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26 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
27 DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

28 SANSI LED Lighting Inc. and SANSI
Smart Lighting Inc.,
Plaintiffs,
v.
Lighting Defense Group LLC,
Defendant.

No.
**COMPLAINT FOR
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**
JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

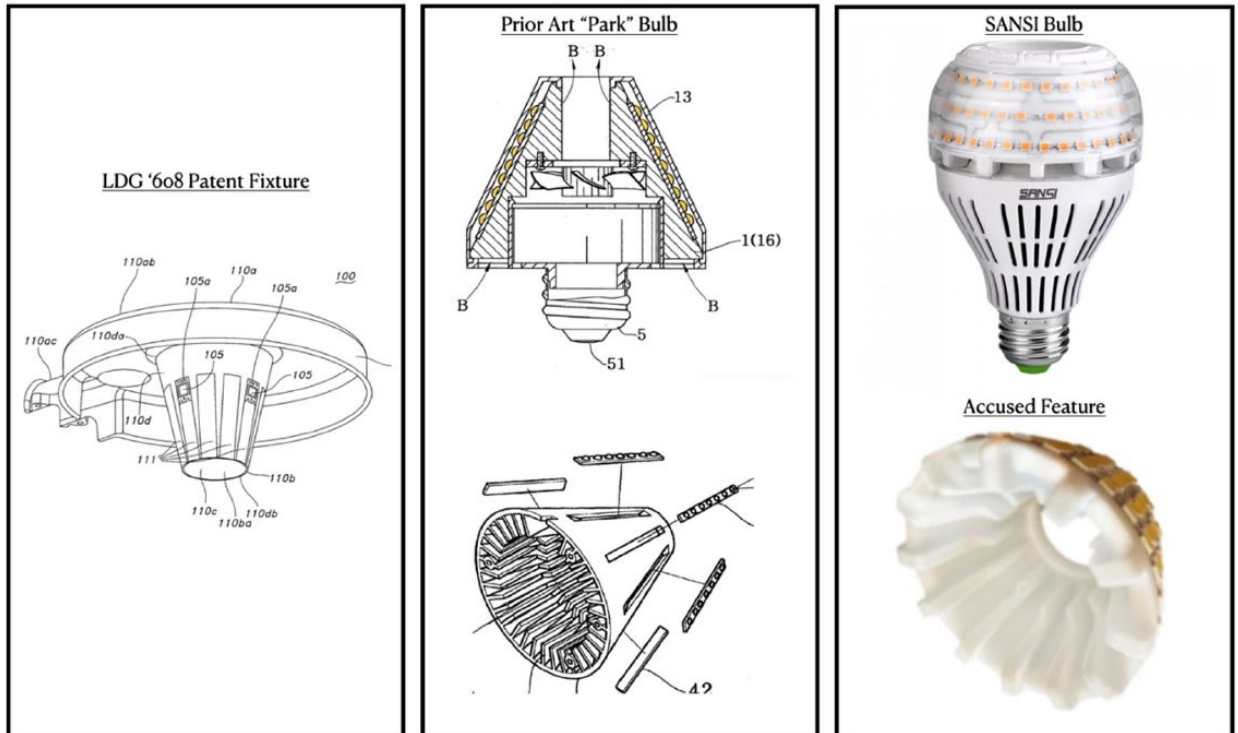
1 Plaintiffs SANSI LED Lighting, Inc. (“SANSI LED”) and SANSI Smart Lighting
2 Inc. (“SANSI Smart”) (collectively “SANSI”) hereby bring this complaint against
3 Defendant Lighting Defense Group, LLC (“LDG”) and alleges as follows:

4 **INTRODUCTION**

5 1. In an effort to extract an unwarranted patent license from SANSI, LDG—a
6 patent troll—wrongfully blocked SANSI’s sales of LED light bulbs through
7 Amazon.com. LDG told Amazon that SANSI’s light *bulbs* infringe one of LDG’s patents
8 to an LED light *fixture*. LDG did this because it knew that Amazon’s IP infringement
9 complaint process does not involve a substantive review of the asserted patent
10 infringement allegation and provides an accused infringer little opportunity to appeal a
11 product delisting. LDG’s strategy allows it to use a spurious patent infringement
12 allegation to immediately cut off thousands of dollars in SANSI sales per day, with the
13 hope that SANSI will pay LDG for it to quickly to go away. SANSI, however, will not
14 be extorted.

15 2. LDG knew, or should have known, its allegations against SANSI are
16 baseless because it is accusing a prior art structure of infringement that was distinguished
17 from the alleged invention disclosed in the LDG patent when arguing patentability before
18 the U.S. Patent Office. Below, LDG’s patent light fixture is shown on the left, the prior
19 art “Park” patent application that LDG argued was *not* its invention is shown in the
20 middle, and SANSI’s product is shown on the right. LDG is alleging that SANSI’s light
21 bulbs infringe LDG’s U.S. Pat. No. 8,939,608 (“’608 patent”) because the LEDs are
22 mounted on a roughly conical structure with a central channel that allows air to flow
23 through it to dissipate heat (*see* Accused Feature below). But the prior art Park light bulb
24 had exactly this same structure for mounting its LEDs. Indeed, the Park bulb was
25 expressly applied as prior art against a related patent in LDG’s portfolio and the Applicant
26 was forced to narrow its patent claims to preclude their covering light bulbs like Park’s
27 and SANSI’s and to clarify that the Applicant was only seeking to cover light fixtures,
28 such as the fixture in the figure above at left.

