

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

MINOTAUR SYSTEMS LLC,)	
)	Case No.
)	
Plaintiff,)	<u>JURY TRIAL DEMANDED</u>
)	
v.)	
)	
GEOTAB INC.,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Minotaur Systems LLC (“Minotaur” or “Plaintiff”) for its Complaint against Defendant Geotab Inc. (“Geotab” or “Defendant”) alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Minotaur is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business located at 209 East Austin Street, Marshall, Texas 75670.

2. Upon information and belief, Geotab is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Canada, with its principal place of business located at 2440 Winston Park Drive, Oakville, Ontario, L6H 7V2, Canada. Upon information and belief, Geotab does business in Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas, directly or through intermediaries.

JURISDICTION

3. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1, *et seq.* This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant. Defendant regularly conducts business and has committed acts of patent infringement and/or has induced acts of patent infringement by others in this Judicial District and/or has contributed to patent infringement by others in this Judicial District, the State of Texas, and elsewhere in the United States.

5. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because, among other things, Defendant is not a resident in the United States, and thus may be sued in any judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3).

6. Defendant is subject to this Court's jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute due at least to its substantial business in this State and Judicial District, including (a) at least part of its past infringing activities, (b) regularly doing or soliciting business in Texas, and/or (c) engaging in persistent conduct and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to customers in Texas.

PATENTS-IN-SUIT

7. On June 10, 2008, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 7,386,376 (the "'376 Patent") entitled "Vehicle Visual and Non-Visual Data Recording System". A true and correct copy of the '376 Patent is available at: <https://pdfpiw.uspto.gov/.piw?PageNum=0&docid=7386376>.

8. On April 9, 2013, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 8,417,402 (the "'402 Patent") entitled "Monitoring of Power Charging in Vehicle". A true and correct copy of the '402 Patent is available at: <https://pdfpiw.uspto.gov/.piw?PageNum=0&docid=8417402>.

9. On January 12, 2016, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 9,237,242 (the "'242 Patent") entitled "Roadside and Emergency

Assistance System”. A true and correct copy of the ’242 Patent is available at: <https://pdfpiw.uspto.gov/.piw?PageNum=0&docid=9237242>.

10. Minotaur is the sole and exclusive owner of all right, title, and interest in the ’376 Patent, the ’402 Patent, and the ’242 Patent (collectively, the “Patents-in-Suit”) and holds the exclusive right to take all actions necessary to enforce its rights to the Patents-in-Suit, including the filing of this patent infringement lawsuit. Minotaur also has the right to recover all damages for past, present, and future infringement of the Patents-in-Suit and to seek injunctive relief as appropriate under the law.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

11. The ’376 Patent generally discloses a system for recording video of a driver, including biometric data related to the driver. The technology described by the ’376 Patent was developed by inventors Otman A. Basir, Fakhreddine Karray, Kristopher Desrochers, Jean-Pierre Bhavnani, David Bullock, and Inam Rahim. For example, the technology described in the ’376 Patent is implemented by driver drowsiness detection systems.

12. The ’402 Patent generally discloses systems and methods for tracking electric charging in an electric vehicle based on the vehicles location, the amount of energy supplied to the vehicle at said location, and associating the amount of energy supplied at said location. The technology described by the ’402 Patent was developed by inventor Otman A. Basir. For example, the technology described in the ’402 Patent is implemented in electric vehicle tracking for EV fleets, such as Geotab’s Fleet-Management Solution.

13. The ’242 Patent generally discloses a system for vehicle roadside assistance. The technology described by the ’242 Patent was developed by inventors Otman A. Basir. For example, the technology described in the ’242 Patent is implemented by roadside assistance

systems which allow for remote communication with a vehicle.

14. Geotab has infringed and is continuing to infringe the Patents-in-Suit by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing, and by actively inducing others to make, use, sell, offer to sell, and/or importing fleet-management and monitoring solutions, such as Geotab's Fleet-Management Solution, among other products.

