

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES
LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

PNC BANK, N.A.,

Defendant.

Case No.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC (“FIA” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against PNC Bank, National Association (“PNC” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff FIA is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business address at 121 Lenora LN, Downingtown PA, 19335.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant PNC is a national organization, with at least 25 established offices in the Northern District of Illinois and its principal place of business at 300 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15222.

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over PNC because PNC has committed acts giving rise to this action within Illinois and within this judicial district. Defendants regularly do business or solicit business in this District and in Illinois, engage in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Illinois, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, PNC has offices within this district. The website www.PNC.com solicits sales of infringing products to consumers in this District and in Illinois. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over PNC will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue in the Northern District of Illinois is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because PNC has regular and established places of business in this District, with at least 25 office locations (for example: at 302 W Adams St CHICAGO, IL 60606, and 1 N Franklin St STE 100 CHICAGO, IL 60606), has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, and offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

7. FIA is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D945,453 (the “453 patent”) entitled, “Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface” and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on March 8, 2022, attached hereto as “Exhibit A”.

8. The ‘453 patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

9. PNC has not obtained permission from FIA to use the ornamental design of the ‘453 patent.

10. Attached hereto as “Exhibit B” and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the second embodiment of the ‘453 patented design and the accused display screen portion articles made by PNC. The known products infringing the patented design are the PNC app for iOS and Android mobile devices: <https://www.pnc.com/en/personal-banking.html>.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

11. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 2-5) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. PNC has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the ‘453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the PNC mobile computer products, which embodies the design covered by the ‘453 patent. PNC infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count II - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

11. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 7-10) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. PNC has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the PNC mobile computer products, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PNC infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

13. FIA sustains damages as a direct result of PNC's infringement of the '453 patent.

14. As a consequence of PNC's present, continued, and future infringement of the '453 patent, FIA is entitled to a damages award for its infringement of the '453 patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC prays for the following relief against PNC:

- (a) judgment that PNC has infringed the second embodiment claim of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding damages sufficient to compensate Plaintiff for Defendant's infringement under the greater of 35 U.S.C. § 284 or § 289 per asserted count;

- (c) post-judgment injunction relief for all products to discontinue the use, making, selling, and export of products infringing the asserted design counts;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff their costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (e) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (f) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Jury Trial

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC demands trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury.

Date: March 8, 2022

/s/Matthew Wawrzyn

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Counsel for FIA

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES
LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,

Defendant.

Case No.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC (“FIA” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against Bank of America, National Association (“BofA” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff FIA is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business address at 121 Lenora LN, Downingtown PA, 19335.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant BofA is a national banking institution incorporated in the State of Delaware with its principal office located in the State of North Carolina. BofA own and operate more than 45 established offices in the Northern District of Illinois.

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over BofA because BofA has committed acts giving rise to this action within Illinois and within this judicial district. Defendants regularly do business or solicit business in this District and in Illinois, engage in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Illinois, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, BofA has offices within this district. The website bankofamerica.com solicits sales of infringing products to consumers in this District and in Illinois. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over BofA will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue in the Northern District of Illinois is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because BofA has regular and established places of business in this District, with over 45 office locations (for example: at **201 S State St, Chicago, IL 60604, and 430 W Roosevelt Rd, Chicago, IL 60607**), has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, and offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

7. FIA is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D945,453 (the “453 patent”) entitled, “Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface” and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on March 8, 2022, attached hereto as “Exhibit A.”

8. The ‘453 patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

9. BofA has not obtained permission from FIA to use the ornamental design of the ‘453 patent.

10. Attached hereto as “Exhibit B” and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the second embodiment of the ‘453 patented design and the accused display screen portion articles made by BofA. The known products infringing the patented design are the BofA app for iOS and Android mobile devices: <https://promotions.bankofamerica.com/digitalbanking/mobilebanking/zelle>.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

11. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 2-5) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. BofA has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the ‘453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the BofA mobile products, which embodies the design covered by the ‘453 patent. BofA infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count II - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

13. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 7-10) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

14. BofA has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the BofA mobile products, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. BofA infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

15. FIA sustains damages as a direct result of BofA's infringement of the '453 patent.

16. As a consequence of BofA's present, continued, and future infringement of the '453 patent, FIA is entitled to a damages award for its infringement of the '453 patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC prays for the following relief against Bank of America, N.A.:

- (a) judgment that Bank of America, N.A. has infringed the second embodiment claim of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding damages sufficient to compensate Plaintiff for Defendant's infringement under the greater of 35 U.S.C. § 284 or § 289 per asserted count;

- (c) post-judgment injunction relief for all products to discontinue the use, making, selling, and export of products infringing the asserted design counts;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff their costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (e) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (f) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Jury Trial

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC demands a trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury.

Date: March 8, 2022

/s/Matthew Wawrzyn

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Counsel for FIA

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES
LLC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.,

Defendant.

Case No.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC (“FIA” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“JPMC” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff FIA is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business address at 121 Lenora LN, Downingtown PA, 19335.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendant JPMC is a national banking institution that own and operate more than 150 established offices (within a 20-mile radius) in the Northern District of Illinois.

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over JPMC because JPMC has committed acts giving rise to this action within Illinois and within this judicial district. Defendants regularly do business or solicit business in this District and in Illinois, engage in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Illinois, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, JPMC has offices within this district. The website chase.com solicits sales of infringing products to consumers in this District and in Illinois. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over JPMC will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue in the Northern District of Illinois is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because JPMC has regular and established places of business in this District, with over 150 office locations (for example: at **141 W Jackson Blvd Chicago, IL 60604, and 10 S Dearborn Chicago, IL 60603**), has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, and offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

7. FIA is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D945,453 (the “453 patent”) entitled, “Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface” and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on March 8, 2022, attached hereto as “Exhibit A”.

8. The '453 patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

9. JPMC has not obtained permission from FIA to use the ornamental design of the '453 patent.

10. Attached hereto as "Exhibit B" and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the second embodiment of the '453 patented design and the accused display screen portion articles made by JPMC. The known products infringing the patented design are the Chase Mobile app for iOS and Android mobile devices: <https://www.chase.com/digital/mobile-banking>.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

11. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 2-5) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. JPMC has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the JPMC mobile products, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. JPMC infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count II - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

13. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 7-10) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

14. JPMC has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United

States the JPMC mobile products, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. JPMC infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count III - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

15. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 12-15) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

16. JPMC has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the JPMC mobile products, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. JPMC infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count IV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

17. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 17-20) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

18. JPMC has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the JPMC mobile products, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. JPMC infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count V - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

19. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 22-25) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

20. JPMC has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the JPMC mobile products, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. JPMC infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count V - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

21. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 27-30) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

22. JPMC has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the JPMC mobile products, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. JPMC infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

23. FIA sustains damages as a direct result of JPMC's infringement of the '453 patent.

24. As a consequence of JPMC's present, continued, and future infringement of the '453 patent, FIA is entitled to a damages award for its infringement of the '453 patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC prays for the following relief against JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.:

- (a) judgment that JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. has infringed the second embodiment claim of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding damages sufficient to compensate Plaintiff for Defendant's infringement under the greater of 35 U.S.C. § 284 or § 289 per asserted count;

- (c) post-judgment injunction relief for all products to discontinue the use, making, selling, and export of products infringing the asserted design counts;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff their costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (e) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (f) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Jury Trial

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC demands a trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury.

Date: March 8, 2022

/s/Matthew Wawrzyn

Matthew M. Wawrzyn
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Counsel for FIA

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES
LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

PAYPAL, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC (“FIA” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against PayPal, Inc. (“PayPal” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff FIA is a Pennsylvania limited liability company with its principal business address at 121 Lenora LN, Downingtown PA, 19335.
2. Upon information and belief, PayPal is a Delaware corporation, having its principal place of business in San Jose, California and Illinois with Chicago business licenses IDs 2391305 and 2516343¹.

¹ see: <https://data.cityofchicago.org/Community-Economic-Development/Business-Licenses/r5kz-chrr/data>

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over PayPal because PayPal has committed acts giving rise to this action within Illinois and within this judicial district. Defendants regularly do business or solicit business in this District and in Illinois, engage in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Illinois, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, PayPal has offices within this district. The website chase.com solicits sales of infringing products to consumers in this District and in Illinois. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over PayPal will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue in the Northern District of Illinois is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because PayPal has regular and established places of business in this District at **222 W Merchandise Mart Plaza STE 800, Chicago, IL 60654**

DOING BUSINESS	PayPal, INC	ACTIVITY ID	DATE ISSUED	04/01/2015
AS NAME		BUSINESS	LICENSE STATUS	AAI
ADDRESS	222 W MERCHANDISE MART PLZ 8TH 800	ACTIVITY	LICENSE STATUS	
CITY	CHICAGO	Miscellaneous Commercial Services Financial Services	CHANGE DATE	
STATE	IL	Commercial Office <u>Computer Design/Development Consulting</u>		
		LICENSE NUMBER	2391305	SSA

Operation Evidence - Chicago business license ID 2516343 "Business Activity" list Computer Design

and has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action for Design Patent infringement, and continues to conduct business originating in this judicial district,

including multiple acts of making, selling, using, and offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

6. FIA is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D945,453 (the “453 patent”) entitled, “Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface” and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on March 8, 2022, attached hereto as “Exhibit A”.

7. PayPal has not obtained permission from FIA to use the ornamental design of the ‘453 patent.

8. Attached hereto as “Exhibit B” and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the ‘453 patented design and the accused display screen portion articles made by PayPal. The known accused products used within, and exported from the United States as made, used, sold, and offered for sale by PayPal is the PayPal “Super App” mobile product for iOS² and Android³ and paypal.com⁴. The side-by-side claim chart and evidentiary facts shall support this claim of infringement.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

9. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 2-5) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

² See: <https://apps.apple.com/us/app/paypal-mobile-cash/id283646709>

³ See: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.paypal.android.p2pmobile&hl=en_US&gl=US

⁴ See: <https://www.paypal.com/us/digital-wallet/ways-to-pay/pay-with-qr-code>

10. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the ‘453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the PayPal “Super App” animated graphical user interface products, which embodies the design covered by the ‘453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count II - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

11. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 7-10) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the ‘453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the PayPal “Super App” animated graphical user interface products, which embodies the design covered by the ‘453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count III - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

13. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 12-15) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

14. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the ‘453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the PayPal “Super App” animated graphical user interface products, which embodies the design covered by the ‘453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count IV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

15. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 17-20) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

16. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count V - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

17. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 22-25) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

18. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count VI - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

19. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 27-30) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

20. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which

embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count VII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

21. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 32-35) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

22. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count VIII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

23. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 37-40) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

24. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count IX - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

25. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 42-45) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

26. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from

the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count X - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

27. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 47-50) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

28. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XI - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

29. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 52-55) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

30. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

31. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 57-60) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

32. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XIII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

33. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 62-65) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

34. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XIV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

35. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 67-70) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

36. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

37. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 72-75) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

38. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XVI - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

39. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 77-80) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

40. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XVII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

41. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 82-85) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

42. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which

embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XVIII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

43. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 87-90) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

44. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XIX - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

45. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 92-95) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

46. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XX - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

47. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 97-100) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

48. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from

the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXI - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

49. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 102-105) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

50. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

51. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 107-110) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

52. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXIII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

53. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 112-115) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

54. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXIV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

55. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 117-120) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

56. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

57. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 122-125) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

58. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXVI - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

59. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 127-130) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

60. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXVII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

61. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 132-135) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

62. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXVII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

63. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 137-140) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

64. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XIX - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

65. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 142-145) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

66. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXX - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

67. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 147-150) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

68. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXXI - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

69. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 152-155) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

70. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which

embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXXII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

71. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 157-160) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

72. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXXIII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

73. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 162-165) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

74. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXXIV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

75. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 167-170) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

76. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from

the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXXV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

77. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 172-175) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

78. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXXVI - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

79. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 177-180) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

80. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXXVII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

81. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 182-185) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

82. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXXVIII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

83. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 187-190) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

84. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XXXIX - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

85. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 192-195) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

86. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XL - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

87. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 197-200) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

88. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XLI - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

89. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 202-205) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

90. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XLII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

91. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 207-210) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

92. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which

embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XLIII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

93. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 212-215) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

94. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XLIV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

95. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 217-220) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

96. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XLV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

97. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 222-225) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

98. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from

the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XLVI - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

99. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 227-230) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

100. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XLVII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

101. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 232-235) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

102. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XLVIII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

103. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 237-240) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

104. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the ‘453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the ‘453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count XLIX - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

105. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 242-245) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

106. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the ‘453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the ‘453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count L - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

107. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 247-250) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

108. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the ‘453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the ‘453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count LI - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

109. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 252-255) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

110. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count LII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

111. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 257-260) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

112. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count LIII - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

113. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 262-265) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

114. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which

embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count LIV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

115. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 267-270) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

116. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count LV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

117. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 272-275) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

118. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the '453 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the paypal.com animated graphical user interface product, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

119. FIA sustains damages as a direct result of PayPal's infringement of the '453 patent.

120. As a consequence of PayPal's present, continued, and future infringement of the '453 patent, FIA is entitled to a damages award for its infringement of the '453 patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC prays for the following relief against PAYPAL INC:

- (a) judgment that PayPal has infringed the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding the Plaintiff, the greater damages amount for Defendant's infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284 or 35 U.S.C. § 289 per asserted count;
- (c) post-judgment injunction relief for all products to discontinue the use, making, selling, and export of products infringing the asserted design counts;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff their costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (e) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (f) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Jury Trial

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC demands a trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury.

Date: March 8, 2022

/s/ Matthew Wawrzyn

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Counsel for FIA LLC

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES
LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO.,
LTD., and SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS
AMERICA INC.,

Defendants.

Case No.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC (“FIA” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against Samsung Electronics Co., LTD. (SEC), and Samsung Electronics America Inc. (SEA, or collectively “Samsung” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff FIA is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business address at 121 Lenora LN, Downingtown PA, 19335.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant SEC is a corporation organized under the laws of South Korea, with its principal place of business at 129 Samsung-Ro, Maetan-3dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon, 443-742, South Korea.

3. Upon information and belief, SEA is a wholly owned subsidiary of SEC and is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, with its principal place of business at 85 Challenger Road, Ridgefield Park, New Jersey 07660.

4. Samsung may be served with process at its local offices: 935 National Pkwy Schaumburg, IL 60173.

Jurisdiction and Venue

5. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Samsung because Samsung has committed acts giving rise to this action within Illinois and within this judicial district. Defendants regularly do business or solicit business in this District and in Illinois, engage in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Illinois, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, Samsung has offices within this district. The website www.samsung.com solicits sales of infringing products to consumers in this District and in Illinois. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over Samsung will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

7. Venue in the Northern District of Illinois is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because Samsung has regular and established places of business in this District at 935 National Pkwy Schaumburg, IL 60173, has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this

judicial district, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, importing and/or offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

7. FIA is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D945,453 (the “453 patent”) entitled, “Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface” and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on March 8, 2022, attached hereto as “Exhibit A”.

8. The ‘453 patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

9. Samsung has not obtained permission from FIA to use the ornamental design of the ‘453 patent.

10. Attached hereto as “Exhibit B” and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the second embodiment of the ‘453 patented design and the accused display screen portion articles made by Samsung. The known accused products imported into the United States made, used, sold, and offered for sale by Samsung is the Samsung Galaxy computer products with the Samsung Pay display screen graphical user interface. The side-by-side claim chart and evidentiary facts shall support this claim of infringement.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

11. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 2-5) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. Samsung has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '453 patent by manufacturing, importing, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the Samsung Galaxy computer products, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. Samsung infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count II - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

13. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 7-10) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

14. Samsung has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '453 patent by manufacturing, importing, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the Samsung Galaxy computer products, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. Samsung infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count III - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D945,453

13. FIA reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 12-15) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

14. Samsung has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '453 patent by manufacturing, importing, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the Samsung Galaxy computer products, which embodies the design covered by the '453 patent. Samsung infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

13. FIA sustains damages as a direct result of Samsung's infringement of the '453 patent.

14. As a consequence of Samsung's present, continued, and future infringement of the '453 patent, FIA is entitled to royalties for its infringement of the '453 patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC prays for the following relief against Samsung:

- (a) judgment that Samsung has infringed the second embodiment claim of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding damages sufficient to compensate Plaintiff for Defendant's infringement under the greater of 35 U.S.C. § 284 or § 289 per asserted count;
- (c) post-judgment injunction relief for all products to discontinue the use, making, selling, and export of products infringing the asserted design counts;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff their costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (e) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (f) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Jury Trial

FINTECH INNOVATION ASSOCIATES LLC demands a trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury.

Date: March 8, 2022

/s/Matthew Wawrzyn

Matthew M. Wawrzyn

matt@wawrzynlaw.com

WAWRZYN LLC

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Chicago, IL 60601

(312) 235-3120 (telephone)

(312) 233-0063 (facsimile)

Counsel for FIA

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

AMAZON.COM, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Wepay Global Payments LLC (“Wepay” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against Amazon.com Inc. (“Amazon” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business address at 221 N. Broad Street, Suite 3A, Middletown DE, 19709.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a Delaware corporation, with an established office in the Northern District of Illinois at 227 W Monroe St, Chicago, IL 60606.

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Amazon because Amazon has committed acts giving rise to this action within Illinois and within this judicial district. Defendant regularly does business or solicits business in this District and in Illinois, engages in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Illinois, and has purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, Amazon has offices within this district. The Amazon mobile apps with the accused infringing designs are distributed to consumers in this District and in Illinois. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over Amazon will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue in the Northern District of Illinois is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because Amazon has regular and established places of business in this District at **227 W Monroe St, Chicago, IL 60606**, has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, and offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

7. Wepay is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D930,702 (the "702 patent") entitled, "Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface" and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on September 14, 2021, attached hereto as "Exhibit A".

8. The '702 patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

9. Amazon has not obtained permission from Wepay to use the ornamental design of the '702 patent.

10. Attached hereto as "Exhibit B" and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the second embodiment of the '702 patented design and the accused display screen portion articles made by Amazon. The known products infringing the patented design are the Amazon app for iOS and Android mobile devices¹.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702

11. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 2-4) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. Amazon has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the Second Embodiment of the '702 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the Amazon mobile computer products, which embodies the design covered by the '702 patent. Amazon infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count II - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702

13. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 6-7) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

¹ See: <https://apps.apple.com/us/app/amazon-shopping/id297606951> and https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.amazon.mShop.android.shopping&hl=en_US&gl=US

14. Amazon has infringed and continues to infringe the first embodiment of the ‘702 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the Amazon mobile computer products, which embodies the design covered by the ‘702 patent. Amazon infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

15. Wepay sustains damages as a direct result of Amazon’s infringement of the ‘702 patent.

15. As a consequence of Amazon’s present, continued, and future infringement of the ‘702 patent, Wepay is entitled to damages recovery for its infringement of the ‘702 patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC prays for the following relief against AMAZON.COM, Inc.:

- (a) judgment that Amazon has infringed the second and first embodiment claims of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding the Plaintiff, the greater damages amount for Defendant’s infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284 or 35 U.S.C. § 289 per asserted count;
- (c) post-judgment injunction relief for all products to discontinue the use, making, selling, and export of products infringing the asserted design counts;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff their costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (e) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and

(f) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Summary Judgment or Jury Trial

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC demands a Summary Judgment or trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury issues triable by jury.