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3. After having to limit its claims in view of Park, the Applicant used another application—pending before a different U.S. Patent Office Examiner—to advance the same sort of overbroad claims that it had to abandon in view of the Park reference. It is one of these broader claims that LDG is asserting SANSI infringes in the '608 Patent. While LDG's predecessor owner of these patents may have been able to sneak the '608 Patent claims past the Patent Office without confronting the relevance of Park, LDG's blocking the sale of SANSI's bulbs based on an infringement allegation that would apply equally to the prior art Park bulb is plainly being made in bad faith. In fact, LDG has never made any real effort to distinguish the '608 Patent over Park. Accordingly, as set forth below, SANSI seeks a declaratory judgment of patent non-infringement.

4. On June 30, 2021, SANSI LED filed suit in this Court seeking a declaration of non-infringement of the '608 Patent along with state law tort claims for tortious interference and unfair competition. Amazon restored SANSI LED's deactivated listings shortly after seeing SANSI LED's complaint. LDG did not file an answer, but instead moved to dismiss SANSI LED's tort claims. On April 29, 2022, the Court issued a tentative ruling, indicating its intent to dismiss the tort claims. On June 1, 2022, about a

1 week before the hearing on LDG’s motion to dismiss the tort claims, considering that the
2 Amazon listings had been restored and to save monetary and judicial resources, SANSE
3 LED filed a notice of voluntary dismissal without prejudice. On June 9, 2022, LDG
4 initiated a second Amazon takedown request asserting the ’608 Patent against certain
5 SANSE light bulbs.

6 5. On August 31, 2022, LDG filed a patent infringement suit against Shanghai
7 SANSE Electronic Engineering Co., Ltd. (“Shanghai SANSE”). That case is pending in
8 this Court under case number 2:22-cv-1476-SMB. In the suit against Shanghai SANSE,
9 LDG alleges infringement of a number of patents from the same family as the ’608 patent,
10 although LDG has not asserted the ’608 Patent. Shanghai SANSE is a Chinese company
11 that does not engage in any business in Arizona and intends to move to dismiss the claims
12 against it for reasons including this Court’s lack of personal jurisdiction over Shanghai
13 SANSE. SANSE LED and SANSE Smart are distributing the relevant LED lighting
14 products in the United States.

15 6. In addition, on or around September 6, 2022, LDG instituted a third
16 Amazon takedown against SANSE LED and SANSE Smart. The third takedown targeted
17 two Amazon stores operated by SANSE LED and one operated by SANSE Smart. LDG
18 did not name either SANSE LED or SANSE Smart as defendants in the pending
19 infringement suit against Shanghai SANSE, however.

20 **PARTIES**

21 7. SANSE LED Lighting, Inc. is a California corporation with its principal
22 place of business at 30075 Ahern Ave, Union City, CA 94587.

23 8. SANSE Smart Lighting Inc. is a California corporation with its principal
24 place of business at 3786 Ronald Ct., Fremont, CA 94538.

25 9. On information and belief, Lighting Defense Group, LLC is a Delaware
26 limited liability company with its principal place of business at 4260 North Brown
27 Avenue Suite #8, Scottsdale, AZ 85251.

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1 intellectual property rights. To that end, the SANSE Group holds many domestic and
2 foreign patents directed to cutting-edge lighting technologies.

3 15. SANSE LED and SANSE Smart distribute SANSE lighting products in the
4 United States, including sales through Amazon.com. Among the products SANSE sells
5 through Amazon are LED light bulbs such as those at issue in this action.

6 **B. LDG's Infringement Accusations**

7 16. Counsel representing LDG sent a letter dated June 26, 2020, to Shanghai
8 SANSE alleging that it had performed an investigation of the following twelve SANSE
9 products: (1) SANSE C21BB-WE Omni-directional Light Bulb, (2) SANSE C21BB-TE26
10 UV Light Bulb, (3) SANSE C21BB-QW Smart RGB Light Bulb, (4) SANSE C21BB-
11 TE26/27 Plain Light Bulb, (5) SANSE C21BB-RE Dimmable Light Bulb, (6) SANSE
12 C21BB-UE Light Bulb, (7) SANSE C21GL-CE26/27 Full Spectrum Glow Light, (8)
13 SANSE C21GL-AE26 Full Cycle Glow Light, (9) SANSE C21GL-DE26 Full Spectrum
14 Glow Light, (10) SANSE C21GL-AE26 Flowering Glow Light, (11) SANSE C21BB-
15 ZE39/E40 High Bay Light, and (12) BR30 Non-Dimmable LED Light Bulb (collectively,
16 "the accused SANSE LED light bulbs"). A true and correct copy of LDG's letter is
17 attached hereto as Exhibit A. LDG's letter stated that it had determined SANSE needs a
18 license to four separate LDG patents, the '608 Patent, U.S. Pat. Nos. 8,256,923 ("923
19 Patent"), 7,874,700 ("700 Patent"), and 9,163,807 ("807 Patent") (collectively the
20 "LDG Patents"), and listed certain claims for each patent that LDG alleges SANSE
21 infringes. A true and correct copy of the '608 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B.
22 Attached to the letter were poorly-sourced and cursory claim charts for the LDG Patents.

