

2022-1905 and 2022-1970

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**United States Court of Appeals  
for the Federal Circuit**

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LUV N' CARE, LTD.,

*Plaintiff-Appellant,*

NOURI E. HAKIM,

*Counter-Defendant-Appellant,*

– v. –

LINDSEY LAURAIN,

*Defendant,*

EAZY-PZ LLC,

*Defendant/Counter-Claimant-Cross-Appellant.*

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*On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Western  
District of Louisiana in No. 3:16-cv-00777-TAD-JPM,  
Honorable Terry A. Doughty, Judge*

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**EAZY-PZ, LLC'S CORRECTED COMBINED  
PETITION FOR PANEL REHEARING AND/  
OR REHEARING EN BANC**

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MAY 15, 2024

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**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT****CERTIFICATE OF INTEREST****Case Number** 2022-1905, 2022-1970**Short Case Caption** Luv n' care, Ltd. v. Laurain**Filing Party/Entity** Eazy-PZ, LLC**Instructions:**

1. Complete each section of the form and select none or N/A if appropriate.
2. Please enter only one item per box; attach additional pages as needed, and check the box to indicate such pages are attached.
3. In answering Sections 2 and 3, be specific as to which represented entities the answers apply; lack of specificity may result in non-compliance.
4. Please do not duplicate entries within Section 5.
5. Counsel must file an amended Certificate of Interest within seven days after any information on this form changes. Fed. Cir. R. 47.4(c).

I certify the following information and any attached sheets are accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Date: 05/15/2024Signature: s/ Jennifer K. FischerName: Jennifer K. Fischer

<p><b>1. Represented Entities.</b> Fed. Cir. R. 47.4(a)(1).</p>	<p><b>2. Real Party in Interest.</b> Fed. Cir. R. 47.4(a)(2).</p>	<p><b>3. Parent Corporations and Stockholders.</b> Fed. Cir. R. 47.4(a)(3).</p>
<p>Provide the full names of all entities represented by undersigned counsel in this case.</p>	<p>Provide the full names of all real parties in interest for the entities. Do not list the real parties if they are the same as the entities.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None/Not Applicable</p>	<p>Provide the full names of all parent corporations for the entities and all publicly held companies that own 10% or more stock in the entities.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None/Not Applicable</p>
<p>Eazy-PZ, LLC</p>		

Additional pages attached

**4. Legal Representatives.** List all law firms, partners, and associates that (a) appeared for the entities in the originating court or agency or (b) are expected to appear in this court for the entities. Do not include those who have already entered an appearance in this court. Fed. Cir. R. 47.4(a)(4).

None/Not Applicable  Additional pages attached

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**5. Related Cases.** Other than the originating case(s) for this case, are there related or prior cases that meet the criteria under Fed. Cir. R. 47.5(a)?

Yes (file separate notice; see below)  No  N/A (amicus/movant)

If yes, concurrently file a separate Notice of Related Case Information that complies with Fed. Cir. R. 47.5(b). **Please do not duplicate information.** This separate Notice must only be filed with the first Certificate of Interest or, subsequently, if information changes during the pendency of the appeal. Fed. Cir. R. 47.5(b).

**6. Organizational Victims and Bankruptcy Cases.** Provide any information required under Fed. R. App. P. 26.1(b) (organizational victims in criminal cases) and 26.1(c) (bankruptcy case debtors and trustees). Fed. Cir. R. 47.4(a)(6).

None/Not Applicable  Additional pages attached


**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT**

**CERTIFICATE OF INTEREST (Continued)**

**Case Number:** 22-1905, 22-1970  
**Short Case Caption:** Luv n' care, Ltd. v. Laurain  
**Filing Party/Entity:** Eazy-PZ, LLC

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## **FEDERAL CIRCUIT RULE 35(b) STATEMENT**

Based on my professional judgment, I believe the panel decision is contrary to the following decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States or the precedents of this court which require misconduct affect the equities of the parties in order to dismiss a claim for unclean hands: *Gilead Scis., Inc. v. Merck & Co.*, 888 F.3d 1231, 1248 (Fed. Cir. 2018) and *Keystone Driller Co. v. Gen. Excavator Co.*, 290 U.S. 240 (1933).

Based on my professional judgment, I believe the panel decision is contrary to the following decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States or the precedents of this court which require that dismissal of a claim for unclean hands requires more than to just be pled in the same action: *Gilead Scis., Inc.*, 888 F.3d 1231, 1248 (Fed. Cir. 2018) and *Keystone Driller Co. v. Gen. Excavator Co.*, 290 U.S. 240 (1933).

Based on my professional judgment, I believe the panel decision is contrary to the following decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States or the precedents of this court as it permits the actions of a non-party to form a basis for dismissal for unclean hands: *Henderson v. United States*, 575 U.S. 622, 625 n.1 (2015).

/s/ Jennifer K. Fischer

Jennifer K. Fischer

## I. POINTS OF LAW OR FACT OVERLOOKED OR MISAPPREHENDED

Pursuant to Federal Circuit Rules 35(e)(1)(F) and 40(a)(4), Defendant/Counter-Claimant-Cross-Appellant EZPZ provides this statement of points of law or facts that were overlooked or misapprehended by the Court in its Panel decision:

1. The Panel overlooked or misapprehended the import of controlling Federal Circuit and Supreme Court decisions that dismissal for unclean hands must be predicated on misconduct that affects the equitable relationship between the parties when it affirmed dismissal of EZPZ's design and trade dress claims for simply being pled in the same action as a claim ostensibly affected by misconduct notwithstanding that utility patents, design patents, and trade dress claims are statutorily different instruments. *See, Gilead Scis., Inc. v. Merck & Co.*, 888 F.3d 1231, 1248 (Fed. Cir. 2018; *see also, Keystone Driller Co. v. Gen. Excavator Co.*, 290 U.S. 240 (1933). Contemplation of utility claims, from the prosecution history of a child utility patent, is inapplicable to design and trade dress scope. Scope of designs and trade dresses, by definition, extend non-functionally. *See, TrafFix Devices, Inc. v. Mktg. Displays, Inc.*, 532 U.S. 23, 29 (2001)(citing "the well-established rule that trade dress protection may not be claimed for product features that are functional.").

2. The Panel misapprehended the facts when it relied on a purported finding not made by the District Court in the record to support affirming and it is not permitted to make its own factual findings.

3. The Panel misapprehended the facts by not finding clear error in the Court's factual findings of false or evasive testimony related to objective indicia of non-obviousness after reversing the District Court's finding that the '903 Patent was obvious, as a matter of law, or remanding on this point.

4. The Panel overlooked or misapprehended the import of controlling Supreme Court law, *e.g. Henderson v. United States*, 575 U.S. 622, 625 n.1 (2015), by holding that a non-party's actions can form the basis for unclean hands. The correct remedy is contempt of the witness. *See, e.g., Additive Controls & Measurement Sys., Inc. v. Flowdata, Inc.* 96 F.3d 1390, 1395 (Fed. Cir. 1996).

5. The Panel overlooked or misapprehended the import of controlling Federal Circuit and Supreme Court decisions on dismissal for unclean hands being predicated on misconduct that affects the equitable relationship between the parties, *e.g. Gilead Scis., Inc. v. Merck & Co.*, 888 F.3d 1231, 1248 (Fed. Cir. 2018) and *Keystone Driller Co. v. Gen. Excavator Co.*, 290 U.S. 240 (1933), when it affirmed dismissal of EZPZ's '903 Patent claim. The office action in the '403 continuing application could not materially alter claim construction to EZPZ's advantage. The

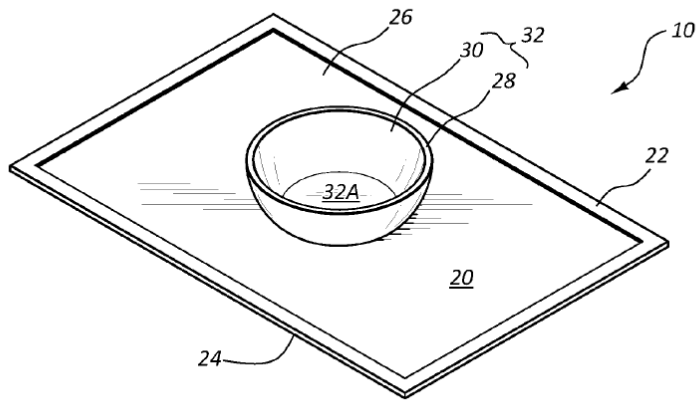
ordinary definition of “planar,” forwarded by LNC, was already considered and the Examiner’s construction of the term in the ‘403 application used the same definition. Further, consistent with the court’s construction, Examiner Impink stated that a planar portion *can be curved*.

6. The Panel misapprehends the facts by relying on a failure to disclose prior art searches as opposed to a belated disclosure of prior art search.

## **II. INTRODUCTION AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

This litigation was begun almost eight years ago, on June 3, 2016, when Luv N’ Care, Ltd. (“LNC”) sued Eazy-PZ, LLC (“EZPZ”) and Laurain personally for unfair competition based on “false claims of infringement and copying.” Appx9196. Yet LNC had targeted, acquired, and reverse-engineered their own version of EZPZ’s “Happy Mat” to sell under LNC’s “Nuby” brand. Despite using EZPZ’s mat as an archetype (asking their manufacturer to “produce something similar”) (Appx15966), LNC claimed in its complaint that “[EZPZ’s] feeding mats . . . cannot compete with [LNC’s] better designed, attractive, high quality but less expensive feeding mats.” Appx9196. Four months later, U.S. Patent No. 9,462,903 (“903 Patent”) issued. LNC pivoted in its litigation strategy to invalidating the ‘903 patent.

EZPZ’s ‘903 Patent” is directed to a self-sealing integrated tableware and dining mat. Appx474-480.



During the course of litigation, the '903 patent was reaffirmed with EZPZ obtaining a reexamination certificate of the '903 Patent with all claims confirmed. Appx15970-15971. Although for reasons not fully articulated, the District Court refused admission of the reexamination as evidence in the bench trial.

In the District Court, EZPZ asserted counterclaims of infringement of the '903 Patent against LNC together with claims of infringement of its '327 design patent and trade dress infringement. During the course of the litigation the District Court held on summary judgment that the '903 Patent was obvious (Appx193-202) and bifurcated the case, with issues of inequitable conduct and unclean hands going to trial before design patent (United States Patent No. D745,327 *Dining Mat with Integrated Tableware* (the "327 design patent") and trade dress infringement claims. Appx 210.

