INJUNCTIONS IN PATENT CASES AFTER eBay

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ABSTRACT

The United States Constitution gives Congress the power to grant to inventors exclusive rights to their inventions. Accordingly, 35 U.S.C. § 154(a) states that every patent grants to the patentee exclusive rights to make and use their inventions, and 35 U.S.C. § 283 provides that a court may grant injunctions in accordance with the principles of equity. The Federal Circuit developed a general standard that a permanent injunction should issue, except in extraordinary standards, after a patent is judicially declared valid. However, in May 2006, the Supreme Court overruled that standard in eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C., declaring that the traditional four-pronged test of equity must be applied in patent cases. This article reviews Federal Circuit and district court patent cases that were faced with whether to grant preliminary or permanent injunctions after eBay.

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INJUNCTIONS IN PATENT CASES AFTER eBay

Edward D. Manzo*

INTRODUCTION

The patent statute says that courts may enter injunctions in patent cases but does not set forth the conditions for them. The Federal Circuit developed a general rule stating an injunction will follow a finding of infringement, but on May 15, 2006, in eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C., the Supreme Court overruled this rule. This paper reviews eBay and its effects on courts deciding whether to grant preliminary or permanent injunctions in patent cases.

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2 Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 868 F.2d 1226, 1246–47 (Fed. Cir. 1989) (stating “It is the general rule that an injunction will issue when infringement has been adjudged, absent a sound reason for denying it”).
4 Id. at 1841.
I. INJUNCTIONS AND eBay

The U.S. Constitution provides for a patent right that is *exclusive*: "The Congress shall have power . . . To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the *exclusive* Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries."\(^5\) The patent statute enacted by Congress in 1952 pursuant to this provision states in section 154 that each patent shall "contain . . . the right to exclude others from using, offering for sale or selling [the invention] . . . ."\(^6\) However, section 283 specifies that courts having jurisdiction "may grant injunctions *in accordance with the principles of equity* to prevent the violation of any right secured by patent, on such terms as the court deems reasonable."\(^7\) Harmonization of these provisions is necessary, and from some of the language as written, it would seem that the right to exclude is not unconditional but subject to equitable principles.

Many inventors, patent litigators, and other practitioners feel that after patent infringement is judicially established, they are *entitled* to exclude the infringer and that it is equitable to do so in all but the most compelling of instances where, for example, public health or other important needs would be jeopardized by the injunction.\(^8\) They are, therefore, surprised by the ruling in eBay, where a unanimous Supreme Court rejected the "general rule" of the Federal Circuit that a permanent injunction should issue after patent infringement is judicially established except in extraordinary situations.\(^9\) The Supreme Court remanded the case for further determinations, with no opinion on the merits, declaring that the traditional four-pronged test of equity must be applied in patent cases, just as with others.\(^10\)

In eBay, plaintiff MercExchange held a number of patents including a business method patent for an electronic market.\(^11\) It had licensed others and sought to license eBay. A jury found the patent valid, infringed, and that damages were appropriate.\(^12\) However, the district court denied the patentee's motion for injunctive relief.\(^13\) The Federal Circuit reversed, applying its general rule that courts should issue permanent injunctions in patent cases except in exceptional circumstances.\(^14\)

The relatively short opinion for the Supreme Court was written by Justice Thomas and noted several points. First, the four-factor test for equitable relief *does* apply:

According to well-established principles of equity, a plaintiff seeking a permanent injunction must satisfy a four-factor test before a court may

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\(^5\) U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 8 (emphasis added).
\(^7\) Id. § 283 (emphasis added).
\(^9\) eBay, 126 S. Ct. at 1841.
\(^10\) Id.
\(^11\) Id. at 1839.
\(^13\) Id. at 591.
\(^14\) MercExchange, 401 F.3d at 1338–39, vacated, 126 S. Ct. 1837.
grant such relief. A plaintiff must demonstrate: (1) that it has suffered an irreparable injury; (2) that remedies available at law, such as monetary damages, are inadequate to compensate for that injury; (3) that, considering the balance of hardships between the plaintiff and defendant, a remedy in equity is warranted; and (4) that the public interest would not be disserved by a permanent injunction. The decision to grant or deny permanent injunctive relief is an act of equitable discretion by the district court, reviewable on appeal for abuse of discretion. 15

Second, any major departure from established equity practice “should not lightly be implied.” 16 Third, the patent statute at section 283 says that courts “may” grant injunctions “in accordance with the principles of equity....” 17 Implicitly, injunctions are not required by this statutory language. Fourth, as the Court saw it, the creation of a right, in this instance the “right to exclude” set forth in section 154, is distinct from the provision of remedies for violating that right. 18 Fifth, the Court had already confirmed that in copyright cases, the four-factor test applies, even though the Copyright Act like the Patent Act grants a right to exclude: “And as in our decision today, this Court has consistently rejected invitations to replace traditional equitable considerations with a rule that an injunction automatically follows a determination that a copyright has been infringed.” 19

Here, the district court erred by not fully considering the irreparable harm aspect of the case. It applied too rigid a test for an injunction and appeared to adopt certain expansive principles suggesting that injunctive relief could not issue in a broad swath of cases. Most notably, it concluded that a “plaintiff’s willingness to license its patents” and “its lack of commercial activity in practicing the patents” would be sufficient to establish that the patent holder would not suffer irreparable harm if an injunction did not issue. But traditional equitable principles do not permit such broad classifications. 20

Interestingly, the Supreme Court noted that small inventors and university researchers, who may prefer to license their patents, “may be able to satisfy the traditional four-factor test.” 21 The Federal Circuit’s (perceived) categorical rule is in tension with principles of equity adopted by Congress. 22 On the side of enforcing the right to exclude, the Supreme Court denied that courts of equity have no jurisdiction to grant injunctions even when patentees have unreasonably refused to use the patent. 23 In other words, while permanent injunctions are not mandatory, neither is compulsory licensing of U.S. patents.

15 eBay, 126 S. Ct. at 1839 (citations omitted).
16 Id.
18 eBay, 126 S. Ct. at 1840.
20 Id. (citation omitted).
21 Id.
22 Id.
23 Id. (citing Cont'l Paper Bag Co. v. E. Paper Bag Co., 210 U.S. 405, 422–30 (1908)).
The Supreme Court faulted the Federal Circuit for using too liberal a rule for determining injunctions, stating that it is improper to have any categorical rule in deciding this question of equity.\textsuperscript{24} Finally, the decision whether to grant or deny an injunction rests in the district court’s discretion, which must be exercised in accordance with traditional principles of equity.\textsuperscript{25}

One concurring opinion was written by Chief Justice Roberts, joined by Justices Scalia and Ginsburg, and commented that the long tradition of granting injunctions in patent cases was hardly surprising “given the difficulty of protecting a right to exclude through monetary remedies.”\textsuperscript{26} The Chief Justice also noted the basic principle “that like cases should be decided alike.”\textsuperscript{27}

Another concurring opinion by Justice Kennedy, joined by Justices Stevens, Souter, and Breyer, took a different view and asserted that the “traditional practice of issuing injunctions against patent infringers ... does not seem to rest on the difficulty of protecting a right to exclude through monetary remedies ...”\textsuperscript{28} Moreover, “historical practice [cited by the Chief Justice] ... is most helpful and instructive” when the case circumstances are substantially parallel.\textsuperscript{29} However, in current cases, trial courts should consider the nature of the patent being enforced and the economic function of the patent holder, as these may present considerations quite different from earlier cases.\textsuperscript{30} Thus, patents on business methods were not of much economic and legal significance in earlier times.\textsuperscript{31} Additionally, Justice Kennedy cautioned that the patented invention may be only a small component of the product, and the threat of injunction may be employed to achieve undue leverage in negotiations.\textsuperscript{32} In such cases, legal damages may well be enough to compensate for the infringements, and an injunction might not serve the public interest.\textsuperscript{33}

II. TABLES OF POST-EBAY CASES RE INJUNCTIONS

\emph{eBay} has made courts consider the equities more closely, and it has become somewhat more difficult for a prevailing patent owner to obtain an injunction against an infringer. Even so, permanent injunctions were granted about two-thirds of the time. Preliminary injunctions were denied slightly more often than they were granted.

\textsuperscript{24} Id. at 1841.
\textsuperscript{25} Id.
\textsuperscript{26} Id. (Roberts, C.J., concurring).
\textsuperscript{27} Id. at 1841–42 (Roberts, C.J., concurring) (quoting Martin v. Franklin Capital Corp., 546 U.S. 132, 139 (2005)).
\textsuperscript{28} Id. at 1842 (Kennedy, J., concurring) (citing majority opinion).
\textsuperscript{29} Id.
\textsuperscript{30} Id.
\textsuperscript{31} Id.
\textsuperscript{32} Id.
\textsuperscript{33} Id.
### Preliminary Injunction Granted/Retained

- Canon Inc. v. GCC International Ltd.
- Chamberlain Group, Inc. v. Lear Corp.
- Christiana Industries v. Empire Electronics, Inc.
- Seitz v. Envirotech Systems Worldwide Inc.

### Preliminary Injunction Denied

- Baden Sports, Inc. v. Molten
- Docusign, Inc. v. Sertifi, Inc.
- Novartis Corp. v. Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc.
- Pass & Seymour, Inc. v. Hubbell Inc.
- Sun Optics, Inc. v. FGX International, Inc.

### Permanent Injunction Granted

- 3M Innovative Properties Co. v. Avery Dennison Corp.
- 800 Adept, Inc. v. Murex Securities, Ltd.
- Allan Block Corp. v. E. Dillon & Co.
- Black & Decker, Inc. v. Robert Bosch Tool Corp.
- Brooktrout, Inc. vs. Eicon Networks Corp.
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation v. Buffalo Technology Inc.
- Erico International Corp. v. Doc’s Marketing, Inc.
- MGM Well Services, Inc. v. Mega Lift Systems, L.L.C.
- MPT, Inc. v. Marathon Labels, Inc.
- O2 Micro International Ltd. v. Beyond Innovation Technology Co.
- Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Mylan Laboratories, Inc.
- Rosco, Inc. v. Mirror Lite Co.
- Sanofi-Synthelabo v. Apotex, Inc.
- Smith & Nephew, Inc. v. Synthes (U.S.A.)
- TiVo Inc. v. Echostar Communications Corp.
- Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling, Inc. v. GlobalSantaFe Corp.
- Visto Corp. v. Seven Networks, Inc.
- Wald v. Mudhopper Oilfield Services, Inc.

### Permanent Injunction Denied

- Baden Sports, Inc. v. Molten
- Finisar Corp. v. DirecTV Group, Inc.
- IMX, Inc. v. LendingTree, L.L.C.
- KEG Technologies, Inc. v. Laimer
- MercExchange, L.L.C. v. eBay, Inc. (on remand)
- Praxair, Inc. v. ATMI, Inc.
- Sundance, Inc. v. DeMonet Fabricating Ltd.
- Voda v. Cordis Corp.
- z4 Technologies, Inc v. Microsoft Corp.
III. LITTLE FEDERAL CIRCUIT TREATMENT YET ON PERMANENT INJUNCTIONS

The Federal Circuit has not dealt substantively with any permanent injunction patent cases following *eBay*. The issue arose in *Acumed L.L.C. v. Stryker Corp.* In that case, however, the Federal Circuit merely remanded the case to the district court, noting that the Supreme Court struck down the Federal Circuit's general rule and declining to make a judgment in the first instance as to whether a permanent injunction should enter. That role belongs exclusively to the district court. Our task is solely to review the district court's decisions for an abuse of discretion. On remand, the district court should reconsider the four-factor test as propounded by the Supreme Court's decision in *eBay* as to whether or not an injunction should issue.

IV. IS THE PRESUMPTION OF IRREPARABLE HARM VIABLE?

One of the first issues taken up by district courts is whether any presumption of irreparable harm remains after the Supreme Court ruling in *eBay*. District courts seem to fall on both sides of this issue.

A. Federal Circuit Cases Do Not Establish the Point Either Way

The Federal Circuit cases are either ambiguous or silent on whether any presumption survived *eBay*. In *Abbott Laboratories v. Andrx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, the Federal Circuit vacated a preliminary injunction. The district court analysis occurred prior to the Supreme Court *eBay* ruling. On appeal, the majority opinion (per Judge Prost, joined by Judge Gajarsa) mentioned the equitable questions incident to granting an injunction. The district court had "presumed Abbott would suffer irreparable harm absent the injunction because of its conclusion regarding likelihood of success on the merits." The Federal Circuit noted that because Abbott had not established a likelihood of success on the merits it was "no longer entitled to a presumption of irreparable harm." Hence the Federal Circuit did not exactly say that if Abbott had established likely success on the merits, it would be entitled to a presumption of irreparable harm, and we cannot say with certainty that the Federal Circuit adheres to the irreparable harm presumption in the face of *eBay*, particularly when the majority opinion in *Abbott* merely gave a different reason as to why the presumption no longer

34. 483 F.3d 800 (Fed. Cir. 2007).
35. Id. at 811.
36. Id. at 811–12.
37. 452 F.3d 1331 (Fed. Cir. 2006).
38. Id. at 1348.
39. Id. at 1347–48.
40. Id. at 1347.
41. Id. at 1348.
The Federal Circuit went on to note that generic competition alone would not establish that the patentee would suffer irreparable harm.\textsuperscript{42} The majority concluded that where a patentee does not show likely success on the merits and has not clearly established that monetary damages would be insufficient, but that the defendant also has not established that monetary damages are sufficient, the court cannot say that the irreparable harm prong favors either party.\textsuperscript{43} Additionally, the Federal Circuit agreed with the district court in this case stating that absent other relevant concerns, “the public is best served by enforcing patents that are likely valid and infringed.”\textsuperscript{44} In this case, however, as Abbott did not establish likely success on the merits, it concluded that the public interest was best served by denying the preliminary injunction.\textsuperscript{45} In conclusion, the court ruled that Abbott had not established likely success on the merits, that without the presumption of irreparable harm and in light of the arguable sufficiency of monetary damages, Abbott had not established that irreparable harm supports the grant of the injunction, and that as a substantial question of validity was raised by Teva, the public interest benefits from denial of the injunction.\textsuperscript{46} As to the third prong, balancing of the hardships, the issue was uncontested and thus ruled in favor of granting the injunction.\textsuperscript{47}

Dissenting in \textit{Abbott}, Judge Newman properly reminded the court that the traditional principles announced in \textit{eBay} “are no less applicable” in a preliminary injunction situation, particularly when the purpose is to preserve status quo.\textsuperscript{48} Further, the trial court’s decision regarding a discretionary grant of a preliminary injunction warrants great deference. Judge Newman was clearly troubled by the lack of discussion of the trial judge’s careful explanations.\textsuperscript{49}

The Federal Circuit affirmed entry of a preliminary injunction in \textit{Sanofi-Synthelabo v. Apotex, Inc.}.\textsuperscript{50} The district court had applied a presumption of irreparable harm following a conclusion of likely success on the merits.\textsuperscript{51} However, the court also found that the patentee had shown substantial evidence establishing other forms of irreparable harm including irreversible price erosion, loss of good will, potential layoffs, and the discontinuance of clinical trials.\textsuperscript{52} The Federal Circuit found that the appellant failed to show clear error by the district judge in deciding this factor of irreparable harm and the other factors incident to a preliminary injunction.\textsuperscript{53} Interestingly, the Federal Circuit did not discuss \textit{eBay} in this opinion. Hence, the Federal Circuit has not spoken pointedly about whether the presumption of irreparable harm survived \textit{eBay}.

\textsuperscript{42} Id.
\textsuperscript{43} Id.
\textsuperscript{44} Id.
\textsuperscript{45} Id.
\textsuperscript{46} Id.
\textsuperscript{47} Id.
\textsuperscript{48} Id. at 1349 (Newman, J., dissenting).
\textsuperscript{49} Id.
\textsuperscript{50} 470 F.3d 1368 (Fed. Cir. 2006).
\textsuperscript{51} Id. at 1381.
\textsuperscript{52} Id.
\textsuperscript{53} Id.
B. District Courts That No Longer Presume Irreparable Harm

Turning to district court cases, there are two camps. One camp holds that the presumption was overruled or effectively overruled. The other does not. We discuss the first camp first.

z4 Technologies, Inc. v. Microsoft Corp. was one of the first permanent injunction patent cases decided after eBay. z4, a small software company, alleged infringement of two patents that concern control over software activation. The jury found that Microsoft infringed willfully. z4 sought a permanent injunction and contended that the finding of infringement and validity raised a rebuttable presumption of irreparable harm, and that the right to exclude also raised such a presumption. Judge Davis disagreed, stating:

This language [in eBay] does not imply a presumption, but places the burden of proving irreparable injury on the plaintiff. Moreover, in eBay, the Supreme Court warned against the application of categorical rules when applying the traditional principles of equity, . . . z4's suggestion, that the right to exclude creates a presumption of irreparable harm, is not in line with the Supreme Court's holding, which mandates that courts balance the traditional principles of equity when considering the remedy of a permanent injunction in patent cases. Accordingly, the Court does not apply a presumption of irreparable harm.

The court went on to deny a permanent injunction and is discussed substantively infra.

Second, other courts that have decided there is no presumption of irreparable harm following eBay include:

- *Paice L.L.C. v. Toyota Motor Corp.*;  
- *Voda v. Cordis Corp.*;  
- *IMX, Inc. v. LendingTree, L.L.C.*;  
- *Chamberlain Group Inc. v. Lear Corp.*;  
- *Torspo Hockey International, Inc. v. Kor Hockey Ltd.*;

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55 Id. at 438.
56 Id.
57 Id. at 439.
58 Id. at 440.
59 See discussion infra Parts VI, VII.A.
62 469 F. Supp. 2d 203, 224 (D. Del. 2007) (quoting the “now-overturned presumption that a patent holder is irreparably harmed upon a finding of infringement”).
63 83 U.S.P.Q.2d 1843 (N.D. Ill. 2007) (eBay “has been read to limit the presumption of irreparable harm solely upon the finding of infringement.”).
64 491 F. Supp. 2d 871, 881 (D. Minn. 2007) (stating that while eBay related to a permanent injunction, the Supreme Court’s “logic forbid courts to categorically presume irreparable harm in the
• *MereExchange, L.L.C v. eBay, Inc.*\(^6\);  
• *Sun Optics, Inc. v. FGX International, Inc.*\(^6\)

### C. District Courts That May Still Presume Irreparable Harm

A second group of district courts have found that the presumption has survived *eBay*. In *Christiana Industries v. Empire Electronics, Inc.*,\(^6\) a patent case granting a preliminary injunction, the court declared that "irreparable harm is presumed when a clear showing of patent validity and infringement has been made."\(^6\) On reconsideration, the court considered *eBay* and then reaffirmed the presumption of irreparable harm, at least with respect to preliminary injunctions:

Plaintiff argues, and this Court agrees, that *eBay* did not invalidate the presumption. The *eBay* Court addressed the proper analysis for permanent injunctive relief. It held that courts err by categorically granting permanent injunctive relief on a showing of infringement and validity, without analyzing the traditional four factors for injunctive relief.\(^6\)

Other district courts that have reaffirmed the presumption of irreparable harm or have not overturned it are generally preliminary injunction cases.

In *Docusign, Inc. v. Sertif4*,\(^7\) the court noted the argument that no presumption of harm is proper following *eBay* but relied on *Abbott Laboratories v. Andrx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*\(^7\) a post-*eBay* Federal Circuit decision in which the court "assumed (without deciding) that such a presumption was still appropriate in the preliminary injunction context, where a strong showing of likely infringement was made."\(^7\) In this case, the facts were not strong enough for the court to presume irreparable harm. The court denied a preliminary injunction.\(^7\)

In *Novartis Corp. v. Teva Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.*,\(^7\) the court, making no citation to *eBay*, found that Novartis had not shown a strong showing of probable