23 17. On or about August 27, 2020, Shanghai SANSE responded to LDG's letter,
24 stating that the accused SANSE light bulb products did not infringe the LDG Patents and
25 that the '923 Patent, '807 Patent, and '608 Patent were invalid. Shanghai SANSE attached
26 claim charts for each of the four patents providing exemplary reasons why the accused
27 SANSE light bulb products do not infringe the LDG Patents. Shanghai SANSE also
28 provided invalidity charts for three patents, including the '608 Patent. The invalidity

1 charts show how the three patents are invalid in light of U.S. Pat. No. 6,831,303. A true
2 and correct copy of Shanghai SANSE's response is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

3 18. SANSE Group received no reply from LDG to its August 27, 2020
4 communication. Nearly a year later, however, on June 9, 2021, SANSE LED received
5 notice from Amazon that eight of SANSE's products¹ had been de-listed from Amazon
6 because Amazon had received a complaint alleging that SANSE LED was infringing the
7 '608 Patent.² True and correct copies of this notice are attached hereto as Exhibit D. On
8 information and belief, LDG submitted to Amazon a complaint or a notice of
9 infringement alleging SANSE LED infringed the '608 Patent, which caused Amazon to
10 delist the accused SANSE products. Amazon's decision is accompanied by no analysis or
11 reasoning and appears to take at face value LDG's allegations of infringement. Amazon
12 subsequently informed SANSE LED that it would not re-list SANSE's products unless
13 LDG withdraws its Amazon complaint or shows they have been licensed, which would
14 have required SANSE LED to give in to LDG's shakedown.

15 19. On June 30, 2021, SANSE LED filed suit in this Court seeking a declaration
16 of non-infringement and invalidity of the '608 Patent along with state law tort claims for
17 tortious interference and unfair competition. After seeing SANSE LED's complaint,
18 Amazon immediately restored the delisted SANSE products. LDG did not counter claim
19 for patent infringement in that action, which would have gotten to a full hearing of the
20 merits of its allegations. Instead, it filed a motion to dismiss SANSE's tort claims, arguing
21 that SANSE LED failed to adequately allege bad faith (which was necessary to prevent
22 preemption). The Court entered a tentative rule indicating its intent to dismiss SANSE
23 LED'S tort claims. On June 1, 2022, about a week before the hearing on LDG's motion

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25 ¹ Amazon Standard Identification Numbers (ASINs): B07B8XHBP8,
26 B07BKT2612, B07D7MVWP2, B074J8SHRT, B07B8L8BDS, B07BKRYRP3,
B0728K64SK, and B07B8XV2VX (collectively, "de-listed SANSE products").

27 ² The de-listed SANSE products were all released in early 2018. LDG made no
28 attempt to contact SANSE regarding its supposed claims until more than two years after
their release.

1 to dismiss the tort claims, considering that the delisted products have been restored and
2 to save monetary and judicial resources, SANSEI LED voluntarily dismissed its claims
3 without prejudice. LDG did not pursue its infringement allegation in District Court.
4 Rather, on June 9, 2022, LDG initiated a second Amazon takedown request asserting the
5 '608 Patent against certain SANSEI light bulbs sold by SANSEI LED on Amazon.

6 20. Then on August 31, 2022, LDG filed a patent infringement suit against
7 Shanghai SANSEI. In the suit against Shanghai SANSEI, LDG alleges infringement of a
8 number of patents from the same family as the '608 Patent, although LDG has not asserted
9 the '608 Patent. Shanghai SANSEI is a Chinese company that does not engage in any
10 business in Arizona and intends to move to dismiss the claims against it. SANSEI LED
11 and SANSEI SMART are distributing the relevant LED lighting products in the United
12 States.

13 21. In addition, on or around September 6, 2022, LDG instituted a third
14 Amazon takedown against SANSEI LED and SANSEI Smart. The third takedown targeted
15 two Amazon stores operated by SANSEI LED and one operated by SANSEI Smart. LDG
16 did not name either SANSEI LED or SANSEI Smart as defendants in the pending
17 infringement suit against Shanghai SANSEI, however.

18 C. The '608 Patent and the Accused Products

19 1. The '608 Patent Claims Light Fixtures, Not Light Bulbs

20 22. LDG purports to be the owner of the '608 Patent. The '608 Patent is entitled
21 "Heat management for a light fixture with an adjustable optical distribution." The '608
22 Patent was filed on August 31, 2012, and issued on January 27, 2015.

23 23. The '608 Patent relates to and discloses "light fixtures," including those
24 "with adjustable optical distributions." '608 Patent (Ex. B), at 1:25-26. Each of the '608
25 Patent's claims is directed to a "light fixture." *See id.* at claim 1 ("A light fixture,
26 comprising: . . ."); claim 9 ("A light fixture, comprising: . . ."); claim 15 ("A light fixture,
27 comprising: . . ."). The '608 Patent does not claim a light bulb.

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1 24. In communications with SANSI, LDG accused SANSI's products of
2 infringing claims 15-18 of the '608 Patent. *See* Ex. A.

