



AIPLA

Disclaimer

This presentation is for educational and entertainment purposes. It represents views intended to stimulate discussion. It does not necessarily represent any speaker's personal views, or the views of their respective Governments, employers, firms, or clients. Nothing in this presentation constitutes legal advice or establishes an attorney-client relationship with any speaker or their firm.

1 2 3





Trajectory
Original Jurisdiction – Apportionment (1884)
2. Infringer's Profit – Eliminated (1946)
3. Throw it to the Jury (c. 1982-2009)
"Compensate for the Infringement" - Actual Damages or Royalty - Apportionment







7 8 9

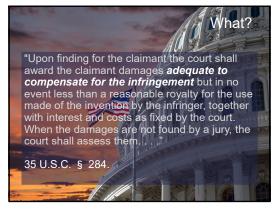




AIPLA What?

"Upon finding for the claimant the court shall award the claimant damages adequate to compensate for the infringement but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by the infringer, together with interest and costs as fixed by the court. When the damages are not found by a jury, the court shall assess them. . . . "

35 U.S.C. § 284.

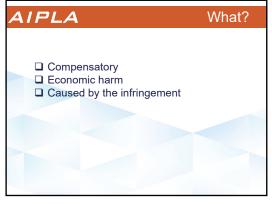


"Upon finding for the claimant the court shall award the claimant damages adequate to compensate for the infringement but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by the infringer, together with interest and costs as fixed by the court. When the damages are not found by a jury, the court shall assess them...."

35 U.S.C. § 284.



13 14 15



"In either event the court may increase the damages up to three times the amount found or assessed..."

35 U.S.C. § 284

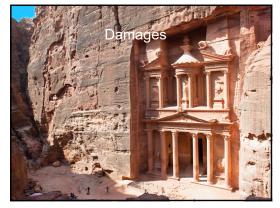
Further case-law requirements to enhance:

Willfulness
Bad Faith
Bad Behavior

16 17 18







19 20 21





AIPLA

1. Lost Profits

But for the Infringement:

a. Demand for Patented Product

b. No Non-infringing, Acceptable
Substitutes – or Market Share
Approach

c. Capacity to Meet Demand
d. Profit – Incremental

22 23 24

AIPLA 1. Lost Profits

Panduit v. Stahlin Bros., 575 F.2d 1152 (6th Cir. 1978);

State Indus., Inc. v. Mor-Flo Indus., Inc., 883 F.2d 1573, 1577 (Fed. Cir. 1989) (adopting 6th Circuit test).





25 26 27







28 29 30



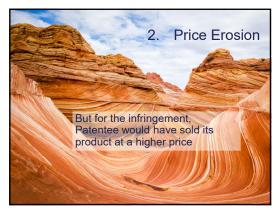




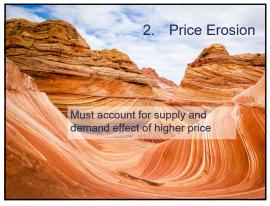
31 32 33







34 35 36







37 38 39

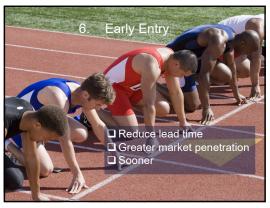






40 41 42







43 44 45







46 47 48





But for the Infringement

a. Demand for Patented Product

b. No Non-infringing, Acceptable Substitutes

or Market Share

c. Capacity to Meet Demand

d. Profit – Incremental Income

49 50 51







52 53 54







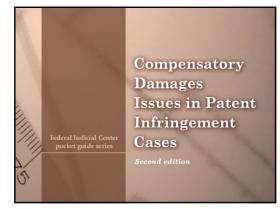
55 56 57



AIPLA 7. Established Royalty

Established vs. Reasonable

General Motors Corp. v. Devex Corp., 461
U.S. 648 (1983), Dowagiac Mfg. v. Minn.
Moline Plow Co., 235 U.S. 641 (1915)



58 59 60







61 62







64 65 66

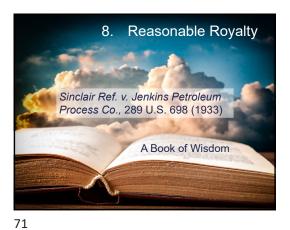






67 68 69

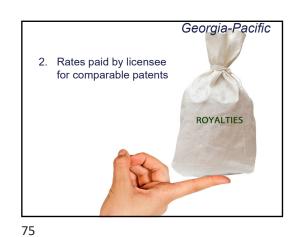


















76 77 78







79 80 81



10. Nature and benefits of the invention

ROYALTIES



82 83 84

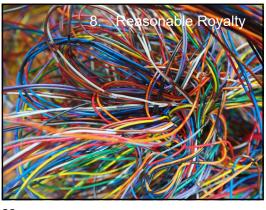






85 86 87







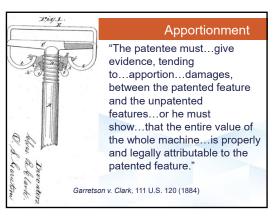
88 89 90





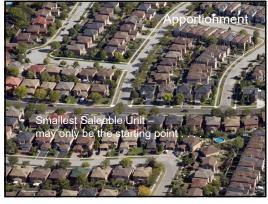


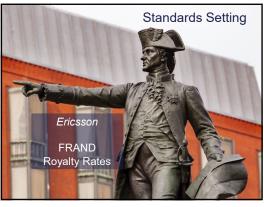


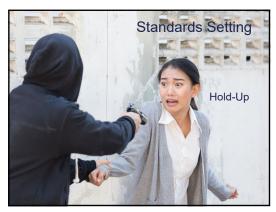




94 95 96



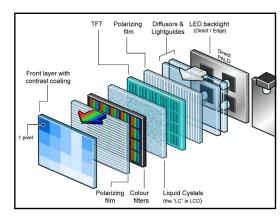




97 98 99







100 101 102

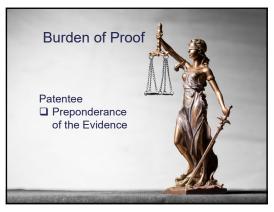


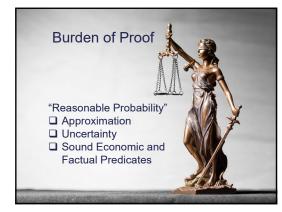




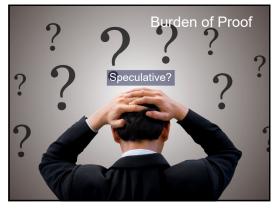
103 104 105







106 107 108







109 110 111







112 113 114







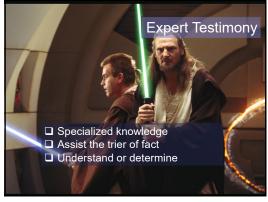
115 116 117







118 119 120







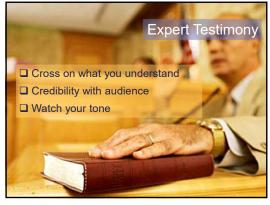
121 122 123







124 125 126



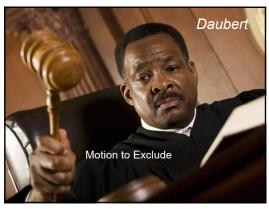




127 128 129







130 131 132







133 134 135



Summary:

1. Multiple Theories

2. Lost Profits
 a. Difficult
 b. Offshore

3. Royalty

4. Apportionment and Attribution

5. Evidence-Based



136 137 138