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\(^6\) 500 F. Supp. 2d 556, 568 (E.D. Va. 2007) (stating that "such presumption no longer exists").  
\(^6\) No. 07-137-SLR, 2007 WL 2228569, at *1 (D. Del. Aug. 2, 2007) (stating that "even if the moving party succeeds in demonstrating a likelihood of success on the merits, the notion that there follows a presumption of irreparable harm seems inconsistent with the Supreme Court’s holding in *eBay*.").  
\(^6\) Id. at 882 (quoting Amazon.com, Inc. v. Barnesandnoble.com, Inc., 239 F.3d 1343, 1350 (Fed. Cir. 2001)).  
\(^6\) Id. at 884.  
\(^7\) 468 F. Supp. 2d 1305 (W.D. Wash. 2006).  
\(^7\) 452 F.3d 1331 (Fed. Cir. 2006).  
\(^7\) *Docusign*, 468 F. Supp. 2d at 1309 n.6.  
\(^7\) Id. at 1311.  
Injunctions in Patent Cases After eBay

infringement or reasonable likelihood of success on the merits and was, therefore, not afforded the presumption of irreparable harm.\(^{75}\)

In *Pass & Seymour, Inc. v. Hubbell Inc.*,\(^{76}\) the court applied a traditional analysis, yet found neither a likelihood of success on the merits nor a likelihood of irreparable harm even though the law presumes irreparable injury when a strong showing of likelihood of success on the merits has been made.\(^{77}\)

V. CASES GRANTING PERMANENT INJUNCTIONS

The majority of district courts that have been asked to enter a permanent injunction following adjudications of infringement and validity have generally granted injunctive relief. Most often, the parties competed directly, or the defendant competed with a related company of the patent holder, and generally found irreparable harm. In some other cases, courts have found injury to the reputation of the patent holder or injury to ongoing research projects. The post eBay cases that grant a permanent injunction are discussed below, taken up in chronologic order.

A. Irreparable Harm Found When Parties Compete

*Wald v. Mudhopper Oil Field Services, Inc.*\(^{78}\) appears to be the first case after eBay granting a permanent injunction.\(^{79}\) After noting the eBay requirement that a permanent injunction in patent infringement cases must be based on the same analysis and considerations as in other cases, and that an injunction must comply with Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 65, the court noted that the request for the injunction was warranted in view of the facts of this case.\(^{80}\) The court cited lost sales, the loss of market share and the opportunity to maintain their own product as the industry standard, and damage to plaintiff's reputation for innovation.\(^{81}\) Monetary damages do not take these items into account.\(^{82}\) Defendants failed to identify any specific hardship they might suffer resulting from an injunction.\(^{83}\) In defense, defendants noted that they had stopped sales of the accused product and hence no injunction was necessary.\(^{84}\) The court rejected this argument on the basis that defendants had made no indication that they had no inventory of the accused products or the ability to obtain more.\(^{85}\) The court did not discuss any public interest aspect and granted the injunction.\(^{86}\)

\(^{75}\) Id. at *32.

\(^{76}\) No. 5:07-CV-0272, 2007 WL 2172648 (N.D.N.Y. July 23, 2007).

\(^{77}\) Id. at *8–10.


\(^{79}\) Id. at *5.

\(^{80}\) Id.

\(^{81}\) Id.

\(^{82}\) Id.

\(^{83}\) Id.

\(^{84}\) Id.

\(^{85}\) Id.

\(^{86}\) Id.
The next case granting a permanent injunction was *Telequip Corp. v. Change Exchange*. Senior Judge Scullin entered a highly pro-exclusionary right ruling, noting that even though the Supreme Court had rejected the “general rule” that prevailing patent owners are entitled to a permanent injunction, courts had held monetary damages inadequate as a remedy against future infringement because the principal value of a patent resides in its statutory right to exclude. Again, the temporary cessation by defendant of infringing acts provided no defense against an injunction, absent “very persuasive” evidence that defendant would not resume infringement. The court noted that public interest would not be disserved because without entering a permanent injunction, the right of a patentee to exclude infringers would have only a fraction of the value it was intended to have and would no longer be as great an incentive to engage in scientific and technological research. Thus, the plaintiff had satisfied the four-factor test and won a permanent injunction.

In *TiVo Inc. v. Echostar Communications Corp.*, the infringing products were digital video recorders (“DVR”). As to irreparable injury, the parties competed directly, and the availability of infringing products led to a loss of market share. Additionally, the timing of this loss was a key consideration: The market was in its development (a “nascent market”), and once plaintiff lost customers to defendant, it would not have the same opportunity to capture that market share after the market matured. The court referred to “sticky customers”—so that once a customer would go in one direction instead of the other, he would tend to stay that way. The plaintiff was losing market share at a critical time in the market development. The market was being shaped to the plaintiff’s disadvantage and resulted in long-term customer loss.