3 25. Claim 15 of the '608 Patent recites:

4 15. A light fixture, comprising:
5 a member comprising:
6 an interior surface;
7 a first aperture;
8 a second distal aperture, and
9 a channel within the member extending from the first aperture to at
10 least the second aperture and defined by the interior surface
11 of the member;
12 at least one first light emitting diode (LED) coupled adjacent a first
13 side of the channel; and
14 at least one second LED coupled adjacent a second side of the
15 channel,
16 wherein air enters the channel and transfers at least a portion
17 of the heat generated by the first and second LEDs
18 through the first aperture.

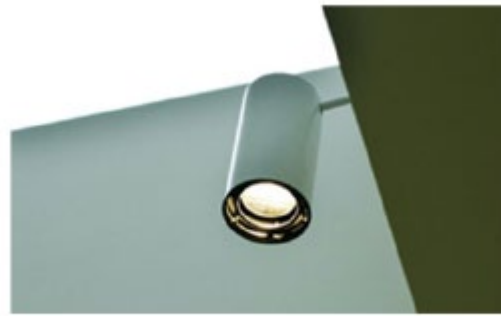
19 26. The '608 Patent specification explains that the term "light fixture" is
20 synonymous with the term "luminaire." '608 Patent (Ex. B) at 1:41-43. According to the
21 specification, a "typical luminaire [or light fixture] includes one or more light emitting
22 elements, one or more sockets, connectors, or surfaces configured to position and connect
23 the light emitting elements to a power supply, an optical device configured to distribute
24 light from the light emitting elements, and mechanical components for supporting or
25 suspending the luminaire." *Id.* at 1:35-41.

26 27. The '608 Patent's definition of "light fixture" or "luminaire" is consistent
27 with the technical definition of "luminaire" in the relevant art. For example, the 2020
28 National Electric Code, Article 100, defines "luminaire" as "[a] complete lighting unit
consisting of a light source such as a lamp or lamps, together with the parts designed to
position the light source and connect it to the power supply. It may also include parts to
protect the light source or the ballast or to distribute the light. A lampholder itself is not

1 a luminaire.”³ Likewise, Underwriters Laboratories’ UL 1598 (“UL 1598”) concerning
2 “luminaires” defines the term as a “complete lighting unit consisting of a lamp or lamps,
3 together with the parts designed to distribute the light, to position and protect the lamps
4 and ballast (where applicable), and to connect the lamps to the power supply.”

5 28. Examples of “light fixtures” or “luminaires” include ceiling-mounted
6 fixtures (e.g., chandeliers), wall-mounted fixtures (e.g., sconces), and recessed fixtures,
7 as well as “portable” versions such as desk lamps, nightlights, or even lava lamps. *See*,
8 e.g., U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, Evaluation of Electric Lighting
9 Products, Dec. 2007, at 4-5 (“CPSC Report”);⁴ *see also id.* at 2-3 (definitions). Figures
10 1-5 include examples of light fixtures.

11 **Light Fixtures**



17 **Figure 1. Wall-mounted light fixture.**

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³ The National Electric Code is available at <https://www.nfpa.org/codes-andstandards/all-codes-and-standards/list-of-codes-and-standards/detail?code=70>.

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⁴ Available at <https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/lighting.pdf>.

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Figure 2. Ceiling-suspended light fixtures (chandeliers).



Figure 3. Outdoor light fixture (streetlight or streetlamp).

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Figure 4. Portable light fixture (floor or desk lamp).

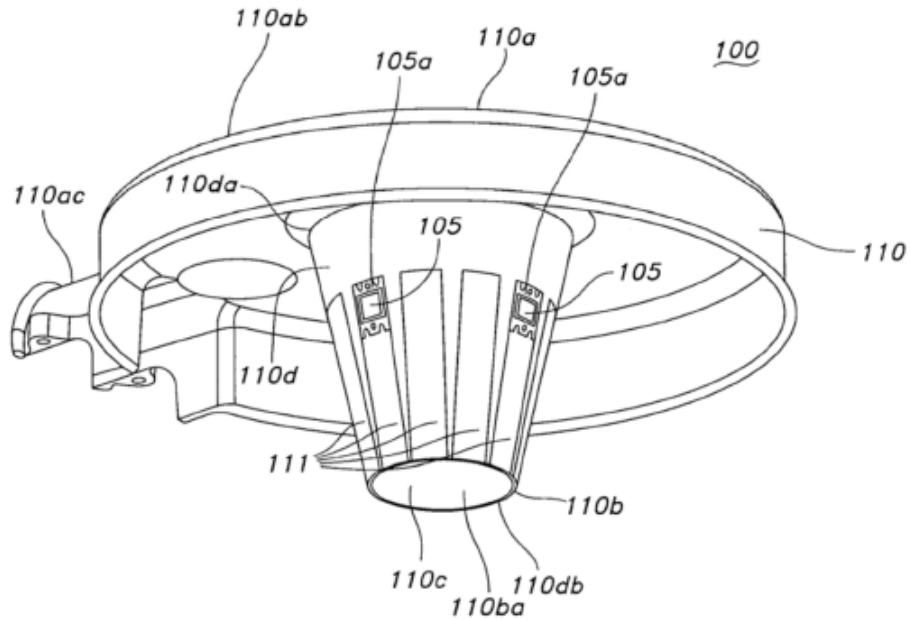


FIG. 1

Figure 5. “light fixture with an optical distribution capable of being adjusted, according to certain exemplary embodiments” of the ’608 Patent. ’608 Patent (Ex. B), Fig. 1.

