rotary motion of a control knob or handle into linear
21 displacement via screws and/or gears to which the knob or handle is attached.”). Additionally,
22 Plaintiff cites to Defendants’ expert’s Exhibit 2 as providing examples of mechanical linear
23 actuators. Plaintiff’s expert states that Dr. Klopp’s Exhibit 2 depicts “mechanical linear actuators
24 being driven by a threaded rod and worm gears—a form of mechanical linear actuator that is not

25 _____
26 ¹⁰ Plaintiff’s expert states that “[a]lthough I understand Wikipedia is not an authoritative
27 source, it describes a mechanical linear actuator consistent with my understanding.” Bowser Decl., ¶
28 43. Plaintiff’s expert attaches the Wikipedia page for “linear actuator” to his declaration as Exhibit
G. The Court notes that Wikipedia references are not a useful source of evidentiary or expert
support. *See Gonzales v. Unum Life Ins. Co. of America*, 861 F. Supp. 2d 1099, 1104 n.4 (S.D. Cal.
2012); *Victaulic Co. v. Tieman*, 499 F.3d 227, 236 (3d Cir. 2007).

1 shown to be driven by a pneumatic cylinder or a solenoid.” Bowser Decl., ¶ 48. However, while
2 Exhibit 2 indisputably depicts at least some mechanical linear actuators, it plainly does not depict
3 what drives the actuator, i.e., what causes it move—compressed air, electricity from a magnetic
4 field, an electric motor, etc. The mechanical components identified by Plaintiff as “driving” the
5 actuator more correctly *convert* the driving force applied to the actuator into linear motion. In any
6 event, whatever mechanical components convert motion must be driven by a pneumatic or solenoid
7 power source.

8 Even if the mechanical components of the actuator could be considered as, at least in part,
9 “driving” the actuator, the driving force Plaintiff ignores—the motion applied to the actuator causing
10 movement—could presumably come from various sources. A human,¹¹ an electric motor,
11 compressed air (pneumatics), or electricity in a magnetic field (solenoid) all appear to be
12 possibilities.¹² The mechanical linear actuator must be pneumatically- or solenoid-driven and
13 Plaintiff has not presented any fact to the Court that suggests that this is not possible or otherwise
14 inconsistent with the understanding of one of ordinary skill in the art.

19
20 ¹¹ While a human cannot constitute a “means” supporting a means-plus-function claim, *see*
21 *Default Proof Credit Card Sys., Inc. v. Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.*, 412 F.3d 1291, 1300 (Fed. Cir.
22 2005), the point here is that an actuator can be driven in numerous and varied ways; thus, the fact
23 that the ‘949 Patent discloses the means by which the actuators are driven is not entirely surprising.

24 ¹² Plaintiff confirms that this is also its understanding when discussing whether there is
25 literal infringement based on an equivalency theory, which is discussed in the following section.
26 Plaintiff states:

27 Dr. Klopp’s deposition testimony supports Plaintiff’s argument that even if
28 Defendants’ narrow interpretation of the claim construction is considered, the mechanical
linear actuator of the Accused Pitters is the structural equivalent of an actuator *powered by* a
solenoid or pneumatically. Dr. Klopp admitted that one of ordinary skill in the art could
select *the power input* to a mechanical linear actuator and model it such that *different power*
inputs, such as pneumatic motors or electric motors, could create a similar functioning
actuator.

Pl.’s Suppl. Opp. at 7 (emphasis added).