Date: March 1, 2022

/s/Matthew Wawrzyn

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Counsel for WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC

Exhibit A



(12) **United States Design Patent**
Grecia

(10) **Patent No.:** **US D930,702 S**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **** Sep. 14, 2021**

(54) **DISPLAY SCREEN PORTION WITH ANIMATED GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE**

D697,074 S * 1/2014 Waldman D14/485
D702,723 S 4/2014 Abratowski
8,720,771 B2 5/2014 MacKinnon Keith

(Continued)

(71) Applicant: **William Grecia**, Downingtown, PA (US)

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Author: Denso Wave, Article: <https://www.denso-wave.com/en/adccd/fundamental/2dcode/qrc/index.html>.

(Continued)

(72) Inventor: **William Grecia**, Downingtown, PA (US)

(73) Assignee: **WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC**, Middletown, DE (US)

Primary Examiner — Cary M Robinson

(**) Term: **15 Years**

(57) **CLAIM**

(21) Appl. No.: **29/749,131**

The ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphical user interface, as shown and described.

(22) Filed: **Sep. 3, 2020**

DESCRIPTION

(51) **LOC (13) Cl.** **14-04**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

USPC **D14/492**; D14/490

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 345/1.1, 1.2, 2.1–2.3, 3.1, 902; 715/763, 715/810, 836, 837, 846, 847, 977; D14/485–495

CPC B60K 37/00; G06F 3/048–04897; G06F 3/013; G06F 3/017; G06F 3/165; G06F 3/197; G06F 17/212; G06T 13/80; G06T 15/02; G06Q 10/10; H04M 1/0277; H04M 1/0202; H04M 1/02; H04M 1/6075; H04M 3/567; H04M 1/2477; H04M 1/26; H04M 1/274582; H04L 12/581; H04L 12/813; H04L 12/1813; H04N 7/16

See application file for complete search history.

FIG. 1 is a front view of a first image of a first embodiment of a display screen portion with animated graphical user interface showing my new design;

FIG. 2 is a front view of a second image thereof;

FIG. 3 is a front view of a first image of a second embodiment of a display screen portion with animated graphical user interface showing my new design;

FIG. 4 is a front view of a second image thereof; and,

FIG. 5 is a front view of a third image thereof.

In the first embodiment, the appearance of the transitional image sequentially transitions between the images shown in FIGS. 1 through 2. In the second embodiment, the appearance of the transitional image sequentially transitions between the images shown in FIGS. 3 through 5. The process or period in which one image transitions to another image forms no part of the claimed design.

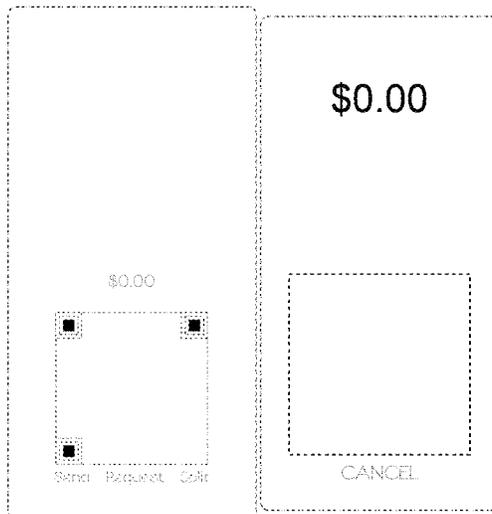
The broken line showing of a portion of a display screen and a computer device in FIGS. 1 through 5 forms no part of the claimed design. The broken line showing of text and portions of the graphical user interface in FIGS. 1 through 5 represents environmental subject matter and forms no part of the claimed design.

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8,403,215 B2 3/2013 Aihara
D690,311 S * 9/2013 Waldman D14/485

1 Claim, 5 Drawing Sheets



US D930,702 S

(56)

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D766,954	S	9/2016	Smith	
D769,283	S	10/2016	Smith	
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D918,934	S *	5/2021	Anderson	D14/485
D920,342	S *	5/2021	Unger	D14/485
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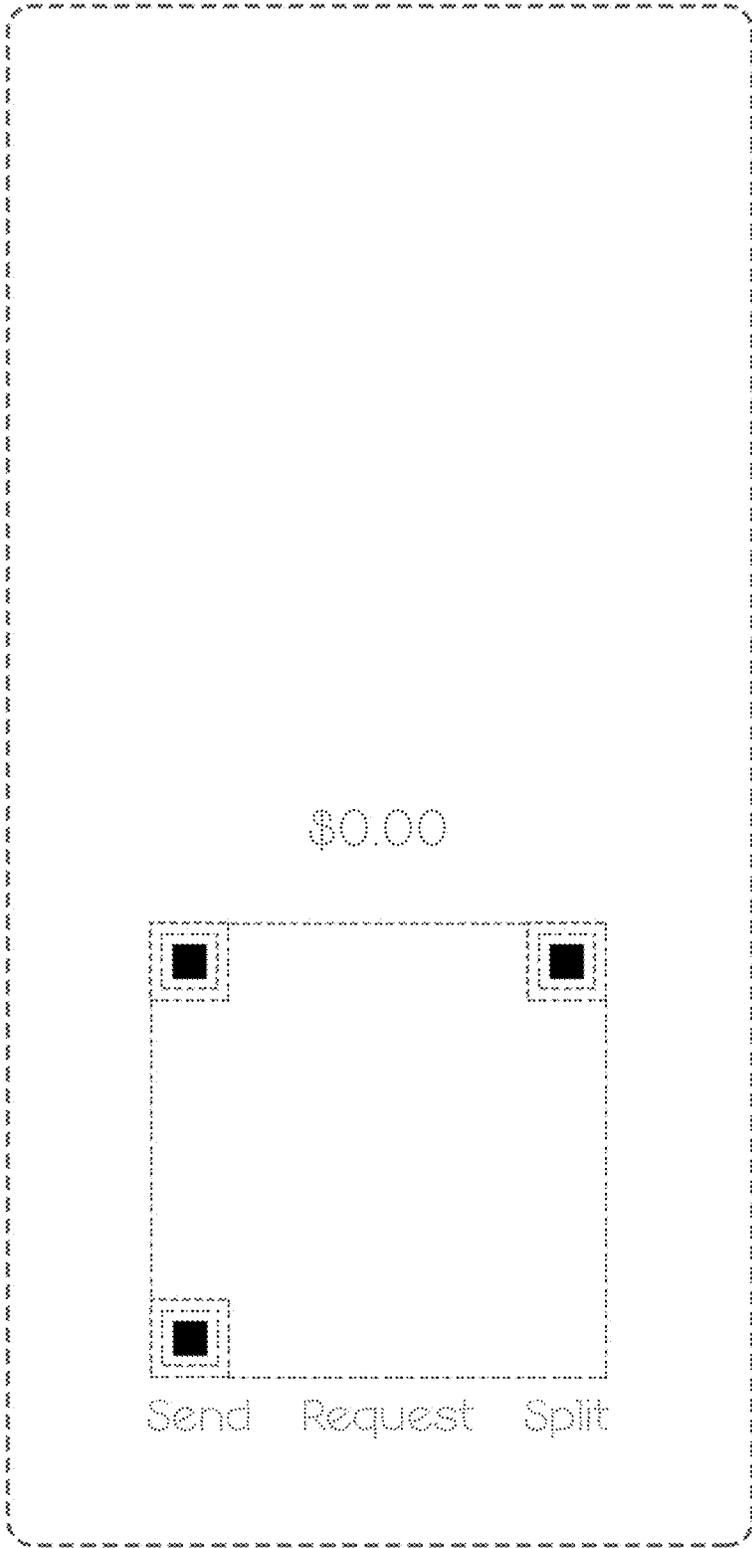