As relevant to this Petition for Rehearing, the District Court denied EZPZ's counterclaims due to unclean hands based on litigation misconduct. Appx324. EZPZ appealed to the Federal Circuit arguing that these acts of litigation misconduct were commonplace disputes concomitant with patent litigation that did not rise to the level of unclean hands nor did the District Court analyze or identify any requisite relation to the dismissed claims. On April 12, 2024, the Panel decision affirmed *inter alia* the District Court's finding of unclean hands.

The District Court identified five areas of misconduct in dismissing all claims for unclean hands: (1) failure to timely disclose abandoned Application 15/700.403 ("403 Application"), a continuing application to the '903 Patent; (2) failure to timely disclose a patent search document; (3) EZPZ's representative's and a non-party's inability to recall undefined deposition questions and EZPZ's representative's being told at trial seven times "to answer the question that has been asked;" and (4) Ms. Laurain's alleged false or downplayed testimony on five discrete topics: one, which related to an LNC claim that had been dismissed by the court, and four related to objective indicia of non-obviousness of the '903 Patent. Appx320-322. The Federal Circuit relied on this same conduct in affirming. Op. 12.

Rehearing of part of this appeal *en banc* or by the Panel is needed because the Panel Opinion was departure from established Federal Circuit and Supreme Court



precedent and/or rehearing by the Panel is needed because there was a misapprehension of facts on certain points.

### **III. ARGUMENT**

#### **1. The Panel Erred In Affirming Dismissal Of The Design Patent And Trade Dress Claims For Unclean Hands Despite No Relationship To Misconduct**

The Panel affirmed the District Court's decision to dismiss EZPZ's '327 design patent and trade dress claims despite no showing that the alleged misconduct that formed the basis of unclean hands related to the design patent or trade dress claim in contradiction to its own precedent and Supreme Court precedent.

The panel affirmed dismissal of Appellant's design patent and trade dress claims, applying unclean hands because the differing instruments (utility patent, design patent, and trade dress) were pled in the same action. But "misconduct related to one patent, that does not defeat the claim under another patent simply because they were brought in the same lawsuit" (*Gilead Scis., Inc.*, 888 F.3d at 1248 (internal quotations and citations omitted)) unless "[t]he relation between the device covered by the first . . . patent and those covered by the other patents, taken in connection with the [misconduct], is amply sufficient to bring these cases within the maxim." *Keystone Driller Co.*, 290 U.S. at 247. *Keystone* requires that for the unclean hands doctrine to apply that "only where some unconscionable act of one coming for relief

has immediate and necessary relation to the equity that he seeks in respect of the matter in litigation.” *Id.* at 245.

The Federal Circuit affirmed the District Court’s dismissal of the ‘327 design patent and its trade dress claims (Op. 15), when the District Court’s rationale for dismissing these claims was simply that they were brought in the same lawsuit. Appx323. Specifically, the trial court’s held these claims “were pled at the outset, the subject of LNC’s written discovery, addressed at depositions and the subject of motion practice.” Appx323. The District Court did not further identify how the actions of EZPZ affected the design patent and trade dress claim. The Federal Circuit attempts to buttress this statement, by stating that EZPZ’s misconduct “enhance[ed] EZPZ’s litigation position,” (Op. 15) but similarly does so without additional basis nor is it empowered to make this factual finding.

This fact pattern differs from that in *Keystone*, where multiple patents were considered tainted by fraudulently suppressed prior use because all four patents “cover[ed] devices constituting parts of a ditching machine” operated by the same principle. *Id.* at 242. Here, however, the design and trade dress claims are statutorily different instruments.

The actions identified by the District Court and Panel would not have provided EZPZ any advantage as to its design patent and trade dress claims. *See, Gilead Scis.,*

*Inc.*, 888 F.3d at 1247 (referencing that there needs to be an advantage in litigation to satisfy the *Keystone* standard).

The Panel’s decision affirming the District Court’s finding that “the Court’s finding that EZPZ knowingly deprived it of important information during claim construction cuts across all claims” (Appx323) is in error. Withholding construction of utility claims in a patent application related to the ‘903 utility patent could not advantage determinations of design patent or trade dress scope, which, by definition, must be derived non-functionally. Nondisclosure of claims in a utility child cannot touch construction of design and trade dress scope. *Richardson v. Stanley Works, Inc.* 597 F.3d 1288, 1295 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (“[i]n *Egyptian Goddess*, we held that the ordinary observer test should be the sole test for determining whether a design patent has been infringed” and holding it is improper to construct design scope from “functional aspects” and “utilitarian elements”). The planar portion is functional (*e.g.*, Examiner Impink’s statement, “it seems the applicant has omitted functional language from the claims that are needed, to indicate how the planar portion is cambered.” Appx176. The same is true for EZPZ’s trade dress claims – the planar portion is not claimed as part of the trade dress: it is shown in broken lines. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 2.52(b) and TMEP §§ 808-808.03(f). There is no reasonable relation in

enforcement of these instruments, nor any advantage EZPZ could have gleaned, by deliberately hiding the '403 application during claim construction.

Similarly, relationship between a prior art search (arising in view of the '903 patent's utility) and the design patent and trade dress claims is enigmatic. The testimony that the court found evasive was elicited under inquiry into secondary considerations of non-obviousness of the '903 patent only (Appx320-323); it cannot touch contemplation of design and trade dress infringement, which do not share these considerations.

If this Panel decision is not reheard it will allow all claims pled in a litigation to be dismissed even when a litigant was shown to have come to with unclean hands as to only one claim. This precedent would substantially erode—if not, vitiate—the requirement that wrongful conduct has to have a necessary and immediate relation to the equity that the litigant sought contrary to Supreme Court precedent. It would spur a deluge of litigation by litigants who seek to use any misstep by their opponent to have all equitable claims in an action dismissed regardless of the impact of the misstep on the relief sought.

**2. The Panel Erred In Affirming Dismissal Of The '903 Patent For Unclean Hands Despite No Finding of a Relationship To Misconduct**

Similarly, the Federal Circuit erred in not finding clear error in the District Court's finding of unclean hands to dismiss the '903 Patent. The Federal Circuit misapprehends certain facts that must be reconsidered. Further, the Federal Circuit departs from its own precedent and Supreme Court precedent in several ways and expands the doctrine of unclean hands.

- a. The Panel Misapprehended the Facts by Relying on a Purported Finding that Was Not Made by the District Court and It is Not Permitted to Make Its Own Factual Findings

The Panel affirms the District Court in part on a finding that the District Court *did not* make. Specifically, the Federal Circuit stated that:

[I]kewise, what the district court found to be EZPZ's witnesses' evasive and false testimony during depositions and at trial further deprived LNC of material information for consideration by its experts, for use in connection with dispositive motion practice, and as part of both its declaratory judgment claim and its defense against EZPZ's counterclaims.

Op. 14.

These findings do not appear in the District Court's findings on unclean hands. Appx306-324. To the contrary, the District Court did not connect how testimony it identified as evasive or false provided EZPZ an advantage in the litigation, which is necessary for a finding of unclean hands on these grounds. *Gilead Scis., Inc.*, 888 F.3d at 1247 (upholding the finding of unclean hands because the district court was

able to identify “that the testimony at issue [] held a significant potential to give [the party] an advantage in the litigation, satisfying the *Keystone* standard.”).

The Panel is without power to make this factual finding in its Opinion about how any evasive or false testimony impacted LNC during the course of litigation.<sup>1</sup> “An appellate court does not and should not reweigh evidence or make factual findings.” *Roku, Inc. v. Universal Elecs., Inc.*, 63 F.4th 1319, 1326 (Fed. Cir. 2023)(internal quotations omitted). The Federal Circuit “may not guess at findings left unmade.” *Atl. Thermoplastics Co. v. Faytex Corp.*, 5 F.3d 1477, 1479 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

In the absence of this impermissible finding, the requisite nexus between the false or evasive testimony and the ‘903 Patent cannot be said to exist to support a finding of unclean hands.

b. The Panel Misapprehended the Facts by Not Finding Clear Error in the Court’s Factual Findings of False or Evasive Testimony

The testimony that the District Court found to be false and evasive were based on its view that the ‘903 Patent was obvious and that objective indicia of non-

<sup>1</sup> And, axiomatically, any false testimony at trial could not have had the effect that the Federal Court finds on pre-trial activities.

obviousness did not exist (as it had found on summary judgment). Specifically, the evasive testimony identified by the District court related to: <sup>2</sup>

- a. Shark Tank sales as represented in connection with prosecution of the ‘903 Patent;
- b. Tracking of social media posts as represented in connection with prosecution of the ‘903 Patent; and
- c. Laurain’s involvement in the drafting of declarations of ‘903 Patent.

However, this Court vacated the holding of obviousness as a matter of law because secondary considerations should be weighed by the fact finder. Op. 21-31. Accordingly, Laurain’s statement to “the USPTO that [the product’s commercial success] was due to the product itself and not due to any advertising and branding” is not necessarily a false statement as found by the District Court. Appx321. The weight of secondary considerations is still one to be weighed by the fact-finder.

Similarly, determination of EZPZ’s representative’s testimony regarding Shark Tank (“phenomenal for brand recognition”) and EZPZ’s “social media marketing strategy” was tainted by the court’s perception that objective indicia of non-obviousness were nonexistent and the assumption that EZPZ’s witnesses were motivated to misrepresent testimony. Appx321-322.

<sup>2</sup> There was also reference to Laurain’s involvement in a boycott Nuby campaign. This, however, was an action not related to any claims at trial or to the ‘903 patent. It was action that would have only been relevant to an LNC claim that was dismissed by the Court prior to trial.

Testimony elicited in defense of non-obviousness is not necessarily evasive or false where the invention is, in fact, nonobvious. *Volvo Penta of the Americas, LLC v. Brunswick Corp.*, 81 F.4th 1202, 1210 (Fed. Cir. 2023)(“even absent a presumption of nexus, the patent owner is still afforded an opportunity to prove nexus by showing that the evidence of secondary considerations is the direct result of the unique characteristics of the claimed invention”)(internal quotation marks and citation omitted)).

