

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

BETTER BROWSING LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

RAZER INC.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 2:23-cv-00629

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff Better Browsing LLC (“Better Browsing” or “Plaintiff”) files this Complaint against Defendant Razer Inc. (“Defendant” or “Razer”) alleging, based on its own knowledge as to itself and its own actions, and based on information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. This is a patent infringement action against Defendant for infringement of the following United States Patents (the “Asserted Patents”) issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”).

	<b>U.S. Patent No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Available At</b>
A.	8,838,736	Internet Browser Zoom Function	<a href="https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/13207333">https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/13207333</a>  <a href="https://patents.google.com/patent/US8838736B2/en?q=8%2c838%2c736">https://patents.google.com/patent/US8838736B2/en?q=8%2c838%2c736</a>
B.	11,150,779	Systems And Methods For Providing An Internet Browser Zoom And Group Bookmark Functions	<a href="https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/16361020">https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/16361020</a>  <a href="https://patents.google.com/patent/US11150779B2/en?q=11%2c150%2c779">https://patents.google.com/patent/US11150779B2/en?q=11%2c150%2c779</a>

2. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages and injunctive relief.

## **PARTIES**

3. Plaintiff Better Browsing LLC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business in Austin, Texas (Travis County).

4. Better Browsing is the owner of the Asserted Patents with all rights to recover for all past, present, and future infringement, including past damages.

5. On information and belief, Defendant Razer Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Singapore, with its principal place of business located at 514 Chai Chee Lane, No. 07-05, Singapore, 469029, Singapore, and may be served pursuant to the provisions of the Hague Convention.

6. On information and belief, Razer also maintains a facility located at 9 Pasteur, Irvine, California 92618.

7. On information and belief, Razer is a leading manufacturer and seller of smartphones and consumer electronics in the World and in the United States. On information and belief, Defendant is engaged in making, using, offering for sale, selling, importing, or otherwise providing, within the United States and in particular the State of Texas and this Judicial District, directly or indirectly, devices, with features and functionalities that infringe the Asserted Patents.

## **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8. Better Browsing repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.

9. This is an action for infringement of a United States patent arising under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, and 284–285, among others. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of the action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1338(a).

10. Defendant is subject to this Court's personal jurisdiction consistent with the principles of due process and the Texas Long Arm Statute. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §§ 17.041, *et seq.*

11. Defendant sells and offers to sell products and services throughout the United States, the State of Texas, and this District, and introduces infringing products and services into the stream of commerce knowing that they will be sold in the United States, the State of Texas, and this District, both directly and through its wholly controlled agents. For example, Defendant sells and offers to sell infringing products and services through its website, <https://www.razer.com/store>, which may be accessed throughout the United States, the State of Texas, and this District.

12. Defendant makes, uses, sells, offers to sell, and/or imports infringing products and services into and/or within this District, maintains a permanent and/or continuing presence within this District, and/or has the requisite minimum contacts with this District such that this venue is a fair and reasonable one. Upon information and belief, Defendant has transacted and, at the time of the filing of the Complaint, is continuing to transact business within this District.

13. Defendant is subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction due at least to Defendant's substantial business in this forum, including (i) at least a portion of the infringements alleged herein; or (ii) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent courses of conduct, or deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to customers and potential customers within the United States, the State of Texas, and this District..

14. Venue in this District is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3). Defendant is a foreign entity for which venue is proper in any district. *See In re: HTC Corp.*, 889 F.3d 1349, 1354 (Fed. Cir. 2018).