FIGURE 1

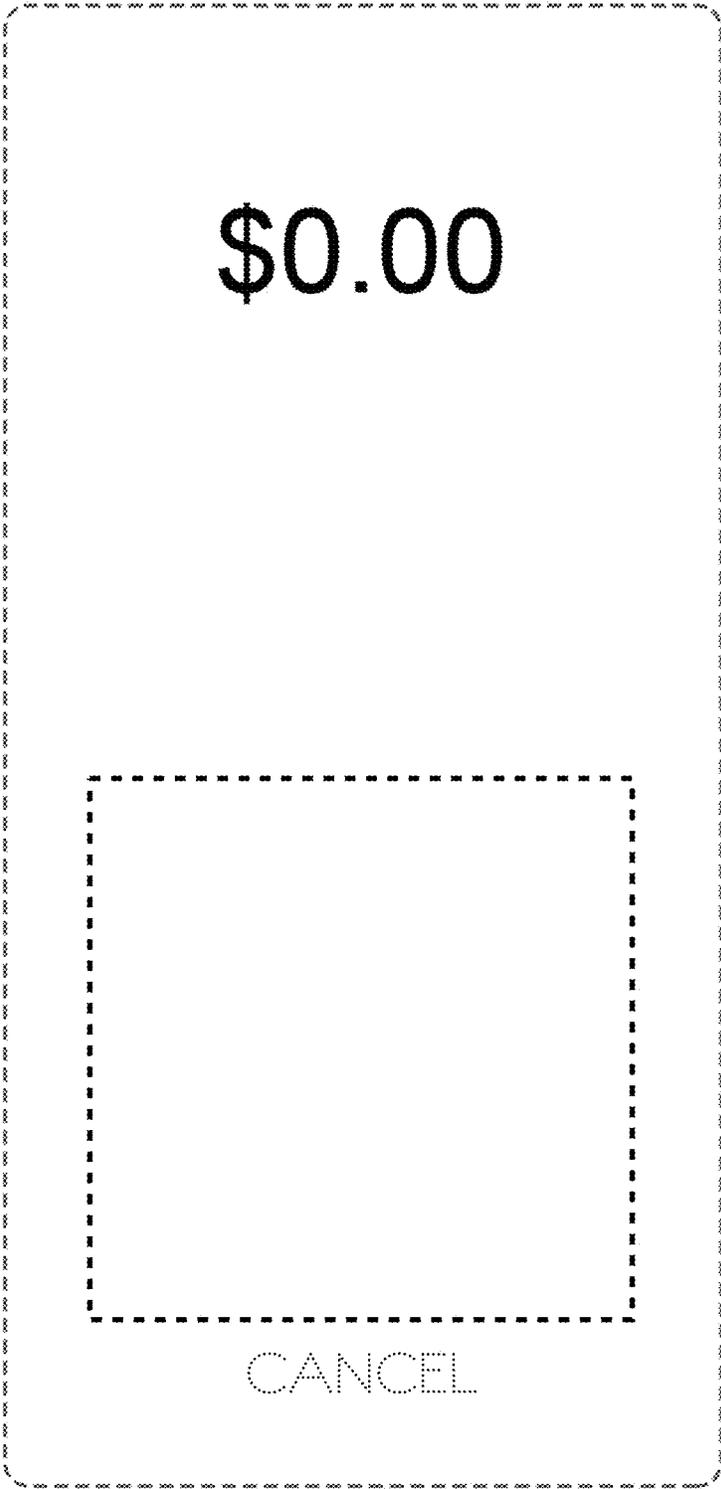


FIGURE 2

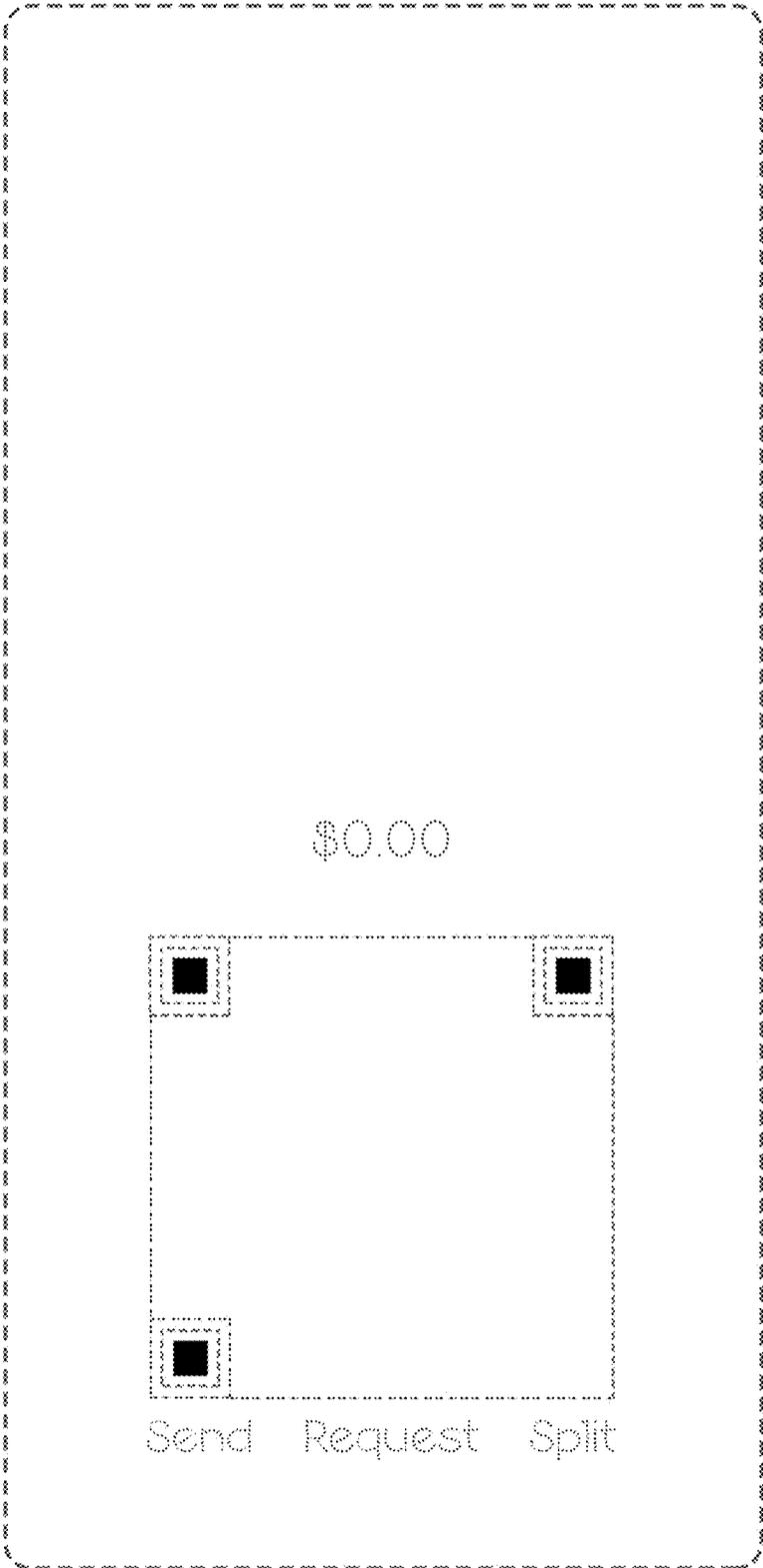


FIGURE 3

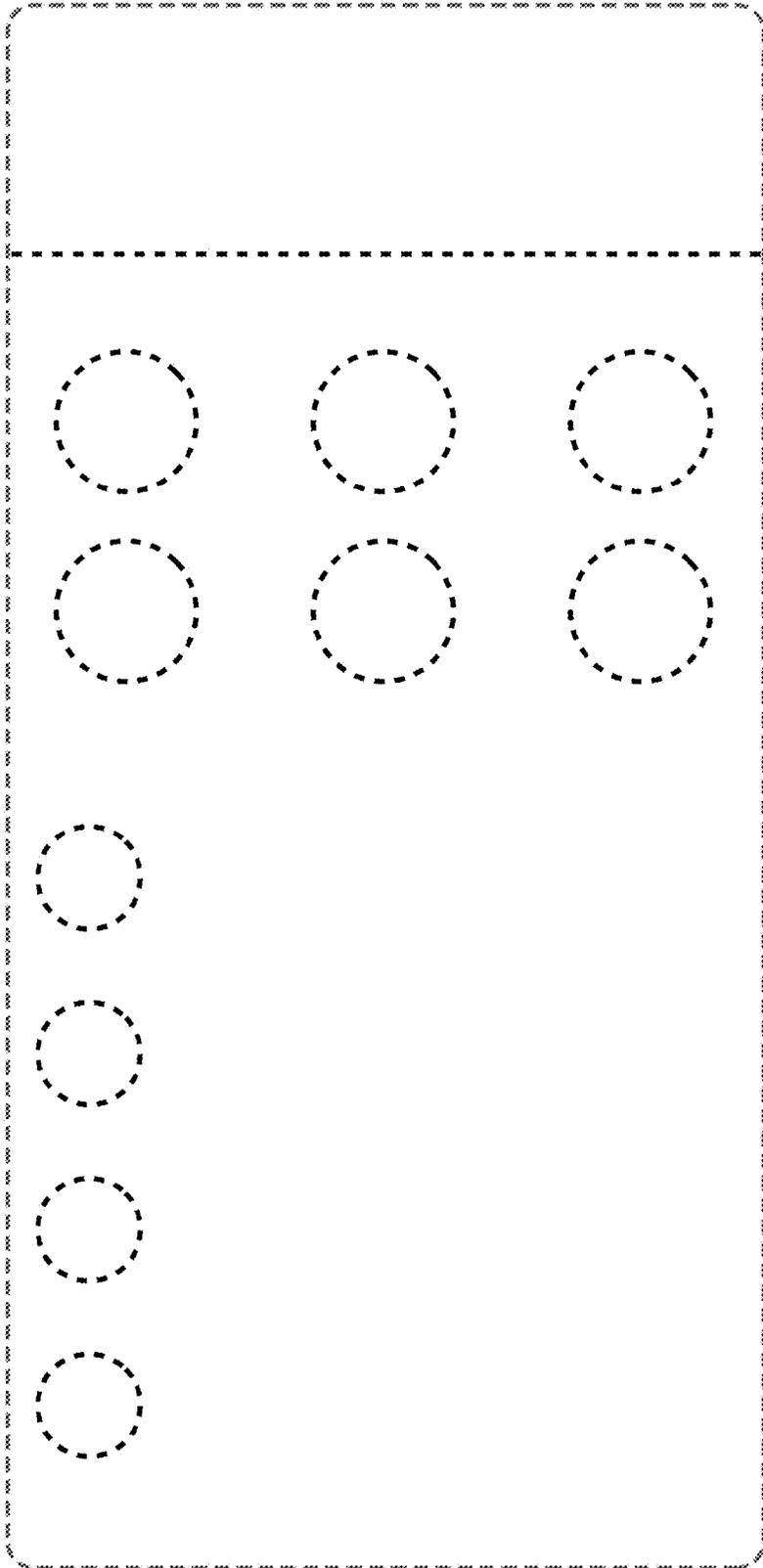


FIGURE 4

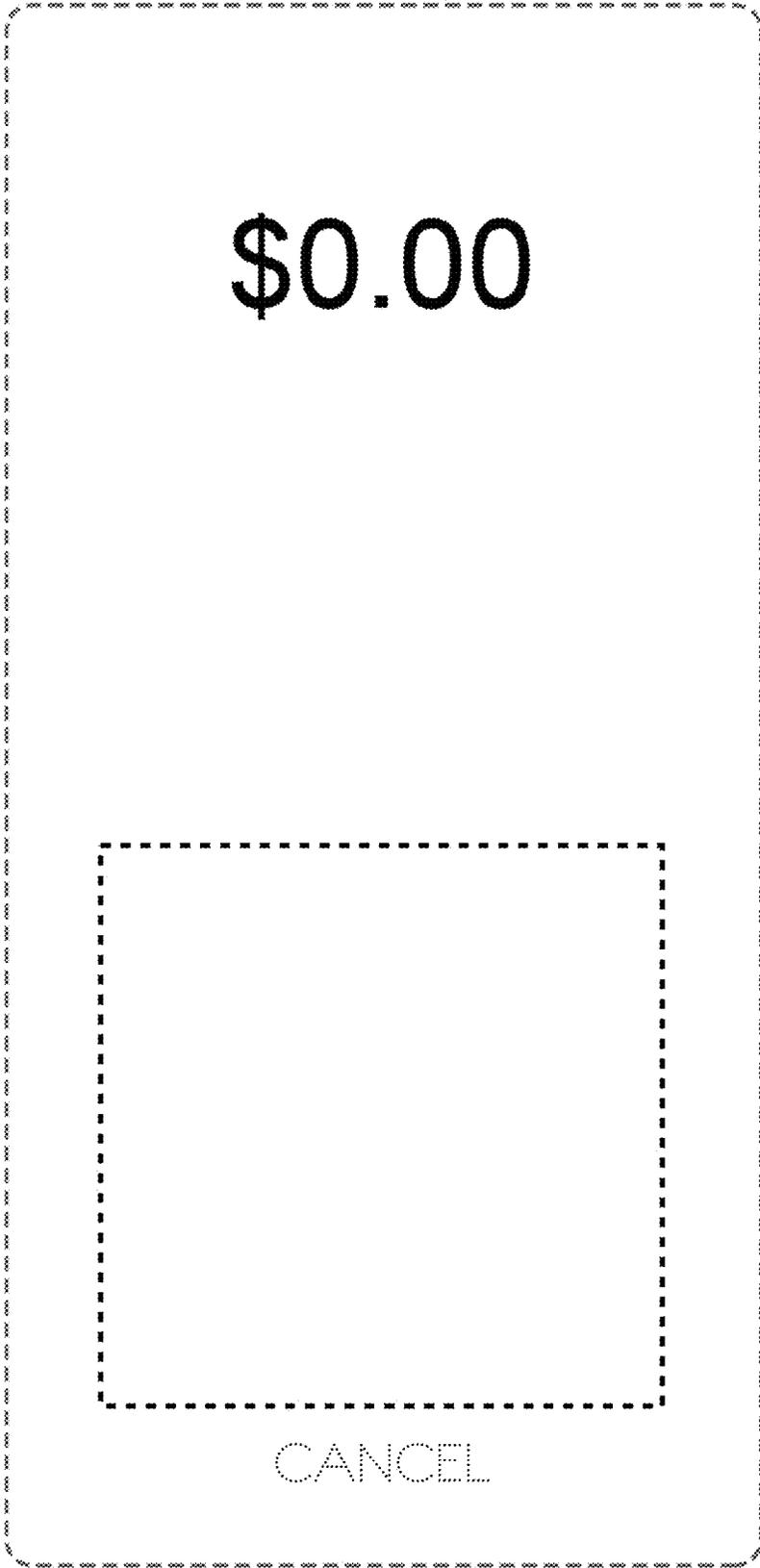


FIGURE 5

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
WACO DIVISION**

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

APPLE INC.,

Defendant.

CASE NO.: 6:22-cv-00223

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Wepay Global Payments LLC (“Wepay” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against Apple Inc. (“Apple” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff Wepay is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business address at 221 N. Broad Street, Suite 3A, Middletown DE, 19709.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a California corporation, with offices in the Western District of Texas at 12545 Riata Vista Cir., Austin, Texas 78727.

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Apple because Apple has committed acts giving rise to this action within Texas and within this judicial district. Defendants regularly do business or solicit business in this District and in Texas, engage in other persistent courses of

conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Texas, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, Apple has a corporate campus in this District. Apple has retail locations selling infringing GUI devices within this District. The Apple products with the accused infringing GUI design are sold and distributed to consumers in this District and in Texas. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over Apple will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue in the Western District of Texas is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because Apple has multiple regular and established places of business in this District and has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this District, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, and offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

7. Wepay is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D930,702 (the "'702 Patent") entitled, "Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface" and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on September 14, 2021, attached hereto as "Exhibit A."

8. The '702 Patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

9. Apple has not obtained permission from Wepay to use the ornamental design of the '702 Patent.

10. Attached hereto as "Exhibit B" and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the

second embodiment of the '702 Patent's design and the accused display screen portion articles made by Apple. The current known products infringing the patented design are the iOS 14 and iOS 15 GUI devices and iPadOS 14 and iPadOS 15 GUI devices.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702

11. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 2-4) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. Apple has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '702 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the GUI device, which embodies the GUI design covered by the '702 Patent. Apple infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count II - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702

13. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 6-8) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

14. Apple has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '702 Patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the Apple mobile GUI device design, which embodies the GUI design covered by the '702 patent. Apple infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count III - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702

14. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 10-12) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

15. Apple has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '702 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the Apple

mobile GUI device design, which embodies the GUI design covered by the '702 patent. Apple infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count IV - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702

13. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 14-16) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

14. Apple has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '702 Patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the Apple mobile GUI device design, which embodies the GUI design covered by the '702 Patent. Apple infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

15. Wepay sustains damages as a direct result of Apple's infringement of the '702 Patent.

16. As a consequence of Apple's present, continued, and future infringement of the '702 Patent, Wepay is entitled to damages recovery for its infringement of the '702 Patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC prays for the following relief against APPLE INC.:

- (a) judgment that Apple has infringed the second and first embodiment claims of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding the Plaintiff, the greater damages amount for Defendant's infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284 or 35 U.S.C. § 289 per asserted count;

- (c) post-judgment injunction relief for all products to discontinue the use, making, selling, and export of products infringing the asserted design counts;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff their costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (e) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (f) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Summary Judgement or Jury Trial

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC demands a Summary Judgment or trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury issues triable by jury.

Respectfully Submitted,

Date: March 1, 2022

/s/Artoush Ohanian

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Counsel for WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,

Defendant.

Case No.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Wepay Global Payments LLC (“Wepay” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against Bank of America, National Association (“BofA” or “Defendant”).

Nature of the Action

An individual named William Grecia patented an access rights management system. These utility patents, which began to issue in 2013, cover a front-end gatekeeper that monitors a user’s access to his or her digital content stored in the cloud. Mr. Grecia has licensed these patents to technology companies, a bank, and all the major U.S. credit card companies.

Mr. Grecia also practices his invention. He founded a company called Digital Debit®. This company specializes in offering users mobile, contactless payments. As part of Mr. Grecia’s work for Digital Debit®, he patented the ornamental design of the gateway

to the access rights management system on which Grecia obtained utility patents. In other words, Mr. Grecia has obtained design patents that cover a particular look and feel a user experiences before he or she performs a mobile and contactless transaction.

Wepay owns one of these design patents and Bank of America is infringing it.

Parties

1. Plaintiff Wepay is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business address at 221 N. Broad Street, Suite 3A, Middletown DE, 19709.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendant BofA is a national banking institution incorporated in the State of Delaware with its principal office located in the State of North Carolina. BofA own and operate more than 45 established offices in the Northern District of Illinois.

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over BofA because BofA has committed acts giving rise to this action within Illinois and within this judicial district. Defendants regularly do business or solicit business in this District and in Illinois, engage in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Illinois, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, BofA has offices within this district. The website bankofamerica.com solicits sales of infringing products to consumers

in this District and in Illinois. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over BofA will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue in the Northern District of Illinois is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because BofA has regular and established places of business in this District, with over 45 office locations (for example: at **201 S State St, Chicago, IL 60604, and 430 W Roosevelt Rd, Chicago, IL 60607**), has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, and offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

6. Wepay is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D930,702 (the “702 patent”) entitled, “Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface” and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on September 14, 2021, attached hereto as “Exhibit A”.

7. The ‘702 patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

8. BofA has not obtained permission from Wepay to use the ornamental design of the ‘702 patent.

9. Attached hereto as “Exhibit B” and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the second embodiment of the ‘702 patented design and the accused display screen portion articles made by BofA. The known products infringing the patented design

are the BofA app for iOS and Android mobile devices:
<https://promotions.bankofamerica.com/digitalbanking/mobilebanking/zelle>.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702 Second Embodiment Claim

10. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

11. BofA has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '702 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the BofA mobile products, which embodies the design covered by the '702 patent. BofA infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

12. Wepay sustains damages as a direct result of BofA's infringement of the '702 patent.

13. As a consequence of BofA's present, continued, and future infringement of the '702 patent, Wepay is entitled to royalties for its infringement of the '702 patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC prays for the following relief against Bank of America, N.A.:

- (a) judgment that Bank of America, N.A. has infringed the second embodiment claim of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding damages sufficient to compensate Plaintiff for Defendant's infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284 or § 289 whichever is deemed greater;

- (c) awarding Plaintiff his costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (e) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Jury Trial

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC demands a trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury.

Date: January 7, 2021

/s/Matthew Wawrzyn_____

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Counsel for WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.,

Defendant.

Case No.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Wepay Global Payments LLC (“Wepay” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“JPMC” or “Defendant”).

Nature of the Action

An individual named William Grecia patented an access rights management system. These utility patents, which began to issue in 2013, cover a front-end gatekeeper that monitors a user’s access to his or her digital content stored in the cloud. Mr. Grecia has licensed these patents to technology companies, a bank (JPMC, Defendant in this action), and all the major U.S. credit card companies.

Mr. Grecia also practices his invention. He founded a company called Digital Debit®. This company specializes in offering users mobile, contactless payments. As part of Mr. Grecia’s work for Digital Debit®, he patented the ornamental design of the gateway to the access rights management system on which Grecia obtained utility patents. In other

words, Mr. Grecia has obtained design patents that cover a particular look and feel a user experiences before he or she performs a mobile and contactless transaction.

Wepay owns one of these design patents and JPMorgan Chase is infringing it.

Parties

1. Plaintiff is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business address at 221 N. Broad Street, Suite 3A, Middletown DE, 19709.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a national banking institution that owns and operates more than 150 established offices (within a 20-mile radius) in the Northern District of Illinois.

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over JPMC because JPMC has committed acts giving rise to this action within Illinois and within this judicial district. Defendants regularly do business or solicit business in this District and in Illinois, engage in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Illinois, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, JPMC has offices within this district. The website chase.com solicits sales of infringing products to consumers in this District and in Illinois. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over JPMC will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue in the Northern District of Illinois is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because JPMC has regular and established places of business in this District, with over 150 office locations (for example: at **141 W Jackson Blvd Chicago, IL 60604, and 10 S Dearborn Chicago, IL 60603**), has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, and offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

6. Wepay is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D930,702 (the “702 patent”) entitled, “Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface” and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on September 14, 2021, attached hereto as “Exhibit A.”

7. The ‘702 patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

8. JPMC has not obtained permission from Wepay to use the ornamental design of the ‘702 patent.

9. Attached hereto as “Exhibit B” and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the second embodiment of the ‘702 patented design and the accused display screen portion articles made by JPMC. The known products infringing the patented design are the Chase Mobile app for iOS and Android mobile devices: <https://www.chase.com/digital/mobile-banking>.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702 Second Embodiment Claim

10. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

11. JPMC has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the ‘702 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the JPMC mobile products, which embodies the design covered by the ‘702 patent. JPMC infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

12. Wepay sustains damages as a direct result of JPMC’s infringement of the ‘702 patent.

13. As a consequence of JPMC’s present, continued, and future infringement of the ‘702 patent, Wepay is entitled to royalties for its infringement of the ‘702 patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC prays for the following relief against JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.:

- (a) judgment that JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. has infringed the second embodiment claim of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding damages sufficient to compensate Plaintiff for Defendant’s infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284 or § 289 whichever is deemed greater;
- (c) awarding Plaintiff his costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and

(e) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Jury Trial

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC demands a trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury.

Date: January 7, 2021

/s/Matthew Wawrzyn_____

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Counsel for WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

MCDONALD'S CORPORATION.,

Defendant.

Case No.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Wepay Global Payments LLC (“Wepay” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against McDonalds Corporation (“McDonald’s” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business address at 221 N. Broad Street, Suite 3A, Middletown DE, 19709.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendant is an Illinois corporation, with established offices in the Northern District of Illinois, for example, at **110 N. Carpenter St. Chicago, IL 60607.**

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over McDonald's because McDonald's has committed acts giving rise to this action within Illinois and within this judicial district. Defendants regularly do business or solicit business in this District and in Illinois, engage in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Illinois, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, McDonald's has offices within this district. The McDonald's mobile products with the accused infringing GUI design are made, sold and distributed to consumers in this District and in Illinois. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over McDonald's will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue in the Northern District of Illinois is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because McDonald's has regular and established places of business in this District at **110 N. Carpenter St. Chicago, IL 60607**, has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, and offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

7. Wepay is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D930,702 (the "702 patent") entitled, "Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface" and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on September 14, 2021, attached hereto as "Exhibit A".

8. The '702 Patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

9. McDonald's has not obtained permission from Wepay to use the ornamental design of the '702 Patent.

10. Attached hereto as "Exhibit B" and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the second embodiment of the '702 Patent's design and the accused display screen portion articles made by McDonald's. The known products infringing the patented design is the McDonald's mobile GUI device app.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702

11. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 2-4) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. McDonald's has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '702 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the McDonald's mobile device app component, which embodies the GUI design covered by the '702 patent. McDonald's infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count II - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702

13. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 6-8) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

14. McDonald's has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '702 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the

United States the McDonald's mobile device app component, which embodies the GUI design covered by the '702 patent. McDonald's infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

15. Wepay sustains damages as a direct result of McDonald's infringement of the '702 Patent.

16. As a consequence of McDonald's present, continued, and future infringement of the '702 Patent, Wepay is entitled to damages recovery for its infringement of the '702 Patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC prays for the following relief against MCDONALD'S CORPORATION:

- (a) judgment that McDonald's has infringed the second and first embodiment claims of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding the Plaintiff, the greater damages amount for Defendant's infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284 or 35 U.S.C. § 289 per asserted count;
- (c) post-judgment injunction relief for all products to discontinue the use, making, selling, and export of products infringing the asserted design counts;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff their costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (e) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (f) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Summary Judgement or Jury Trial

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC demands a Summary Judgment or trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury.

Date: March 1, 2022

/s/Matthew Wawrzyn

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Counsel for WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC

Exhibit A



US00D930702S

(12) **United States Design Patent**
Grecia

(10) **Patent No.:** **US D930,702 S**

(45) **Date of Patent:** **** Sep. 14, 2021**

(54) **DISPLAY SCREEN PORTION WITH ANIMATED GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE**

D697,074 S * 1/2014 Waldman D14/485
D702,723 S 4/2014 Abratowski
8,720,771 B2 5/2014 MacKinnon Keith

(Continued)

(71) Applicant: **William Grecia**, Downingtown, PA (US)

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(Continued)

(72) Inventor: **William Grecia**, Downingtown, PA (US)

(73) Assignee: **WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC**, Middletown, DE (US)

Primary Examiner — Cary M Robinson

(**) Term: **15 Years**

(57) **CLAIM**

(21) Appl. No.: **29/749,131**

The ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphical user interface, as shown and described.

(22) Filed: **Sep. 3, 2020**

DESCRIPTION

(51) **LOC (13) Cl.** **14-04**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

USPC **D14/492**; D14/490

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 345/1.1, 1.2, 2.1–2.3, 3.1, 902; 715/763, 715/810, 836, 837, 846, 847, 977; D14/485–495

CPC B60K 37/00; G06F 3/048–04897; G06F 3/013; G06F 3/017; G06F 3/165; G06F 3/197; G06F 17/212; G06T 13/80; G06T 15/02; G06Q 10/10; H04M 1/0277; H04M 1/0202; H04M 1/02; H04M 1/6075; H04M 3/567; H04M 1/2477; H04M 1/26; H04M 1/274582; H04L 12/581; H04L 12/813; H04L 12/1813; H04N 7/16

See application file for complete search history.

FIG. 1 is a front view of a first image of a first embodiment of a display screen portion with animated graphical user interface showing my new design;

FIG. 2 is a front view of a second image thereof;

FIG. 3 is a front view of a first image of a second embodiment of a display screen portion with animated graphical user interface showing my new design;

FIG. 4 is a front view of a second image thereof; and,

FIG. 5 is a front view of a third image thereof.

In the first embodiment, the appearance of the transitional image sequentially transitions between the images shown in FIGS. 1 through 2. In the second embodiment, the appearance of the transitional image sequentially transitions between the images shown in FIGS. 3 through 5. The process or period in which one image transitions to another image forms no part of the claimed design.

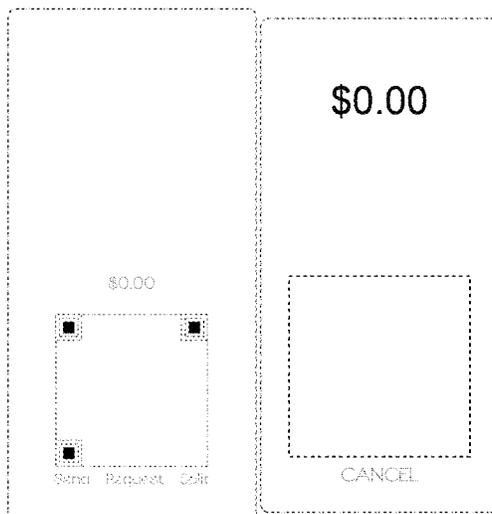
The broken line showing of a portion of a display screen and a computer device in FIGS. 1 through 5 forms no part of the claimed design. The broken line showing of text and portions of the graphical user interface in FIGS. 1 through 5 represents environmental subject matter and forms no part of the claimed design.