In the absence of this erroneous finding of false and evasive testimony, the requisite nexus between the testimony and the ‘903 Patent cannot be said to exist.

c. The Panel Misapprehended the Law by Holding that a Non-Party’s Actions Can Form the Basis for Unclean Hands

The panel departs from Supreme Court precedent in holding that actions of a *non-party* are imputed to a *party* to support a finding of unclean hands against the party. The unclean hands doctrine proscribes equitable relief when, but only when, *an individual’s misconduct* has ‘immediate and necessary relation to the equity *that he seeks.*’” *Henderson v. United States*, 575 U.S. 622, 625 n.1 (2015)(emphasis added); *see also, See WB Music Cor. v. Stolz*, 814 Fed. Appx. 286 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2020)(unpublished)(holding that unclean hands requires a showing of misconduct *by plaintiffs* rather than a non-party—evidence of a non-party’s misconduct is irrelevant).



The panel affirmed, however, that EZPZ’s “former outside counsel[’s]” testimony during depositions and trial” was a basis to support an unclean hands finding. Op. 12. The “former outside counsel,” Bolton, however, was not EZPZ’s attorney at the time of the depositions, nor at the time of trial; he was not a party to the action. The proper remedy for Bolton’s evasiveness is his own contempt. *See, e.g., Additive Controls & Measurement Sys., Inc. v. Flowdata, Inc.* 96 F.3d 1390, 1395 (Fed. Cir. 1996).

d. The Panel Misapprehended the Law by Finding Unclean Hands Due to Conduct that Has Not Been Shown to Affect a Claim – 403 Patent Application

The Federal Circuit affirms the District Court’s finding “that LNC’s claim construction argument *may* have been strengthened had it been provided, as it should have been, with this prosecution history of a related application [the 403 application].” Op. 14. There is no finding by the District Court that the claim construction would have been altered or different.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> It bears noting that during the litigation LNC discovered the existence of the ‘403 application by EZPZ’s election to waive attorney-client privilege; a decision is would not have made if EZPZ was attempting to conceal information from LNC. Appx311. In a critical period from August 20 to September 30, 2019, for example, when much “nondisclosure” is alleged, LNC filed nine motions for partial summary judgment; three motions for summary judgment; two motions to strike; two motions to exclude testimony; a motion to expedite; and a motion for sanctions. The docket for this case alone is 146 pages. In view of practical realities – where an established multinational company saturates pleading to wither its rival – it is unreasonable to

“To succeed in an unclean hands claim, a plaintiff is required to show that the defendant has engaged in particularly egregious conduct *which would change the equities significantly in [the party’s] favor.*” *Serdarevic v. Advanced Med. Optics, Inc.*, 532 F.3d 1352, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2008)(internal quotations omitted)(emphasis added); *see also, Gilead Scis., Inc. v. Merck & Co, Inc.*, No. 13-cv-04057-BLF, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 73595, at \*75 (N.D. Cal. June 6, 2016) *aff’d by Gilead Scis., Inc.*, 888 F.3d 1231 (“[t]he misconduct *must affect* the equitable relations between the parties in respect of something brought before the court for adjudication.)(emphasis added).

The panel’s language shows that this standard is not met. That is, whereas the ‘403 file wrapper “may” have strengthened LNC’s claim construction argument (Op. 14), it also “may not” have strengthened LNC’s claim construction argument. The District Court was in position to review the ‘403 file wrapper and determine if and how the examiner’s comments affected claim construction of the ‘903 parent. Omitting such analysis enlarges the doctrine of unclean hands to encompass inadvertent conduct – and conduct without advantage. *See, Gilead Scis., Inc.*, 888

attribute malice to overburden. Patent cases are notoriously noisome and complex. *See, e.g. Molins PLC v. Textron, Inc.*, 48 F.3d 1172, 1182 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (recognizing that “[t]hings can ‘fall through the floorboards’ and not arise from an intent to deceive”)

F.3d at 1247 (referencing that there needs to be an advantage in litigation to satisfy the *Keystone* standard).

The District Court admits that the office action in issue arose “a month *after* the completion of claim construction briefing.” Appx313 (emphasis added). During claim construction, LNC argued the ordinary definition was sufficient and extrinsic sources are not required to be construed the term “planar.” Appx657. Indeed, the court considered the ordinary meaning of the term “planar” as “of a plane, lying in one plane” and “without elevations or depressions, even, level; *flat* . . .” from Webster’s New Int’l Dictionary (emphasis added). Appx. 657. That is, LNC’s preferred definition was considered by the court. The examiner’s construction of “planar” is not materially different from that already set forth by LNC, namely “planar means lying in a plane, or flat.” Appx176.

The claim term in issue, however, includes another word, “portion.” Planar means relating to a plane, indeed, but the court constructed *planar portion* as a three-dimensional object comprising “flexible materials.” The examiner’s construction of “planar *portion*” is also congruent with the court’s construction. The examiner’s notes that a planar portion can take a curved form: “[f]or the purposes of examination the camber of the *planar portion* is not understood to be a molded in camber but a

*curved form the planar portion takes that creates a vacuum when the mat is in use.”*

Appx313.

e. The Panel Misapprehended the Facts by Finding A Failure to Disclose Prior Art Searches and Makes Impermissible Factual Findings

The Panel affirms the District Court, in part, due to “EZPZ’s failure to disclose the prior art searches.” Op. 14. This, however, is a misapprehension of fact. There was not a failure to disclose. It was disclosed albeit it was a belated disclosure; yet, still produced over three and a half years before the trial date. Appx316 (referencing trial exhibit). Indisputably LNC obtained the prior art search document during the pendency of the litigation, conducted discovery on it, and had the patent search available as an exhibit in support of its first round of summary judgment motions (Appx1418-1421), and at trial. No advantage was gained EZPZ by any a belated disclosure.

Additionally, the Panel’s finding that this “failure” “undermined LNC’s ability to press its invalidity contentions and unenforceability challenges” (Op. 14) is *not* a finding of the District Court. Rather, it is an impermissible factual finding by the Panel of the harm allegedly suffered by LNC (and a factual finding that would not be supported by the record).

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The petition for panel rehearing or rehearing *en banc* should be granted for the foregoing reasons.

Date: May 15, 2024.

Respectfully Submitted,

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# **ADDENDUM**

**United States Court of Appeals  
for the Federal Circuit**

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**LUV N' CARE, LTD.,**  
*Plaintiff-Appellant*

**NOURI E. HAKIM,**  
*Counter-Defendant-Appellant*

v.

**LINDSEY LAURAIN,**  
*Defendant*

**EAZY-PZ, LLC,**  
*Defendant/Counter-Claimant-Cross-Appellant*

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2022-1905, 2022-1970

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Appeals from the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana in No. 3:16-cv-00777-TAD-JPM, Judge Terry A. Doughty.

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Decided: April 12, 2024

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CAROL WELBORN REISMAN, Liskow & Lewis, New Orleans, LA, argued for appellants. Also represented by GEORGE DENEGRÉ, JR., MELANIE DEREFINCO, CAREY MENASCO; HARTWELL POWELL MORSE, III, Luv n' Care, Ltd., Monroe, LA.

JENNIFER KROELL FISCHER, Fischer Law Firm, PC, Denver, CO, argued for defendant/counter-claimant-cross-appellant.

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Before REYNA, HUGHES, and STARK, *Circuit Judges*.

STARK, *Circuit Judge*.

This appeal arises from a lawsuit between two manufacturers of dining mats for toddlers: Luv n' care, Ltd. and Nouri E. Hakim (collectively, "LNC"), on one side, and Lindsey Laurain ("Laurain") and Eazy-PZ, LLC (collectively, "EZPZ"), on the other. After years of litigation, a judge in the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana ("Western District") held a bench trial. The trial court then issued an opinion finding that LNC failed to prove EZPZ's U.S. Patent No. 9,462,903 (the "903 patent") is unenforceable due to inequitable conduct but, at the same time, LNC succeeded in proving that EZPZ was barred from obtaining relief due to its "unclean hands." Separately, the district court granted LNC's motion for partial summary judgment that the claims of the '903 patent are invalid as obvious. The court also denied LNC's motion to recover its attorney fees and costs.

Both LNC and EZPZ now appeal. As explained below, we (1) affirm the district court's judgment for LNC on unclean hands; (2) vacate the judgment for EZPZ of no inequitable conduct; (3) vacate the grant of partial summary judgment of invalidity; and (4) vacate the orders denying attorney fees and costs. We remand for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

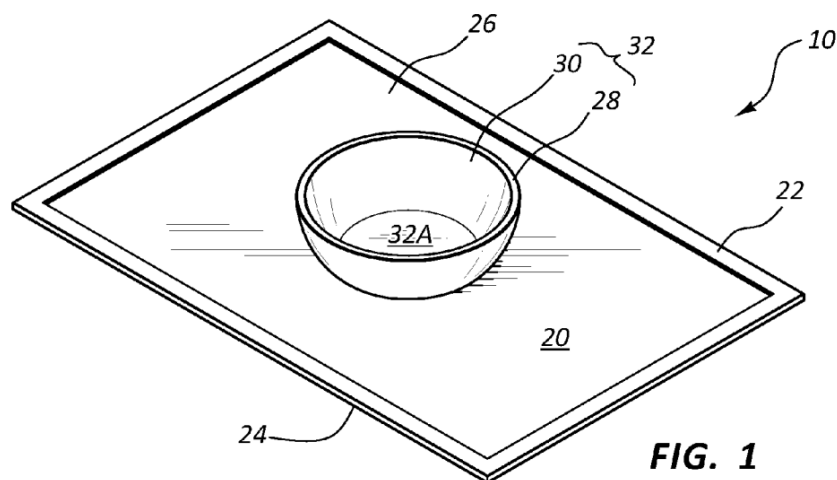
I

A

Many parents have experienced the "inconvenience of having to clean up after their children's mealtimes," especially when those meals involve their children "dislodging



and upturning their plates and bowls to spill foodstuffs and beverages everywhere.” ’903 patent at 1:54-58. The ’903 patent provides a solution to this problem by introducing a surface contact self-sealing dining mat integrated with tableware, thereby preventing the separation of tableware from the dining mat, while also preventing the lateral displacement and overturning of the dining mat. *See id.* at 1:59-64. An exemplary dining mat is depicted in Figure 1 of the ’903 patent, reproduced below.