### THE ACCUSED PRODUCTS

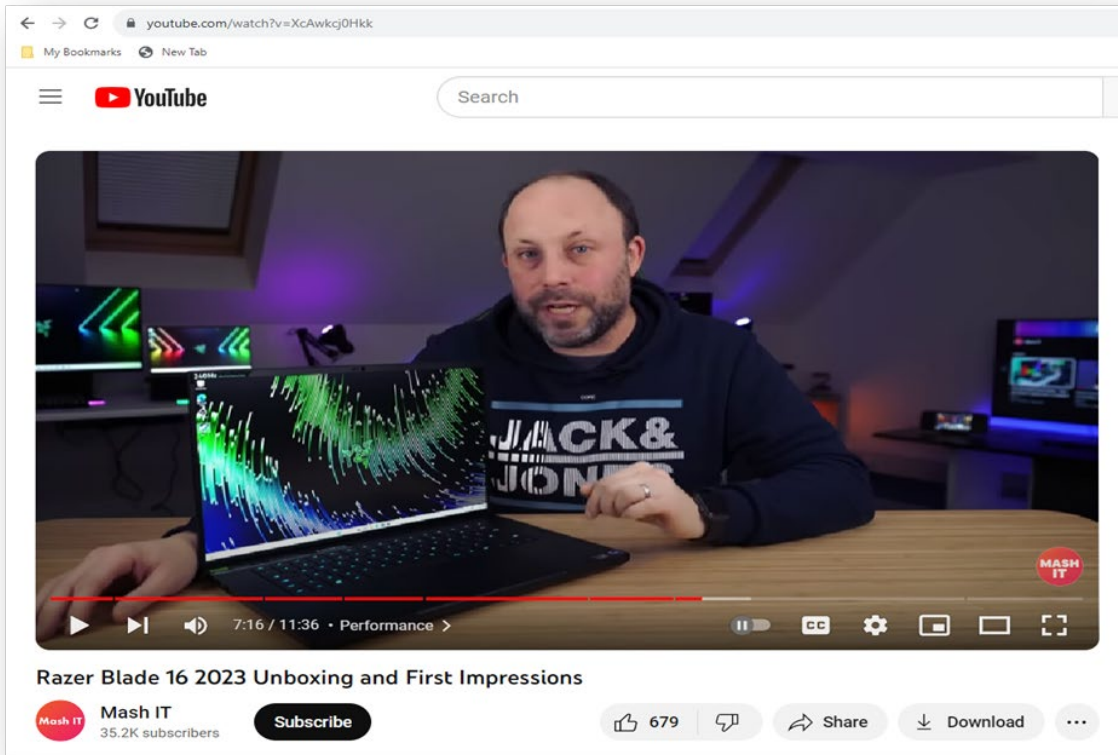
15. Better Browsing repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.

16. Razer makes, has made, uses, causes to be used, imports, provides, supplies, distributes, or offers computer products, including, but not limited to, the Razer Blade 14 through Razer Blade 18, all of which come preloaded with the Microsoft Edge internet browser software.<sup>1</sup>

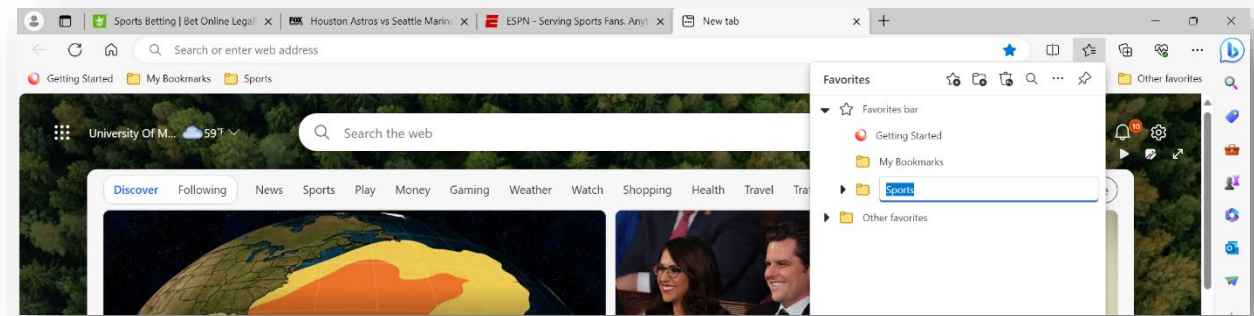
17. Based upon public information, Razer owns, operates, advertises, uses, controls, sells, imports, and/or offers for sale, and instructs its subsidiaries, affiliates, and end users to use, the hardware, software, and functionality that allows users to use the Microsoft Edge internet browser to operate and display web browser functions, including group bookmarking and web page zooming, and related hardware and software-based functionalities (“Accused Products”). *See* Figures 1-5.