29. In this context, the technical term “lamp”—despite its lay usage referring to certain types of luminaires or light fixtures (such as a desk or floor lamp)—refers to a light source, such as a light bulb. *See, e.g.*, UL 1598, at 17 (“Lamp – a device, intended

1 to be inserted into a lampholder,⁵ that produces light (commonly called ‘light bulb’));
2 *see also* CPSC Report at 2 (defining “lamp” as “a device that produces light and is
3 intended to be inserted into a lampholder. This is commonly referred to as a ‘light bulb’
4 or ‘bulb.’ In this report, the terms ‘light bulb’ and ‘bulb’ are used.”). The ’608 Patent
5 uses the synonymous term “light emitting element,” for which the specification provides
6 the following definition: “any device configured to emit light, such as a lamp or a light
7 emitting diode (‘LED’).” Ex. B at 48-50. Figures 6-8 include examples of “light emitting
8 elements” (*i.e.*, “lamps” or light bulbs).

9 **“Light Emitting Elements” (*i.e.*, “Lamps” or Light Bulbs)**



20 **Figure 6. Incandescent light bulb.**

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⁵ A “lampholder” refers to the “wiring device intended for making connection to the electrical circuits of a lamp and, in some cases, providing support.” UL 1598, at 17. For example, a light bulb socket within a light fixture or luminaire. *See also* CPSC Report at 2 (“A lampholder, which is commonly referred to as a socket, is used as a wiring device for making the connection to the electrical circuits of a bulb . . .”).

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Figure 7. LED light bulb.



Figure 8. SANSI LED light bulb accused by LDG of infringement.

2. The Prosecution History of Related LDG Patents Confirms the '608 Patent is Directed to Light Fixtures, Not Light Bulbs.

30. LDG's predecessor owner of the '608 Patent filed many patents with similar specifications to the '608 Patent, and the '608 Patent is part of a large family of similar lighting fixture patents. On information and belief, LDG purchased all or, substantially all, of this patent family. For example, on July 31, 2008, Ellis W. Patrick, the named inventor of the '608 Patent (and the other LDG Patents), filed Pat. Appl. No. 12/183,499

1 (“’499 Application”),⁶ entitled “Light Fixture with an Adjustable Optical Distribution.”
2 *See* Ex. H.⁷ The ’499 Application has effectively the same figures and specification as
3 the other four patents with which LDG is threatening the SANSEI Group. *Compare, e.g.,*
4 Ex. B, *with* Ex. H. As with the ’608 Patent, the ’499 Application is directed to “light
5 fixtures” or luminaires, and includes the same disclosures regarding the distinctions
6 between luminaires and light fixtures on the one hand, and light emitting elements or light
7 bulbs on the other. *See, e.g.,* Ex. H at Specification, 1-2.

8 31. During prosecution, the examiner repeatedly rejected the ’499 Application⁸
9 as anticipated and/or obvious by Pat. Appl. No. 2005/0174780 (“Park”) and Park in view
10 of U.S. Pat. No. 6,547,417 (“Lee”) and Pat. Appl. No. 2008/0002399 (“Villard”). *See*
11 Ex. I. Park claims an LED light bulb closely resembling the accused SANSEI LED light
12 bulbs, particularly as to the allegedly infringing features (a channel between two apertures
13 that facilitates removal of heat away from LEDs). A true and correct copy of Park is
14 attached hereto as Exhibit L. For example, Park discloses an LED light bulb with a
15 conical body upon which LEDs are placed, with a hollow middle through which air moves
16 to conduct heat from the LEDs. *See, e.g.,* Ex. L. Figs. 6, 8; *see also* Figures 9 and 10,
17 below.

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24 ⁶ The ’499 Application issued as U.S. Pat. No. 8,100,556 (“’556 Patent”) on
25 January 24, 2012. A true and correct copy of the ’556 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit
26 G.

27 ⁷ True and correct copies of relevant excerpts of the prosecution file history of the
28 ’499 Application are attached hereto as Exhibits H-K.

⁸ The ’499 Application and the ’608 Patent were examined by different examiners
at the U.S. PTO.

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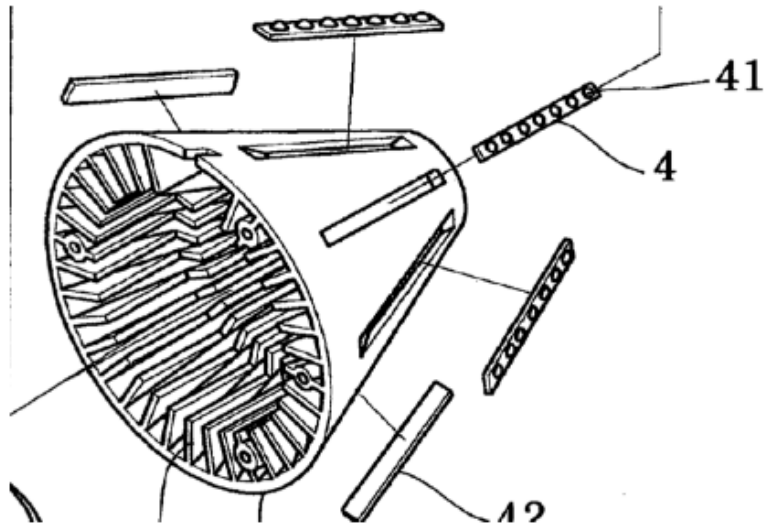


Figure 9. Excerpt of Fig. 6 from Park showing hollow conical bulb cover upon which LEDs are affixed and through which air travels to conduct heat away from the LEDs.