1 **B. Whether the Servomotor-Driven Mechanical Linear Actuator in the Accused**
2 **Pitters is Equivalent to a Pneumatically- or Solenoid-Driven Mechanical Linear**
3 **Actuator**

4 Because there is no dispute that the Accused Pitters perform the identical function, the next
5 question in the literal infringement analysis is whether the servomotor-driven mechanical linear
6 actuator is equivalent to the structure identified in the patent. As noted above, “after determining
7 that the accused device performs the identical function, [the court must determine] whether it
8 performs the function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result.” *IMS*
9 *Technology, Inc. v. Haas Automation, Inc.*, 206 F.3d 1422, 1435 (Fed. Cir. 2000); *see Gen. Protecht*
10 *Group, Inc.*, 619 F.3d at 1312.¹³

11 At the most basic level, a pneumatic or solenoid power source runs on pressurized air or a
12 magnetic field created by an electric current, respectively. *See* JSUF at ¶¶ 13, 16. Defendants’
13 expert testifies that a pneumatic or solenoid power source is significantly different structurally than
14 the motor driving the Accused Pitters. *See* Klopp Decl., ¶¶ 52, 53.

15 Plaintiff argues that the structures, though different, are equivalent because they are
16 “interchangeable.” Plaintiff’s expert further states that a mechanical linear actuator driven by a
17 “mechanical input” is the “substantial equivalent” of a mechanical linear actuator that is driven by
18 pneumatics or a solenoid. Bowser Decl., ¶ 50 (“One of ordinary skill would understand that it is a
19 matter of design choice to select between pneumatic or solenoid inputs on the one hand and
20 mechanical inputs on the other. Any one of these selections are [sic] an actively driven actuator.”).
21 This is the only paragraph in Bowser’s declaration that provides his opinion and explanation on why
22 he believes the “mechanical input” is an equivalent structure. Plaintiff also contends that
23 Defendants’ expert admits that the structure of the Accused Pitters is equivalent. Pl.’s Supp. Opp. at

24 ¹³ As noted above, a finding of lack of literal infringement for lack of equivalent structure for
25 purposes of § 112, ¶ 6 will preclude a finding of equivalence under the doctrine of equivalents. *See*
26 *Chiuminatta*, 145 F.3d at 1310. The exception to this general rule—a variant of the invention is
27 developed due to technological advances, and this variant constitutes so insubstantial a change from
28 what is disclosed in the patent that infringement should be found—is not applicable to this case
where the technology for the power source of the Accused Pitters (a motor) was developed before
the invention in the ‘949 Patent. *See id.* Accordingly, to the extent the parties’ arguments
addressing the equivalency issue relate to rules found only under the doctrine of equivalents, those
arguments are not on point.

1 7 (“Dr. Klopp admitted that one of ordinary skill in the art could select the power input to a
2 mechanical linear actuator and model it such that different power inputs, such as pneumatic motors
3 or electric motors, could create a similar functioning actuator.”).

4 To begin, Plaintiff fails even to identify the precise power source for the mechanical linear
5 actuator, let alone provide any analysis comparing the structure of the Accused Pitters to the claimed
6 structure. Plaintiff’s expert provides no evidence beyond the conclusory observation that a
7 “mechanical input” is the structural equivalent of the disclosed structure. Even if Dr. Klopp
8 admitted during deposition that different power inputs could create a similar functioning actuator—
9 that is, the “output characteristics of an actuator could be essentially the same,” *id.*—Plaintiff has
10 failed to address whether the *power source* for the mechanical linear actuators of the Accused Pitters
11 performs the function in substantially the same *way* as a pneumatic or solenoid power source.
12 Rather, the limited evidence Plaintiff provides speaks to only the second part of the equivalency
13 test—whether the *results* obtained are substantially the same.

14 On summary judgment, it is the patentee’s burden to show, by a preponderance of the
15 evidence, infringement under an equivalency theory. *AquaTex Industries, Inc. v. Techniche*
16 *Solutions*, 479 F.3d 1320, 1328 (Fed. Cir. 2007). Plaintiff has presented no evidence that would
17 allow a reasonable jury to conclude that the “servomotor” in the Accused Pitters operates in
18 substantially the same way as a pneumatic or solenoid power source driving a mechanical linear
19 actuator of the ‘949 patent.

20 The Court also rejects Plaintiff’s conclusion that the structures are equivalent because they
21 are interchangeable. Plaintiff’s only case cited in support, *Interactive Pictures Corp. v. Infinite*
22 *Pictures, Inc.*, held that the “known interchangeability test” could lead to a finding of equivalency
23 where expert testimony established that a skilled artisan “would contemplate the interchange as a
24 design choice.” 274 F.3d 1371, 1383 (Fed. Cir. 2001). However, “[t]he question of known
25 interchangeability is not whether both structures serve the same function, but whether it was known
26 that one structure was an equivalent of another.” *Chiuminatta*, 145 F.3d at 1309. After all,
27 “[a]lmost by definition, two structures that perform the same function may be substituted for one
28 another.” *Id.* Plaintiff has presented no testimony regarding interchangeability beyond the single

1 conclusory sentence in its expert’s declaration stating that “it is a matter of design choice” to select
2 between the structures. The lack of any explanation or analysis by Plaintiff suggests to the Court
3 that Plaintiff’s interchangeability argument boils down to the unremarkable fact that pneumatically-
4 or solenoid-driven mechanical linear actuators can accomplish the claimed function as a mechanical
5 linear actuator driven by some other means. However, it is not enough to show that the two
6 structures perform the same function, *id.*; “[s]uch evidence does not obviate the statutory mandate to
7 compare the accused structure to the corresponding structure.” *Id.* at 1310. As discussed above,
8 Plaintiff has not made such a comparison.¹⁴

9 Finally, Plaintiff provides a quote—without analysis—from *Icon Health & Fitness, Inc. v.*
10 *Octane Fitness, LLC*, reciting that where “the disclosed physical structure is of little or no
11 importance to the claimed invention, there may be a broader range of equivalent structures than if
12 the physical characteristics of the structure are critical in performing the claimed function in the
13 context of the claimed invention.” 2011 WL 2457914, at *9 (D. Minn. June 17, 2011) (quoting *IMS*
14 *Tech., Inc. v. Haas Automation, Inc.*, 206 F.3d 1422, 1436 (Fed. Cir. 2000)). The Federal Circuit in
15 *IMS* went on to state that “a rigid comparison of physical structures in a vacuum may be
16 inappropriate in a particular case. Indeed, the statute requires two structures to be equivalent, but it
17 does not require them to be ‘structurally equivalent,’ i.e., it does not mandate an equivalency
18 comparison that necessarily focuses heavily or exclusively on physical structure.” 206 F.3d at
19 1436.¹⁵

20
21 ¹⁴ Plaintiff further represents that a third-party manufacturer, Ben Rutter, suggested to Fadei
22 that the actuator currently in the Accused Pitters be replaced with a solenoid. Pl.’s Suppl. Reply at
23 7-8 (citing Peterson Suppl. Decl., Ex. B (Deposition of Ben Rutter), 175:24-176:9). Plaintiff argues
24 that this is evidence that the “actuator in the Accused Pitters is interchangeable with, and structurally
25 equivalent for, a solenoid.” This argument, however, is mistaken because the question is not
26 whether the actuator itself is interchangeable with a solenoid, or a pneumatic, but rather whether the
power source driving the mechanical linear actuator in the Accused Pitters is equivalent to the
pneumatic or solenoid power source driving the mechanical linear actuator in the ‘949 Patent. In
addition, as explained above, it is not enough to show that the two structure perform the same
function.

27 ¹⁵ The court provided the following example:

28 A claim includes part A, part B, and “means for securing parts A and B together in a
fixed relationship.” The written description discloses that parts A and B are made of

1 The invention in *IMS* was an apparatus that permitted interactive programming of a machine
2 tool. *See* 206 F.3d at 1436-37. The structure at issue was the “interface means” used to store the
3 programs created using that programming apparatus. *See id.* at 1437. The patented product used a
4 tape cassette transport; the accused product used a floppy disc drive. *See id.* The court vacated the
5 grant of summary judgment of noninfringement because the plaintiff “provided some evidence of
6 structural similarity” between the two devices and determined that the substantiality of the
7 differences was an issue of fact “in light of the role played by the ‘interface means’ in the claimed
8 invention.” *See id.* The Court stated that “[t]his does not appear to be a case in which any physical
9 characteristics of the interface means, such as the specific format of recorded data and the
10 mechanism for accessing data, are important to the invention.” *Id.*

11 As already discussed, Plaintiff fails to provide any nonconclusory evidence demonstrating
12 that, upon comparison, the servomotor operates in substantially the same way as the power source
13 that would drive the pneumatically- or solenoid-driven actuators disclosed in the ‘949 patent, such as
14 a pneumatic motor. In *IMS*, there was at least “some evidence of structural similarity;” here, there is
15 zero evidence of structural similarity—only a conclusory interchangeability argument.¹⁶ Requiring
16 that Plaintiff produce some evidence of structural similarity does not contravene the Federal
17 Circuit’s warning against “a rigid comparison of physical structures in a vacuum.” *See IMS*, 206
18 F.3d at 1436. Rather, Plaintiff’s lack of evidence has prevented the Court from conducting *any*

19
20 wood and are secured together by nails. For purposes of the invention, it does not
21 matter how parts A and B are secured; nails are not a critical part of the invention. A
22 screw is not a nail, but for purposes of § 112, ¶ 6, it is equivalent structure in the
context of the invention, though it is not the “structural equivalent” of a nail.

23 *Id.*

24 ¹⁶ At the hearing, Plaintiff was asked multiple times to articulate its theory of equivalency
25 beyond the conclusion that the power sources produced the same output and were therefore
26 interchangeable. Plaintiff was unable to do so. Additionally, following the hearing, Plaintiff
27 submitted its reply in support of its motion to amend its infringement contentions, which Plaintiff
28 used as an opportunity to supplement its summary judgment briefing with further expert testimony.
While the Court does not consider this evidence on summary judgment, it is noteworthy that Plaintiff
continues to avoid comparing the accused structure to the corresponding structure. Rather, Plaintiff
again relies exclusively on a bare interchangeability argument. *See* Dkt. No. 139, Declaration of Dr.
Bowser, ¶ 36 (“One of ordinary skill in the art can select between pneumatic motors and electric
motors and specify the characteristics to achieve the same output.”).

1 comparison, let alone a “rigid” comparison. Plaintiff has simply failed to meets its burden on
2 summary judgment to demonstrate infringement by a preponderance of the evidence. Without some
3 evidence of structural similarity, no reasonable jury could find that the structure in the Accused
4 Pitters fits into even the “broader range of equivalent structures.”

5 Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment of non-infringement is accordingly
6 GRANTED.¹⁷

7 **V. CONCLUSION**

8 For the reasons stated, Defendants’ Motion for Partial Summary Judgment is GRANTED and
9 Plaintiff’s Motion for Leave is DENIED. Plaintiff’s state law claim is DISMISSED without
10 prejudice for want of federal jurisdiction. The Clerk is directed to close the file.

11
12 IT IS SO ORDERED.

13
14 Dated: January 10, 2013

15 
16 _____
17 JOSEPH C. SPERO
18 United States Magistrate Judge

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20
21
22
23 ¹⁷ Because the Court finds that the Accused Pitters do not infringe based on their lack of
24 pneumatically- or solenoid driven actuators or their equivalents, the Court declines to address
25 Defendants’ remaining non-infringement arguments.

26 Additionally, the Court DENIES Plaintiff’s Motion for Leave to Serve its Amended
27 Infringement Contentions. Plaintiff filed its motion 10 days before the hearing on Defendants’
28 Motion for Summary Judgment, asserting that a new 2012 model of the Accused Pitters has recently
been discovered. In light of the Court’s ruling granting summary judgment in Defendants’ favor, the
Court declines to allow Plaintiff to supplement its infringement contentions to identify an entirely
new product at this final stage of the litigation.