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<sup>1</sup> *See* <https://www.razer.com/store> (last visited December 12, 2023)



**Figure 1:** Screenshot of user review of the Razer Blade 16 displaying the Microsoft Edge software preloaded on the device (in the top left corner of screen).  
Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XcAwkcj0Hkk>



**Figure 2:** Screenshot of Microsoft Edge user interface for group

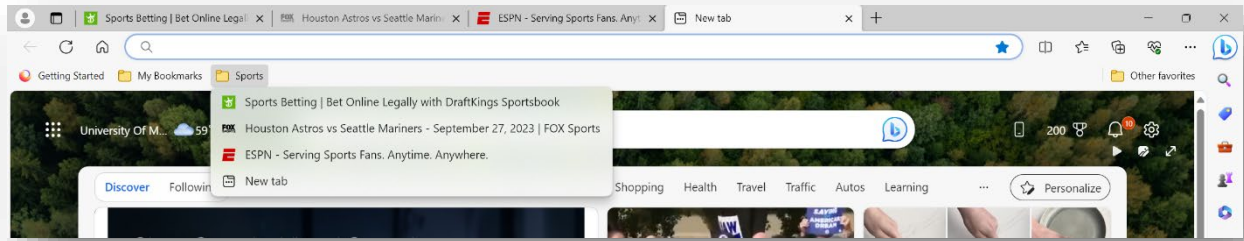


Figure 3: Screenshot of shortcut icon for group bookmark created in Figure 2.

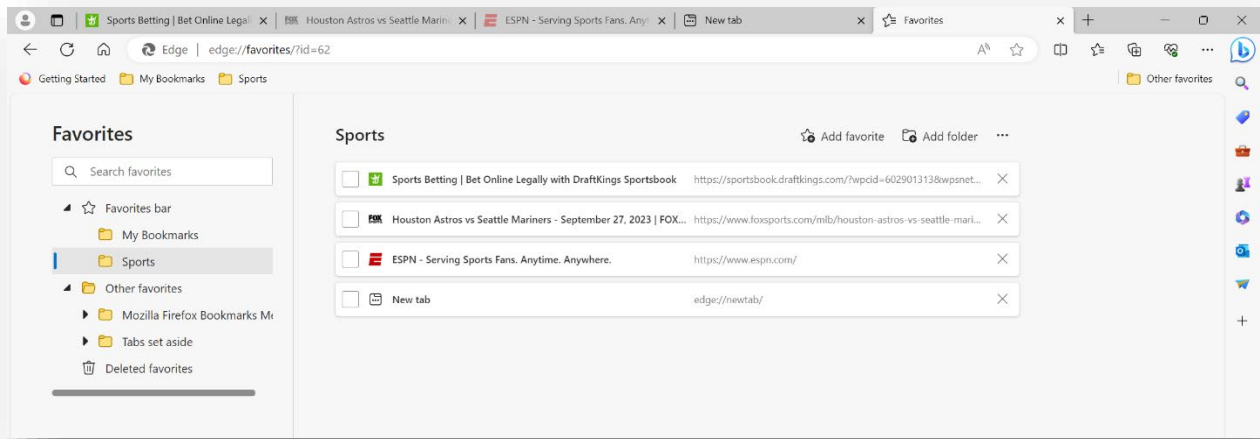


Figure 4: Screenshot of additional group bookmarking functionalities found in the group bookmark manager tab in Microsoft Edge.

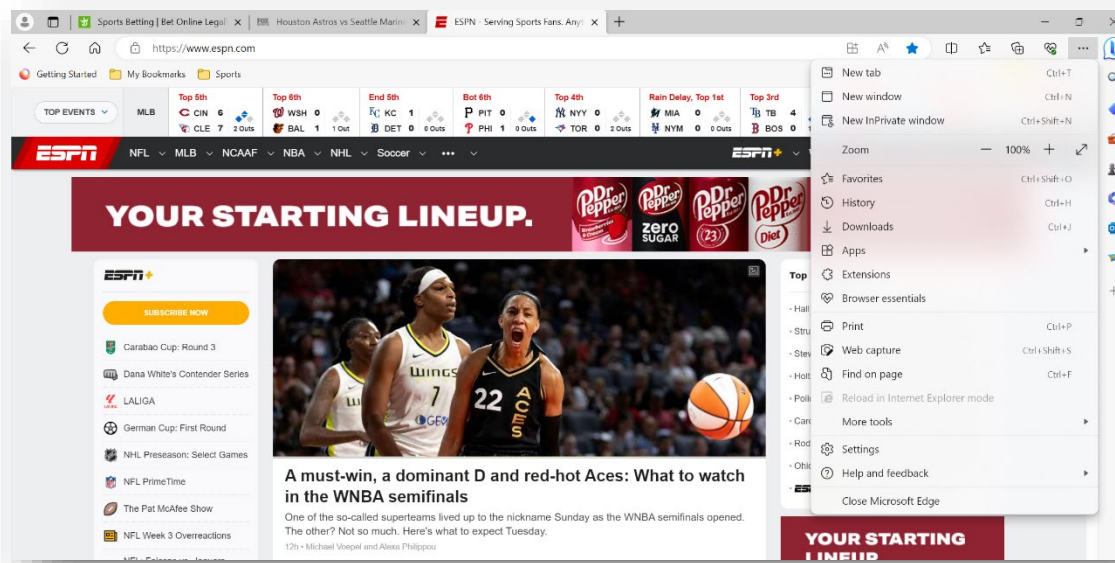


Figure 5: Screenshot of zoom icon in Microsoft Edge, which enables zoom functionality.

