

THE PARTIES

2. MiiCs & Partners, America, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, having a principal place of business at 749 Haycock Run Road, Kintnersville, PA 18930.

3. Gold Charm Limited is an entity organized under the laws of the Independent State of Samoa, having a principal place of business at Offshore Chambers, P.O. Box 217, Apia, Independent State of Samoa. Gold Charm Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. (“Hon Hai”), which is a joint-design, joint-development, manufacturing, assembly and after-sales services company to global computer, communication and consumer-electronics companies.

4. Upon information and belief, defendant Mitsubishi Electric Corporation is a corporation organized under the laws of Japan, having its principal place of business at 2-7-3, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8310, Japan.

5. Upon information and belief, defendant Mitsubishi Electric U.S. Holdings, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware, having its principal place of business at 5900 Katella Avenue, Suite A, Cypress, California 90630. Mitsubishi Electric U.S. Holdings, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Electric Corporation.

6. Upon information and belief, defendant Mitsubishi Electric U.S., Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, having its principal place of business at 5900 Katella Avenue, Suite A, Cypress, California 90630. Mitsubishi Electric U.S., Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Electric U.S. Holdings, Inc.

7. Upon information and belief, defendant Mitsubishi Electric Visual Solutions America, Inc. is a corporation organized under laws of the State of Delaware, having a principal place of business at 10833 Valley View St. #300, Cypress, CA 90630. Mitsubishi Electric Visual Solutions America, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of defendant Mitsubishi Electric Corporation.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This action arises under the Patent Laws of the United States of America, 35 U.S.C. § 1, et seq., including but not limited to 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, and 283-285. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331-32 and 1338(a).

9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Mitsubishi at least because Mitsubishi has substantial, continuing, and on-going contacts with this State and judicial district, and Mitsubishi has sold and continues to sell into this State and judicial district the products at issue in this case.

10. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to Title 28, U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(d) and § 1400(b) in that acts of patent infringement and unfair competition are occurring within this judicial district, and Mitsubishi is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District.

11. Mitsubishi is in the business of manufacturing, selling, offering for sale, and importing televisions, monitors, panels, notebooks, laptops, tablets and similar devices.

FACTS

12. In or about 2012, Hon Hai evaluated the investment in, or acquisition of, a display manufacturing facility owned by Sharp Corporation. As part of its due diligence relating to the potential investment or acquisition, Hon Hai sought to acquire a display technology patent portfolio.

13. In or about 2012, Hon Hai reviewed a display technology patent portfolio owned by NEC Corporation (“NEC Patent Portfolio”) in relation to its acquisition of the Sharp Corporation manufacturing facility. The NEC Patent Portfolio included U.S. Patent Nos. 5,850,275; 6,909,053; 5,870,163; 6,211,534; 5,966,589; 7,460,190 and 6,417,833 (“Asserted Patents”).

14. In or about 2012, Hon Hai formed plaintiff Gold Charm as a holding company for a number of Hon Hai patents, including the NEC Patent Portfolio.

The NEC Patent Portfolio was assigned to Hon Hai's intellectual property holding company, plaintiff Gold Charm.

15. Plaintiff Gold Charm is the assignee of all right, title, and interest in and to the Asserted Patents *via* a November 30, 2012 assignment from NEC Corporation.

16. Plaintiff MiiCs is a licensee of the Asserted Patents, holding all substantial rights in the Asserted Patents, including the right to make, have made, use, import, offer to sell or sell products covered by the Asserted Patents, to sue and collect past, present and future damages under the Asserted Patents and to seek injunctive relief or any other relief for infringement of the Asserted Patents.

17. Plaintiff MiiCs is in the business of fostering open innovation and assisting patent holders to manage their patent portfolios, including the sale or licensing of intellectual property.

18. Plaintiff MiiCs assists in the management, sales and commercialization of various aspects of Hon Hai's intellectual property, including patents assigned to plaintiff Gold Charm. To that end, in April 2014, MiiCs facilitated the sale of a number of Hon Hai's communication technology patents to Google, Inc.

19. On January 29, 1997, U.S. Patent Application No. 08/789,429 ("the '429 application") was filed.

20. On December 15, 1998, the ‘429 application was issued by the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office (“USPTO”) as U.S. Patent No. 5,850,275, titled “Liquid Crystal Display” (“the ‘275 patent). A true and correct copy of the ‘275 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A and is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

21. The claims of the ‘275 patent are valid and enforceable.

22. The ‘275 patent discloses and claims various novel and unique features relating to a liquid crystal display.

23. Gold Charm is the assignee of all right, title, and interest in and to the ‘275 patent and MiiCs is the licensee of the ‘275 patent possessing rights to recovery and holding all rights to sue for infringement, recourse for damages, and to seek injunctive relief.