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1 Claim, 5 Drawing Sheets



US D930,702 S

(56)

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D766,954	S	9/2016	Smith	
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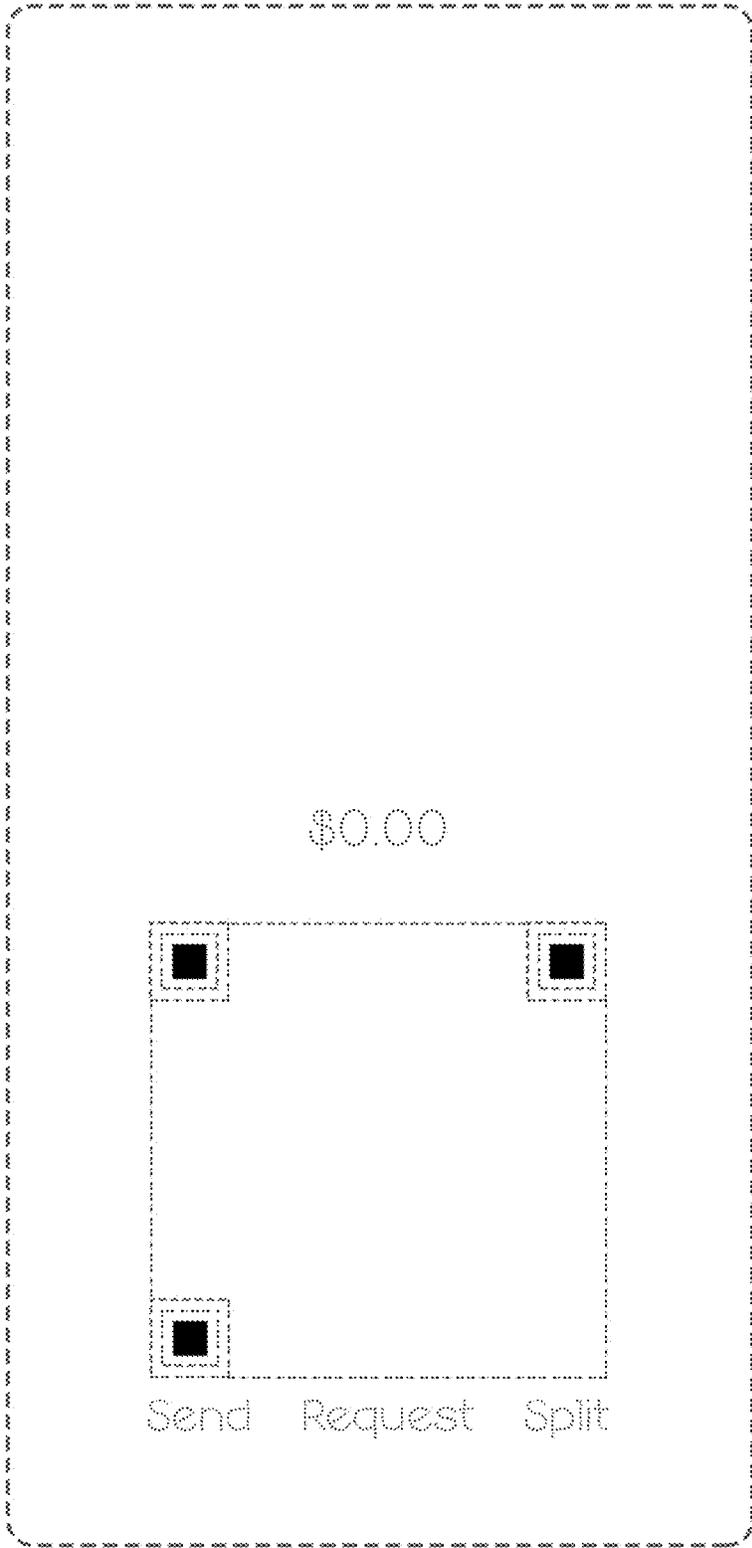


FIGURE 1

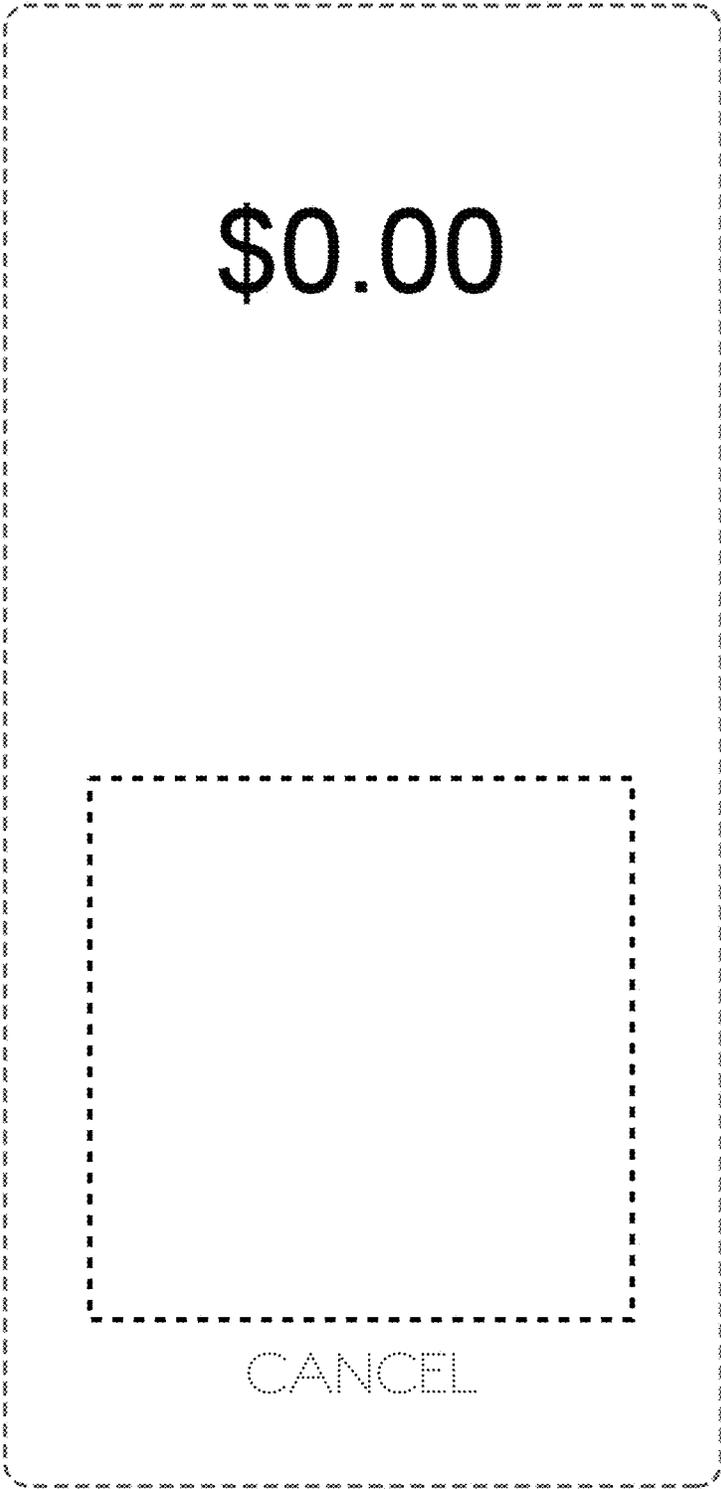


FIGURE 2

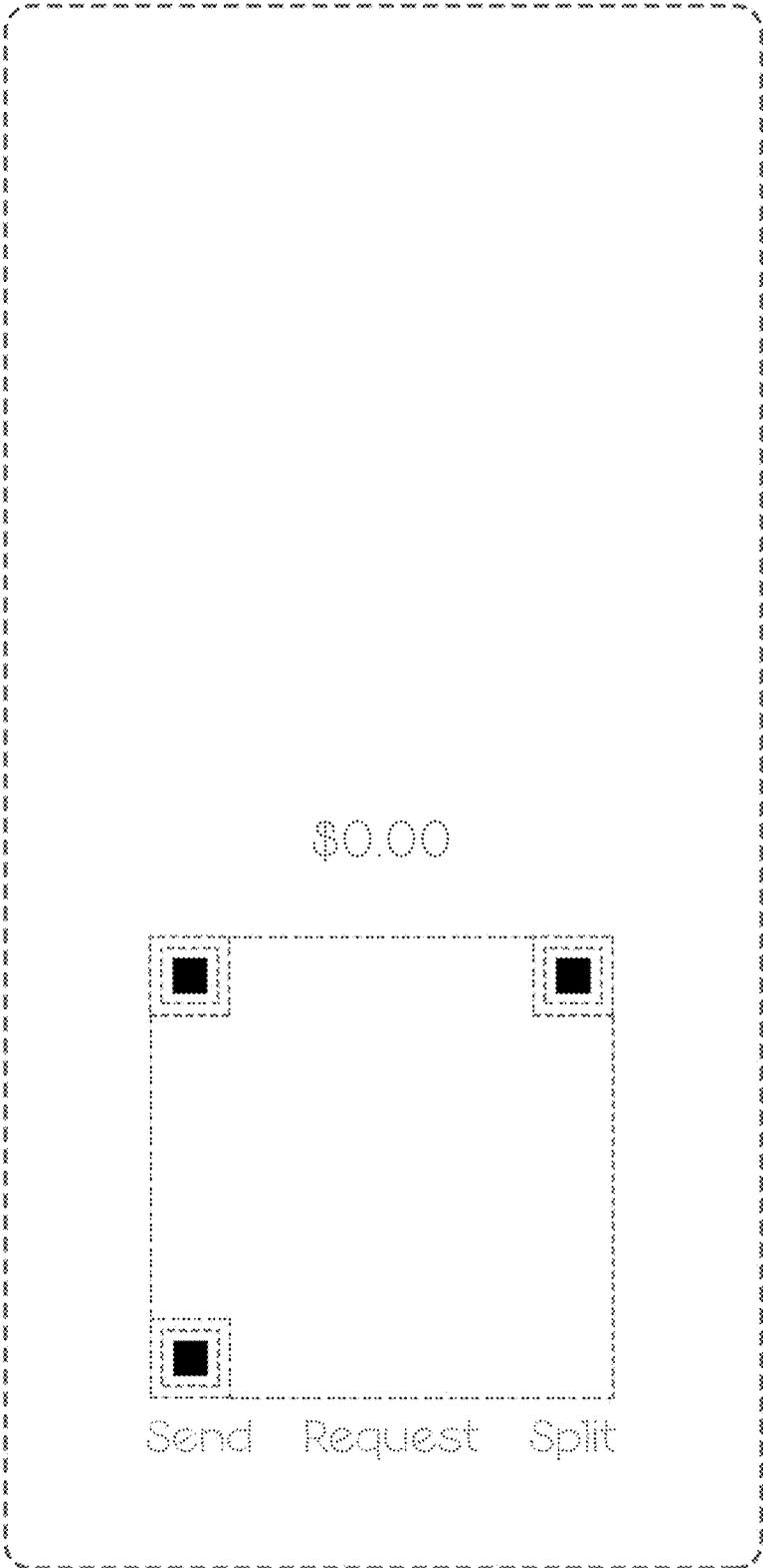


FIGURE 3

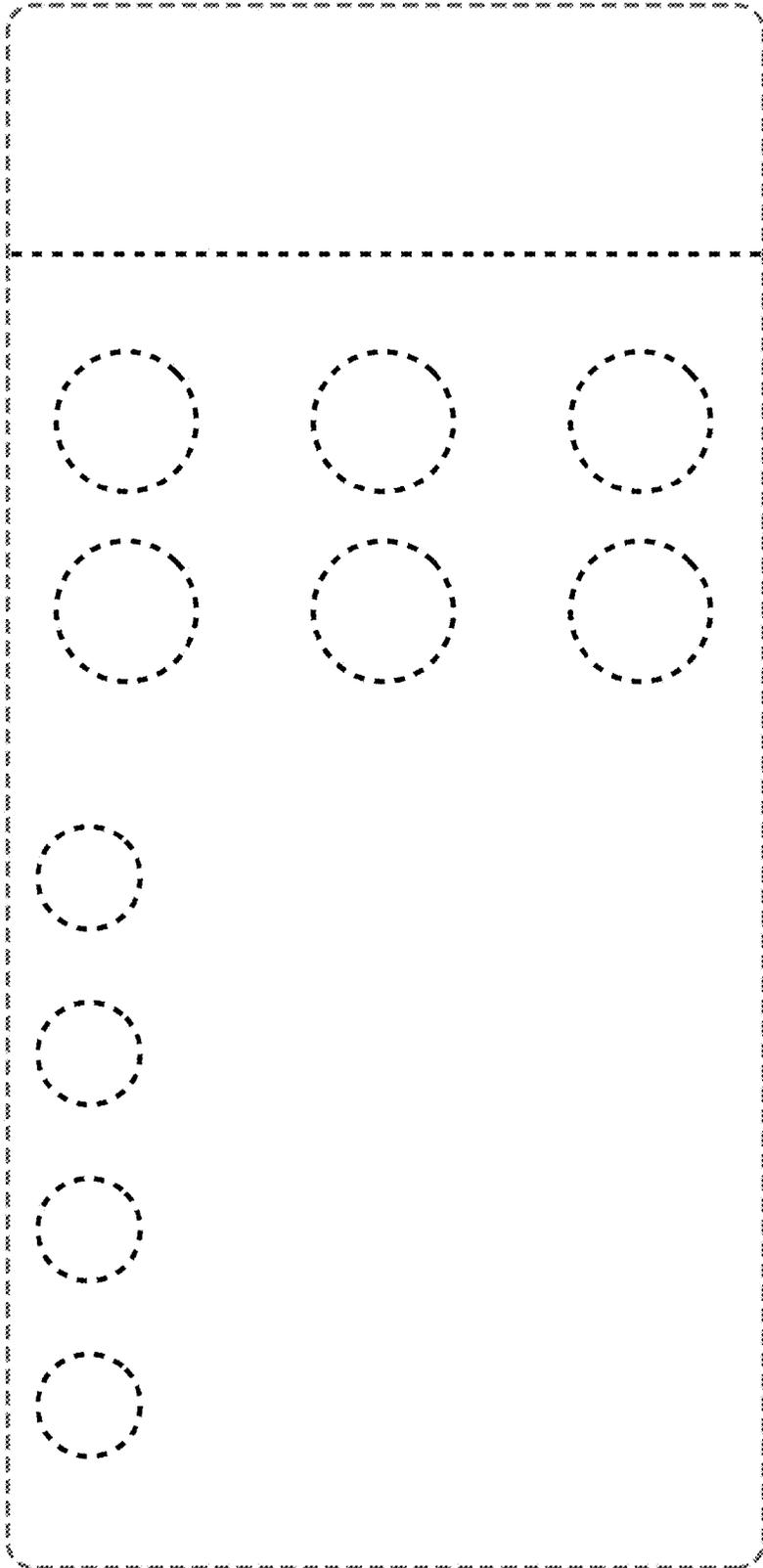


FIGURE 4

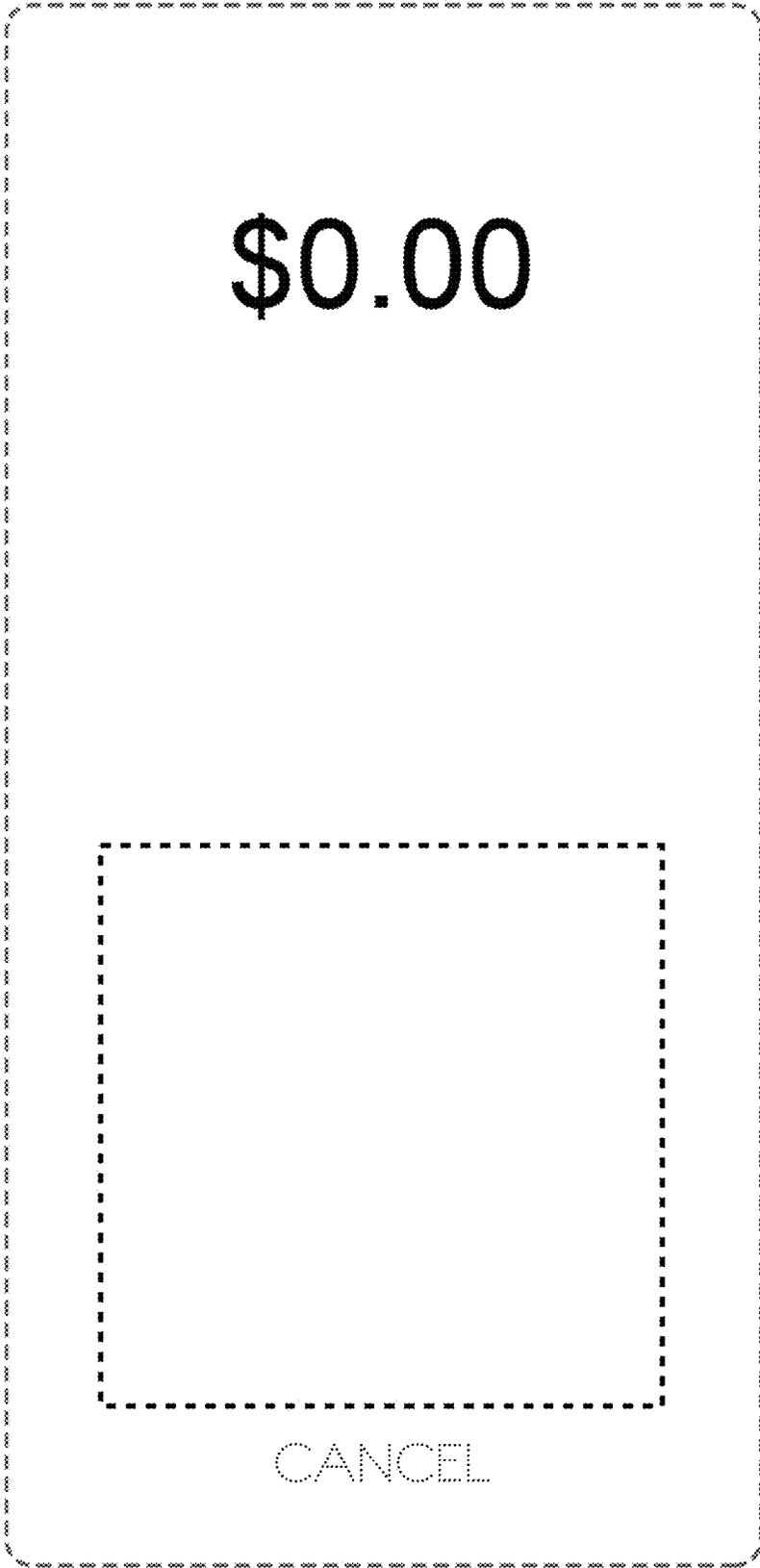


FIGURE 5

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
WACO DIVISION**

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

PAYPAL, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.: 6:21-cv-01094

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Wepay Global Payments LLC (“WGPLLC” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against PayPal, Inc. (“PayPal” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff WGPLLC is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business address at 221 N. Broad Street, Suite 3A, Middletown DE, 19709.
2. Upon information and belief, PayPal is a Delaware corporation, having its principal place of business in San Jose, California.