**COUNT I: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,838,736**

18. Better Browsing repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.

19. The USPTO issued U.S. Patent No. 8,838,736 (the “’736 patent”) on September 16, 2014, after a full and fair examination of Application No. 13/207,333, which was filed on August 10, 2011.

20. Better Browsing owns all rights, interest, and title in and to the ’736 patent, including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce said patent against infringers, and to collect damages for all relevant times.

21. The claims of the ’736 patent are not directed to an abstract idea. For example, claim 1 of the ’736 patent recites a method to operate zoom function on a web browser. The claimed inventions of the ’736 patent are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the experience of accessing and viewing pages on the Internet and operating a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website domains.

22. The written description of the ’736 patent describes in technical detail each of the limitations of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the non-conventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of the invention.

23. Razer has directly infringed the ’736 patent by making, having made, using, testing, providing, supplying, distributing, selling, marketing, or offering the Accused Products to customers.



24. Razer has directly infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least claim 1 of the '736 patent.

25. The methods performed and supplied by Razer includes a method for a zoom function on a web browser, comprising: presenting to a user an icon shown on a web browser display wherein said icon directly controls a zoom function (hereinafter: the zoom icon) for webpages displayed in at least an active window, wherein appearance of the zoom icon indicates a current zoom factor; wherein a selection of said zoom icon directly causes the web browser to perform both the following actions: changing zoom factor for one or more selected webpages displayed in said at least an active window; and changing appearance of the zoom icon to indicate the current zoom factor for said one or more selected webpages.

26. For instance, Razer, using the Accused Products, makes, has made, uses, provides, supplies, distributes, sells, markets, or offers the Microsoft Edge browser that performs a method of operating zoom and group bookmarking functions in a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website domains *via* a network.

27. Better Browsing or its predecessors-in-interest have satisfied all statutory obligations required to collect pre-filing damages for the full period allowed by law for infringement of the '736 patent.

28. Since at least the time of receiving this Complaint, Razer has also indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe the '736 patent by inducing others to directly infringe the '736 patent. Razer has induced and continues to induce end-users, including Razer's customers, as well as affiliates, subsidiaries, franchisees, and Razer's employees, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '736 patent by downloading and/or using the Accused Products. Razer took active steps, directly or through contractual relationships with others, with



the specific intent to cause them to use the Accused Products in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '736 patent, including, for example, claim 1 of the '736 patent. Such steps by Razer include, among other things, advising or directing personnel, contractors, affiliates, subsidiaries, franchisees, or end-users to make or use the Accused Products in an infringing manner; advertising and promoting the use of the Accused Products in an infringing manner; or distributing instructions that guide users to use the Accused Products in an infringing manner. Razer is performing these steps, which constitutes induced infringement with the knowledge of the '736 patent and with the knowledge that the induced acts constitute infringement. Razer is aware that the normal and customary use of the Accused Products by others would infringe the '736 patent. Razer's inducement is ongoing.

29. Razer has also indirectly infringed by contributing to the infringement of the '736 patent. Razer has contributed to the direct infringement of the '736 patent by its personnel, contractors, and customers. The Accused Products have special features that are specially designed to be used in an infringing way and that have no substantial uses other than ones that infringe one or more claims of the '736 patent, including, for example, claim 1 of the '736 patent. The special features include, for example, the method recited in claim 1, including all the intermediary steps, that allow the claimed method to operate zoom functions in a web browser. The special features constitute a material part of the invention of one or more of the claims of the '736 patent and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Razer's contributory infringement is ongoing.

30. Better Browsing has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Razer alleged above. Thus, Razer is liable to Better Browsing in an amount that compensates it for such

infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

31. Better Browsing has suffered irreparable harm, through its loss of market share and goodwill, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Better Browsing has and will continue to suffer this harm by virtue of Razer's infringement of the '736 patent. Razer's actions have interfered with and will interfere with Better Browsing's ability to license technology. The balance of hardships favors Better Browsing's ability to commercialize its own ideas and technology. The public interest in allowing Better Browsing to enforce its right to exclude outweighs other public interests, which supports injunctive relief in this case.

