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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
7 AT TACOMA

8 PACTOOL INTERNATIONAL LTD.,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 KETT TOOL COMPANY, INC., et al.,

12 Defendants.

CASE NO. C06-5367BHS

13 ORDER DENYING  
14 DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND  
GRANTING IN PART AND  
DENYING IN PART PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION TO STRIKE

15 This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Kett Tool Company, Inc.'s  
16 ("Kett") motion for summary judgment (Dkt. 125) and Plaintiff PacTool International  
17 Ltd.'s ("PacTool") motion to strike (Dkt. 297). The Court has reviewed the briefs filed in  
18 support of and in opposition to the motions and the remainder of the file and hereby  
19 denies the motion for summary judgment and grants in part and denies in part the motion  
20 to strike for the reasons stated herein.

21 **I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

22 On June 29, 2006, PacTool filed a complaint against Kett alleging patent  
23 infringement. Dkt. 1. On April 8, 2010, PacTool filed a First Amended Complaint  
24 against Defendants Kett and H. Rowe Hoffman alleging patent infringement. Dkt. 63.  
25 On July 14, 2010, Kett answered the complaint and asserted numerous affirmative  
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1 defenses, including the defense that the claims are invalid for failure to comply with the  
2 conditions and requirements for patentability. Dkt. 95, ¶ 26.

3 On December 7, 2010, Kett filed a motion for summary judgment on the issue of  
4 invalidity. Dkt. 125. On December 15, 2010, the Court stayed consideration of the  
5 motion until the claims of the patents were construed. Dkt. 129. On October 26, 2011,  
6 the Court renoted Kett’s motion for consideration on November 18, 2011. *See* Dkt. 262.  
7 On October 27, 2011, the Court issued the Claim Construction Order. Dkt. 263. On  
8 November 11, 2011, PacTool responded. Dkt. 283. On November 25, 2011, Kett replied.  
9 Dkt. 295. On December 2, 2011, PacTool filed a surreply requesting that the Court strike  
10 certain material that Kett submitted in support of its reply. Dkt. 297.

## 11 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

12 It is undisputed that Pactool purchased center blades and sheers from Kett before  
13 November of 1996. On November 12, 1996, PacTool requested that Kett revise the  
14 “cutting edge width” of the center cutting blade (Part No. 92-21). Dkt. 125-1, Declaration  
15 of Kathy Conlon, Exh. 1. The revision was to manufacture a blade that was “thinner”  
16 than the center blade on PacTool’s current tools. *Id.*

17 On November 14, 1996, PacTool ordered 50 center blades (Part No. 92-21) from  
18 Kett. *Id.* at ¶ 6 & Exh. 5. On November 27, 1996, Kett advised that the 50 center blades  
19 (Part No. 92-21) were on “backorder.” *Id.* at ¶ 6 & Exh. 6. Ms. Conlon, Kett’s president,  
20 claims that Kett’s fiscal year ends November 30th of each year and at that time Kett  
21 conducts a physical yearly inventory. *Id.* at ¶ 4. Kett’s 1996 inventory shows that on  
22 November 30, 1996, Kett had 252 center blades (Part No. 92-21) in stock and no  
23 complete shear heads (Part Nos. 92-20 or 92-20-S) in stock. *Id.* at ¶ 4 & Exh. 3.

24 Kett has submitted a hand-written note dated November 27, 1996 and purportedly  
25 written by Dave F. Schindler, Kett’s Chief Engineer at that time. The note was addressed  
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1 to John Boone and provides, in part, that the “SPECIFICATIONS FOR 92-21 CENTER  
2 BLADES HAVE CHANGED SINCE YOU RAN THEM LAST.” *Id.*, Ex. 2.

3 Ms. Conlon also claims that Kett opened a “Router” on December 5, 1996, to  
4 “rework” the center blades (Part No. 92-21). *Id.* at ¶ 5 & Exh. 4. The Router does not  
5 indicate what the “rework” consisted of and the “date finished” portion is blank. *See id.*,  
6 Exh. 4.