In *TiVo*, the balance of hardships favored entry of a permanent injunction. The marketing of directly-competitive products against those of a relatively new and small company caused severe harm and “weighs heavily in favor of an injunction.” While enjoining defendants will cause some harm, on balance defendants will suffer less harm than the plaintiff, as the infringing products do not form the core of Echostar’s satellite transmission business and the injunction would not interfere with its satellite transmissions. Further, while there is a hardship in disabling

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88 Id. at *2 (citing Honeywell Int'l, Inc. v. Universal Avionics Sys. Corp., 397 F. Supp. 2d 537, 546 (D. Del. 2005)).
89 Id.
90 Id. (citing Honeywell, 397 F. Supp. at 547).
91 Id.
92 446 F. Supp. 2d 664 (E.D. Tex. 2006).
93 Id. at 665.
94 Id. at 669–70.
95 Id.
96 Id. at 670.
97 Id. at 669.
98 Id. at 670.
99 Id.
100 Id.
101 Id.
the DVR capabilities of Echostar’s DVR customers, that is a consequence of Echostar’s infringement and does not weigh against an injunction.\footnote{102
Id.}

The TiVo district court declared that the public interest in maintaining a strong patent system is served by enforcing an adequate remedy for infringement.\footnote{103
Id.} The infringing products here are unrelated to any issue of public health or any other equally key interest, and the public does not have a greater interest in allowing Echostar’s customers to continue using their infringing DVRs.\footnote{104
Id.}

\textit{Floe International, Inc. v. Newmans’ Manufacturing Inc.}\footnote{105
No. 04-5120 (DWF/RLE), 2006 WL 2472112 (D. Minn. Aug. 23, 2006).} also entered a permanent injunction.\footnote{106
Id. at *9.} While noting the four \textit{eBay} factors, the court acknowledged that defendant had stipulated to a permanent injunction, subject to a stay (to which plaintiff had agreed) allowing defendant a reasonable time to sell off existing inventory.\footnote{107
Id.}

\textit{3M Innovative Properties Co. v. Avery Dennison Corp.}\footnote{108
No. 01-1781 (JRT/FLN), 2006 WL 2735499 (D. Minn. Sept. 25, 2006).} revisited a permanent injunction that the court had granted before \textit{eBay} was decided.\footnote{109
Id. at *2.} Defendant requested reconsideration of portions of the injunction order three days after the Supreme Court \textit{eBay} decision.\footnote{110
Id. at *1.} The court considered the \textit{eBay} factors, to the extent raised by defendant, and again granted 3M’s motion for a permanent injunction.\footnote{111
Id.} Surprisingly, the court found no need for a detailed analysis of irreparable harm, stating merely that “[t]he Court will not disturb 3M’s determination that its business interests will not be served by the licensing of this product.”\footnote{112
Id.} It cited district court precedent from Minnesota in 1994 that in a patent infringement case, where the infringing device will continue to infringe “and thus damage plaintiffs in the future, monetary damages are generally considered to be inadequate.”\footnote{113
Id. (citing Schneider (Europe) AG v. Scimed Life Sys., Inc., 852 F. Supp. 813, 861 (D. Minn. 1994)).} On these facts alone, the court found that 3M had suffered irreparable injury and that monetary damages were inadequate to compensate it for that injury.\footnote{114
Id. at *2.} Regarding the balancing of hardships, the district court focused on the important right to exclude, stating that, notwithstanding the argument by Avery that “it would be severely prejudiced by an injunction” by not being “able to restart operations or reacquire customers,” the patentee would suffer great harm if no injunction were entered because it had been barred from enforcing its right to exclude the patent-in-suit for more than 20% of the lifetime of the patent.\footnote{115
Id.} The court found this balance favoring an injunction.\footnote{116
Id.} Finally, the court found a permanent injunction would not
disservice the public interest. The case concerned commercial graphics used for advertising, so there were no concerns about public health or safety that could warrant a denial of injunctive relief. Finally, the court refused to allow defendant any time to dispose of inventory and ruled that “Avery must negotiate the sale of this inventory with 3M.”

A Tennessee court entered a permanent injunction in *Smith & Nephew, Inc. v. Synthes (U.S.A.)*. After citing *eBay*, the district court ruled that irreparable harm can occur when money alone cannot adequately atone for the injury, such as when the patentee loses market share or its reputation for innovation. The court noted direct competition between the two parties regarding the patented and infringing products. The infringement had a direct negative impact on sales of plaintiff and, according to the court, the competition was shown at trial to reduce plaintiff’s ability to create customer relationships. Further, the loss of sales due to the competition not only harms plaintiff monetarily but inhibits the plaintiff’s ability to develop new products. It interferes with relationships plaintiff is able to form with surgeons. Thus, the court found that lost market share, lost profits, and loss of brand name recognition caused by defendant’s continued sale of infringing products are irreparable injuries.

The court noted that even though plaintiff was willing to license its patent, that alone is not sufficient to negate irreparable harm. These same facts also establish the inadequacy of remedies at law: competition in the marketplace, damage to plaintiff’s good will, and brand name recognition indicated to the court that defendant’s violation of the right to exclude could not be compensated adequately through money damages.

Interestingly, the court noted that even if money damages were provable for some components of the damage, that is not enough by itself to negate an equitable remedy. The money damages must be “plain and adequate” or as practical and efficient to the ends of justice and its prompt administration as the equitable remedy. The court focused on the right to exclude and offered a broad statement that money damages “generally are not an adequate remedy against future infringement because the central value of holding a patent is the right to exclude others from using the patented product.”