**FIG. 1**

The dining mat features “a planar portion . . . for sealable contact upon an underlying surface, wherein lateral displacement . . . is preventable.” *Id.* at 1:66-2:2. “[A] partial vacuum” is created “between the planar portion and [the] underlying surface when attempts to lift the planar portion away from [the] underlying surface are effected.” *Id.* at 2:2-5. This “partial vacuum” “prevents separation of the planar portion from the underlying surface except when [the] planar portion is first peeled away . . . at an outer edge of [the] planar portion.” *Id.* at 2:5-8. The upper surface of the mat “includes a raised perimeter . . . defining

a concavity [which] is contemplated to include at least one receptacle wherein foodstuffs are storable, as desired, for ingestion therefrom.” *Id.* at 2:41-45.

The '903 patent contains nine claims. Claims 1, 5, and 9 are independent claims. Claim 1 recites:

1. A surface contact self-sealing integrated tableware and dining mat comprising a rubberlike planar portion having a raised perimeter delimiting at least one concavity surrounding at least one receptacle above an upper surface and an entirely suffuse undersurface disposed for sealable contact with an underlying surface upon which said mat is disposed, said sealable contact preventative of lateral displacement of the planar portion across the underlying surface, wherein said sealable contact creates a partial vacuum when attempts to separate the undersurface from the underlying surface are made except at an outer edge of the planar portion, whereby removal of the planar portion from the underlying surface is effective only by peeling the undersurface from the underlying surface starting first at the outer edge.

*Id.* at 5:17-30.

Claim 5 recites:

5. A surface contact self-sealing integrated tableware and dining mat comprising:  
a nontoxic polymeric planar portion;  
an outer edge parametrically bounding said planar portion;  
an undersurface entirely suffuse upon the planar portion, said undersurface disposed to

sealably contact an underlying surface upon which the planar portion is disposed;

an upper surface; and

a raised perimeter disposed within the upper surface, said raised perimeter defining a concavity wrought above the upper surface of the planar portion to delimit at least one receptacle upon the planar portion;

wherein the undersurface sealably contacts an underlying surface upon which the planar portion is disposed, said undersurface thereby preventing lateral displacement of the planar portion upon said underlying surface by frictional engagement therewith and, further, creation of a partial vacuum between the undersurface and the underlying surface when attempt is made to remove said planar portion away from said underlying surface, whereby foodstuffs are positional interior to the at least one receptacle, said receptacle thence maintained in desired position by action of the planar portion contacting said underlying surface, and removal of said planar portion from said underlying surface is effective only when said planar portion is lifted from said underlying surface first at the outer edge of the planar portion.

*Id.* at 5:42-6:14.

Claim 9 is identical to claim 5 except in two respects. First, instead of a “nontoxic polymeric planar portion,” claim 9 specifically recites a “silicone planar portion.” *Id.* at 6:29. Second, the final “wherein” clause of claim 9, as shown below, has several limitations that are different from that of claim 5:

wherein the undersurface sealably contacts an underlying surface upon which the planar portion is disposed, said undersurface thereby preventing lateral displacement of the planar portion upon said underlying surface by frictional engagement therewith and, further, creation of a partial vacuum between the undersurface and the underlying surface when attempt is made to separate said planar portion from said underlying surface, whereby foodstuffs are *selectively* positional interior to the at least one receptacle, said receptacle thence maintained in desired position *upon the underlying surface* by action of the planar portion contacting said underlying surface, and removal of said planar portion from said underlying surface is effective only when said planar portion is *separated* from said underlying surface first at the outer edge of the planar portion.

*Id.* at 6:41-56 (emphasis added).

## B

In June 2016, LNC filed a complaint in the Western District against EZPZ, seeking injunctive and monetary relief due to EZPZ's alleged "acts of unfair competition." J.A. 481. LNC's claims were brought pursuant to the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), and the Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law ("LUTPA"), La. Rev. Stat. § 51:1401 *et seq.* LNC also sought a declaratory judgment that EZPZ's U.S. Design Patent No. D745,327 (the "327 design patent") is invalid, unenforceable, and not infringed.

On October 11, 2016, the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") issued the '903 patent to Ms. Laurain, who assigned her rights to EZPZ. LNC filed an amended complaint, adding to its declaratory judgment

claim a request that the '903 patent be declared invalid, unenforceable, and not infringed. In November 2016 and January 2017, EZPZ filed counterclaims against LNC, including for infringement of the '327 design patent and the '903 patent, as well as copyright, trademark, and trade dress infringement, violation of LUTPA, and unjust enrichment.

Following discovery, LNC moved for partial summary judgment on the basis that the claims of the '903 patent are invalid. The district court granted LNC's motion in May 2020, finding that all claims of the '903 patent are obvious over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0152736 ("Bass") in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2008/0245947 ("Webb Publication") and U.S. Patent No. 8,251,340 ("Webb Patent"). We will refer to the Webb Publication and Webb Patent together as the "Webb Prior Art."

Bass discloses "a plate mat for use in restaurants and homes," having "an adhesive backing so it can be securely affixed to a table top or tray." J.A. 1085. Bass also teaches an "enclosed space" integrated with "[t]he upper surface of the mat." *Id.* The Webb Publication discloses a mat "arranged to grip a support surface on which the mat portion is laid, in use, by formation of at least a partial vacuum between the mat portion and the support surface upon deformation of the mat portion." J.A. 1088. The district court did not separately discuss the Webb Patent, observing that "[t]he Webb Publication and Webb Patent . . . generally share the same specification." J.A. 8.

The district court acknowledged that "Bass does not disclose or specify a material for its integrated tableware and dining mat," but found it would have been "common sense to a person of ordinary skill in the art" to make "the integrated tableware and dining mat disclosed in Bass out of the rubberlike, nontoxic material disclosed in the Webb Publication." J.A. 16, 19 (internal quotation marks omitted). The court further found that "the showing of

obviousness in this case is compelling and is not called into doubt by the evidence of secondary considerations.” J.A. 27.

In June 2020, EZPZ moved for reconsideration of the district court’s summary judgment ruling. The district court denied the motion in October 2020, indicating that “[a] [r]uling providing further reasoning will follow in due course.” J.A. 2637. Before any such ruling was issued, EZPZ requested *ex parte* reexamination of its ’903 patent by the PTO. On August 5, 2021, EZPZ notified the district court that it had been advised by the PTO that the agency would soon issue an *ex parte* reexamination certificate confirming the patentability of the ’903 patent’s claims. The PTO issued such a certificate on August 23, 2021, but EZPZ did not provide it to the district court before or during the bench trial that began on August 25, 2021.

Hence, during the bench trial, the district judge knew that a reexamination certificate – reiterating the PTO’s view that the claims of the ’903 patent were nonobvious – would be forthcoming, but he did not have the certificate in his record. The trial, which ultimately ran to eight days, concerned only the issues of (i) whether inequitable conduct (which LNC had asserted as both a declaratory judgment claim and an affirmative defense) had been committed in connection with prosecution of the ’903 patent, and (ii) whether EZPZ’s conduct during the litigation had amounted to unclean hands (which LNC had asserted as an affirmative defense).

On December 21, 2021, the district court issued its post-trial opinion. In it, the court held that LNC did not meet its burden of proving that the ’903 patent is unenforceable due to inequitable conduct. Specifically, the district court found that although Ms. Laurain and her patent agent, Benjamin Williams (“Williams”), made misrepresentations to the PTO – namely, that the prior art Platinum Pets mat did not exhibit self-sealing functionality – that

misrepresentation was not but-for material to the patentability of the '903 patent, given that the Platinum Pets mat itself had been disclosed to the PTO. The district court further found that several other prior art references Ms. Laurain and Mr. Williams withheld from the PTO were also not material because they were cumulative of the Platinum Pets mat. Additionally, the court found that Ms. Laurain's and Mr. Williams' misrepresentation of the Platinum Pets mat, as well as their submission of declarations containing false or misleading information, did not demonstrate a specific intent to deceive the PTO.

Turning to LNC's unclean hands defense, the district court determined that unclean hands barred EZPZ from obtaining relief on its then-remaining counterclaims. In particular, the court found that EZPZ engaged in litigation misconduct, including by failing to disclose certain patent applications during discovery, attempting repeatedly to block LNC from obtaining Ms. Laurain's prior art searches, stringing LNC along during settlement negotiations, and providing evasive and misleading testimony. The court concluded that EZPZ "by deceit and reprehensible conduct attempted to gain an unfair advantage" and, thus, "is not entitled to the relief it seeks." J.A. 189-90.

On the same day it issued its bench trial opinion, the district court provided the parties with its follow-up reasoning for having denied EZPZ's motion for reconsideration of its grant of summary judgment of obviousness. In doing so, the court observed: "[g]iven that the issues presented at the bench trial required a full understanding of the prior art and related evidence, the [c]ourt was provided with the opportunity to gain a better understanding of this evidence as it relates to EZPZ's motion for reconsideration." The district court held that the challenged claims were invalid as obvious over the combination of Bass and the Webb Prior Art – the same grounds on which it had relied in the original summary judgment opinion – and were also obvious over a new combination consisting of Bass and the Tommee

Tippee mat, the latter of which was described by the court as “a commercial embodiment of the Webb Prior Art.” J.A. 35 n.4.

After the district court entered judgment, EZPZ moved for amendment of the court’s findings of fact, conclusions of law, and judgment relating to LNC’s unclean hands defense. EZPZ argued that the court erred in considering certain facts relating to EZPZ’s litigation misconduct and that it also lacked the requisite analysis of how EZPZ’s actions had a necessary and immediate connection to the relief EZPZ was seeking from the court. EZPZ also again sought reconsideration of the grant of summary judgment of obviousness, this time based on the PTO’s issuance of the *ex parte* reexamination certificate, which EZPZ provided to the district court only after the entry of judgment.

The district court ruled on the motion relating to unclean hands on June 9, 2022, granting it in part and denying it in part and then issuing an amended bench trial opinion. The court explained that it would, as EZPZ requested, exclude from consideration certain facts – including those relating to EZPZ’s deposition and trial testimony and its conduct during settlement negotiations – in connection with its evaluation of LNC’s unclean hands defense. In its amended opinion, the court also, for the first time, expressly addressed the issue of the necessary and immediate connection between EZPZ’s unclean hands and the relief EZPZ was seeking from the court. Based on its revised analysis, the court continued to find that unclean hands barred EZPZ from obtaining relief on its counterclaims.

On the same day, the district court granted in part and denied in part EZPZ’s motion directed to its summary judgment ruling on obviousness. The court acknowledged that the reexamination certificate was “evidence that it did not have before it prior to the [o]bviousness [r]uling or in briefing on reconsideration.” J.A. 197. Still, after reviewing the



prosecution history, including the reexamination, the court was “not persuaded that it requires or compels altering or amending the [c]ourt ruling that the ’903 Patent is invalid.” *Id.* The district court also denied LNC’s motion for attorney fees and its request for costs.

The timely appeal and cross-appeal followed. We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1295(a)(1).

## II

LNC’s appeal and EZPZ’s cross-appeal together raise a multitude of issues. We will address them in the following order: (1) EZPZ’s appeal of the determination that the doctrine of unclean hands bars EZPZ from obtaining relief on its claims; (2) LNC’s appeal of the court’s conclusion that it failed to prove the ’903 patent is unenforceable due to inequitable conduct; (3) EZPZ’s appeal of the grant of summary judgment that the claims of the ’903 patent are invalid as obvious; and (4) LNC’s appeal of the district court’s denial of an award of attorney fees and costs.

## A

We begin with EZPZ’s contention that the district court erred in finding that the doctrine of unclean hands bars EZPZ from obtaining its requested relief. We disagree with EZPZ and affirm the district court.

A court may find unclean hands when the misconduct of a party seeking relief “has immediate and necessary relation to the equity that he seeks in respect of the matter in litigation . . . for such violations of conscience as in some measure affect the equitable relations between the parties in respect of something brought before the court for adjudication.” *Keystone Driller Co. v. Gen. Excavator Co.*, 290 U.S. 240, 245 (1933). “We review the district court’s ruling [of unclean hands] for abuse of discretion, which means that we review factual findings only for clear error.” *Gilead Scis., Inc. v. Merck & Co.*, 888 F.3d 1231, 1240 (Fed. Cir. 2018). We review “the totality of the evidence-supported

misconduct [and] not individual elements alone.” *Id.* We may affirm on any grounds that are adequately supported by the evidence in the record and are not limited to those bases for unclean hands expressly relied on by the district court. *See Jaffke v. Dunham*, 352 U.S. 280, 281 (1957) (“A successful party in the District Court may sustain its judgment on any ground that finds support in the record.”); *Rexnord Indus., LLC v. Kappos*, 705 F.3d 1347, 1356 (Fed. Cir. 2013) (“On judicial review, the correctness of the decision appealed from can be defended by the *appellee* on any ground that is supported by the record.”).

In finding unclean hands, the district court thoroughly analyzed EZPZ’s misconduct. For example, the district court found that EZPZ failed to disclose to LNC patent applications related to the ’903 patent until well after the close of fact discovery and dispositive motion practice, and in some cases, only when required by court order, all without any good faith justification for its delay. In particular, EZPZ failed to disclose U.S. Patent Application No. 15/700,403 (the “403 application”), the prosecution of which involved claim construction relevant to a disputed claim term also found in the ’903 patent.

The district court additionally found that EZPZ tried to block LNC’s efforts to discover Ms. Laurain’s prior art searches by falsely claiming she had conducted no such searches and that all responsive documents had been produced. It further found that EZPZ witnesses – including Ms. Laurain and Jordan Bolton, EZPZ’s former outside counsel – repeatedly gave purposefully evasive testimony during depositions and at trial. In particular, according to the district court, Ms. Laurain repeatedly provided false testimony that was directly contradicted by other contemporaneous evidence.

EZPZ argues on appeal that the record does not support the district court’s finding that the misconduct rose to the level of “unconscionable acts” or had the requisite

nexus to the '903 patent infringement claims the district court dismissed based on unclean hands. We are unpersuaded. Instead, we find no clear error in the district court's findings, which fully support its conclusion that EZPZ comes to the court with unclean hands.

The evidence in the record, including what we summarized just above, supports the district court's finding that EZPZ "by deceit and reprehensible conduct attempted to gain an unfair advantage" in seeking the relief it requested in the litigation. J.A. 324. The district court did not clearly err in finding this conduct to be "offensive to the integrity of the [c]ourt," resulting in the district court's "loss of confidence in [EZPZ's] candor." J.A. at 323-24.

Nor do we find clear error in the district court's determination that EZPZ's misconduct bears an immediate and necessary connection to EZPZ's claims for infringement of its '903 patent. The undisclosed patent applications and their prosecution are directly relevant to the development of LNC's litigation strategy. Because EZPZ only provided the '403 application to LNC after the claim construction phase of the litigation, EZPZ deprived both LNC and the district court of the opportunity to understand the PTO's construction of a claim term that was also of importance to this litigation.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The claim term is "planar portion," which appears in all claims of the '903 patent. The district court construed it to mean "a part of an area relating to a plane," which largely tracked EZPZ's proposed construction ("a part that includes an area that relates to a plane"). J.A. 655, 659. The court rejected LNC's proposed construction of "plain and ordinary meaning of a flat surface. A flat surface is one that is not curved." J.A. 655. During the prosecution of the '403 application, the examiner rejected certain pending claims as indefinite. These claims included a limitation

EZPZ's failure to disclose the prior art searches undermined LNC's ability to press its invalidity and unenforceability challenges. There is no clear error in the district court's finding that Ms. Laurain's prior art searches may have supported LNC's contention that she had located the Webb Prior Art and other key references during her initial searches, well in advance of filing the application that led to the '903 patent. Likewise, what the district court found to be EZPZ witnesses' evasive and false testimony during depositions and at trial further deprived LNC of material information for consideration by its experts, for use in connection with dispositive motion practice, and as part of both its declaratory judgment claim and its defense against EZPZ's counterclaims. *See generally Gilead*, 888 F.3d at 1244 (holding that "intentional testimonial falsehoods" can qualify as misconduct supporting determination of unclean hands). In at least all of these ways, the record supports a finding of an "immediate and necessary" connection between EZPZ's misconduct and its '903 patent infringement claim, leaving the district court's finding on this point untainted by clear error.

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"wherein the planar portion is cambered," and the examiner found a contradiction between "planar portion" and "cambered." J.A. 5792 (examiner explaining that "[b]y definition, [c]ambered means arched slightly or curved upward in the middle, and *planar means lying in a plane, or flat*") (emphasis added). Similarly, in rejecting other pending claims for indefiniteness, the examiner stated that "*the undersurface of the planar portion appears to be completely flat.*" J.A. 5792-93 (emphasis added). It was not clear error for the district court to conclude that LNC's claim construction argument may have been strengthened had it been provided, as it should have been, with this prosecution history of a related application.

EZPZ additionally contends that the district court failed to find any misconduct bearing a necessary and immediate connection to its design patent and trade dress claims. Hence, in its view, at least these two claims should not have been dismissed due to unclean hands. On this point, the district court explained:

[T]here is an “immediate and necessary relation” between the unclean hands findings and the dismissed claims. EZPZ’s design patent and trade dress infringement claims were pled at the outset, the subject of LNC’s written discovery, addressed at depositions and the subject of motion practice. After five years of litigation, EZPZ’s conduct with respect to its pursuit of the ’903 Patent infringement claim cannot be cordoned off from its conduct with respect to its pursuit of its other claims. For example, the Court’s finding that EZPZ knowingly deprived it of important information during claims construction cuts across all claims. The Court’s loss of confidence in a party’s candor cannot be overcome with respect to other theories of recovery.

J.A. 323 (internal citations omitted). We find no clear error in this analysis.

In sum, the district court did not clearly err in its assessment that the totality of the evidence demonstrated that EZPZ engaged in misconduct rising to the level of unconscionable acts, enhancing EZPZ’s litigation positions and undermining those of LNC, creating immediate and necessary connections between EZPZ’s misconduct and the relief it was seeking from the court. Thus, the district court did not abuse its discretion in finding that unclean hands barred EZPZ from seeking relief for alleged infringement of its ’903 patent, its ’327 design patent, or its trade dress.

We affirm the district court's judgment with respect to unclean hands.

## B

We turn next to LNC's appeal from the district court's finding that it failed to prove the '903 patent is unenforceable due to inequitable conduct.

Inequitable conduct renders a patent unenforceable and is, therefore, an affirmative defense to an allegation of patent infringement. To prove inequitable conduct, a party must show that the patentee withheld material information from the PTO, and did so with the specific intent to deceive the PTO. *See Therasense, Inc. v. Becton, Dickinson & Co.*, 649 F.3d 1276, 1290 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (en banc). Both requirements must be proven by clear and convincing evidence. *See id.* at 1287. Moreover, deceptive intent must be the single most reasonable inference based on the evidence. *See id.* at 1290.

We review the district court's fact findings as to materiality and deceptive intent for clear error, *see Regeneron Pharms., Inc. v. Merus N.V.*, 864 F.3d 1343, 1351 (Fed. Cir. 2017), and its ultimate determination of inequitable conduct based on those findings of fact for an abuse of discretion, *see Energy Heating, LLC v. Heat On-The-Fly, LLC*, 889 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2018).

The district court held that LNC failed to prove inequitable conduct by the requisite burden of proof. We vacate this portion of the district court's holding and remand for further proceedings.

## 1

We first address LNC's arguments on materiality. LNC contends that Ms. Laurain and Mr. Williams misrepresented the self-sealing functionality of the Platinum Pets mat to the PTO and that these misrepresentations are per se material. As we have previously explained, "in cases of

affirmative egregious misconduct,” materiality is established per se, without need to prove its impact on the PTO’s patentability determination. *Therasense*, 649 F.3d at 1292; see also *Aventis Pharma S.A. v. Hospira, Inc.*, 675 F.3d 1324, 1334 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (“[B]ut-for materiality is the standard for evaluating the materiality prong of the [inequitable conduct] analysis unless there is affirmative egregious misconduct.”). We are unable to discern from the district court’s trial opinion whether it made findings as to affirmative egregious misconduct and per se materiality. The district court’s analysis of those issues seems to have been embedded with its assessment of deceptive intent. Intent and materiality, however, are separate requirements, both of which must be proven to establish inequitable conduct. See *Therasense*, 649 F.3d at 1290. On remand, the district court should determine whether Ms. Laurain’s and Mr. Williams’ misrepresentation of the self-sealing functionality of the Platinum Pets mat amounted to affirmative egregious misconduct and is, therefore, per se material.