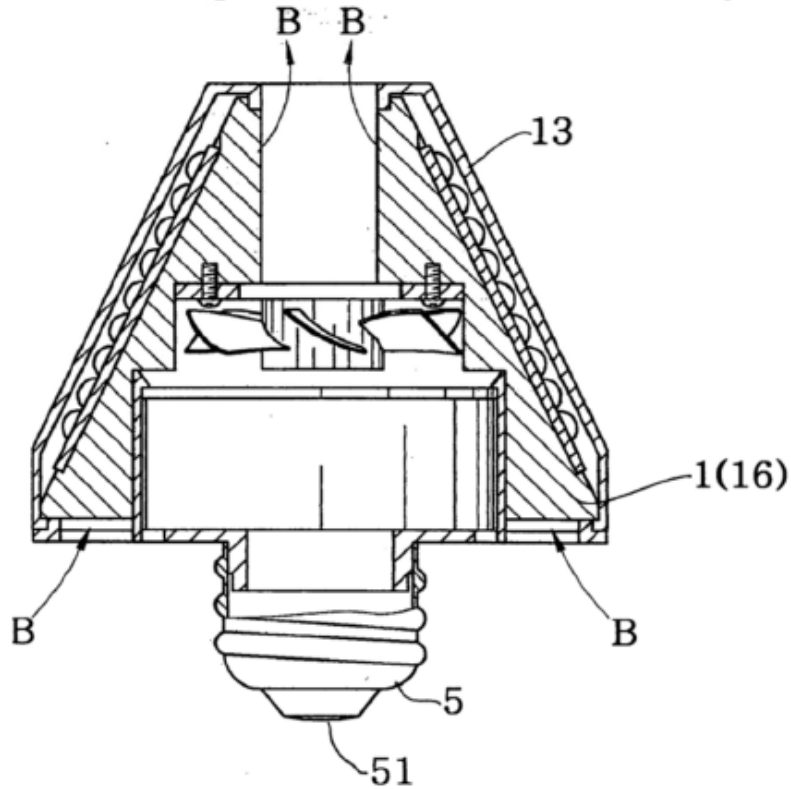
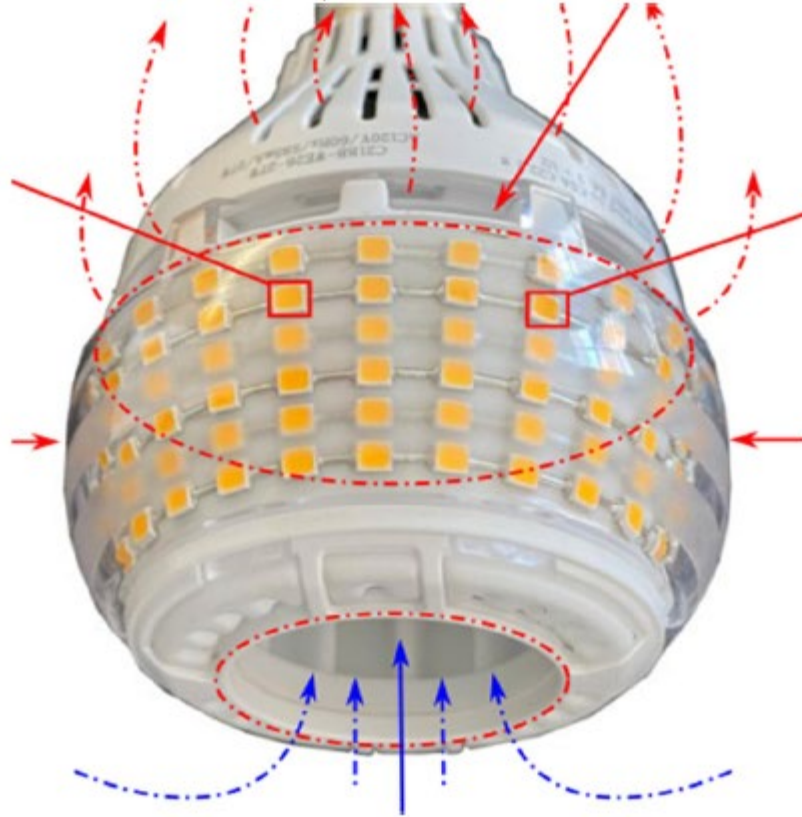


Figure 10. Cross section of conical LED light bulb embodiment in Park as Fig. 8, showing hollow conical bulb cover upon which LEDs are affixed and through which air travels to conduct heat away from the LEDs (airflow is shown labeled as "B").

32. As can be seen by comparing the disclosures in Park with Figure 11 below, annotated by LDG in the claim chart allegedly showing how the accused SANSI LED

1 light bulbs meet the limitations of the '608 Patent, both LED bulbs feature upper and
 2 lower openings through which air flows (or in the case of the accused SANSI LED light
 3 bulbs, is alleged by LDG to flow).⁹



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Figure 11. Image of an accused SANSI LED light bulb annotated by LDG¹⁰ to indicate the alleged direction of air flow in the product.