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.
4. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant for the following reasons: (1) Defendant is present within or has minimum contacts within the State of Texas and Western District

of Texas; (2) Defendant has purposefully availed itself of the privileges of conducting business in the State of Texas and in this district; (3) Defendant has sought protection and benefit from the laws of the State of Texas; (4) Defendant regularly conducts business within the State of Texas and within this district, and Plaintiff's cause of action arises directly from Defendant's business contacts and other activities in the State of Texas and in this district; and (5) Defendant has a regular and established place of business in the State of Texas and in this district (Building D, 7700 W Parmer Ln, Austin, TX 78729).

5. Venue is proper in the Western District of Texas pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1400(b). Defendant has a regular and established place of business in this district, Defendant has transacted business in this district, and Defendant has directly and/or indirectly committed acts of patent infringement in this district.

The Patent-In-Suit

7. WG PLLC is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D930,702 (the "'702 patent") entitled, "Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface" and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on September 14, 2021, attached hereto as "Exhibit A".

8. The '702 patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

9. PayPal has not obtained permission from WG PLLC to use the ornamental design of the '702 patent.

10. Attached hereto as "Exhibit B" and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the second embodiment of the '702 patented design and the accused display screen portion articles

made by PayPal. The known accused products used within, and exported from the United States as made, used, sold, and offered for sale by PayPal is the PayPal “Super App” product for iOS¹ and Android². The side-by-side claim chart and evidentiary facts shall support this claim of infringement.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702 Second Embodiment Claim

11. WGPLLC reasserts and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. PayPal has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the ’702 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States and exporting from the United States the PayPal “Super App” animated graphical user interface products, which embodies the design covered by the ’702 patent. PayPal infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

13. WGPLLC sustains damages as a direct result of PayPal’s infringement of the ’702 patent.

14. As a consequence of PayPal’s present, continued, and future infringement of the ’702 patent, WGPLLC is entitled to royalties for its infringement of the ’702 patent on a forward-going basis.

¹ See: <https://apps.apple.com/us/app/paypal-mobile-cash/id283646709>

² See: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.paypal.android.p2pmobile&hl=en_US&gl=US

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, WGPLLC LLC prays for the following relief against PayPal:

- (a) judgment that PayPal has infringed the second embodiment claim of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding the Plaintiff the greater damages amount for Defendant’s infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284 or 35 U.S.C. § 289;
- (c) awarding Plaintiff his costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (e) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Jury Trial

WGPLLC LLC demands a trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury.

Date: October 20, 2021

Respectfully Submitted,

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Counsel for Wepay Global Payments LLC

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

PNC BANK, N.A.,

Defendant.

Case No.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Wepay Global Payments LLC (“WGPLL,” “Wepay,” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against PNC Bank, National Association Member FDIC (“PNC” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff WGPLL is a Delaware limited liability company with its principle business address at 221 N. Broad Street, Suite 3A, Middletown DE, 19709.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant PNC is a national organization, with 25 established offices in the Northern District of Illinois and its principal place of business at 300 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15222.

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over PNC because PNC has committed acts giving rise to this action within Illinois and within this judicial district. Defendants regularly do business or solicit business in this District and in Illinois, engage in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Illinois, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, PNC has offices within this district. The website www.PNC.com solicits sales of infringing products to consumers in this District and in Illinois. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over PNC will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue in the Northern District of Illinois is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because PNC has regular and established places of business in this District, with 25 office locations (for example: at 302 W Adams St CHICAGO, IL 60606, and 1 N Franklin St STE 100 CHICAGO, IL 60606), has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, and offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

7. WGPLL is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D930,702 (the “702 patent”) entitled, “Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface” and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on September 14, 2021, attached hereto as “Exhibit A”.

8. The ‘702 patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

9. PNC has not obtained permission from WGPLL to use the ornamental design of the ‘702 patent.

10. Attached hereto as “Exhibit B” and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the second embodiment of the ‘702 patented design and the accused display screen portion articles made by PNC. The known products infringing the patented design are the PNC app for iOS and Android mobile devices: <https://www.pnc.com/en/personal-banking.html>.

11. See “Exhibit C,” which are the relevant subclasses governing the patent-in-suit according to the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702 Second Embodiment Claim

11. WGPLL reasserts and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. PNC has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the ‘702 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United

States the PNC mobile computer products, which embodies the design covered by the '702 patent. PNC infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

13. WGPLLC sustains damages as a direct result of PNC's infringement of the '702 patent.

14. As a consequence of PNC's present, continued, and future infringement of the '702 patent, WGPLLC is entitled to royalties for its infringement of the '702 patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC prays for the following relief against PNC:

- (a) judgment that PNC has infringed the second embodiment claim of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding damages sufficient to compensate Plaintiff for Defendant's infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- (c) awarding Plaintiff his costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (e) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Jury Trial

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC demands a trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury.

Date: September 23, 2021

/s/Matthew Wawrzyn

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(312) 233-0063 (facsimile)

Counsel for WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC

Exhibit A



US00D930702S

(12) **United States Design Patent** (10) **Patent No.:** **US D930,702 S**
Grecia (45) **Date of Patent:** **** Sep. 14, 2021**

(54) **DISPLAY SCREEN PORTION WITH ANIMATED GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE**

D697,074 S * 1/2014 Waldman D14/485
D702,723 S 4/2014 Abratowski
8,720,771 B2 5/2014 MacKinnon Keith
(Continued)

(71) Applicant: **William Grecia**, Downingtown, PA (US)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Author: Denso Wave, Article: <https://www.denso-wave.com/en/adcd/fundamental/2dcode/qrc/index.html>.

(72) Inventor: **William Grecia**, Downingtown, PA (US)

(Continued)

(73) Assignee: **WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC**, Middletown, DE (US)

Primary Examiner — Cary M Robinson

(**) Term: **15 Years**

(57) **CLAIM**

(21) Appl. No.: **29/749,131**

The ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphical user interface, as shown and described.

(22) Filed: **Sep. 3, 2020**

DESCRIPTION

(51) **LOC (13) Cl.** **14-04**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC **D14/492**; D14/490
USPC 345/1.1, 1.2, 2.1–2.3, 3.1, 902; 715/763, 715/810, 836, 837, 846, 847, 977; D14/485–495
CPC B60K 37/00; G06F 3/048–04897; G06F 3/013; G06F 3/017; G06F 3/165; G06F 3/197; G06F 17/212; G06T 13/80; G06T 15/02; G06Q 10/10; H04M 1/0277; H04M 1/0202; H04M 1/02; H04M 1/6075; H04M 3/567; H04M 1/2477; H04M 1/26; H04M 1/274582; H04L 12/581; H04L 12/813; H04L 12/1813; H04N 7/16

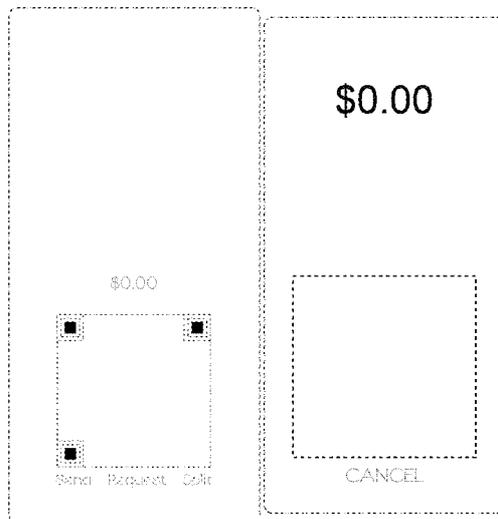
See application file for complete search history.

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D604,308 S * 11/2009 Takano D14/486
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1 Claim, 5 Drawing Sheets



(56)

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Author: Early Warning Services, Webpage: <https://www.zellepay.com/go/zelle>.
 Author: Early Warning Services, Webpage: <https://apps.apple.com/us/app/zelle/id1260755201?ls=1>.
 Author: Early Warning Services, Webpage: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.zellepay.zelle>.