24. Mitsubishi has not sought, nor obtained, a license under the ‘275 patent and is not authorized or permitted to market, manufacture, use, offer for sale, sell or import any products embodying the invention disclosed and claimed in the ‘275 patent.

25. On September 27, 2002, U.S. Patent Application No. 10/259,543 (“the ‘543 application”) was filed.

26. On June 21, 2005, the ‘543 application was issued by the USPTO as U.S. Patent No. 6,909,053, titled “Circuit Substrate Connecting Structure, Liquid

Crystal Display Device having the Connecting Structure and Mounting Method of Liquid Crystal Display Device” (“the ‘053 patent”). A true and correct copy of the ‘053 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B and is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

27. The claims of the ‘053 patent are valid and enforceable.

28. The ‘053 patent discloses and claims various novel and unique features relating to liquid crystal displays.

29. Gold Charm is the assignee of all right, title, and interest in and to the ‘053 patent and MiiCs is the licensee of the ‘053 patent possessing rights to recovery and holding all rights to sue for infringement, recourse for damages, and to seek injunctive relief.

30. Mitsubishi has not sought, nor obtained, a license under the ‘053 patent and is not authorized or permitted to market, manufacture, use, offer for sale, sell or import any products embodying the invention disclosed and claimed in the ‘053 patent.

31. On January 31, 1997, U.S. Patent Application No. 08/791,612 (“the ‘612 application”) was filed.

32. On February 9, 1999, the ‘612 application was issued by the USPTO as U.S. Patent No. 5,870,163, titled “LCD Device with Connection Lines having Different Resistances” (“the ‘163 patent”). A true and correct copy of the ‘163

patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C and is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

33. The claims of the '163 patent are valid and enforceable.

34. The '163 patent discloses and claims various novel and unique features relating to liquid crystal displays.

35. Gold Charm is the assignee of all right, title, and interest in and to the '163 patent and MiiCs is the licensee of the '163 patent possessing rights to recovery and holding all rights to sue for infringement, recourse for damages, and to seek injunctive relief.

36. Mitsubishi has not sought, nor obtained, a license under the '163 patent and is not authorized or permitted to market, manufacture, use, offer for sale, sell or import any products embodying the invention disclosed and claimed in the '163 patent.

37. On May 12, 1999, U.S. Patent Application No. 09/310,574 ("the '574 application") was filed.

38. On April 3, 2001, the '574 application was issued by the USPTO as U.S. Patent No. 6,211,534, titled "Thin Film Transistor Array and Method for Fabricating the Same" ("the '534 patent"). A true and correct copy of the '534 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit D and is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

39. The claims of the '534 patent are valid and enforceable.

40. The '534 patent discloses and claims various novel and unique features relating to liquid crystal displays.

41. Gold Charm is the assignee of all right, title, and interest in and to the '534 patent and MiiCs is the licensee of the '534 patent possessing rights to recovery and holding all rights to sue for infringement, recourse for damages, and to seek injunctive relief.

42. Mitsubishi has not sought, nor obtained, a license under the '534 patent and is not authorized or permitted to market, manufacture, use, offer for sale, sell or import any products embodying the invention disclosed and claimed in the '534 patent.

43. On December 12, 1997, U.S. Patent Application No. 08/989,573 ("the '573 application) was filed.

44. On October 12, 1999, the '573 application was issued by the USPTO as U.S. Patent No. 5,966,589, titled "Method of Fabricating Thin Film Transistor Array" ("the '589 patent). A true and correct copy of the '589 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit E and is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

45. The claims of the '589 patent, in view of the Disclaimer in Patent Under 37 CFR § 1.321(a), filed June 24, 2014, are valid and enforceable.

46. The '589 patent discloses and claims various novel and unique features relating to thin film transistor arrays.

47. Gold Charm is the assignee of all right, title, and interest in and to the '589 patent and MiiCs is the licensee of the '589 patent possessing rights to recovery and holding all rights to sue for infringement, recourse for damages, and to seek injunctive relief.

48. Mitsubishi has not sought, nor obtained, a license under the '589 patent and is not authorized or permitted to market, manufacture, use, offer for sale, sell or import any products embodying the invention disclosed and claimed in the '589 patent.