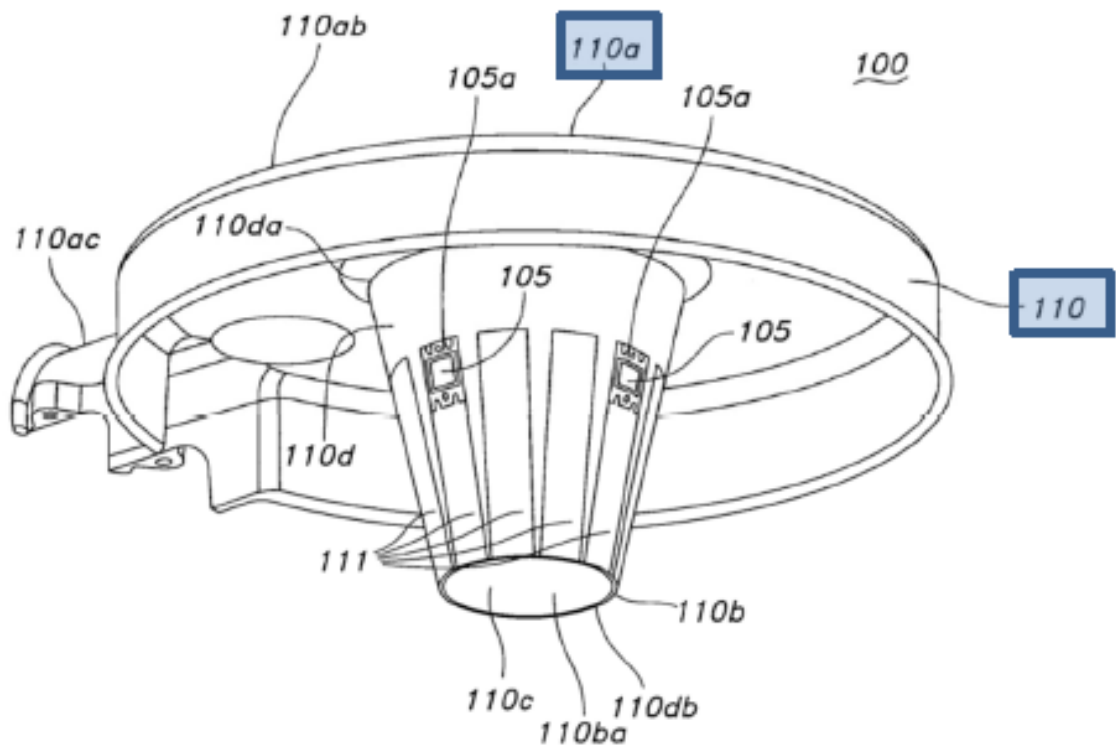
⁹ While the airflow direction in Park is opposite what LDG alleges for the accused SANSI LED light bulbs, the examiner specifically rejected the Applicant's attempt to distinguish Park on the basis of the airflow caused by the fan in Park, noting that it would have been obvious to remove the fan and allow for passive cooling, *see* Ex. I at 2011.7.13 Final Rejection, at 10-11 (Exhibit pages 12-13), and the Applicant's amendments to the '499 Application in order to overcome Park are directed to other limitations, as explained below.

¹⁰ LDG labeled the claim chart it provided to SANSI for claim 15 of the '608 Patent as "Privileged and Confidential Attorney-Client Communication." Although SANSI does not agree with this designation, SANSI has omitted this document as an exhibit as a precautionary measure and will provide it to the Court or file it as necessary.

1 33. The Applicant of the '499 Application and the '608 Patent secured
2 allowance of the '499 Application by amending the claims to clarify that they were
3 directed to light fixtures, not light bulbs. Specifically, to distinguish Park and secure
4 allowance of the '499 Application, the Applicant amended independent claims 1 and 14
5 (which include largely the same limitations as the claims of the '608 Patent) to include
6 additional limitations specific to light fixtures rather than the light bulbs claimed by Park.
7 *See, e.g.*, Ex. J at claims 3, 5. For example, claim 14 of the '499 Application recites¹¹ a
8 light fixture comprising a member comprising first and second surfaces, first and second
9 apertures, a channel between the apertures, LEDs mounted on the member, and using the
10 light fixture such that air enters the channel through the second aperture and transfers heat
11 from the LEDs, exiting through the first aperture. Ex. J at claim 14. In other words, claim
12 14 of the '499 Patent tracks claim 15 of the '608 Patent. To overcome the rejection in
13 view of Park, the Applicant amended claim 14 to add the following two limitations to the
14 claimed light fixture: “a top planar member extending radially outward from the top end”
15 and “an outer arcuate member extending downwardly from around the perimeter of the
16 top planar member.” *See* Ex. J at claim 14. These additional limitations can be seen as
17 110a and 110¹² in what is Figure 1 in both the '499 Application and '608 Patent:
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22 ¹¹ Claim 14 is a method claim which claims a “method for cooling a light fixture,
23 comprising the steps of” providing a light fixture with certain characteristics and using
24 the light fixture such that air travels in the channel as claimed in the '608 Patent. *See* Ex.
J at claim 14.