If the court finds there is no affirmative egregious misconduct, it must then reassess its prior determination that LNC failed to prove the misrepresentations to the Board were but-for material. An undisclosed prior art reference is but-for material “if the PTO would not have allowed a claim had it been aware of” the reference. *Id.* at 1291. The district court appears to have concluded that the Platinum Pets mat could not be found but-for material because it “was disclosed to” the PTO, and the PTO “had the opportunity to consider” it before granting the ’903 patent. J.A. 268. LNC points out, however, that the district court found Ms. Laurain and Mr. Williams “misrepresented the characteristics of the Platinum Pets [m]at” by describing it falsely to the PTO (i.e., as a prior art device that does not practice self-sealing) and by withholding a video showing that the mat “does in fact self-seal to an underlying surface.” J.A. 264-67. On remand, in connection with its evaluation of the totality of evidence before it, the district court

must evaluate whether the PTO's patentability decision may have differed if Ms. Laurain and Mr. Williams had described the Platinum Pets mat accurately and had disclosed the withheld video to the PTO. *See TransWeb, LLC v. 3M Innovative Proprs. Co.*, 812 F.3d 1295, 1304 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (holding that even disclosed reference may be but-for material where patentee mischaracterized it as non-prior art).

LNC argues that the district court also erred in finding several other prior art references Ms. Laurain and Mr. Williams failed to disclose to the PTO – the Hot Iron holster, the CIBO “Stick Anywhere” placemat, the Momo baby skid-proof silicone placemat, and the Brinware silicone placemat – were not material because they are cumulative of the Platinum Pets mat. A prior art reference that is otherwise material “is not but-for material if it is merely cumulative.” *Cal. Inst. of Tech. v. Broadcom Ltd.*, 25 F.4th 976, 991 (Fed. Cir. 2022). “A reference is cumulative when it teaches no more than what a reasonable examiner would consider to be taught by the prior art already before the PTO.” *Regen-eron*, 864 F.3d at 1350 (internal quotation marks omitted).

The district court found that each of the prior art references listed by LNC discloses “the surface contact self-sealing characteristic.” J.A. 278-79. It also found Ms. Laurain and Mr. Williams misrepresented the Platinum Pets mat to the PTO as *not* possessing the self-sealing functionality. *See* J.A. 264-68. Because the district court may find, on remand, that these undisclosed prior art references would have taught more than what a reasonable examiner would have considered to have been taught by the misrepresented Platinum Pets mat, we vacate the district court's finding that the Hot Iron holster, the CIBO “Stick Anywhere” placemat, the Momo baby skid-proof silicone placemat, and the Brinware silicone placemat are not material.



LNC next contends that the district court erred in its handling of the deceptive intent requirement. LNC first argues that the district court failed to consider Ms. Laurain's and Mr. Williams' "overall conduct," which in LNC's view "unequivocally established a pattern of deceit." Appellant's Br. at 34.

Acts which are not "per se unreasonable when considered in isolation" may still demonstrate "repeated attempts to avoid playing fair and square with the patent system" and, collectively, support a finding of deceptive intent. *Nilssen v. Osram Sylvania, Inc.*, 504 F.3d 1223, 1235 (Fed. Cir. 2007). When a person having a duty of candor and good faith has engaged in serial misconduct during the prosecution of the same or related patents, it is not enough for a court to consider each individual act of misconduct without also considering the collective whole. *See Ohio Willow Wood Co. v. Alps S., LLC*, 735 F.3d 1333, 1351 (Fed. Cir. 2013) (concluding "collective weight" of evidence of "several misrepresentations . . . made to the PTO" supported finding of deceptive intent); *Paragon Podiatry Lab'y, Inc. v. KLM Lab'ys, Inc.*, 984 F.2d 1182, 1190 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (deceptive intent "must generally be inferred from the facts and circumstances surrounding the applicant's overall conduct"). Because an intent to deceive the PTO can be inferred from a person's "pattern of lack of candor," a district court must consider the person's multiple acts of misconduct "[i]n the aggregate." *Apotex Inc. v. UCB, Inc.*, 763 F.3d 1354, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2014).

Here, the district court did not apply this legal standard and, thereby, abused its discretion. The district court considered each of Ms. Laurain's and Mr. Williams' individual acts of misconduct in isolation and failed to address the collective weight of the evidence regarding each person's misconduct as a whole. Hence, we vacate the district court's findings on deceptive intent. On remand, the district court must reevaluate Ms. Laurain's deceptive intent

based on her misconduct in the aggregate, and must do the same with respect to Mr. Williams.

We further agree with LNC that the district court wrongly found Ms. Laurain's and Mr. Williams' misrepresentations about the self-sealing functionality of the Platinum Pets mat amounted only to gross negligence, which is insufficient to support a finding of deceptive intent. Instead, the district court's findings that Ms. Laurain and Mr. Williams made a conscious choice to misrepresent the Platinum Pets mat as lacking the self-sealing functionality – despite them having “observed [it] self-sealing to the underlying surface to some extent,” J.A. 267 – should not have been discounted by the district court as merely gross negligence. Such purposeful omission or misrepresentation of key teachings of prior art references may, instead, be indicative of a specific intent to deceive the PTO. *See, e.g., Am. Calcar, Inc. v. Am. Honda Motor Co.*, 768 F.3d 1185, 1190 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (“Partial disclosure of material information about the prior art to the PTO cannot absolve a patentee of intent if the disclosure is intentionally selective.”); *Apotex*, 763 F.3d at 1362 (finding deceptive intent where inventor's misrepresentations about disclosed prior art “were factual in nature and contrary to the true information [the inventor] had in his possession”); *Semiconductor Energy Lab'y Co. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 204 F.3d 1368, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2000) (finding deceptive intent where patentee made “selective and misleading disclosure” about prior art reference by providing PTO with partial translation of reference that omitted material disclosure). On remand, the district court should analyze whether Ms. Laurain's and Mr. Williams' misrepresentations relating to the Platinum Pets mat, considered in aggregate with their other acts of misconduct, demonstrate that these individuals intended to deceive the PTO.

LNC further alleges that Ms. Laurain and Mr. Williams acted with deceptive intent in submitting declarations to the PTO purportedly containing false statements

regarding “advertising,” “marketing,” “branding,” and “promotional activity,” as well as the impact these actions had on product sales. LNC also faults these declarations for failing to disclose the financial interests of the declarants. The district court analyzed the intent of the declarants themselves but did not expressly address Ms. Laurain’s and Mr. Williams’ intent, other than broadly concluding that the two “did not commit inequitable conduct by submitting these declarations to the USPTO.” J.A. 305. On remand, the district court must make findings as to Ms. Laurain’s and Mr. Williams’ intent with respect to submitting these declarations, as part of the evaluation of the evidence regarding each person’s misconduct as a whole. *See generally Ferring B.V. v. Barr Lab’s, Inc.*, 437 F.3d 1181, 1191 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (“[T]he question of intent is directed to the applicant’s intent, not to the intent of the declarants. Thus, that the declarants may have had no intent to deceive is entirely irrelevant.”).

Accordingly, we vacate the district court’s finding that LNC failed to prove inequitable conduct and we remand for further proceedings, including to allow the district court to revisit its findings on materiality and deceptive intent, consistent with this opinion.

### C

We turn next to EZPZ’s appeal from the district court’s grant of summary judgment that the claims of the ’903 patent are invalid due to obviousness. Because genuine disputes of material fact are evident from the record, we vacate the district court’s judgment and remand for further proceedings.

We review a grant of summary judgment in accordance with the law of the regional circuit, here the Fifth Circuit. *See Ineos USA LLC v. Berry Plastics Corp.*, 783 F.3d 865, 868 (Fed. Cir. 2015). The Fifth Circuit reviews grants of summary judgment de novo. *See Keelan v. Majesco Software, Inc.*, 407 F.3d 332, 338 (5th Cir. 2005). Summary

judgment is appropriate where there is no genuine dispute of material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *See Johnson v. World All. Fin. Corp.*, 830 F.3d 192, 195 (5th Cir. 2016). A dispute is genuine where a reasonable fact finder could find for the non-moving party. *See id.* In assessing whether a dispute is genuine the court must “view the evidence and all factual inferences from that evidence in the light most favorable to the party opposing the motion” and must resolve “all reasonable doubts about the facts . . . in favor of the nonmoving litigant.” *Bryan v. McKinsey & Co.*, 375 F.3d 358, 360 (5th Cir. 2004).

Obviousness is a question of law based on underlying facts. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 427 (2007). The underlying facts to be found include: (1) the scope and content of the prior art; (2) differences between the prior art and the claims at issue; (3) the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art; and (4) secondary considerations such as commercial success, long felt but unsolved needs, and failure of others. *See Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17-18 (1966). A determination of obviousness “requires consideration of all four *Graham* factors, and it is error to reach a conclusion of obviousness until all those factors are considered.” *Apple Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 839 F.3d 1034, 1048 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (en banc). “Objective indicia of nonobviousness must be considered in every case where present.” *Id.*

1

We agree with EZPZ that the district court impermissibly made findings of fact regarding the disclosures of the Webb Prior Art. Taking the evidence in the light most favorable to EZPZ as the nonmoving party, a reasonable factfinder could find – but alternatively, and crucially, could also *not* find – that the Webb Prior Art discloses the self-sealing functionality claimed in the '903 patent. Because the record contains sufficient evidence from which a

reasonable factfinder could find that this disputed claim element is not disclosed by the Webb Prior Art, there is a genuine dispute of material fact. It was, thus, error for the district court to determine that the challenged claims would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art based on the combination of the Webb Prior Art and Bass.