* cited by examiner

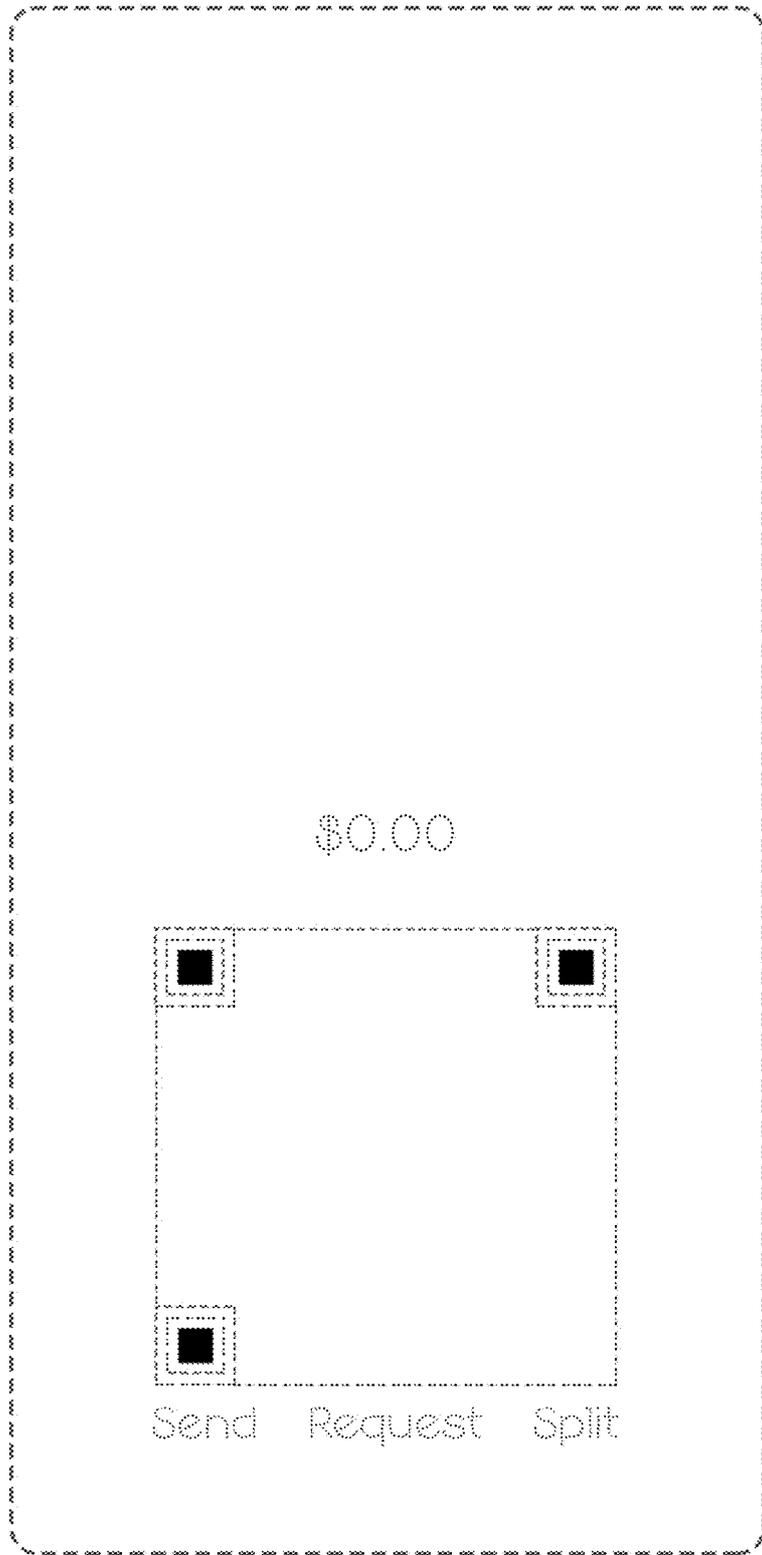


FIGURE 1

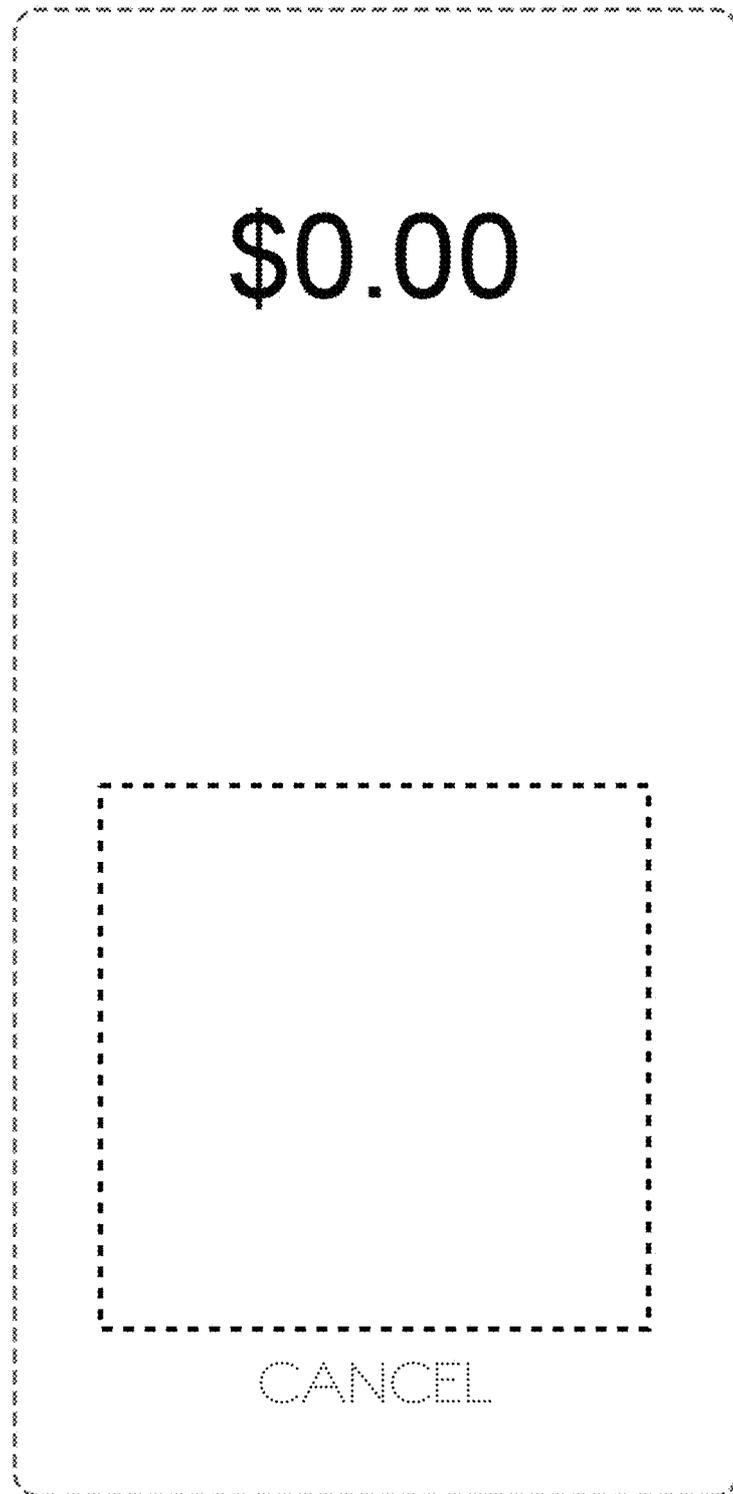


FIGURE 2

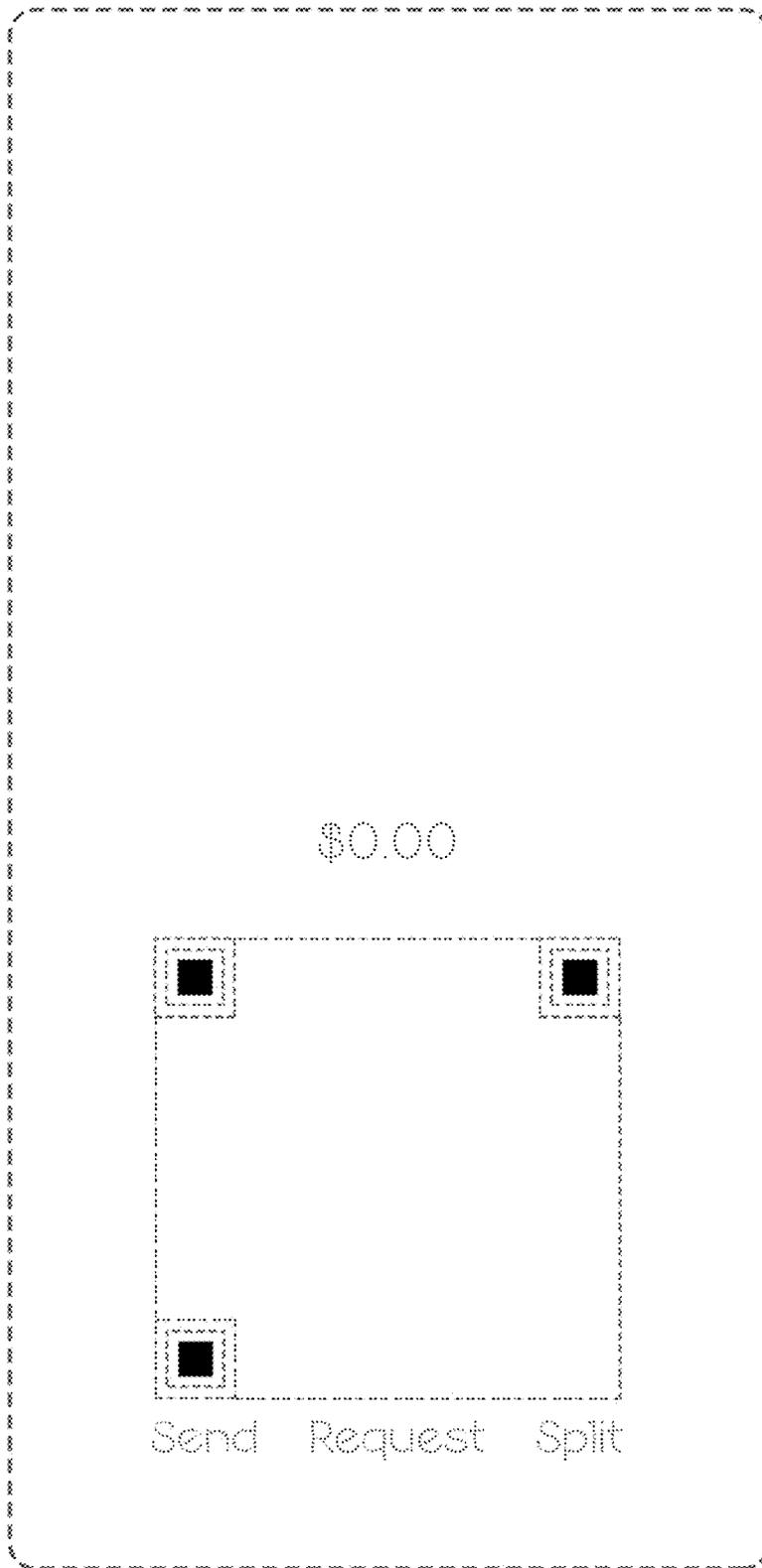


FIGURE 3

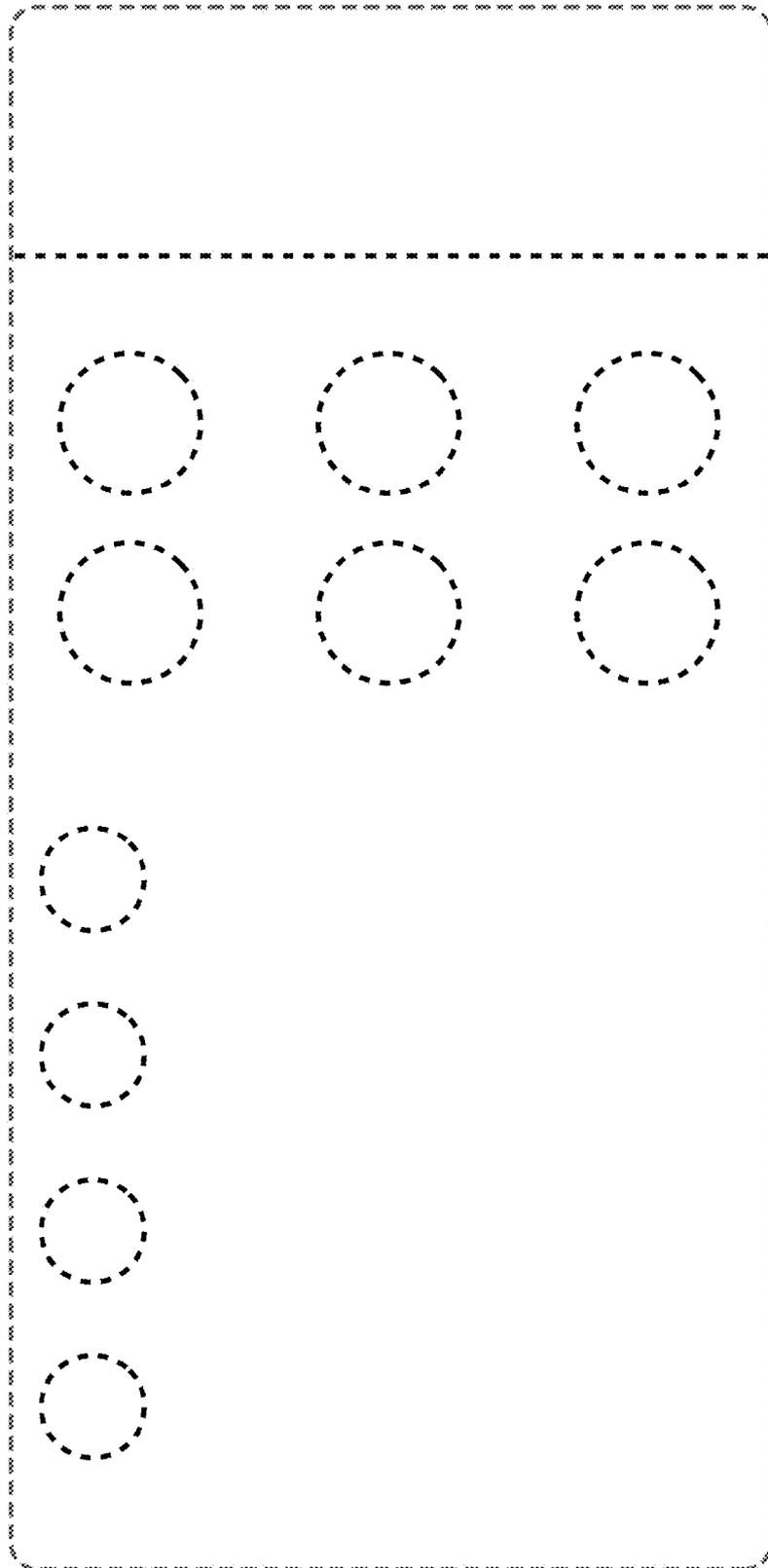


FIGURE 4

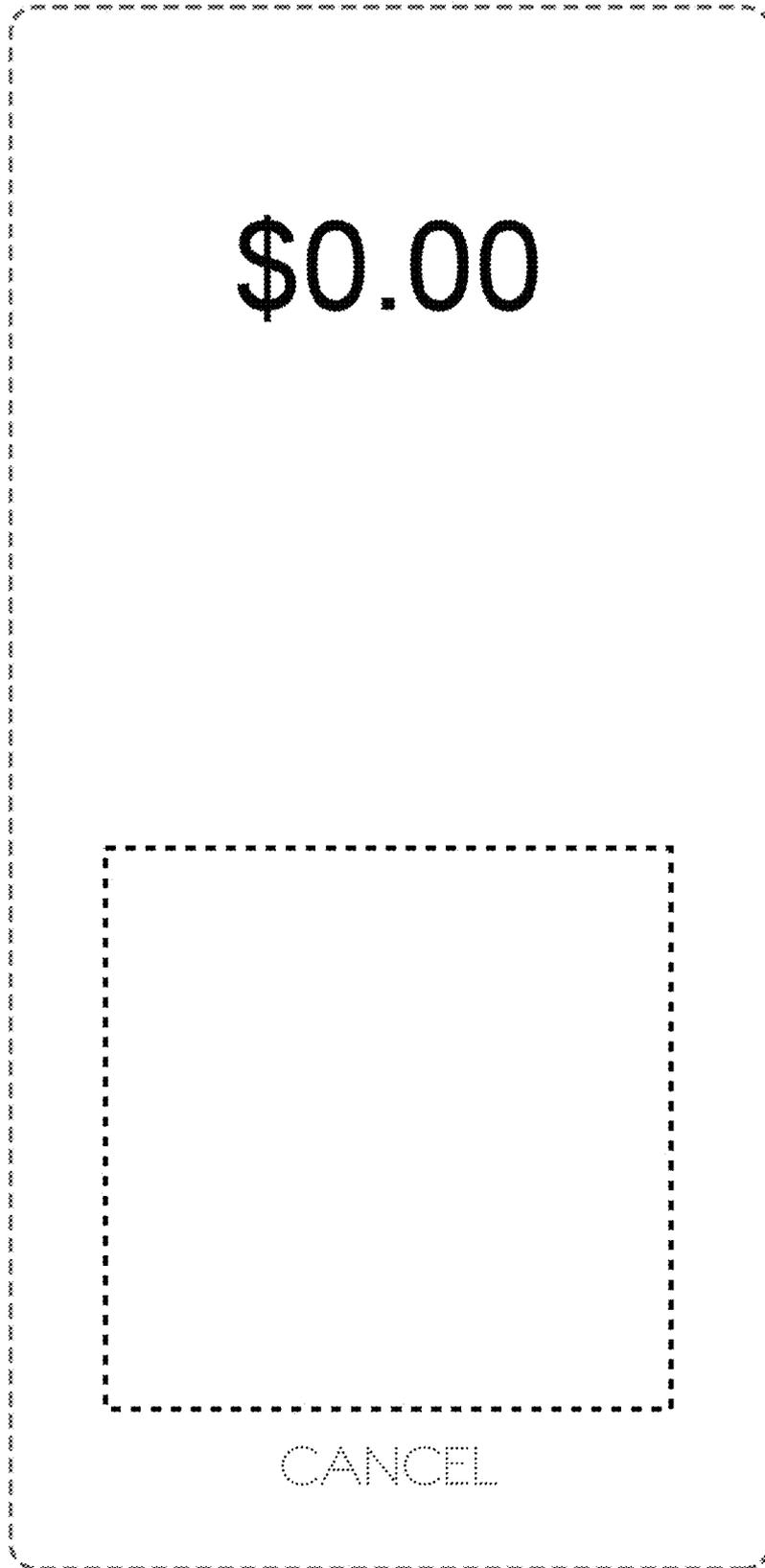
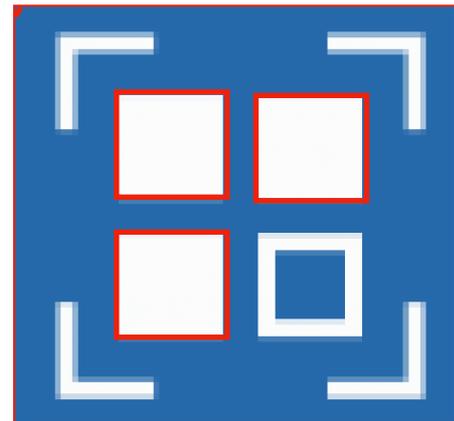
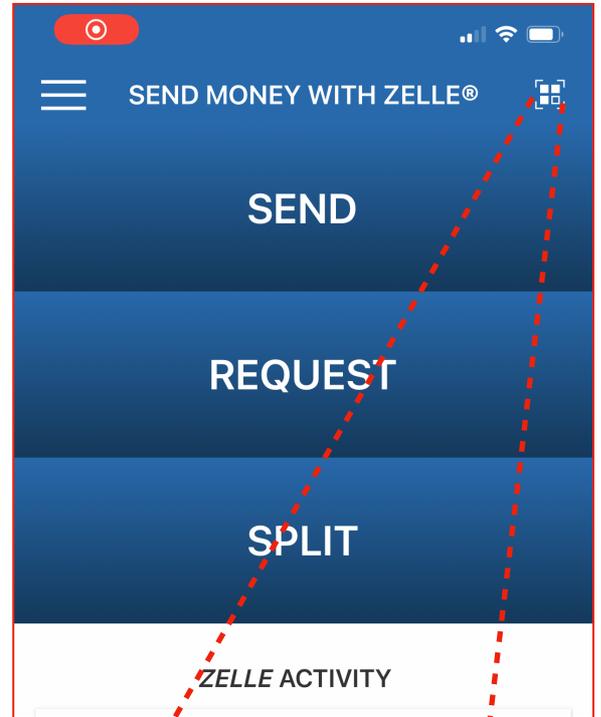
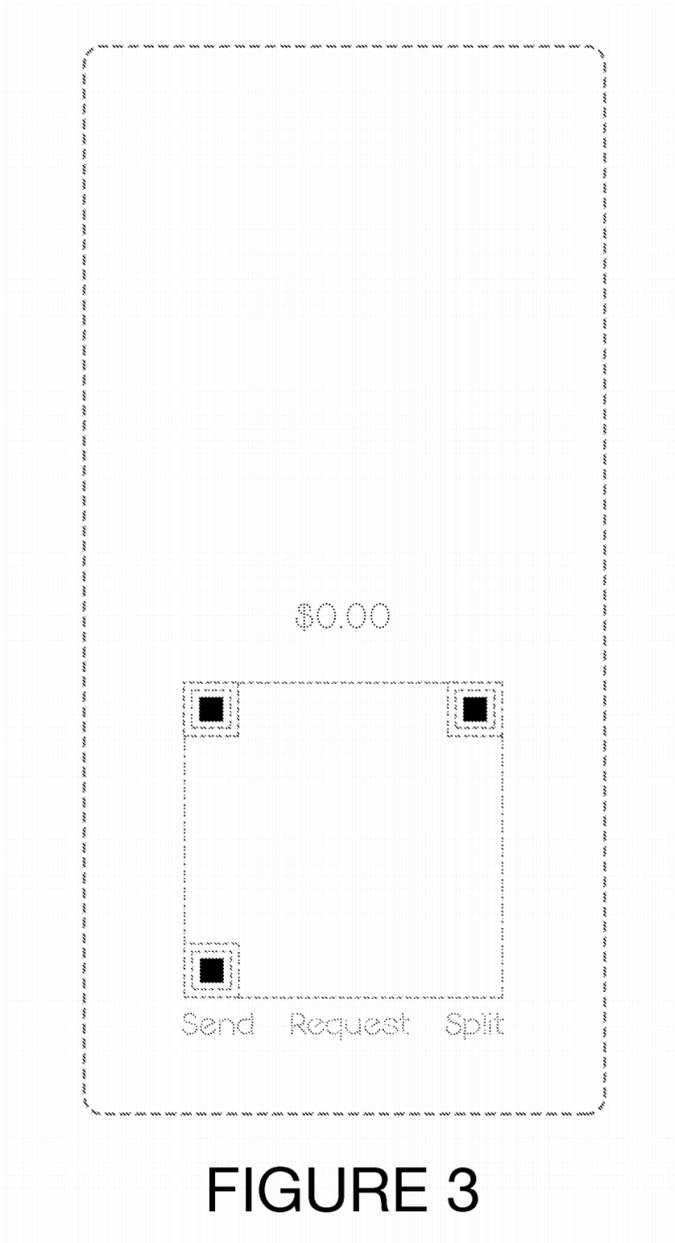
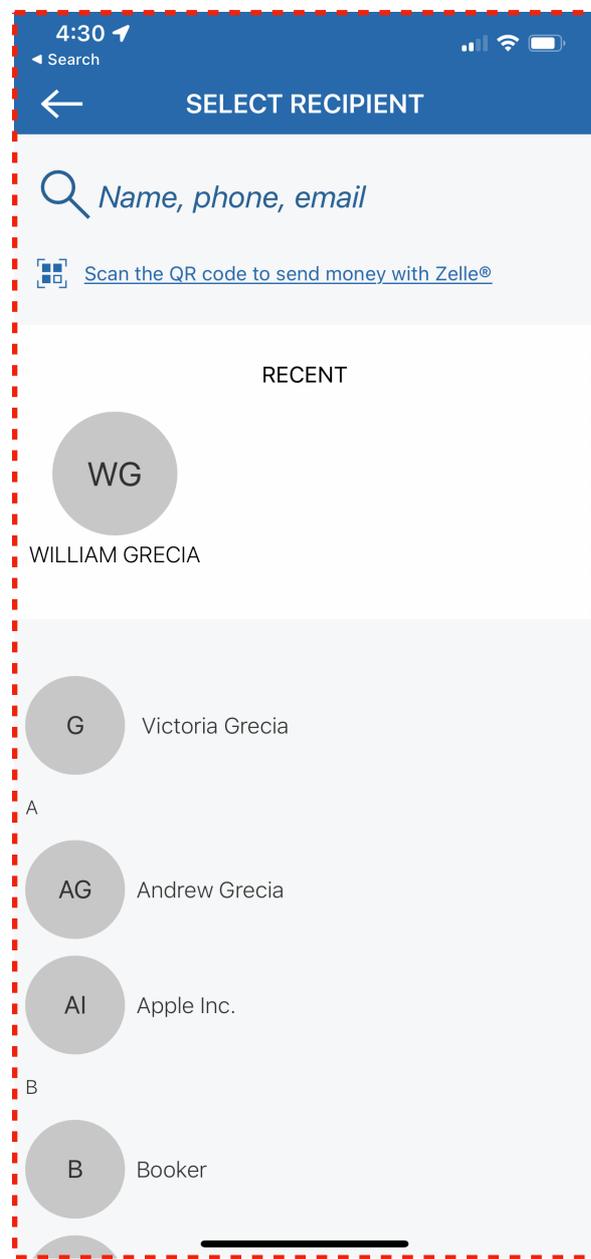
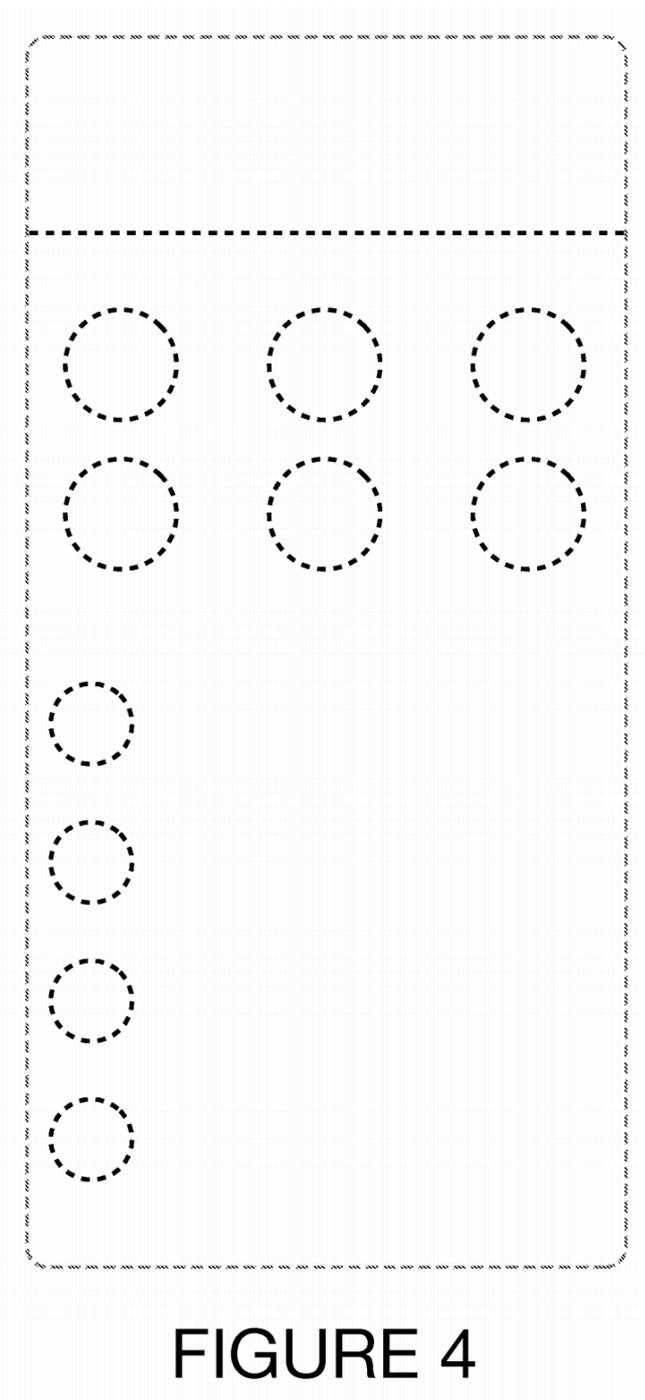


FIGURE 5

EXHIBIT B



D930,702 Second Embodiment Claimed Design
Design Video Evidence: <https://youtu.be/AYuWrtK4BTg>



D930,702 Second Embodiment Claimed Design
Design Video Evidence: <https://youtu.be/AYuWrtK4BTg>