7 On December 6, 1996, Kett filled the backorder for the center blades and shipped  
8 to PacTool 50 center blades (Part No. 92-21). *Id.* at ¶ 6 & Exh. 7. Although Ms. Conlon  
9 has no personal knowledge of this order, she asserts that the center blades were reworked  
10 to the widths that PacTool requested in the November 12, 1996 drawing, the thinner blade  
11 widths. *Id.* at ¶ 6. Ms. Conlon also claims that

12 all of the center blades (Part No. 92-21) Kett sold individually thereafter to  
13 PacTool, and all of the complete shear head assemblies (Part Nos. 92-20  
14 and 92-20-S) that Kett sold to PacTool thereafter had center blades (Part  
15 No. 92-21) with the width shown in Kett’s November 12, 1996 Drawing  
*Id.*

16 On December 6, 1996, PacTool ordered 100 complete shear heads (Part No.  
17 92-20-S) from Kett which, on December 9, 1996, Kett shipped to PacTool, at its request,  
18 via UPS 3rd day delivery. *Id.* at ¶ 7 & Exhs. 8 & 9. On December 16, 1996, PacTool  
19 ordered 100 center blades (Part No. 92-21) from Kett which, on December 19, 1996, Kett  
20 shipped to PacTool, at its request, via UPS 3rd day delivery. *Id.* at ¶ 8 & Exhs. 10 & 11.  
21 On December 17, 1996, PacTool ordered 100 complete shear heads (Part No. 92-20) from  
22 Kett which, on December 23, 1996, Kett shipped to PacTool, at its request, via UPS 3rd  
23 day delivery. *Id.* at ¶ 9 & Exhs. 12 & 13. On January 2, 1997, PacTool ordered 100  
24 complete shear heads (Part No. 92-20-S) from Kett which, on January 6, 1997, Kett  
25 shipped to PacTool, at its request, via UPS 3rd day delivery. *Id.* at ¶ 10 & Exhs. 14 & 15.  
26 On January 6, 1997, PacTool ordered 200 complete shear heads (Part No. 92-20-S) from  
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1 Kett which, on January 15, 1997, Kett shipped to PacTool, at its request, via UPS 3rd day  
2 delivery. *Id.* at ¶ 11 & Exhs. 16 & 17. On January 21, 1997, PacTool ordered 25 center  
3 blades (Part No. 92-21) from Kett which, on January 22, 1997, Kett shipped to PacTool,  
4 at its request, via UPS 3rd day delivery. *Id.* at ¶ 12 & Exhs. 18 & 19. On January 29,  
5 1997, PacTool ordered 200 complete shear heads (Part No. 92-20-S) from Kett which, on  
6 January 30, 1997, Kett shipped to PacTool, at its request, via UPS 3rd day delivery. *Id.* at  
7 ¶ 13 & Exhs. 20 & 21. On February 12, 1997, PacTool ordered 200 complete shear heads  
8 (Part No. 92-20-S) from Kett which, on February 17, 1997, Kett shipped to PacTool, at its  
9 request, via UPS 3rd day delivery. *Id.* at ¶ 14 & Exhs. 22 & 23.

10 On January 23, 1997, PacTool placed an order with Kett to have 92 items reground  
11 to “current blade width tolerances.” The PacTool purchase order states that the items  
12 were side knives (Part 92-22). *Id.*, Exh. 24 at 1. Kett’s documentation, however, shows  
13 that the original typed part number and part description are crossed out and that  
14 handwritten entries state that the items were center blades (Part No. 92-21). *Id.*, Exh. 24  
15 at 2. On February 19, 1997, Kett shipped these reground items back to PacTool and the  
16 invoice describes the Part No. as “\*92-21” with no explanation for the asterisk. *Id.* Exh.,  
17 25.

18 On February 27, 1997, PacTool ordered 200 complete shear heads (Part No.  
19 92-20-S) from Kett which, on February 28, 1997, Kett shipped to PacTool, at its request,  
20 via UPS 3rd day delivery. *Id.* at ¶ 16 & Exhs. 26 & 27.

21 Pactool has submitted two declarations regarding the items it received from Kett  
22 during this critical period. Scott Fladgard, a named inventor and President of Pactool,  
23 asserts that to his “knowledge, PacTool did not purchase or receive any thin center blades  
24 from Kett prior to March 6, 1997.” Dkt. 283-2, Declaration of Scott Fladgard, ¶ 3. John  
25 Whitehead, PacTool’s Director of Research and Development, also asserts that to the best  
26 of his “knowledge, PacTool did not receive any of the thin blades from Kett prior to  
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1 March 6, 1997.” Dkt. 283-5, Declaration of John Whitehead, ¶ 8. Mr. Whitehead also  
2 asserts that, if any thin blades were received, “they would have been used for the  
3 purpose of experimentation.” *Id.*

4 On March 6, 1998, PacTool filed its application for the ‘303 patent. Dkt. 63-2 at  
5 2. The ‘998 patent claims priority to the ‘303 patent filing date. Dkt. 63-3 at 12.