The Webb Prior Art discloses embodiments in which an elastomeric deformity of the mat pulls the underside of the mat away from the support surface and creates a vacuum to maintain the mat in position. This mechanism of operation, according to EZPZ, is “mutually exclusive” from the self-sealing functionality claimed in the '903 patent. Appellee's Br. at 54. EZPZ's contention is supported by the testimony of two experts, Michael Henley and John Kennedy, both of whom opine that the Webb Prior Art does not teach self-sealing. *See, e.g.*, J.A. 1731 (Henley: “[T]he Webb patent and Tommee Tippee product also fail to disclose the surface contact self-sealing attribute [of] the '903 Patent and invention. . . . [I]t is my opinion that the Webb patent and the commercialized Tommee Tippee product examples both fail to anticipate or render obvious the '903 Patent Claims.”); J.A. 1837 (Kennedy: “Webb does not teach at least the recited operations of ‘causing surface contact self-sealing upon an underlying surface by placing [the mat upon the underlying surface]’ and ‘causing creation of a partial vacuum . . . .’”) (brackets in original). In evaluating whether LNC is entitled to summary judgment, EZPZ's evidence on this material point must be credited. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 255 (1986) (“The evidence of the non-movant is to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn in his favor.”). Doing so, it is evident that one of ordinary skill could find that the Webb Prior Art does not disclose the self-sealing limitation of the claims of the '903 patent and, hence, could conclude that those claims have not been proven obvious.

The district court similarly erred by finding as a fact that the Webb Prior Art's disclosure of "sticky" materials means that a person of ordinary skill in the art would necessarily read those prior art references as teaching self-sealing. On this point, too, the record contains sufficient evidence, taken in the light most favorable to EZPZ as the non-moving party, to support a finding that the Webb Prior Art nonetheless does not teach self-sealing. *See, e.g.*, J.A. 1837 (EZPZ's expert, Kennedy, opining that Webb Prior Art "sticks to the surface only because the plate was originally pushed downward onto the suction cup . . . , and the suction area . . . was engaged with the table, . . . [which] is a fundamentally different method of operation" from that of '903 patent). Whether prior art discloses a claim limitation is a question of fact, *see Fleming v. Cirrus Design Corp.*, 28 F.4th 1214, 1221-22 (Fed. Cir. 2022), and the district court should not have resolved this dispute in favor of the moving party, LNC, on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder might also choose to place weight on the fact that during the *ex parte* reexamination of the '903 patent, the PTO considered the Webb Prior Art and found it does not teach self-sealing. *See* J.A. 15975 (examiner explaining reasons for patentability as including that Webb Prior Art mat "does not self-seal"). The decision whether to admit evidence of reexamination at trial is left to the discretion of a district court. *See generally Callaway Golf Co. v. Acushnet Co.*, 576 F.3d 1331, 1343 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (finding district court did not abuse its discretion in excluding evidence regarding non-final reexamination determinations from jury). Nevertheless, where, as here, reexamination evidence is offered by a patentee in connection with opposing summary judgment of invalidity (or reconsideration thereof), and is neither excluded nor deemed inadmissible by the district court, it is error to find a lack of a genuine dispute of material fact by ignoring,

dismissing, or discounting the probative value of the reexamination evidence in the record.<sup>2</sup>

LNC's arguments for affirmance are unpersuasive. Relying on *Union Carbide Corp. v. Am. Can Co.*, 724 F.2d 1567, 1573 (Fed. Cir. 1984), LNC argues that where prior art references are "readily understandable," the district court may construe them without expert testimony and may then determine there is no genuine issue of material fact as to what they show. Even accepting that this is sometimes possible, here the testimony of EZPZ's experts is, as we have explained, in direct conflict with the district court's understanding of the Webb Prior Art. This creates a genuine dispute of material fact.

LNC's focus on a single sentence in the specification of the Webb Prior Art, purportedly mandating that Webb be understood as disclosing a self-sealing embodiment, also

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<sup>2</sup> LNC's reliance on *Exmark Manufacturing Co. v. Briggs & Stratton Power Products Group, LLC*, 879 F.3d 1332 (Fed. Cir. 2018), does nothing to alter our conclusion. In *Exmark*, we vacated a grant of summary judgment of *no invalidity* that had been based solely on a reexamination certificate confirming patentability. *See id.* at 1340-44. This is consistent with our holding today that, in evaluating LNC's motion for summary judgment of *invalidity*, EZPZ's reexamination certificate might have been considered as evidence of validity – although it is not dispositive of whether LNC can prove invalidity by clear and convincing evidence. *See generally Fromson v. Advance Offset Plate, Inc.*, 755 F.2d 1549, 1555 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (stating that district courts are not bound by PTO reexamination decisions although they "must consider" such decisions as evidence "in determining whether the party asserting invalidity has met its statutory burden by clear and convincing evidence").

lacks merit.<sup>3</sup> LNC's contention requires us to draw an inference against EZPZ from the disclosure of the Webb Prior Art, which is improper on summary judgment, especially in light of contrary evidence in the record. *See, e.g.*, J.A. 1837.

Finally, LNC points to what it contends is a contradiction between the bench trial testimony and the report of EZPZ's expert, Mr. Henley, on the matter of whether the Webb Prior Art discloses self-sealing. *Compare* J.A. 51, 14575-78 (district court finding Mr. Henley testified that Webb "discloses every element recited in independent claim 1 [of the '903 patent] except an integrated tableware with a receptacle") *with* J.A. 1730-31 (Mr. Henley opining Webb also "fail[s] to disclose the surface contact self-sealing attribute [of] the '903 Patent and invention"). The seeming inconsistency in the views expressed by EZPZ's expert does no more for LNC than show a genuine dispute of material fact, making summary judgment unwarranted. Moreover, EZPZ's second expert, Mr. Kennedy, opined that the Webb Prior Art does not disclose self-sealing, *see* J.A.

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<sup>3</sup> The sentence reads as follows:

By creating the small volume 38 which is a vacuum or at least a partial vacuum, this serves *further* to hold the mat 10 against the surface 12, thereby increasing the efficiency of the holding action of the mat 10 upon the surface 12 and in particular, enhancing the suction effect of the concavity 31.

J.A. 1099 (emphasis added). The district court concluded that "further" requires the disclosed embodiment to self-seal, as the word "would not be necessary if the mat had not already adhered or self-sealed to the underlying surface before the small volume 38 was created." J.A. 59-60.



1837, and LNC identifies no purportedly contradictory position espoused by him.

In sum, there is a genuine dispute of material fact as to whether the Webb Prior Art discloses the seal-sealing functionality claimed in the '903 patent. Such disputes must be submitted to the trier of fact, not resolved as a matter of law by the trial court on a motion for summary judgment.

2

We agree with EZPZ that the district court also improperly resolved genuine disputes of material fact concerning the Tommee Tippee mat. There is evidence from which a reasonable factfinder could find that the Tommee Tippee mat is not an embodiment of the Webb Prior Art. *See, e.g.*, J.A. 18709 (LNC's expert opining: "In contrast to some of the figures in both the Webb Pub. and Webb patent, there is no small concavity or dimple whatsoever on the undersurface of the Tommee Tippee planar portion."); J.A. 14579 (EZPZ's expert stating there is "a difference between what was disclosed in the Webb patent and the Tommee Tippee embodiment"). The record also contains evidence of multiple versions of the Tommee Tippee mat, and the parties genuinely dispute whether each version operates in the same manner. *See* J.A. 42-44 (district court referencing both *blue* Tommee Tippee mat, which was "included in the market research summary document compiled by Mrs. Laurain," and *pink* Tommee Tippee mat, which was introduced by LNC during bench trial). EZPZ's expert, Mr. Henley, testified that the two mats were different, with the "pink Tommee Tippee mat" being "better" than the "aqua or blue Tommee Tippee mat." J.A. 14569-70. Further proceedings will be required to enable a factfinder to make the material factual determinations as to the relationship between the Tommee Tippee mat and the Webb Prior Art.

3

On remand, more analysis may also be necessary on the issue of motivation to combine. Whether a skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify or combine disclosures in the prior art is a question of fact. *See Univ. of Strathclyde v. Clear-Vu Lighting LLC*, 17 F.4th 155, 160 (Fed. Cir. 2021). On this genuinely disputed point, the district court found only that “it would have been common sense to the hypothetical person of ordinary skill in the art to make the integrated tableware and dining mat disclosed in Bass out of the rubberlike, nontoxic material disclosed in the Webb Publication and the Tommee Tippee Mat.” J.A. 58-59. “[O]n summary judgment, to invoke ‘common sense’ or any other basis for extrapolating from prior art to a conclusion of obviousness, a district court must articulate its reasoning with sufficient clarity for review.” *Perfect Web Techs., Inc. v. InfoUSA, Inc.*, 587 F.3d 1324, 1330 (Fed. Cir. 2009); *see also Plantronics, Inc. v. Aliph, Inc.*, 724 F.3d 1343, 1354 (Fed. Cir. 2013) (stating that obviousness findings “grounded in ‘common sense’ must contain explicit and clear reasoning providing some rational underpinning why common sense compels a finding of obviousness”). The district court has not yet met this obligation, which – depending on how it resolves other issues – it may need to confront on remand.

## 4

Factual issues concerning the objective indicia of non-obviousness further preclude the grant of summary judgment.<sup>4</sup> *See Medtronic, Inc. v. Teleflex Innovations S.a.r.l.*,

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<sup>4</sup> We do not agree with EZPZ that the district court is required address the objective indicia of non-obviousness *before* analyzing *prima facie* obviousness. *See Adapt Pharma Operations Ltd. v. Teva Pharms. USA, Inc.*, 25 F.4th 1354, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2022) (“Although the district court’s analysis of the objective indicia in the opinion

70 F.4th 1331, 1339 (Fed. Cir. 2023) (“It is well established that copying by a competitor . . . may be evidence that the patented invention is nonobvious.”); *Merck & Co. v. Teva Pharms. USA, Inc.*, 395 F.3d 1364, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (“Commercial success is relevant [to nonobviousness] because the law presumes an idea would successfully have been brought to market sooner, in response to market forces, had the idea been obvious to persons skilled in the art.”). The district court was required to consider objective indicia evidence in the record and to do so in the light most favorable to EZPZ, drawing all reasonable inferences in favor of EZPZ, as the non-moving party. Instead, the district court improperly resolved genuine disputes of material fact, including whether a nexus exists between the commercial success of EZPZ’s product and its patented features. *See, e.g., Pro-Mold & Tool Co. v. Great Lakes Plastics, Inc.*, 75 F.3d 1568, 1573-74 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (vacating summary judgment of obviousness because genuine issue of material fact existed as to commercial success nexus).

