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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DESPATCH INDUSTRIES LIMITED	)	
PARTNERSHIP,	)	
Plaintiff,	)	CASE NO. CV 11-2357-R
	)	
vs.	)	FINDINGS OF UNCONTROVERTED
	)	FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
TP SOLAR, INC.,	)	RE DEFENDANT’S MOTION FOR
	)	SUMMARY JUDGMENT
Defendant.	)	
_____	)	

Defendant TP Solar Group, Inc.’s (“TPSI”) Motion for Summary Judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 came on for hearing before the Court on August 22, 2011, at which time the Court granted the motion of Defendant TPSI.

The Court, having considered Defendant’s Motion, the opposition of Plaintiff Despatch Industries Limited Partnership (“Despatch”) to the motion, TPSI’s reply in support of the motion, all papers filed in connection with the motion, and all oral argument of counsel, hereby GRANTS Defendant’s motion and makes the following findings of uncontroverted facts and conclusions of law:

Determining whether a patent claim has been infringed involves two steps: First, the Court

1 must construe the asserted claim; Second, the Court must determine whether the accused product  
2 contains each limitation of the properly construed claim, either literally or under the Doctrine of  
3 Equivalents. *Microstrategy v. Business Objects, S.A.*, 429 F.3d 1344 (Fed. Cir. 2005).

4 Both parties agree that a plain meaning interpretation should govern the construction of the  
5 claim. Because the language of Claim 1 is unambiguous and because the parties don't dispute  
6 what the construction of the claim should be, the Court construes Claim 1 in accordance with the  
7 precise language present in Patent No. 7,514,650.

8 In short, there must be in the accused device: (1) a heat transfer zone having an upper  
9 portion and a lower portion; (2) a conveyor; (3) a jack that allows movement of the lower portion  
10 of the heat transfer zone; and, (4) a condenser with a removable heat transfer element.

11 The main dispute between the parties is whether Defendant's use of fixed heat transfer  
12 element condenser and top-lift access features infringed upon Plaintiff's patent limitations of a  
13 condenser with a removable heat transfer element and movement of the lower portion of the heat  
14 transfer zone as a bottom-drop access feature. Thus, if Defendant's product does not have both of  
15 these limitations present, there is no infringement. *See Gart v. Logitech, Inc.*, 254 F.3d 1334 (Fed.  
16 Cir. 2001). Because this Court finds that Plaintiff cannot establish infringement of a bottom-drop  
17 access feature under either the test for literal infringement or the Doctrine of Equivalents,  
18 Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment is GRANTED.

19 With respect to literal infringement, it is clear that Defendant's accused machine does not  
20 literally meet each limitation of Claim 1. In particular, the accused device only allows movement  
21 of the upper portion, as opposed to the lower portion of the heat transfer zone required by Claim 1.  
22 As Defendant notes, "up is not down." Thus, there is no literal infringement.

23 Moreover, Plaintiff cannot rely on the Doctrine of Equivalents because Plaintiff's  
24 interpretation of relative movement by a fixed lower and movable top would effectively eliminate  
25 the Claim 1 requirement of movement of the lower portion element of the heat transfer zone in its  
26 entirety. *See Warner-Jenkinson Co., Inc. v. Hilton Davis Chem. Co.*, 520 U.S. 17 (1997).

27 Plaintiff's theory of infringement under this doctrine would greatly increase the scope of  
28 the claim. The Supreme Court has cautioned that "it is important to ensure that the application of

1 the doctrine, even as to an individual element, is not allowed such broad play as to effectively  
2 eliminate that element in its entirety.” *Id.*

3 As noted by Defendant, Plaintiff’s Doctrine of Equivalents argument is inconsistent with  
4 Plaintiff’s position that the plain meaning of the claim language would govern the scope of the  
5 claim. A plain meaning interpretation of lower-portion of the heat transfer zone means that only  
6 the lower portion moves. If the Court were to adopt Plaintiff’s argument and conclude that a  
7 bottom-drop access furnace was the same as a top-lift access furnace because there is “relative  
8 movement” of the heating elements in both furnaces, it would vitiate the bottom-drop access  
9 limitation that the Court concluded is required by Claim 1. The Doctrine of Equivalents is not a  
10 license to ignore claim limitations. *Dolly Inc. v. Spalding and Evenflo Cos., Inc.*, 16 F.3d 394  
11 (Fed. Cir. 1994). Plaintiff’s relative movement argument does exactly that. It changes the  
12 limitation of a bottom-drop access furnace to any furnace that lifts or/and lowers, rendering the  
13 bottom-drop only access limitation meaningless to Claim 1.

14 Because Plaintiff cannot establish that Defendant’s product infringes the lowering jack  
15 element of Claim 1, summary judgment is proper and the Court need not address the issues  
16 surrounding the condenser element or the invalidity issues.

17 Finally, Plaintiff’s request that this Court deny the motion on the grounds of Rule 56(d) is  
18 denied. No amount of discovery will change the fact that the relative movement argument vitiates  
19 an essential element of Plaintiff’s claim.

20 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant’s motion for summary judgment is  
21 GRANTED.

22 Dated: September 14, 2011.



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25 MANUEL L. REAL  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE