

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
TYLER DIVISION**

EMG TECHNOLOGY, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE INC.

Defendant.

Case No. 6:12-cv-00439

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff EMG Technology, LLC (“EMG”) alleges as follows for its complaint against Defendant Google Inc. (“Google”):

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is an action for patent infringement in violation of the Patent Act of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq.
2. This Court has original and exclusive subject matter jurisdiction over the patent infringement claims for relief under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).
3. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Google because Google has transacted and is transacting business in the Eastern District of Texas that includes, but is not limited to, the use and sale of products and systems that practice the subject matter claimed in the patents involved in this action.
4. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b-c) and 1400(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District

where Google has done business and committed infringing acts and continues to do business and to commit infringing acts.

PARTIES

5. EMG is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of California with its principal place of business in Los Angeles, California.

6. EMG is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Google is a corporation organized under the laws of the Delaware, with its principal place of business at 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA, 94043. EMG is further informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Google is in the business of providing technology for organizing and browsing information on the world wide web, including operating systems and browsers (*e.g.*, Google's Chrome Mobile browser), and that a significant portion of its revenue derives from the online advertising provided via its operating systems and browsers. EMG is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that, at all times relevant hereto, Google has done and continues to do business in this judicial district.

PATENTS

7. United States Patent No. 7,441,196 (the “‘196 Patent”) entitled “Apparatus and Method of Manipulating a Region on a Wireless Device Screen for Viewing, Zooming and Scrolling Internet Content” was duly and legally issued on October 21, 2008. A true and correct copy of the ‘196 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit “A” and incorporated herein by this reference. By a series of assignments, EMG is now the assignee of the entire right, title and interest in and to the ‘196 Patent, including all rights to enforce the ‘196 Patent and to recover for infringement. The ‘196 Patent is valid and in force.

8. Following a reexamination of Patent No. 7,441,196, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued an Inter Partes Reexamination Certificate, Number US 7,441,196 C1, on September 6, 2011. A true and correct copy of Inter Partes Reexamination Certificate, Number US 7,441,196 C1 is attached hereto as Exhibit "B" and incorporated herein by this reference. (United States Patent No. 7,441,196, together with *Inter Partes* Reexamination Certificate, Number US 7,441,196 C1, shall hereinafter be referred to as the "'196 Patent.").

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Infringement of the '196 Patent

9. EMG refers to and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1-8.

10. Google, by the acts complained of herein, and by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing in the United States, including in the Eastern District of Texas, instrumentalities embodying the invention, has in the past, does now, and continues to infringe the '196 Patent directly, contributorily and/or by inducement, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

11. By way of a non-limiting example of Google's infringement, Google's Chrome Mobile browser directly infringes EMG's '196 Patent by displaying mobile webpages on smart phones and tablets using EMG's patented simplified navigation system, which permits users to navigate a touch screen with unique inputs and to manipulate the screen for zooming and scrolling. Mobile devices, such as the smart phones and tablets made by Samsung or Motorola (which is owned by Google), use Google's Chrome Mobile browser to navigate mobile web sites using EMG's patented simplified navigation system.

12. By reason of the acts of Google alleged herein, EMG has suffered damage in an amount to be proved at trial.

13. Google threatens to continue to engage in the acts complained of herein and, unless restrained and enjoined, will continue to do so, all to EMG's irreparable injury. It would be difficult to ascertain the amount of compensation that would afford EMG adequate relief for such future and continuing acts, and a multiplicity of judicial proceedings would be required. EMG does not have an adequate remedy at law to compensate it for the injuries threatened.

JURY DEMAND

14. EMG demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, EMG prays for relief as follows:

- A. For an order finding that the '196 Patent is valid and enforceable;
- B. For an order finding that Google has infringed the '196 Patent directly, contributorily and/or by inducement, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271;
- C. For an order temporarily, preliminarily and permanently enjoining Google, its officers, directors, agents, servants, affiliates, employees, subsidiaries, divisions, branches, parents, attorneys, representatives, privies, and all others acting in concert or participation with any of them, from infringing the '196 Patent directly, contributorily and/or by inducement, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271;
- D. For an order directing Google to file with the Court, and serve upon EMG's counsel, within thirty (30) days after entry of the order of injunction, a report setting forth the manner and form in which it has complied with the injunction;
- E. For an order awarding EMG general and/or specific damages adequate to compensate EMG for the infringement by Google, including a reasonable royalty and/or lost profits, in amounts to be fixed by the Court in accordance with proof, including enhanced and/or

exemplary damages, as appropriate, as well as all of the profits or gains of any kind made by Google from its acts of patent infringement;

F. For an order awarding EMG pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate allowed by law;

G. For an order requiring an accounting of the damages to which EMG is found to be entitled;

H. For an order declaring this to be an exceptional case pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285 and awarding EMG its attorneys' fees;

I. For an order awarding EMG its costs of court; and

J. For an order awarding EMG such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DATED: July 10, 2010

Respectfully Submitted,

OF COUNSEL:

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