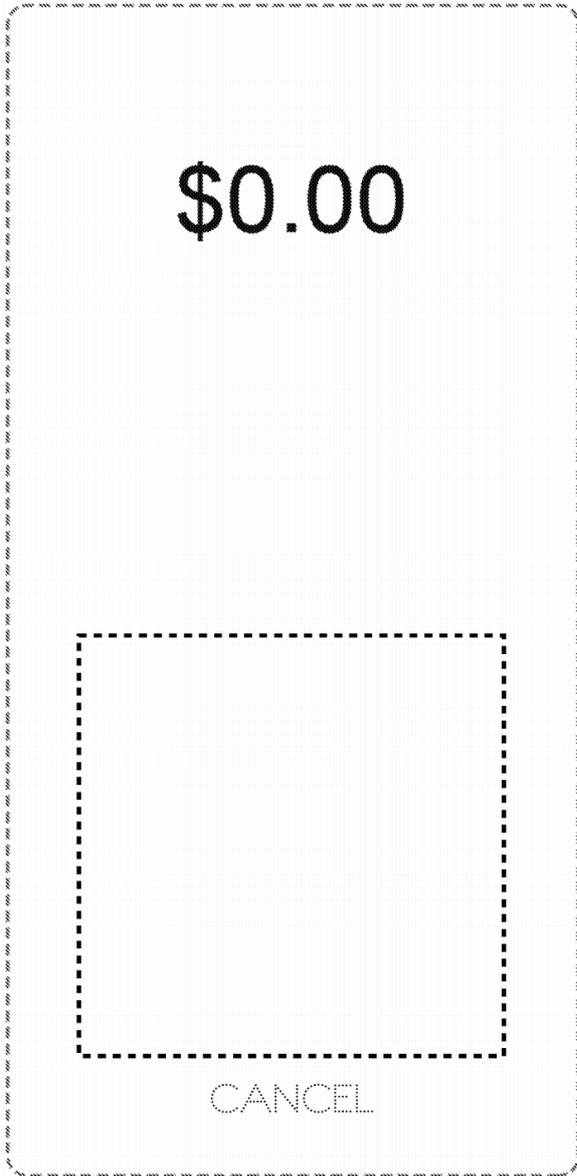


FIGURE 5

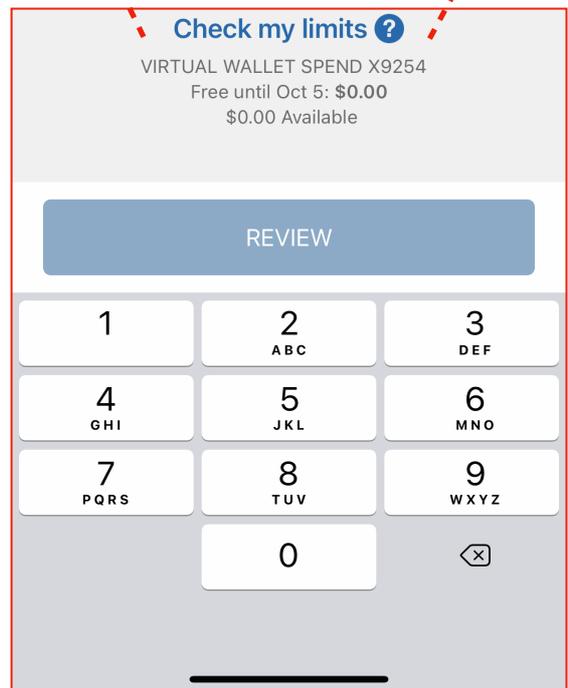
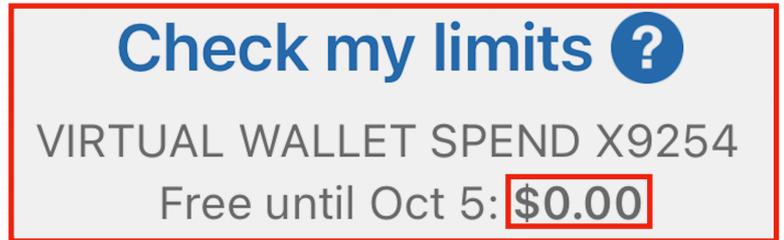


EXHIBIT C

CLASS D14, RECORDING, COMMUNICATION, OR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL EQUIPMENT

485 GENERATED IMAGE:

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Design for electronically produced symbol for computer that may be viewed on a computer screen.

(1) Note. Includes full screen menu.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 345, Computer Graphics Processing and Selective Visual Display Systems, subclasses 619 through 689 for graphic object manipulation, and subclasses 441-472.3 and 947 for graphical processing of a character or font.
- 715, Data Processing: Presentation Processing of Document, Operator Interface Processing, and Screen Saver Display Processing, subclasses 762 through 862 for graphical object processing, especially subclasses 763, 835-839, and 846-847 for graphical processing involving icons.

489 . Icon:

This subclass is indented under subclass 485. Design for a single electronic generated symbol.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 715, Data Processing: Presentation Processing of Document, Operator Interface Processing, and Screen Saver Display Processing, subclasses 835 through 839 for a graphical user interface involving an icon array, and subclasses 846-847 for icons that are not arrayed.

490 .. And letter, number, or word:

This subclass is indented under subclass 489. Design that includes a symbol or symbols from the alphabet and/or an Arabic or Roman numeral or numerals.

CLASS D14, RECORDING, COMMUNICATION, OR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL EQUIPMENT

485 GENERATED IMAGE:

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Design for electronically produced symbol for computer that may be viewed on a computer screen.

(1) Note. Includes full screen menu.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 345, Computer Graphics Processing and Selective Visual Display Systems, subclasses 619 through 689 for graphic object manipulation, and subclasses 441-472.3 and 947 for graphical processing of a character or font.
- 715, Data Processing: Presentation Processing of Document, Operator Interface Processing, and Screen Saver Display Processing, subclasses 762 through 862 for graphical object processing, especially subclasses 763, 835-839, and 846-847 for graphical processing involving icons.

489 . Icon:

This subclass is indented under subclass 485. Design for a single electronic generated symbol.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 715, Data Processing: Presentation Processing of Document, Operator Interface Processing, and Screen Saver Display Processing, subclasses 835 through 839 for a graphical user interface involving an icon array, and subclasses 846-847 for icons that are not arrayed.

492 .. Simulative:

This subclass is indented under subclass 489. Design that includes an ornamental feature or features that shows the ornamental appearance of another article either as applied ornamentation or overall form.

(1) Note. The search for food products that simulate the appearance of another object should also include the appropriate Design Class and subclass(es) for the actual object being simulated.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
WACO DIVISION**

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.,
and SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS
AMERICA INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.: 6:21-cv-01095

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Wepay Global Payments LLC (“Wepay” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (SEC), and Samsung Electronics America Inc. (SEA, or collectively “Samsung” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff Wepay is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business address at 221 N. Broad Street, Suite 3A, Middletown DE, 19709.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendant SEC is a corporation organized under the laws of South Korea, with its principal place of business at 129 Samsung-Ro, Maetan-3dong, Yeongtong-gu, Suwon, 443-742, South Korea.

3. Upon information and belief, SEA is a wholly owned subsidiary of SEC and is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, with its principal place of business at 85 Challenger Road, Ridgefield Park, New Jersey 07660.

4. Samsung may be served with process at its state located registered agent: CT Corporation System, 1999 Bryan St., Ste 900 Dallas, TX 75201.

Jurisdiction and Venue

5. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Samsung because Samsung has committed acts giving rise to this action within Texas and within this judicial district. Defendants regularly do business or solicit business in this District and in Texas, engage in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Texas, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, Samsung has offices within this district. The website www.samsung.com solicits sales of infringing products to consumers in this District and in Texas. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over Samsung will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

7. Venue in the Western District of Texas is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because Samsung has regular and established places of business in this District at its campus **12100 Samsung Blvd, Austin, TX 78754**, has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, importing and/or offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

7. Wepay is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D930,702 (the “702 patent”) entitled, “Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface” and was duly

and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on September 14, 2021, attached hereto as “Exhibit A”.

8. The '702 patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

9. Samsung has not obtained permission from Wepay to use the ornamental design of the '702 patent.

10. Attached hereto as “Exhibit B” and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the second embodiment of the df patented design and the accused display screen portion articles made by Samsung. The known accused products imported into the United States made, used, sold, and offered for sale by Samsung is the Samsung Galaxy computer products with the Samsung Pay display screen graphical user interface. The side-by-side claim chart and evidentiary facts shall support this claim of infringement.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702 Second Embodiment Claim

11. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. Samsung has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '702 patent by manufacturing, importing, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the Samsung Galaxy computer products, which embodies the design covered by the '702 patent. Samsung infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

13. Wepay sustains damages as a direct result of Samsung's infringement of the '702 patent.

14. As a consequence of Samsung's present, continued, and future infringement of the '702 patent, Wepay is entitled to royalties for its infringement of the '702 patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC prays for the following relief against Samsung:

- (a) judgment that PayPal has infringed the second embodiment claim of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding the Plaintiff, the greater damages amount for Defendant's infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284 or 35 U.S.C. § 289;
- (c) awarding Plaintiff his costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (e) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Jury Trial

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC demands a trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury.

Respectfully Submitted,

Date: October 20, 2021

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Counsel for

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
WACO DIVISION**

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

TESLA, INC.,

Defendant.

CASE NO.: 6:22-cv-00224

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Wepay Global Payments LLC (“Wepay” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against Tesla, Inc. (“Tesla” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff Wepay is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal business address at 221 N. Broad Street, Suite 3A, Middletown DE, 19709.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a Delaware corporation, with established offices at 11600 Century Oaks Terrace, Suite 130, Austin, Texas 78758.

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.
4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Tesla because Tesla has committed acts giving rise to this action within Texas and within this District. Defendant regularly does business

or solicits business in this District and in Texas, engages in other persistent courses of conduct and derives substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Texas, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, Tesla has offices within this District. The Tesla car products with the accused infringing GUI design are sold and distributed to consumers in this District and in Texas. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over Tesla will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue in the Western District of Texas is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because Tesla has regular and established places of business in this District, has committed acts within this District giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this District, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, and offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

7. Wepay is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D930,702 (the "'702 Patent") entitled, "Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface" and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on September 14, 2021, attached hereto as "Exhibit A."

8. The '702 Patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

9. Tesla has not obtained permission from Wepay to use the ornamental design of the '702 Patent.

10. Attached hereto as "Exhibit B" and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the

second embodiment of the '702 Patent's design and the accused display screen portion articles made by Tesla. The known products infringing the patented design are the Tesla motor vehicle GUI head-unit in the Model S, 3, X, Y, Roadster, Cybertruck and other developing vehicle products.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702

11. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 2-4) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. Tesla has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '702 Patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the Tesla vehicle products, which embody the GUI design covered by the '702 Patent. Tesla infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count II - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702

13. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 6-8) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

14. Tesla has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '702 Patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the Tesla vehicle products, which embody the GUI design covered by the '702 Patent. Tesla infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

13. Wepay sustains damages as a direct result of Tesla's infringement of the '702 Patent.

14. As a consequence of Tesla's present, continued, and future infringement of the '702 Patent, Wepay is entitled to damages recovery for its infringement of the '702 Patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC prays for the following relief against TESLA, Inc.:

- (a) judgment that TESLA has infringed the second and first embodiment claims of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding the Plaintiff, the greater damages amount for Defendant's infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284 or 35 U.S.C. § 289 per asserted count;
- (c) post-judgment injunction relief for all products to discontinue the use, making, selling, and export of products infringing the asserted design counts;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff their costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (e) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (f) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Summary Judgment or Jury Trial

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC demands a Summary Judgment or trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury issues triable by jury.

Respectfully Submitted,

Date: March 1, 2022

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Austin, Texas 78701
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admission forthcoming)

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Counsel for WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

WAL-MART STORES, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Wepay Global Payments LLC (“Wepay” or “Plaintiff”) brings this patent-infringement action against Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. (“Wal-Mart” or “Defendant”).

Parties

1. Plaintiff is a Delaware limited liability company with its principle business address at 221 N. Broad Street, Suite 3A, Middletown DE, 19709.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a Delaware corporation, with established offices in the Northern District of Illinois, for example, at **4650 W North Ave, Chicago, IL 60639**.

Jurisdiction and Venue

3. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 271, et seq. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over WAL-MART because WAL-MART has committed acts giving rise to this action within Illinois and within this judicial district. Defendants regularly do business or solicit business in this District and in Illinois, engage in other persistent courses of conduct and derive substantial revenue from products and services provided in this District and in Illinois, and have purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts within this District and should reasonably expect to be sued in a court in this District. For example, WAL-MART has offices within this district. The WAL-MART products with the accused infringing GUI design are sold and distributed to consumers in this District and in Illinois. Given these contacts, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over WAL-MART will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue in the Northern District of Illinois is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), (c) and 1400(b) because WAL-MART has regular and established places of business in this District at **4626 W Diversey Ave, Chicago, IL 60639**, has committed acts within this judicial district giving rise to this action, and continues to conduct business in this judicial district, including multiple acts of making, selling, using, and offering for sale infringing products in this District.

The Patent-In-Suit

7. Wepay is the exclusive owner of United States Patent No. D930,702 (the “702 patent”) entitled, “Display screen portion with animated graphical user interface” and was duly and legally issued in accordance with 35 U.S. Code § 171 by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on September 14, 2021, attached hereto as “Exhibit A”.

8. The '702 patent claim is valid and enforceable and directed to a unique ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphic user interface as shown and described.

9. WAL-MART has not obtained permission from Wepay to use the ornamental design of the '702 patent.

10. Attached hereto as "Exhibit B" and incorporated into this complaint as alleged herein a side-by-side claim chart setting forth an ornamental design element comparison of the second embodiment of the '702 patented design and the accused display screen portion articles made by WAL-MART. The known products infringing the patented design are the walmart.com website and the WAL-MART mobile GUI device app.

Count I - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702

11. Wepay reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 2-4) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

12. WAL-MART has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '702 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling in the United States the GUI device design at Walmart.com, which embodies the GUI design covered by the '702 patent. WAL-MART infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Count II - Infringement of U.S. Patent No. D857,702

13. WGPLLC reasserts and incorporates by reference (Exhibit B, pages 6-8) the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as fully set forth herein.

14. WAL-MART has infringed and continues to infringe the second embodiment of the '702 patent by making, using, distributing, offering to sell and/or selling

in the United States the WAL-MART mobile GUI device design, which embodies the GUI design covered by the '702 patent. WAL-MART infringing activities violate 35 U.S.C. § 271.

Damages

15. Wepay sustains damages as a direct result of WAL-MART's infringement of the '702 patent.

16. As a consequence of WAL-MART's present, continued, and future infringement of the '702 patent, Wepay is entitled to damages recovery for its infringement of the '702 patent on a forward-going basis.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC prays for the following relief against WAL-MART, INC.:

- (a) judgment that WAL-MART has infringed the second and first embodiment claims of the Asserted Patent, directly and/or indirectly, literally and/or under the standards of substantial similarity;
- (b) awarding the Plaintiff, the greater damages amount for Defendant's infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284 or 35 U.S.C. § 289 per asserted count;
- (c) post-judgment injunction relief for all products to discontinue the use, making, selling, and export of products infringing the asserted design counts;
- (d) awarding Plaintiff their costs and expenses incurred in this action;
- (e) awarding Plaintiff prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and
- (f) granting Plaintiff such further relief as the Court deems just and appropriate.

Demand for Summary Judgement or Jury Trial

WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC demands a Summary Judgement or trial by jury on all matters and issues triable by jury issues triable by jury.

Date: March 1, 2022

/s/Matthew Wawrzyn

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Counsel for WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC

Exhibit A



(12) **United States Design Patent**
Grecia

(10) **Patent No.:** **US D930,702 S**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **** Sep. 14, 2021**

(54) **DISPLAY SCREEN PORTION WITH ANIMATED GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE**

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(Continued)

(71) Applicant: **William Grecia**, Downingtown, PA (US)

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(72) Inventor: **William Grecia**, Downingtown, PA (US)

(73) Assignee: **WEPAY GLOBAL PAYMENTS LLC**, Middletown, DE (US)

Primary Examiner — Cary M Robinson

(**) Term: **15 Years**

(57) **CLAIM**

(21) Appl. No.: **29/749,131**

The ornamental design for a display screen portion with animated graphical user interface, as shown and described.

(22) Filed: **Sep. 3, 2020**

DESCRIPTION

(51) **LOC (13) Cl.** **14-04**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

USPC **D14/492**; D14/490

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

USPC 345/1.1, 1.2, 2.1–2.3, 3.1, 902; 715/763, 715/810, 836, 837, 846, 847, 977; D14/485–495

CPC B60K 37/00; G06F 3/048–04897; G06F 3/013; G06F 3/017; G06F 3/165; G06F 3/197; G06F 17/212; G06T 13/80; G06T 15/02; G06Q 10/10; H04M 1/0277; H04M 1/0202; H04M 1/02; H04M 1/6075; H04M 3/567; H04M 1/2477; H04M 1/26; H04M 1/274582; H04L 12/581; H04L 12/813; H04L 12/1813; H04N 7/16

See application file for complete search history.

FIG. 1 is a front view of a first image of a first embodiment of a display screen portion with animated graphical user interface showing my new design;

FIG. 2 is a front view of a second image thereof;

FIG. 3 is a front view of a first image of a second embodiment of a display screen portion with animated graphical user interface showing my new design;

FIG. 4 is a front view of a second image thereof; and,

FIG. 5 is a front view of a third image thereof.

In the first embodiment, the appearance of the transitional image sequentially transitions between the images shown in FIGS. 1 through 2. In the second embodiment, the appearance of the transitional image sequentially transitions between the images shown in FIGS. 3 through 5. The process or period in which one image transitions to another image forms no part of the claimed design.

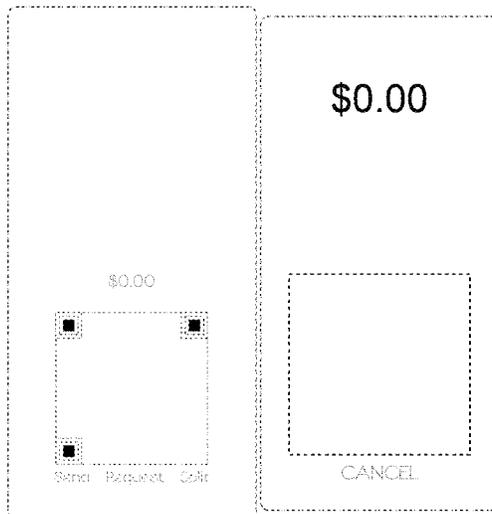
The broken line showing of a portion of a display screen and a computer device in FIGS. 1 through 5 forms no part of the claimed design. The broken line showing of text and portions of the graphical user interface in FIGS. 1 through 5 represents environmental subject matter and forms no part of the claimed design.