COUNT I
(Infringement of the '376 Patent)

15. Paragraphs 1 through 12 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

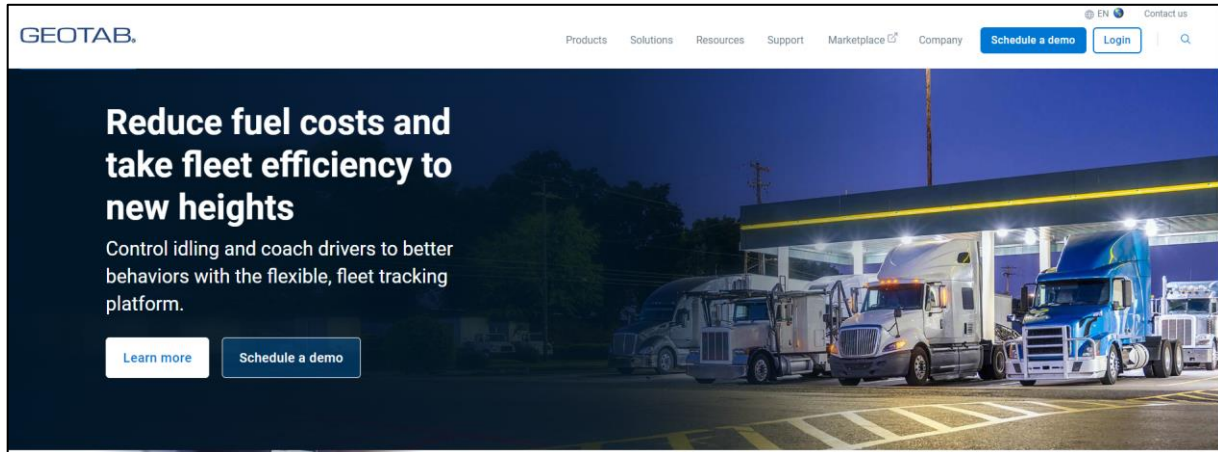
16. Minotaur has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendant to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products, including any products that embody any of the claimed inventions of the '376 Patent.

17. Defendant has and continues to directly infringe the '376 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that satisfy each and every limitation of one or more claims of the '376 Patent. Such products include, but are not limited to, fleet-management and monitoring solutions which utilize driver drowsiness detection, such as Geotab's Fleet Management Solution, among other products.

18. Defendant has and continues to directly infringe at least claim 1 of the '376 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products such as Geotab's Fleet-Management Solution.

19. For example, Geotab's Fleet-Management Solution comprises an in-vehicle recording system. Geotab's Fleet-Management Solution comprises a data capture module capturing vehicle data and occupant data, wherein the data capture module captures biometric data. Geotab's Fleet-Management Solution comprises a video capture module recording video

data inside and outside the vehicle. Geotab's Fleet-Management Solution comprises a data recorder in the vehicle, the data recorder recording the vehicle data, the occupant data and the video data and continuously synchronizing the occupant data with the vehicle data.



What is telematics?

Telematics is a method of monitoring cars, trucks, equipment and other assets by using GPS technology and on-board diagnostics (OBD) to plot the asset's movements on a computerized map. Also known as fleet tracking or GPS vehicle tracking, telematics is now an essential management tool for many commercial and government fleets.

How telematics works

The telematics device retrieves data generated by the vehicle, like GPS position, speed, engine light information and faults. [G-force](#) measured by a built-in accelerometer in the device. Then the telematics device sends the data up to the cloud.

A vast amount of data can be processed and analyzed with a telematics device and other connected hardware or sensors, such as:

- Position
- Vehicle speed
- Trip distance/time
- Idling time
- Harsh braking and driving
- Seat belt use
- Fuel consumption
- Vehicle faults
- Battery voltage, and other engine data.

¹ See: <https://www.geotab.com/>.

² See: <https://www.geotab.com/blog/what-is-telematics/>.

20. Defendant has and continues to indirectly infringe one or more claims of the '376 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Geotab customers and end-users, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that include infringing technology.

21. Defendant, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringe the '376 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, knowingly and intentionally induced, and continues to knowingly and intentionally induce, direct infringement of the '376 Patent by providing these products to end-users for use in an infringing manner.

22. Defendant has and continues to induce infringement by others, including end-users, with the intent to cause infringing acts by others or, in the alternative, with the belief that there was a high probability that others, including end-users, infringe the '376 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement.