### 6 III. DISCUSSION

#### 7 A. Motion to Strike

8 In support of its reply brief, Kett submitted (1) the Declaration of John Boone  
9 (Dkt. 295-1); (2) the Declaration of Kathy Conlon (Dkt. 295-2); (3) the Declaration of  
10 Alexander Rozumovich (Dkt. 295-3); and (4) Exhibits 14a, 16a, 20a, 22a, and 26a  
11 attached to Ms. Conlon’s Declaration. Kett filed these materials to establish the  
12 foundation for the business records that Kett submitted with its original brief, which  
13 Pactool objected to in its response. In the surreply, Pactool moves to strike these exhibits  
14 on the basis that it is improper to submit new facts for the first time in a reply brief. Dkt.  
15 297 at 2-3. Pactool is not prejudiced by Kett’s subsequent filings because Pactool  
16 provided substantive arguments in its response to these business records. *See* Dkt. 283 at  
17 13-17. Therefore, the Court denies PacTool’s motion to strike the evidence as well as the  
18 subsequent foundation evidence.  
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20 Kett also submitted a portion of the Deposition of Kurt Waggoner (Dkt. 295-8) and  
21 a portion of the Deposition of Kathy Conlon (Dkt. 295-9) to establish the fact that Kett  
22 sold “complete tools” prior to the critical date for the patents in suit. This is an issue that  
23 arose for the first time in the reply and PacTool has not had an opportunity to provide a  
24 response. Therefore, the Court grants PacTool’s motion on this issue and the Court will  
25 not consider this fact on this motion for summary judgment.  
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1 Finally, PacTool requests that the Court strike any reference or argument related to  
2 indefiniteness. Dkt. 297 at 4. The Court declines to strike these references as the issue is  
3 adequately addressed below.

#### 4 **B. Summary Judgment**

5 Kett moves for summary judgment on the issues of (1) prior sale and (2)  
6 indefiniteness. Dkt. 125 at 6-17. With regard to the latter, Pactool argues that the motion  
7 is moot because the Court held that the claims were subject to construction. Dkt. 283 at  
8 6-7. Kett disagrees and argues that issues of indefiniteness remain for trial. Dkt. 295 at  
9 13.

10 “A determination of claim indefiniteness is a legal conclusion that is drawn from  
11 the court’s performance of its duty as the construer of patent claims.” *Datamize, LLC v.*  
12 *Plumtree Software, Inc.*, 417 F.3d 1342, 1347 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (quoting *Personalized*  
13 *Media Communications, L.L.C. v. Int’l Trade Comm’n*, 161 F.3d 696, 705 (Fed. Cir.  
14 1998)). The Court agrees with Pactool on this issue because the issues of indefiniteness  
15 were determined when the Court construed the disputed claims. Therefore, the Court  
16 denies Kett’s motion for summary judgment on claim indefiniteness as moot. The  
17 remaining issue involves the parties’ opposing factual contentions.

#### 19 **1. Standard**

20 Summary judgment is proper only if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure  
21 materials on file, and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material  
22 fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c).  
23 The moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law when the nonmoving party  
24 fails to make a sufficient showing on an essential element of a claim in the case on which  
25 the nonmoving party has the burden of proof. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323  
26 (1986). There is no genuine issue of fact for trial where the record, taken as a whole,  
27 could not lead a rational trier of fact to find for the nonmoving party. *Matsushita Elec.*  
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1 *Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986) (nonmoving party must  
2 present specific, significant probative evidence, not simply “some metaphysical doubt”).  
3 *See also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e). Conversely, a genuine dispute over a material fact exists if  
4 there is sufficient evidence supporting the claimed factual dispute, requiring a judge or  
5 jury to resolve the differing versions of the truth. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477  
6 U.S. 242, 253 (1986); *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d  
7 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987).