25 ¹² While 110 in the specifications of the '499 Application and '608 Patent refers to
26 the entire housing, including for example the downward-extending cone upon which
27 LEDs are mounted, SANSI refers here only to the circular portion that in Fig. 1 the
28 annotation 110 is pointing directly to, and which corresponds to the “outer arcuate
member extending downwardly from around the perimeter of the top planar member”
limitation added to the '499 Application in prosecution.



16 These added limitations plainly distinguish the claims of the '499 Application from the
17 LED light bulb claimed by Park, and the examiner allowed the claims after this
18 amendment. Ex. K.

19 34. In other words, the Applicant in seeking allowance of the '608 Patent, to
20 overcome rejection over an LED light bulb patent closely resembling the accused SANSI
21 LED light bulbs, amended the corresponding claims of a nearly identical patent to
22 specifically claim structures present in light fixtures, but **not** present on LED light bulbs
23 (such as produced by SANSI or claimed by Park). While Park was cited, along with 30
24 other references, in an information disclosure statement in the application that led to the
25 '608 Patent, it was never substantively applied during prosecution of that patent. Despite
26 this, the Applicant in the application that led to the '608 Patent never made the Patent
27 Office Examiner aware of the relevance of Park and its use in rejecting claims of similar
28 scope in the '499 Application to those being pursued in the '608 Patent Application.

1 **3. The SANSE Products Accused by LDG are Light Bulbs, not**
2 **Light Fixtures, and Do Not Infringe the '608 Patent.**

3 35. The '608 Patent relates to, discloses, and claims, a light fixture or luminaire
4 with particular characteristics. *See, e.g.*, Ex. B at claim 1 (“A light fixture, comprising: .
5 . . .”); *id.* at claim 9 (“A light fixture, comprising: . . .”); *id.* at claim 15 (“A light fixture,
6 comprising: . . .”). In other words, the '608 Patent claims an improved light fixture, and
7 not a “lamp” or light bulb such as those accused by LDG of infringement. The
8 specification repeatedly makes this distinction clear. For example, the specification
9 explains that a light fixture or luminaire need not have a “light emitting element” such as
10 a light bulb installed in order to be considered a light fixture or luminaire. *See id.* at 1:43-
11 46 (“A light fixture that has a socket, connector, or surface configured to receive a light
12 emitting element, but no light emitting element installed therein, is still considered a
13 luminaire.”). The specification further discusses how the placement of a “lamp” (*i.e.*,
14 light bulb) within a light fixture will affect the light distribution patterns. *See, e.g., id.* at
15 1:55-56 (“Lamp placement within the light fixture also plays a significant role in
16 determining light distribution.”). For example, positioning a light bulb horizontally will
17 have a different lighting effect than positioning it vertically. *Id.* at 57-60 (“[A] horizontal
18 lamp orientation typically produces asymmetric light distribution patterns, and a vertical
19 lamp orientation typically produces a symmetric light distribution pattern.”).

20 36. Each of the accused SANSE light bulb products is a light bulb. In the
21 terminology of the '608 Patent, each is a “light emitting element,” or, in the technical
22 terminology of the field, a “lamp.” None fall within the definition, either as provided in
23 the '608 Patent or under the standard terminology in the field, of a “light fixture” or
24 “luminaire.” As noted above, the '608 Patent explains that a “typical luminaire [or light
25 fixture] includes one or more light emitting elements, one or more sockets, connectors, or
26 surfaces configured to position and connect the light emitting elements to a power supply,
27 an optical device configured to distribute light from the light emitting elements, and
28 mechanical components for supporting or suspending the luminaire.” *Id.* at 1:35-41. The

1 accused SANSI light bulb products do not “include” one or more light emitting elements.
2 The accused SANSI light bulb products have no sockets, nor any mechanical components
3 for suspension or support. Nor do they have an optical device configured to distribute
4 light from a light emitting element (again, they are light emitting elements under the ’608
5 Patent’s own definition). Nor are the accused SANSI light bulb products “complete
6 lighting units.” Rather, they are light bulbs designed to fit into a light fixture or luminaire
7 via a lampholder or socket.

8 37. Each limitation of the ’608 Patent requires a “light fixture” with various
9 characteristics. The accused SANSI light bulb products therefore do not meet the most
10 basic limitation in each and every claim of the ’608 Patent—that it be a light fixture.
11 None of the accused SANSI light bulb products can or do infringe the ’608 Patent.

12 **COUNT I**
13 **Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement**

14 38. SANSI incorporates paragraph 1 through 37 of this Complaint as if set forth
15 fully herein.

16 39. As described above, LDG has alleged that the accused SANSI light bulb
17 products infringe the ’608 Patent. LDG’s allegations of patent infringement have caused
18 Amazon to remove a number of SANSI’s product listings on Amazon stores operated by
19 SANSI LED and SANSI Smart and could do so again. In addition, LDG has sued
20 Shanghai SANSI for infringing a number of other patents related to LED lighting that are
21 from the same family as the ’608 Patent. Therefore, there is an actual, substantial,
22 continuing, and justiciable controversy between SANSI and LDG regarding whether
23 SANSI and the accused SANSI light bulb products infringe the ’608 Patent.

24 40. As shown above, the accused SANSI light bulb products are light bulbs.
25 Each claim of the ’608 Patent is directed to a “light fixture.” As explained in detail above,
26 light bulbs are not light fixtures, and light fixtures are not light bulbs. SANSI does not
27 infringe, and has not infringed, the ’608 Patent.
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