The court next held that the balance of hardships favored plaintiff and the mere hardship on defendant incurred in the process of ceasing operations was

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117 Id.
118 Id.
121 Id. at 983.
122 Id.
123 Id.
124 Id.
125 Id.
126 Id.
127 Id. at 983–84.
128 Id. at 984.
129 Id.
130 Id. (citing Telequip Corp. v. Change Exchange, No. 5:01-CV-1748 (FJS/GJD), 2006 WL 2385425, at *2 (N.D.N.Y. Aug. 15, 2006)).
insufficient. The court further ruled that there was no hardship on physicians or patients because other competing products were in the marketplace. Similarly, the court found the public interest was not offended by an injunction because the permanent injunction would advance "consumer access to more competitive, and thus, presumably better, products by allowing Smith & Nephew the benefit of its patents and the ability to gain greater brand recognition." Concluding, the court noted that plaintiff had demonstrated irreparable harm, which could not be remedied through money damages. It characterized the balance of hardships and public interest impact as "speculative" but weighing in favor of plaintiff and thus granted the injunction.

Rosco, Inc. v. Mirror Lite Co. involved a claim of patent infringement by plaintiff Rosco against defendant Mirror Lite and a counterclaim for patent infringement by Mirror Lite against Rosco. The district court received the case on remand for determination of an infringement issue. After noting the eBay requirements, the court cited the well known proposition that an accused infringer's assertion that it has ceased production of the infringing product is not by itself sufficient reason to deny a permanent injunction. The court rejected Rosco's equitable defense that Mirror Lite had approached employees of a customer of Rosco and informed them that Mirror Lite had won the case, that "Rosco is locked out from the cross-view mirror business," that the customer would no longer be able to buy any Rosco oval cross-view mirrors, and that Rosco's supply agreement with the customer for oval mirrors would be null and void. In response to Rosco's defense, the district court distinguished Second Circuit precedent concerning equitable remedies. One of those precedents indicated that a permanent injunction is "not intended as a club to be wielded by a patentee to enhance his negotiating stance," nor should an injunction issue when the only real advantage to a plaintiff is to strengthen its position. The facts of those earlier cases were different, however.

The district court provided negligible discussion of how the four factors applied to this case. It said nothing about irreparable harm. As to balancing the harms, it stated merely that a permanent injunction "would not disproportionately burden Rosco." It said nothing about the adequacy of legal remedies or the public interest, but it reported that to the extent the public is interested in purchasing the patented mirrors or riding on buses equipped with such mirrors, those mirrors could be
obtained from Mirror Lite.\textsuperscript{145} As to the equitable defense, it stated that even if the contentions were true, Mirror Lite’s “efforts at self-help are not so egregious as to forfeit its right to the legal protections of an injunction.”\textsuperscript{146} Thus, it appears that the court here (Senior District Judge Sifton) was accustomed to the pre-\textit{eBay} rule that a prevailing patentee has a right to an injunction.

In Illinois, the court in \textit{Black & Decker Inc. v. Robert Bosch Tool Corp.},\textsuperscript{147} found irreparable harm and entered an injunction against a discontinued product line of the defendant.\textsuperscript{148} District Judge St. Eve refused to extend the injunction to the current product line because that was the subject of a current lawsuit before a different judge.\textsuperscript{149} As to irreparable harm, the provision in the patent statute of injunctive relief, which she deemed the principal value of a patent, weighs against a holding that monetary damages will always be sufficient to make the patentee whole.\textsuperscript{150} The court rejected the defendant’s contention that because it had stopped making the accused product a year ago, there could be no irreparable harm.\textsuperscript{151} The court ruled, however, that such an explanation by itself is not enough of a reason to deny a permanent injunction and that the defendant must offer “persuasive evidence that further infringement [would] not take place.”\textsuperscript{152} In this case, some of the old products were found available for sale on Amazon.com.\textsuperscript{153} Accordingly, the patentee had set forth evidence that “future infringement . . . might take place.”\textsuperscript{154} Additionally, the court found harm to the plaintiff’s reputation and loss of market share.\textsuperscript{155} It ruled these harms were not compensable by money damages.\textsuperscript{156}

Considering the balancing of hardships, this is not a case where defendant Bosch would be driven out of business by an injunction because, as defendant admits, it stopped making these infringing products over one year ago and was presently making a different product accused of infringement but not yet litigated.\textsuperscript{157}

The district court found that the public interest favored enforcement of patent rights against a willful infringer.\textsuperscript{158} The public interest is not disserved by a permanent injunction because it “provides [the patent owner] with an adequate remedy and allows it to enforce its patent rights.”\textsuperscript{159} Thus, all of the factors favored the patentee, and Judge St. Eve granted the motion for a permanent injunction.\textsuperscript{160}

Judge Ward in Marshall, Texas entered a permanent injunction in \textit{Visto Corp. v. Seven Networks, Inc.},\textsuperscript{161} a case involving mobile email systems and methods. Judge