23. Minotaur has suffered damages as a result of Defendant's direct and indirect infringement of the '376 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

24. Minotaur has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendant's infringement of the '376 Patent, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless Defendant's infringement is enjoined by this Court.

COUNT II
(Infringement of the '402 Patent)

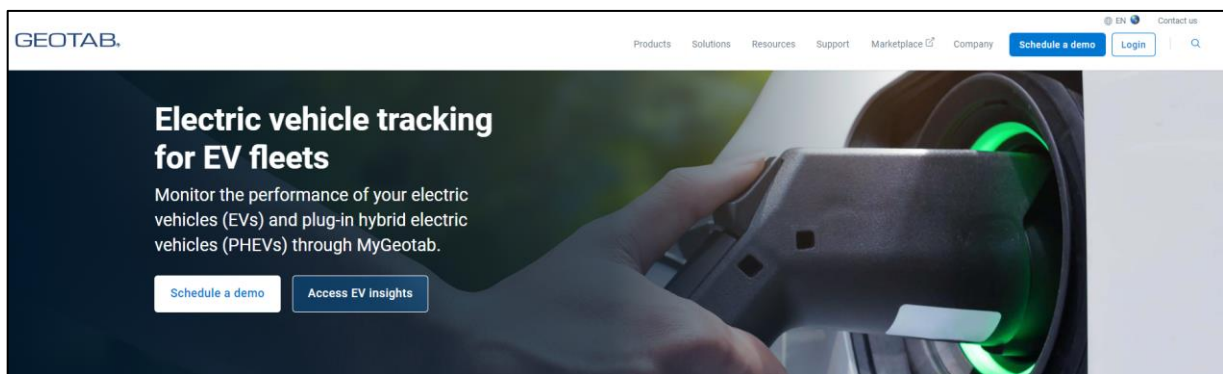
25. Paragraphs 1 through 12 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

26. Minotaur has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendant to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products, including any products that embody any of the claimed inventions of the '402 Patent.

27. Defendant has and continues to directly infringe the '402 Patent, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that satisfy each and every limitation of one or more claims of the '402 Patent. Such products include, but are not limited to, electric fleet-management and monitoring solutions, such as Geotab's Fleet-Management Solution, among other products.

28. Defendant has and continues to directly infringe at least claim 7 of the '402 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products such as Geotab's Fleet-Management Solution.

29. For example, Geotab's Fleet-Management Solution performs a method for tracking electric energy charging in an electric vehicle. Geotab's Fleet-Management Solution performs the step of determining a current location of the vehicle. Geotab's Fleet-Management Solution performs the step of determining an amount of energy supplied to a battery on the vehicle at the current location. Geotab's Fleet-Management Solution performs the step of associating the amount of energy supplied with the current location.



30. Defendant has and continues to indirectly infringe one or more claims of the '376

³ See: <https://www.geotab.com/fleet-management-solutions/electric-vehicles/>.

Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Geotab customers and end-users, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that include or use infringing technology.

31. Defendant, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringe the '402 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, knowingly and intentionally induced, and continues to knowingly and intentionally induce, direct infringement of the '376 Patent by providing these products to end-users for use in an infringing manner.

32. Defendant has and continues to induce infringement by others, including end-users, with the intent to cause infringing acts by others or, in the alternative, with the belief that there was a high probability that others, including end-users, infringe the '402 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement.

33. Minotaur has suffered damages as a result of Defendant's direct and indirect infringement of the '402 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

34. Minotaur has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendant's infringement of the '402 Patent, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless Defendant's infringement is enjoined by this Court.