49. On August 20, 2004, U.S. Patent Application No. 10/923,432 ("the '432 application") was filed.

50. On December 2, 2008, the '432 application was issued by the USPTO as U.S. Patent No. 7,460,190, titled "LCD Device Including a TFT for Reducing Leakage Current" ("the '190 patent"). A true and correct copy of the '190 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit F and is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

51. The claims of the '190 patent are valid and enforceable.

52. The '190 patent discloses and claims various novel and unique features relating to liquid crystal displays.

53. Gold Charm is the assignee of all right, title, and interest in and to the ‘190 patent and MiiCs is the licensee of the ‘190 patent possessing rights to recovery and holding all rights to sue for infringement, recourse for damages, and to seek injunctive relief.

54. Mitsubishi has not sought, nor obtained, a license under the ‘190 patent and is not authorized or permitted to market, manufacture, use, offer for sale, sell or import any products embodying the invention disclosed and claimed in the ‘190 patent.

55. On June 9, 2000, U.S. Patent Application No. 09/591,580 (“the ‘580 application”) was filed.

56. On July 9, 2002, the ‘580 application was issued by the USPTO as U.S. Patent No. 6,417,833, titled “Liquid Crystal Display Apparatus and Method for Lighting Backlight Thereof” (“the ‘833 patent”). A true and correct copy of the ‘833 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit G and is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

57. The claims of the ‘833 patent are valid and enforceable.

58. The ‘833 patent discloses and claims various novel and unique features relating to liquid crystal displays.

59. Gold Charm is the assignee of all right, title, and interest in and to the ‘833 patent and MiiCs is the licensee of the ‘833 patent possessing rights to

recovery and holding all rights to sue for infringement, recourse for damages, and to seek injunctive relief.

60. Mitsubishi has not sought, nor obtained, a license under the ‘833 patent and is not authorized or permitted to market, manufacture, use, offer for sale, sell or import any products embodying the invention disclosed and claimed in the ‘833 patent.

61. Upon information and belief, for all times relevant to this Complaint, Mitsubishi has been making, using, manufacturing, selling, offering for sale or importing products covered by one or more claims of the Asserted Patents, and continues to do so to this day. By way of example, these products include, but are not limited to: Mitsubishi’s 55” LED monitor (Model No. MDT552S), Mitsubishi’s 17” SXGA panel (Model No. AA170EB01), Mitsubishi’s thin-film-transistor LCD panels, modules, displays, devices and similar products having various Mitsubishi part numbers, other Mitsubishi monitors and panels utilizing CCFL backlights and related products (referred to herein as “Accused Products”).

62. Upon information and belief, for at all times relevant to this Complaint, Mitsubishi has manufactured, used, sold or offered for sale many of the components found in the Accused Products which are covered by one or more claims of the Asserted Patents and continues to do so to this day.

63. On information and belief, Mitsubishi knew or should have known that the Accused Products would be and are placed in the stream of U.S. commerce and actively offered for sale or sold to residents in the State of Delaware and elsewhere.

64. Mitsubishi has not sought, nor obtained, a license under the Asserted Patents and is not authorized or permitted to market, manufacture, use, offer for sale, sell or import any products embodying the invention disclosed and claimed in the Asserted Patents, including, but not limited to, the Accused Products.

COUNT I
INFRINGEMENT OF THE ‘275 PATENT

65. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 64 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

66. The ‘275 patent is presumed valid pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282.

67. All requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287 have been satisfied with respect to the ‘275 patent.

68. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is currently engaging in acts which constitute infringement of one or more claims of the ‘275 patent in the United States, including, but not limited to, within this judicial district, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

69. Upon information and belief, for all times relevant, some or all of the Accused Products were introduced into the marketplace by Mitsubishi.

70. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is directly infringing the '275 patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, or importing in or into the United States, without authority, devices having liquid crystal displays that practice one or more claims of the '275 patent in violation of § 271(a), including, but not limited to, Mitsubishi's 55" LED monitor (Model No. MDT552S) and other similar products.

COUNT II
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '053 PATENT

71. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 70 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

72. The '053 patent is presumed valid pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282.

73. All requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287 have been satisfied with respect to the '053 patent.

74. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is currently engaging in acts which constitute infringement of one or more claims of the '053 patent in the United States, including, but not limited to, within this judicial district, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

75. Upon information and belief, for all times relevant, some or all of the Accused Products were introduced into the marketplace by Mitsubishi.

76. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is directly infringing the '053 patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, or importing

in or into the United States, without authority, devices having circuit boards that practice one or more claims of the '053 patent in violation of § 271(a), including, but not limited to, Mitsubishi's 55" LED monitor (Model No. MDT552S) and other similar products.

COUNT III
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '163 PATENT

77. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 76 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

78. The '163 patent is presumed valid pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282.

79. All requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287 have been satisfied with respect to the '163 patent.

80. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is currently engaging in acts which constitute infringement of one or more claims of the '163 patent in the United States, including, but not limited to, within this judicial district, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

81. Upon information and belief, for all times relevant, some or all of the Accused Products were introduced into the marketplace by Mitsubishi.

82. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is directly infringing the '163 patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, or importing in or into the United States, without authority, devices having liquid crystal displays that practice one or more claims of the '163 patent in violation of §

271(a), including, but not limited to, Mitsubishi's 55" LED monitor (Model No. MDT552S) and other similar products.

COUNT IV
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '534 PATENT

83. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 82 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

84. The '534 patent is presumed valid pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282.

85. All requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287 have been satisfied with respect to the '534 patent.

86. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is currently engaging in acts which constitute infringement of one or more claims of the '534 patent in the United States, including, but not limited to, within this judicial district, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

87. Upon information and belief, for all times relevant, some or all of the Accused Products were introduced into the marketplace by Mitsubishi.

88. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is directly infringing the '534 patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, or importing in or into the United States, without authority, devices having liquid crystal displays that practice one or more claims of the '534 patent in violation of § 271(a), including, but not limited to, Mitsubishi's 55" LED monitor (Model No. MDT552S) and other similar products.

COUNT V
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '589 PATENT

89. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 88 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

90. The '589 patent is presumed valid pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282.

91. All requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287 have been satisfied with respect to the '589 patent.

92. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is currently engaging in acts which constitute infringement of one or more claims of the '589 patent in the United States, including, but not limited to, within this judicial district, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

93. Upon information and belief, for all times relevant, some or all of the Accused Products were introduced into the marketplace by Mitsubishi.

94. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is directly infringing the '589 patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, or importing in or into the United States, without authority, devices having a thin film transistor array made by a method that practices one or more claims of the '589 patent in violation of § 271(a), including, but not limited to, Mitsubishi's 55" LED monitor (Model No. MDT552S) and other similar products.

COUNT VI
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '190 PATENT

95. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 94 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

96. The '190 patent is presumed valid pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282.

97. All requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287 have been satisfied with respect to the '190 patent.

98. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is currently engaging in acts which constitute infringement of one or more claims of the '190 patent in the United States, including, but not limited to, within this judicial district, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

99. Upon information and belief, for all times relevant, some or all of the Accused Products were introduced into the marketplace by Mitsubishi.

100. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is directly infringing the '190 patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, or importing in or into the United States, without authority, devices having liquid crystal displays that practice one or more claims of the '190 patent in violation of § 271(a), including, but not limited to, Mitsubishi's 55" LED monitor (Model No. MDT552S) and other similar products.

COUNT VII
INFRINGEMENT OF THE '833 PATENT

101. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 100 of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

102. The '833 patent is presumed valid pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282.

103. All requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287 have been satisfied with respect to the '833 patent.

104. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is currently engaging in acts which constitute infringement of one or more claims of the '833 patent in the United States, including, but not limited to, within this judicial district, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

105. Upon information and belief, for all times relevant, some or all of the Accused Products were introduced into the marketplace by Mitsubishi.

106. Upon information and belief, Mitsubishi has been and is directly infringing the '833 patent by making, using, offering for sale, selling, or importing in or into the United States, without authority, devices having liquid crystal displays that practice one or more claims of the '833 patent in violation of § 271(a), including, but not limited to, Mitsubishi's 17" SXGA panel (Model No. AA170EB01) and other similar products, as well as additional Mitsubishi thin-film-transistor LCD panels, modules, displays, devices or similar products having various Mitsubishi part numbers.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby demand a jury trial on all issues appropriately triable by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, MiiCs & Partners, America, Inc. and Gold Charm Limited pray for judgment in their favor and against Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Mitsubishi Electric U.S. Holdings, Inc., Mitsubishi Electric U.S., Inc. and Mitsubishi Electric Visual Solutions America, Inc. and request that this Court:

(a) enter a finding and a judgment in favor of MiiCs and Gold Charm and against Mitsubishi for patent infringement in an amount to be ascertained and in an amount adequate to compensate MiiCs and Gold Charm for Mitsubishi's infringement of one or more claims of the Asserted Patents, including, but not limited to, Mitsubishi's profits, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Mitsubishi together with prejudgment and post-judgment interest and costs as fixed by the Court, as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 284;

(b) enter a preliminary and permanent injunction against further and continued infringement of the claims of the Asserted Patents by Mitsubishi as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 283;

(c) declare that this case is exceptional and award MiiCs and Gold Charm their reasonable attorney fees as the prevailing party, as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 285; and

(d) grant MiiCs and Gold Charm such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and appropriate.

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