

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

**WIRELESSWERX IP LLC,
Plaintiff,**

v.

**MAPLEBEAR, INC.,
Defendant.**

Civil Action No. 6:24-cv-00208

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

Plaintiff, WirelessWerx IP, LLC, (“WirelessWerx” or “Plaintiff”), files this Complaint for Patent Infringement against MapleBear, Inc. (“MapleBear,” “Instacart” or “Defendant”), and would respectfully show the Court as follows:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff is a Texas limited liability company having an address located at 5900 Balcones Dr., Suite 100, Austin, Texas 78731.

2. On information and belief, Defendant is a Delaware corporation with a principal address of 50 Beale St #600 San Francisco, California 94105 and has regular and established locations throughout this District. *See* <https://www.instacart.com/grocery-delivery/near-me-in-texas>. Defendant is registered to do business in Texas and may be served via its registered agent CT Corporation System, located at 1999 Bryan Street, Suite 900, Dallas, Texas 75201, or wherever else they may be found.

3. On information and belief, Defendant directly and/or indirectly develops, designs, manufactures, distributes, markets, offers to sell and/or sells infringing products and services in

the United States, including in the Western District of Texas, and otherwise directs infringing activities to this District in connection with its products and services.

JURISDICTION

4. This civil action arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, including without limitation 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 283, 284, and 285 based on Defendant's unauthorized commercial manufacture, use, importation, offer for sale, and sale of the Accused Products in the United States. This is a patent infringement lawsuit over which this Court has subject matter jurisdiction under, *inter alia*, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, and 1338(a).

5. This United States District Court for the Western District of Texas has general and specific personal jurisdiction over Defendant because, directly or through intermediaries, Defendant has committed acts within the District giving rise to this action and are present in and transact and conduct business in and with residents of this District and the State of Texas.

6. Plaintiff's causes of action arise, at least in part, from Defendant's contacts with and activities in this District and the State of Texas.

7. Defendant has committed acts of infringing the patent-in-suit within this District and the State of Texas by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing in or into this District and elsewhere in the State of Texas, products claimed by the patent-in-suit, including without limitation products made by practicing the claimed methods of the patent-in-suit. Defendant, directly and through intermediaries, makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, imports, ships, distributes, advertises, promotes, and/or otherwise commercializes such infringing products into this District and the State of Texas. Defendant regularly conducts and solicits business in, engages in other persistent courses of conduct in, and/or derives substantial revenue from goods and services provided to residents of this District and the State of Texas.

8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant pursuant to TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 17.041 *et seq.* Personal jurisdiction exists over Defendant because Defendant has minimum contacts with this forum as a result of business regularly conducted within the State of Texas and within this district, and, on information and belief, specifically as a result of, at least, committing the tort of patent infringement within Texas and this District. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant, in part, because Defendant does continuous and systematic business in this District, including by providing infringing products and services to the residents of the Western District of Texas that Defendant knew would be used within this District, and by soliciting business from the residents of the Western District of Texas. For example, Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this Court because, *inter alia*, Defendant has regular and establish places of business throughout this District and Defendant directly and through agents regularly does, solicits, and transacts business in the Western District of Texas. *See* <https://www.instacart.com/grocery-delivery/near-me-in-texas>. Also, Defendant has hired and is hiring within this District for positions that, on information and belief, relate to infringement of the patent-in-suit. Accordingly, this Court's jurisdiction over the Defendant comports with the constitutional standards of fair play and substantial justice and arises directly from the Defendant's purposeful minimum contacts with the State of Texas.

9. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over Defendant, because in addition to Defendant's own online website and advertising with this District, Defendant has also made its products available within this judicial district and advertised to residents within the District to hire employees to be located in this District, <https://www.indeed.com/cmp/Instacart/locations/TX/Austin>.

10. The amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 exclusive of interests and costs.

11. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) based on information set forth herein, which is hereby repeated and incorporated by reference. Further, upon information and belief, Defendant has committed or induced acts of infringement, and/or advertise, market, sell, and/or offer to sell products, including infringing products, in this District. *See* <https://www.instacart.com/grocery-delivery/near-me-in-texas>.

THE PATENT-IN-SUIT

12. On January 8, 2008, United States Patent No. 7,317,927 (“the ’927 Patent”), entitled “Methods and Systems to Monitor Persons Utilizing Wireless Media” was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”). The ’927 Patent claims patent-eligible subject matter and is valid and enforceable. WirelessWerx is the exclusive owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interest in the ’927 Patent, including the right to bring this suit for damages, and including the right to sue and recover all past, present, and future damages for infringement of the ’927 Patent. Defendant is not licensed to the ’927 Patent, either expressly or implicitly, nor do they enjoy or benefit from any rights in or to the ’927 patent whatsoever. A true and correct copy of the ’927 patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

13. The ’927 Patent is referred to herein as the “Patent-in-Suit.”

14. Plaintiff WirelessWerx is the owner of the entire right, title, and interest in and to the Patent-in-Suit. The Patent-in-Suit are presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282.

ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITIES

15. The term “Accused Instrumentalities” or “Accused Products” refers to, by way of example and without limitation, Instacart’s products and technology platform for connecting consumers with restaurants and other merchants (*see, e.g.*, www.instacart.com).

COUNT I **PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE ’927 PATENT**

16. Plaintiff restates and realleges the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

17. Defendant has, under 35 U.S.C. §271(a), directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more of claims 1-16, including without limitation at least claim 1 of the '927 Patent, by making, using, testing, selling, offering for sale and/or importing into the United States Defendant's Accused Products.

18. On information and belief, Defendant has made no attempt to design around the claims of the '927 Patent.

19. On information and belief, Defendant did not have a reasonable basis for believing that the claims of the '927 Patent were invalid.

20. On information and belief, Defendant's Accused Products are available to businesses and individuals throughout the United States and in the State of Texas, including in this District.

21. WirelessWerx has been damaged as the result of Defendant's infringement.

22. The claim chart attached hereto as **Exhibit B** describes how the elements of an exemplary claim 1 and 2 from the '927 Patent are infringed by the Accused Products. This provides details regarding only one example of Defendant's infringement, and only as to a single patent claim. Plaintiff reserves its right to amend and fully provide its infringement arguments and evidence thereof until its Preliminary and Final Infringement Contentions are later produced according to the court's scheduling order in this case.

23. Defendant has and continues to induce infringement from at least the filing date of the lawsuit. Defendant has actively encouraged or instructed others (e.g., its customers and/or the customers of its related companies), and continues to do so, on how to use its products and services

(e.g., Instacart delivery services) and related services that provide question and answer services across the Internet such as to cause infringement of one or more of claims 1-16 of the '927 patent, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. Defendant, from at least the filing date of the lawsuit, has continued to encourage and instruct others on how to use the products showing specific intent. Moreover, Defendant has known of the '927 patent and the technology underlying it from at least the filing date of the lawsuit.¹ For clarity, direct infringement is previously alleged in this complaint.

24. Defendant has and continues to contributorily infringe from at least the filing date of the lawsuit. Defendant has actively encouraged or instructed others (e.g., its customers and/or the customers of its related companies), and continues to do so, on how to use its products and services (e.g., Instacart delivery services) and related services that provide question and answer services across the Internet such as to cause infringement of one or more of claims 1-16 of the '927 patent, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. Defendant, from at least the filing date of the lawsuit, has continued to encourage and instruct others on how to use the products showing specific intent. Further, there are no substantial non-infringing uses for Defendant's products and services. Moreover, Defendant has known of the '927 patent and the technology underlying it from at least the filing date of the lawsuit.² For clarity, direct infringement is previously alleged in this complaint.

25. Defendant has caused and will continue to cause Plaintiff damage by direct and indirect infringement of (including inducing infringement of) the claims of the '927 patent.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

¹ Plaintiff reserves the right to amend and add inducement pre-suit if discovery reveals an earlier date of knowledge.

² Plaintiff reserves the right to amend and add inducement pre-suit if discovery reveals an earlier date of knowledge.

26. Plaintiff is a non-practicing entity, with no products to mark. Plaintiff has pled all statutory requirements to obtain pre-suit damages. Further, all conditions precedent to recovery are met.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff WirelessWerx respectfully requests the following relief:

A. A judgment that Defendant has directly infringed either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents and continue to directly infringe the Patent-in-Suit;

B. A judgment and order requiring Defendant to pay Plaintiff damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 including past damages based on, *inter alia*, any necessary compliance with 35 U.S.C. §287, and supplemental damages for any continuing post-verdict infringement through entry of the final judgment with an accounting as needed;

C. declare Defendant's post lawsuit infringement to be willful and treble the damages, including attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred in this action and an increase in the damage award pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

D. a decree addressing future infringement that either (i) awards a permanent injunction enjoining Defendant and its agents, servants, employees, affiliates, divisions, and subsidiaries, and those in association with Defendant from infringing the claims of the Patent-in-suit, or (ii) awards damages for future infringement in lieu of an injunction in an amount consistent with the fact that for future infringement the Defendant will be an adjudicated infringer of a valid patent, and trebles that amount in view of the fact that the future infringement will be willful as a matter of law; and,

E. A judgment that this is an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285 and Plaintiff is therefore entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees;

- F. A judgment and order requiring Defendant to pay Plaintiff pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages awarded;
- G. A judgment and order awarding a compulsory ongoing royalty;
- H. A judgment and order awarding Plaintiff costs associated with bringing this action;
- I. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Pursuant to FED. R. CIV. P. 38, Plaintiff WirelessWerx hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramey LLP

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