COUNT III
(Infringement of the '242 Patent)

35. Paragraphs 1 through 14 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

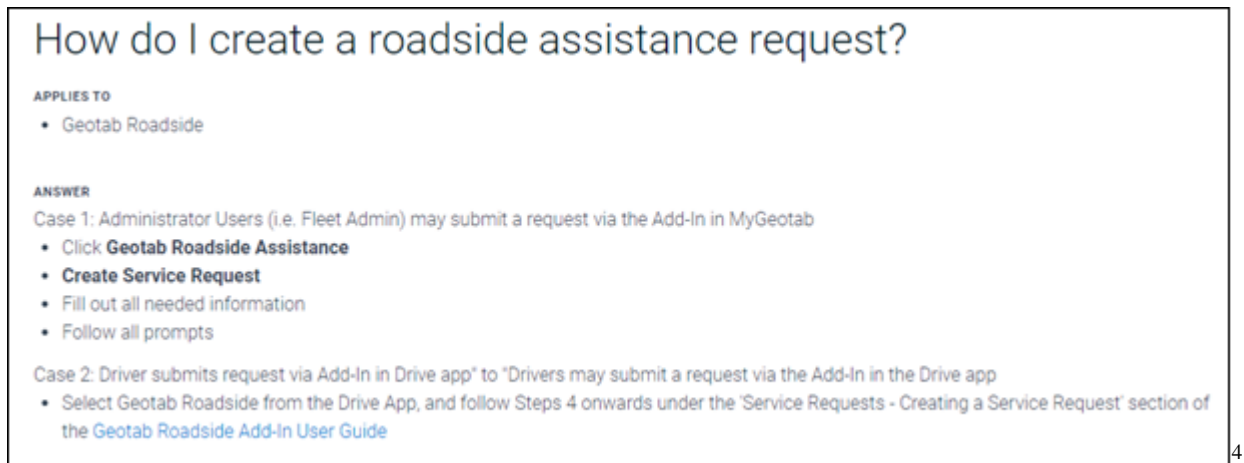
36. Minotaur has not licensed or otherwise authorized Defendant to make, use, offer for sale, sell, or import any products, including any products that embody any of the claimed inventions of the '242 Patent.

37. Defendant has and continues to directly infringe the '242 Patent, either literally or

under the doctrine of equivalents, without authority and in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that satisfy each and every limitation of one or more claims of the '242 Patent. Such products include, but are not limited to, Geotab Roadside Assistance, among other products.

38. Defendant has and continues to directly infringe at least claim 1 of the '242 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products such as the Geotab Roadside Assistance system.

39. For example, Geotab Roadside Assistance comprises a roadside assistance system. The Geotab Roadside Assistance system comprises a server receiving an assistance request from a vehicle, the server identifying the vehicle based upon the request and transmitting contact information of the vehicle to an assistance provider, sufficient for the assistance provider to remotely communicate with the vehicle directly:



40. Defendant has and continues to indirectly infringe one or more claims of the '242 Patent by knowingly and intentionally inducing others, including Geotab customers and end-users, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using,

⁴ See: https://community.geotab.com/s/article/How-do-I-create-a-road-side-assistance-request?language=en_US.

offering to sell, selling, and/or importing into the United States products that include or use infringing technology.

41. Defendant, with knowledge that these products, or the use thereof, infringe the '242 Patent at least as of the date of this Complaint, knowingly and intentionally induced, and continues to knowingly and intentionally induce, direct infringement of the '242 Patent by providing these products to end-users for use in an infringing manner.

42. Defendant has and continues to induce infringement by others, including end-users, with the intent to cause infringing acts by others or, in the alternative, with the belief that there was a high probability that others, including end-users, infringe the '242 Patent, but while remaining willfully blind to the infringement.

43. Minotaur has suffered damages as a result of Defendant's direct and indirect infringement of the '242 Patent in an amount to be proved at trial.

44. Minotaur has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm as a result of Defendant's infringement of the '242 Patent, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless Defendant's infringement is enjoined by this Court.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a jury for all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Minotaur prays for relief against Defendant as follows:

a. Entry of judgment declaring that Defendant has directly and/or indirectly infringed one or more claims of the Patents-in-Suit;

b. An order pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283 permanently enjoining Defendant, its officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and those persons in active concert or

participation with them, from further acts of infringement of the Patents-in-Suit;

c. An order awarding damages sufficient to compensate Minotaur for Defendant's infringement of the Patents-in-Suit, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs;

d. Entry of judgment declaring that this case is exceptional and awarding Minotaur its costs and reasonable attorney fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285; and

e. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: April 5, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ John Andrew Rubino
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**ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF,
MINOTAUR SYSTEMS LLC**