The record here is one that requires review by a factfinder, to determine which (if any) objective indicia are established, and then to weigh those findings against the affirmative evidence of obviousness introduced by LNC. For instance, the record contains evidence from which a reasonable factfinder might find that: (i) LNC copied EZPZ’s technology, *see, e.g., J.A. 15966; see also J.A. 15975* (PTO finding “[i]t is clear that the invention has been copied by many other entities”); and (ii) EZPZ’s product, embodying its patent claims, enjoyed commercial success, *see,*

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follows its discussion of the prima facie case of obviousness, there is nothing inherently wrong with that.”). Our disagreement with EZPZ on this point does not, however, affect our conclusion that summary judgment of obviousness should not have been granted.

*e.g.*, J.A. 2365-66, J.A. 15975 (PTO finding “the invention itself has le[d] to it[s] commercial success”). *See also generally* J.A. 15975 (PTO concluding during *ex parte* reexamination of ’903 patent that “secondary considerations, when looked at as a whole, provide sufficient evidence to support non-obviousness”). In short, the evidence presented by EZPZ creates a genuine dispute of material fact as to whether the objective indicia of non-obviousness overcome LNC’s prima facie case (assuming it has made out one) of obviousness.

We recognize that in certain circumstances, for example, where inventions represent “no more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions, the secondary considerations” will prove to be “inadequate to establish nonobviousness as a matter of law.” *Wyers v. Master Lock Co.*, 616 F.3d 1231, 1246 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (internal quotations marks omitted). Here, however, given the numerous genuine issues of material fact – including whether the prior art references disclose essential claim elements – it cannot be said on the present record that LNC has made out such a strong prima facie case that obviousness can be determined as a matter of law, notwithstanding the evidence of objective indicia of nonobviousness. *See, e.g., Plantronics*, 724 F.3d at 1357 (reversing summary judgment of obviousness because evidence pertaining to objective considerations raised genuine issues of material fact); *Mintz v. Dietz & Watson, Inc.*, 679 F.3d 1372, 1379-80 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (vacating summary judgment of obviousness where, among other things, district court failed to properly consider evidence of secondary considerations); *Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling, Inc. v. Maersk Contractors USA, Inc.*, 617 F.3d 1296, 1305 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (reversing summary judgment of obviousness because district court failed to consider objective evidence of nonobviousness); *Cont’l Can Co. USA, Inc. v. Monsanto Co.*, 948 F.2d 1264, 1274 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (vacating summary

judgment of obviousness because disputed fact issues existed regarding secondary considerations).

Accordingly, we vacate the district court's grant of summary judgment that the claims of the '903 patent are invalid as obvious and remand this issue for further proceedings.<sup>5</sup>

#### D

Finally, we address LNC's appeal from the district court's denial of its motion for attorney fees under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and the related denial of its request for costs.

Pursuant to § 285, a court “in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party.” This inquiry “requires a two-step analysis. The district court must determine whether the case is ‘exceptional;’ if it is, then it is within the court’s discretion to award attorneys’ fees to the prevailing party.” *J.P. Stevens Co. v. Lex Tex Ltd., Inc.*, 822 F.2d 1047, 1050 (Fed. Cir. 1987). An “exceptional” case is “simply one that stands out from others with respect to the substantive strength of a party’s litigating position (considering both the governing law and the facts of the case) or the unreasonable manner in which the case was litigated.” *Octane Fitness, LLC v. ICON Health & Fitness, Inc.*, 572 U.S. 545, 554 (2014). The determination of whether a case is “exceptional” requires the

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<sup>5</sup> During argument, EZPZ suggested that a jury trial on invalidity would not be necessary if the district court, on remand, determines that inequitable conduct renders the '903 patent unenforceable. *See* Oral Argument 24:50-25:17 (EZPZ conceding that finding of inequitable conduct would be dispositive of entire case). We leave it to the district court to decide which issues it wishes to proceed on first and what impact the resolution of any remanded issue should have on the remainder of the case.

consideration of “the totality of the circumstances” on a case-by-case basis. *Id.*

“We review a district court’s determination of whether a litigant is a prevailing party under § 285 de novo, applying Federal Circuit law.” *Dragon Intell. Prop., LLC v. Dish Network LLC*, 956 F.3d 1358, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2020). “We review a district court’s exceptional-case determination and award of fees under § 285 for abuse of discretion.” *In re PersonalWeb Techs. LLC*, 85 F.4th 1148, 1153 (Fed. Cir. 2023). “An abuse of discretion occurs when a district court’s decision commits legal error or is based on a clearly erroneous assessment of the evidence.” *Raniere v. Microsoft Corp.*, 887 F.3d 1298, 1303 (Fed. Cir. 2018).

LNC argues that the district court committed legal error by failing to declare LNC is the prevailing party. We agree.

For purposes of awarding attorney fees under § 285, “there can be only one winner.” *Shum v. Intel Corp.*, 629 F.3d 1360, 1367 (Fed. Cir. 2010). “[I]n identifying a prevailing party, we must consider whether the district court’s decision effects or rebuffs a plaintiff’s attempt to effect a material alteration in the legal relationship between the parties.” *B.E. Tech., L.L.C. v. Facebook, Inc.*, 940 F.3d 675, 679 (Fed. Cir. 2019) (internal quotation marks omitted).

We agree with LNC that it is the prevailing party. LNC brought this case against EZPZ, requesting, among other things, a declaratory judgment of non-infringement, invalidity, and unenforceability of LNC’s ’903 patent. By proving unclean hands – a decision we are affirming today – LNC obtained the dismissal with prejudice of EZPZ’s then-remaining counterclaims, including its claim for infringement of the ’903 patent. *See Highway Equip. Co. v. FEEO, Ltd.*, 469 F.3d 1027, 1035 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (“[T]he dismissal with prejudice . . . has the necessary judicial imprimatur to constitute a judicially sanctioned change in the legal relationship of the parties . . .”). Consequently, LNC

successfully achieved a material alteration in its legal relationship to EZPZ, which no longer has the ability to enforce the '903 patent against LNC's accused products. See *United Cannabis Corp. v. Pure Hemp Collective Inc.*, 66 F.4th 1362, 1368 (Fed. Cir. 2023) (finding party prevailed where opposing party “can never again assert the same patents against . . . [the] same accused products”).

It is true that LNC did not prevail on its LUTPA claims and the district court dismissed its Lanham Act claims without prejudice. It is further true that we are remanding inequitable conduct and obviousness, so it may turn out that LNC ultimately fails to prove the '903 patent is unenforceable and obvious. But a party is not required “to prevail on all claims in order to qualify as a prevailing party.” *Shum*, 629 F.3d at 1367-68. Furthermore, nothing remaining in this case could alter the reality that LNC has already obtained the material alteration of its relationship with EZPZ because, henceforth, EZPZ is barred by its unclean hands from obtaining relief from LNC based on its remaining counterclaims, including for infringement of the '903 patent, the '327 design patent, and trade dress.

LNC next contends that the district court abused its discretion by not deeming this case exceptional. Evaluating whether a case is exceptional requires consideration of the “totality of the circumstances,” including “the substantive strength of a party’s litigating position” and the “manner in which the case was litigated.” *Octane Fitness*, 572 U.S. at 554. While the district court is not required to articulate its assessment of every consideration, “it must actually assess the totality of the circumstances.” *AdjustaCam, LLC v. Newegg, Inc.*, 861 F.3d 1353, 1360 (Fed. Cir. 2017).

Because this case is far from over – as explained above, we are remanding for further proceedings to determine if the claims of the '903 patent are invalid for obviousness and unenforceable due to Ms. Laurain and Mr. Williams

committing inequitable conduct – and it is, accordingly, not yet possible to assess the “totality” of circumstances, we remand for the district court to evaluate whether this case is exceptional at its conclusion; and, further, for the district court to decide whether to exercise its discretion to award attorney fees if it ultimately deems this case exceptional.<sup>6</sup>

We reach the same conclusion with respect to LNC’s appeal of the district court’s decision to deny its request to recover its costs pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(d). The Fifth Circuit, whose law governs this issue in this case, applies “a strong presumption that the prevailing party will be awarded costs.” *Pacheco v. Mineta*, 448 F.3d 783, 793 (5th Cir. 2006). A district court that denies or reduces a cost award to a prevailing party must articulate justifications for so doing. *See id.* at 794.

Here, the district court denied LNC’s request for costs due to (at least in part) the “close and difficult legal issues presented in this case.” J.A. 333. While, as we have said, LNC is the prevailing party – and will remain so no matter how the remand turns out – the district court should have an opportunity to reevaluate the closeness of the case, and any other factors it deems pertinent to whether the “strong presumption” in favor of awarding costs has been overcome, after it resolves the issues we are remanding to it.

Accordingly, we vacate the district court’s order denying LNC’s motion for attorney fees and refusing to award

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<sup>6</sup> In saying this we do not mean to suggest that district courts lack discretion to decide for themselves whether to resolve § 285 motions before or after liability issues are appealed. Moreover, because we are vacating the finding of no exceptionality, we need not address LNC’s contention that the district court failed to apply the correct legal standard in assessing whether this is an exceptional case.



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costs, and remand these matters for further consideration consistent with this opinion.

III

We have considered LNC's and EZPZ's remaining arguments and find them unpersuasive. For the foregoing reasons, we affirm the district court's judgment on the doctrine of unclean hands; vacate its judgment on inequitable conduct, invalidity, attorney fees and costs; and remand for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

**AFFIRMED-IN-PART, VACATED-IN-PART, AND  
REMANDED**

COSTS

No costs.

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT**

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH TYPE-VOLUME LIMITATIONS**

**Case Number:** 2022-1905, 2022-1970

**Short Case Caption:** Luv n' care, Ltd. v. Laurain

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The foregoing filing complies with the relevant type-volume limitation of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure and Federal Circuit Rules because it meets one of the following:

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- the filing has been prepared using a monospaced typeface and includes \_\_\_\_\_ lines of text.
- the filing contains \_\_\_\_\_ pages / \_\_\_\_\_ words / \_\_\_\_\_ lines of text, which does not exceed the maximum authorized by this court's order (ECF No. \_\_\_\_\_).

Date: 05/13/2024

Signature: s/ Jennifer K. Fischer

Name: Jennifer K. Fischer

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 15<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2024, I filed the foregoing Defendant/Counter-Claimant-Cross Appellant EZPZ's Corrected Combined Petition for Panel Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc with the Clerk of the United State Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit via the CM/ECF system, which will send notice of such filing to all registered CM/ECF users.

s/ Jennifer K. Fischer

Jennifer K. Fischer