8         The determination of the existence of a material fact is often a close question. The  
9 Court must consider the substantive evidentiary burden that the nonmoving party must  
10 meet at trial – e.g., a preponderance of the evidence in most civil cases. *Anderson*, 477  
11 U.S. at 254; *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc.*, 809 F.2d at 630. The Court must resolve any factual  
12 issues of controversy in favor of the nonmoving party only when the facts specifically  
13 attested by that party contradict facts specifically attested by the moving party. The  
14 nonmoving party may not merely state that it will discredit the moving party’s evidence at  
15 trial, in the hopes that evidence can be developed at trial to support the claim. *T.W. Elec.*  
16 *Serv., Inc.*, 809 F.2d at 630 (relying on *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 255). Conclusory,  
17 nonspecific statements in affidavits are not sufficient, and missing facts will not be  
18 presumed. *Lujan v. Nat’l Wildlife Fed’n*, 497 U.S. 871, 888-89 (1990).

## 20           **2.     Kett’s Motion**

21         Kett moves for summary judgment of invalidity on the basis that the prior sale of  
22 the thinner cutting blades either violates the prior sale doctrine or renders the claimed  
23 invention obvious in light of the on-sale device and the prior art. Dkt. 125 at 6.

24         Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), a person is not entitled to a patent if “the invention  
25 was . . . on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of the application for  
26 patent in the United States.” Moreover, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a),  
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1 [a] patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically  
2 disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 . . . , if the differences  
3 between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such  
4 that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the  
invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which  
said subject matter pertains.

5 It is well-settled that

6 Section 102(b) may create a bar to patentability either alone, if the device  
7 placed on sale is an anticipation of the later claimed invention or, in  
8 conjunction with 35 U.S.C. § 103 . . . , if the claimed invention would have  
been obvious from the on-sale device in conjunction with the prior art.

9 *KeyStone Retaining Wall Sys., Inc. v. Westrock, Inc.*, 997 F.2d 1444, 1451-52 (Fed. Cir.  
10 1993) (quoting *LaBounty Mfg., Inc. v. United States Int’l Trade Comm’n*, 958 F.2d 1066,  
11 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1992)).

12 “The ultimate determination of whether an invention was on sale is a question of  
13 law based on underlying issues of fact.” *Dow Chemical Co. v. Mee Industries, Inc.*, 341  
14 F.3d 1370, 1375 (Fed. Cir. 2003). “A conclusion that a section 102(b) bar invalidates a  
15 patent must be based on clear and convincing evidence.” *Netscape Communications*  
16 *Corp. v. Konrad*, 295 F.3d 1315, 1320 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (citing *Manville Sales Corp. v.*  
17 *Paramount Sys., Inc.*, 917 F.2d 544, 549 (Fed. Cir. 1990)).

18 In this case, Kett has failed to meet its burden of producing clear and convincing  
19 evidence that the claimed invention was on sale prior to the critical date. While the  
20 invoices and shipping receipts show that parts were sold to PacTool, they are not clear  
21 and convincing that the thinner blades were the parts covered by the orders. The  
22 factfinder must draw the inference that the blades were ground down to PacTool’s  
23 requested dimensions and then shipped to PacTool. The inference must also be drawn in  
24 light of the fact that Kett apparently referred to the “fat” and “thin” center blades by the  
25 same part number. There is simply no evidence on the record as to these critical facts.  
26 Moreover, the blades that were shipped back to Kett for reworking were originally  
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1 labeled as side knives, not as center cutting blades. It appears that a Kett employee  
2 altered the document to state that the parts were the center cutting blades.


3 With regard to PacTool's evidence, it has submitted the testimony of two key  
4 employees who both assert that PacTool did not receive the thinner blades prior to the  
5 critical date. Although the assertions are self-serving, "at this stage of the litigation, the  
6 judge does not weigh conflicting evidence . . . [or] make credibility determinations with  
7 respect to [the evidence on record]." *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc.*, 809 F.2d at 630 (citing  
8 *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 253). Therefore, the Court denies Kett's motion on the issue of  
9 whether the patents are invalid based on a prior sale because Kett has failed to produce  
10 clear and convincing evidence of a prior sale.

11 With regard to the issue of obviousness, there is no admissible evidence before the  
12 Court of the sale of a prior device. Therefore, the Court denies Kett's motion on the issue  
13 of obviousness because Kett has failed to meet its burden.

#### 14 IV. ORDER

15 Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that Kett's motion for summary judgment  
16 (Dkt. 125) is **DENIED** and PacTool's motion to strike (Dkt. 297) is **GRANTED in part**  
17 and **DENIED in part** as stated herein.

18 DATED this 29<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2011.

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23 BENJAMIN H. SETTLE  
24 United States District Judge  
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