**COUNT II: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,150,779**

32. Better Browsing repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.

33. The USPTO issued U.S. Patent No. 11,150,779 (the "'779 patent") on October 19, 2021, after a full and fair examination of Application No. 16/361,020, which was filed on March 21, 2019.

34. Better Browsing owns all rights, interest, and title in and to the '779 patent, including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce said patent against infringers, and to collect damages for all relevant times.

35. The claims of the '779 patent are not directed to an abstract idea. For example, claim 1 of the '779 patent recites a specific and multi-step method to operate zoom and group bookmarking functions in a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website domains *via* a network. The claimed inventions of the '779 patent are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components

that improve upon the experience of accessing and viewing pages on the Internet and operating a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website domains.

36. The written description of the '779 patent describes in technical detail each of the limitations of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the non-conventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of the invention.

37. Razer has directly infringed the '779 patent by making, having made, using, testing, providing, supplying, distributing, selling, marketing, or offering the Accused Products to customers.

38. Razer has directly infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least claim 1 of the '779 patent.

39. The method performed and supplied by the Accused Products includes the steps of: A computerized method for operating zoom and group bookmarking functions in a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website domains *via* a network, the computerized method comprising: loading, by the web browser, in a web browser instance, a plurality of webpages comprising text and image content, each webpage corresponding to a website from the plurality of website domains to which the browser is concurrently connected; receiving a user indication of a selection of a webpage, from among the plurality of webpages, and in response to receipt of such indication, causing the web browser to display the selected webpage in an active window of the web browser instance; displaying a zoom icon in a web browser display, wherein said zoom icon directly controls a zoom function for the selected webpage displayed in the active window of the web browser, wherein appearance of the zoom icon indicates a current zoom factor for said

webpage; receiving a user indication of a selection of said zoom icon and, in response to receipt of such indication causing the web browser to perform the following actions for the selected webpage displayed in the active window of the web browser: change the current zoom factor for the selected webpage displayed in the active window without altering another of said plurality of webpages; and change appearance of the zoom icon to indicate the changed zoom factor for said selected webpage; wherein changing the zoom factor enlarges or makes smaller the selected webpage displayed in the active window without altering another of said plurality of webpages; displaying a selectable group bookmark icon in the web browser display, wherein said group bookmark icon controls a group bookmarking function for the plurality of webpages associated with the plurality of website domains to which the browser is concurrently connected; receiving a user indication of a selection of said group bookmark icon and, in response to receipt of such indication, causing the web browser to perform the following actions: generate a group bookmark comprising a data structure storing at least the plurality of uniform resource locators associated with the plurality of website domains to which the web browser is concurrently connected; and save the generated group bookmark in memory.

40. For instance, Razer, using the Accused Products, makes, has made, uses, provides, supplies, distributes, sells, markets, or offers the Microsoft Edge browser that performs a method of operating zoom and group bookmarking functions in a web browser concurrently connected to a plurality of website domains *via* a network.

41. Better Browsing has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Razer alleged above. Razer is liable to Plaintiff in an amount that compensates it for such infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

42. Better Browsing or its predecessors-in-interest have satisfied all statutory obligations required to collect pre-filing damages for the full period allowed by law for infringement of the '779 patent.

#### **JURY DEMAND**

43. Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable by right.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

44. WHEREFORE, Better Browsing requests that the Court find in its favor and against Razer, and that the Court grant Better Browsing the following relief:

- a. Judgment that one or more claims of the Asserted Patents has been infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by Defendant or all others acting in concert therewith;
- b. A permanent injunction enjoining Defendant and its officers, directors, agents, servants, affiliates, employees, divisions, branches, subsidiaries, parents, and all others acting in concert therewith from infringement of the '736 patent, or, in the alternative, an award of a reasonable ongoing royalty for future infringement of the '736 patent by such entities;
- c. Judgment that Defendant account for and pay to Better Browsing all damages to and costs incurred by Better Browsing because of Defendant's infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;
- d. Judgment that Defendant's infringement of the '736 patent be found willful, and that the Court award treble damages for the period of such willful infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

- e. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages caused by Defendant's infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;
- f. That this Court declare this an exceptional case and award Better Browsing its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 285; and
- g. All other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper under the circumstances.

Dated: December 22, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ C. Matthew Rozier

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