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1 Claim, 5 Drawing Sheets



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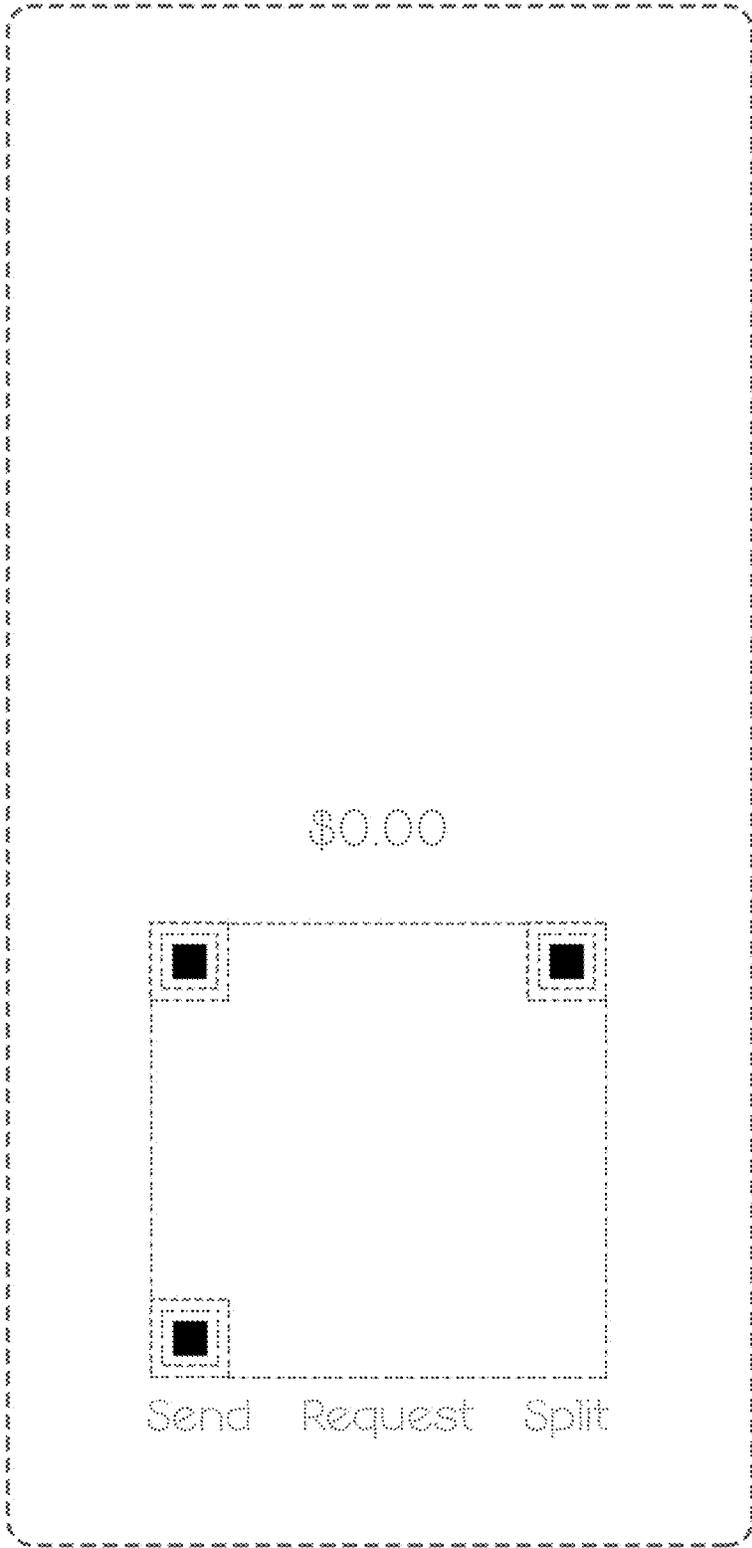


FIGURE 1

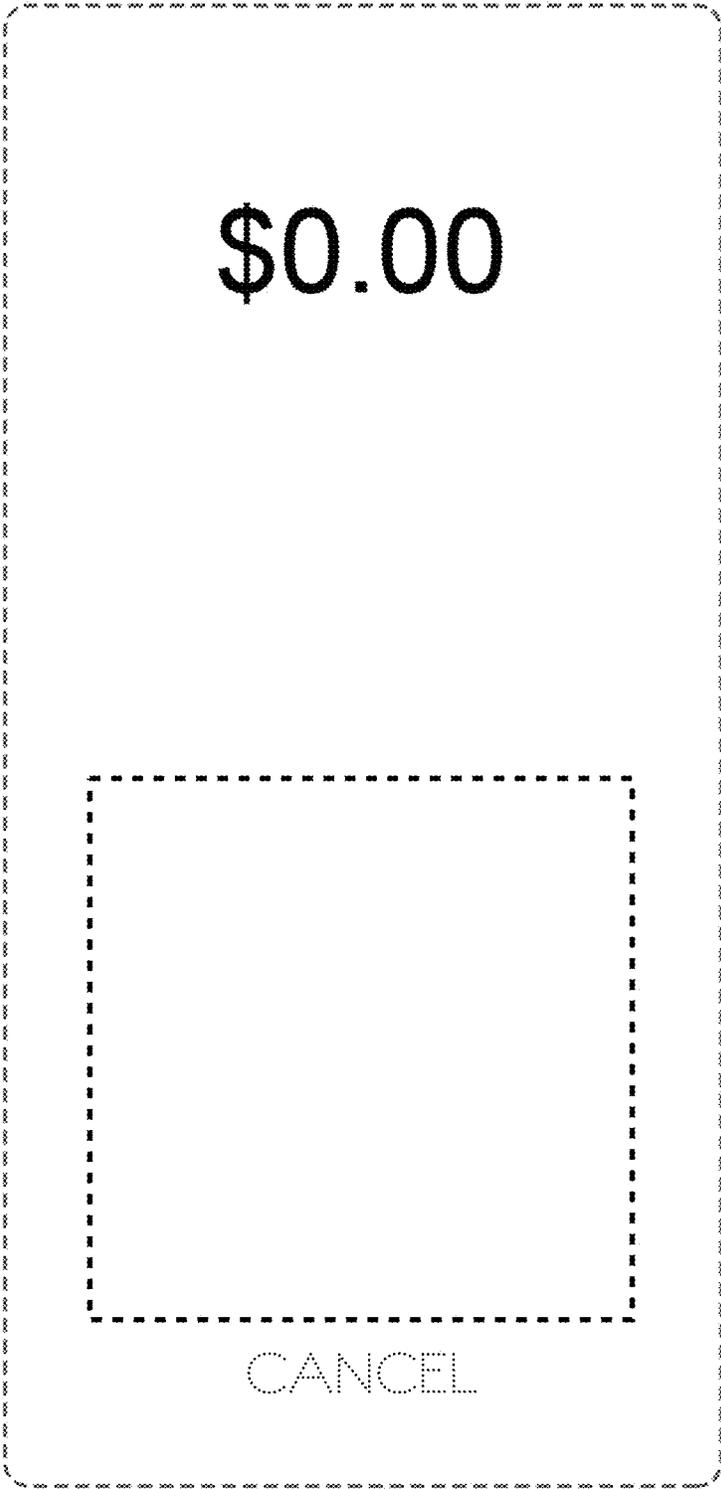


FIGURE 2

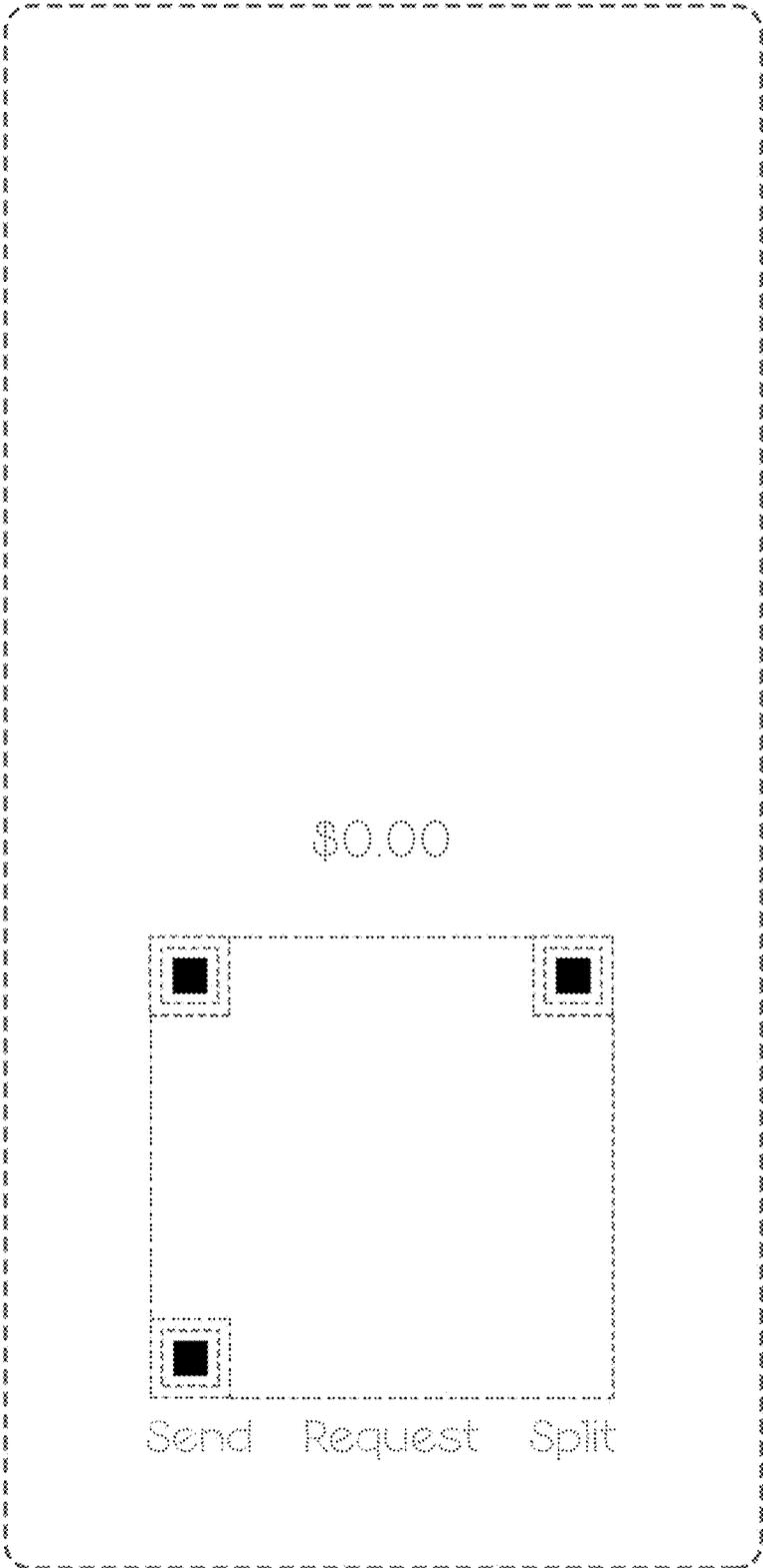


FIGURE 3

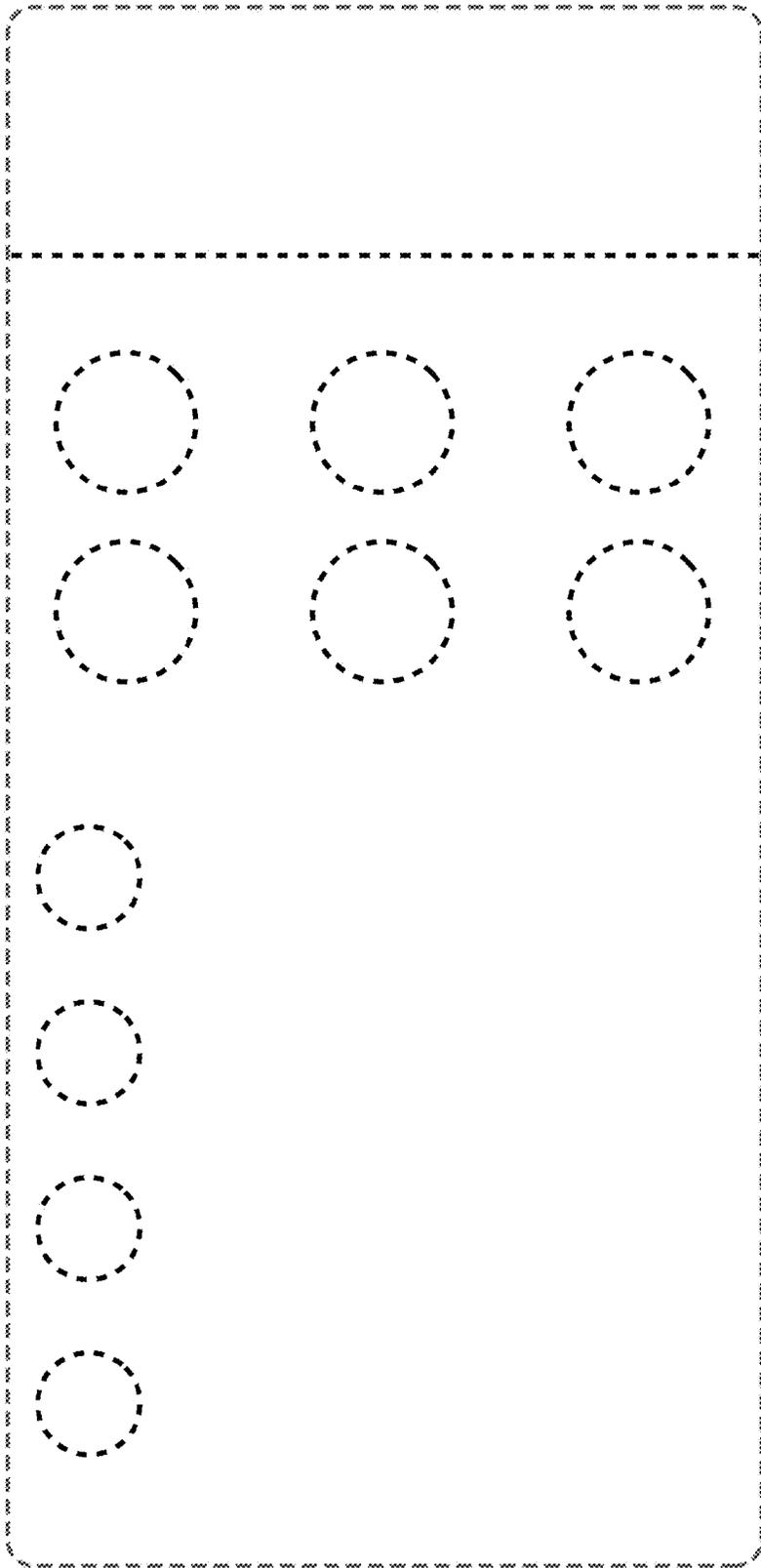


FIGURE 4

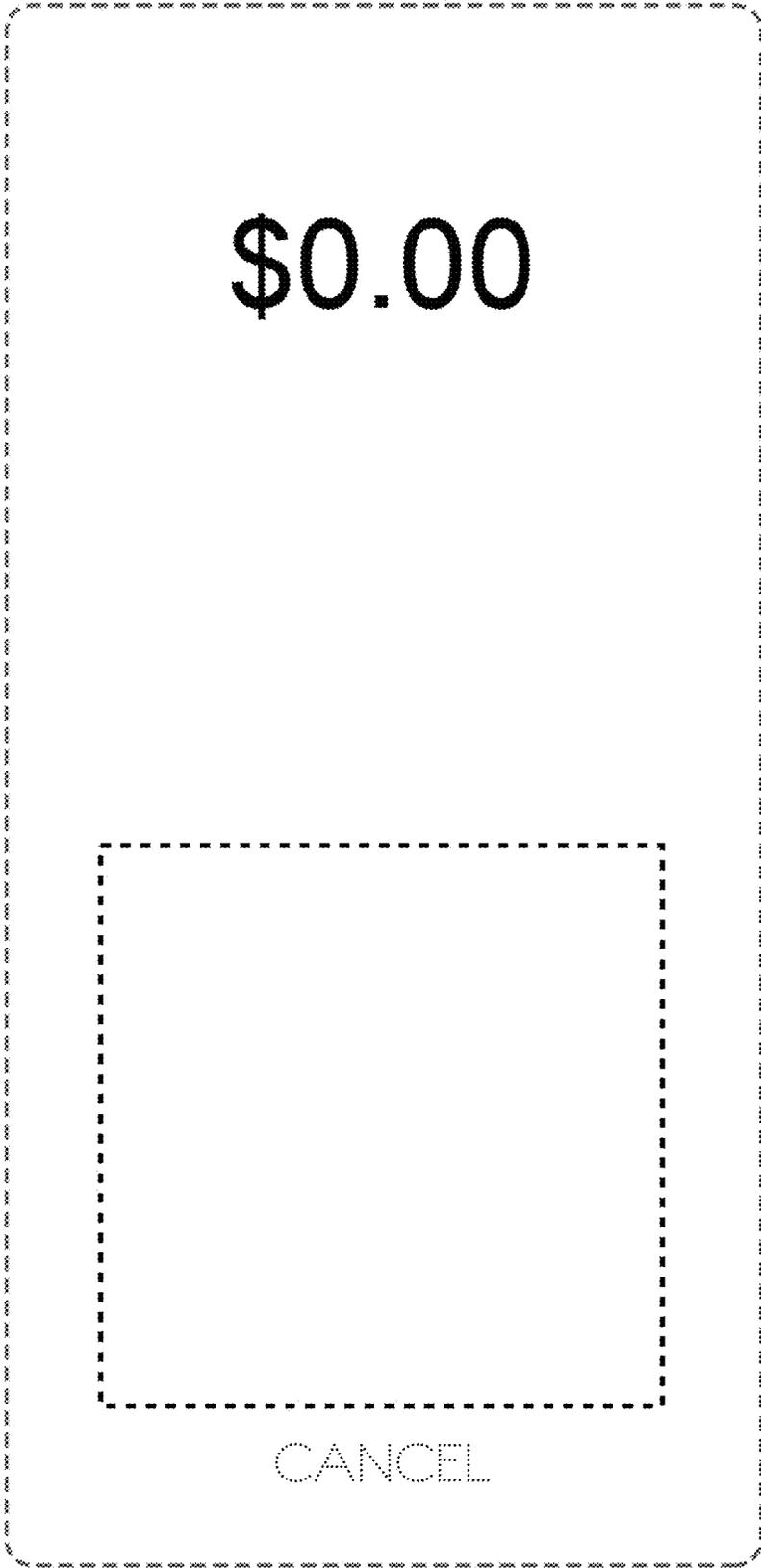


FIGURE 5