\begin{footnotesize}
\textsuperscript{145} Id. at *4.
\textsuperscript{146} Id.
\textsuperscript{147} No. 04 C 7955, 2006 WL 3446144 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 29, 2006).
\textsuperscript{148} Id. at *6.
\textsuperscript{149} Id. at *6.
\textsuperscript{150} Id. at *3 (citing Reebok Int’l, Ltd. v. J. Baker, Inc., 32 F.3d 1552, 1557 (Fed. Cir. 1994)).
\textsuperscript{151} Id. at *4.
\textsuperscript{152} Id.
\textsuperscript{153} Id.
\textsuperscript{154} Id.
\textsuperscript{155} Id.
\textsuperscript{156} Id.
\textsuperscript{157} Id.
\textsuperscript{158} Id. at *5.
\textsuperscript{159} Id. at *6.
\textsuperscript{160} Id.
\end{footnotesize}
Ward noted the eBay requirements and then discussed them individually. He found that the direct competition between the parties weighs heavily in the analysis and cited the opinion from his colleague on the bench, Judge Folsom in TiVo Inc. v. EchoStar Communications Corp., finding irreparable harm “because ‘the availability of infringing products leads to a loss of market share.’” Judge Ward rejected the argument that Research in Motion (a defendant) had a large market share and found that Visto would suffer irreparable injury. Judge Ward also found that notwithstanding a large damage award for past injury, any future damages could only compensate Visto for an approximate loss, wherefore damages are not a suitable proxy for injunctive relief. Here, legal remedies were inadequate because of the “inability to calculate the plaintiff’s future losses with precision.” Similarly, the court balanced hardships in favor of plaintiff, finding that absent an injunction, Visto would “lose goodwill, potential revenue, and the very right to exclude that is the essence of the intellectual property at issue.” While defendant will be harmed by the injunction, the balance of hardships favors plaintiff. Finally, the court found no persuasive showing that the public interest would be disserved by an injunction and, to the contrary, the public interest would be served by issuing an injunction “to protect the patent rights at issue.” Hence, the court weighed the traditional equitable factors and found in favor of the patent owner.

A permanent injunction was granted in Transocean Offshore Deep Water Drilling, Inc. v. GlobalSantaFe Corp. The court found infringement of apparatus claims but not method claims in the patents-in-suit on summary judgment, and a jury rejected all defenses. The Texas court ruled that the patentee was being irreparably harmed because its competitor, GSF (the defendant), “will be able to continue using the patented invention to compete against the patent holder, Transocean, for business in a competing market with a small customer base.” The court decided that a compulsory license forced on Transocean would not contain “any of the commercial business terms typically used by a patent holder to control its technology or to limit encroachment on its market share.”

162 446 F. Supp. 2d 664, (E.D. Tex. 2006).
164 Id.
165 Id.
166 Id.
167 Id.
168 Id.
169 Id. at *5.
170 Id.
172 Id. at *4.
173 Id.
174 Id. at *5.
175 Id.
176 Id.
Accordingly, even though Transocean was willing to consider licensing the patents-in-suit, the court ruled that legal remedies were inadequate.\textsuperscript{177} The patentees’ inability to replace products (oil drilling rigs) did not tip the balance of hardships in favor of defendant in \textit{Transocean}.\textsuperscript{178} The court did find that there would be significant hardship on defendant GSF if it were enjoined from using its drilling rigs, which were currently under contract for rates of between $200,000 and $500,000 daily.\textsuperscript{179} On the other hand, without an injunction, the patentee Transocean would likely suffer irreparable injury by any future infringement and noted that GSF has no right to continue infringing and that in any event a senior officer of GSF had testified that it could structurally modify its drill rigs to avoid infringement with minimum disruption.\textsuperscript{180} The court thus concluded that the harm to the patent holder outweighed the harm of an injunction of limited scope to the infringer.\textsuperscript{181}

A significant public interest factor was minimized in \textit{Transocean}.\textsuperscript{182} Defendant argued that enjoining GSF from using its drill rigs, already in place with lessees, would delay the first oil production from certain fields and negatively affect the public interest.\textsuperscript{183} The court rejected this and noted that public policy favors the enforcement of patent rights and that, in any event, the delay in production and disservice to the public that an injunction might cause can be mitigated by appropriately limiting the scope of the injunction.\textsuperscript{184} Hence, the court found that this factor weighs in favor of entering the injunction.\textsuperscript{185}

The court in \textit{MPT, Inc. v. Marathon Labels, Inc.}\textsuperscript{186} also granted a permanent injunction.\textsuperscript{187} The court found irreparable harm because the plaintiff “obtained patents that allowed [it and its closely related company] to gain a dominant position in the sale of placards for use in the patented method.”\textsuperscript{188} The patents were not an “insubstantial component of a larger invention,” and the patent read directly on the use of defendant Marathon’s placard to practice the method.\textsuperscript{189} Thus, “MPT invented a method, actively created a market, and established a strong market position and customer good will. Usurping this market by inducing or contributing to infringement will irreparably harm MPT.”\textsuperscript{190} The court weighed the other factors similarly in favor of the injunction.\textsuperscript{191} Monetary damages were inadequate to compensate for the injury, as royalties “will not stop the erosion of [the] market. Another market entrant is likely to lead to a drop in prices . . . .”\textsuperscript{192} The balance of

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{177} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{178} \textit{Id.} at *6–7.
\item \textsuperscript{179} \textit{Id.} at *7.
\item \textsuperscript{180} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{181} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{182} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{183} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{184} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{185} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{186} No. 1:04-CV-2357, 2007 WL 184747 (N.D. Ohio Jan. 19, 2007).
\item \textsuperscript{187} \textit{Id.} at *1.
\item \textsuperscript{188} \textit{Id.} at *14.
\item \textsuperscript{189} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{190} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{191} \textit{Id.} at *15.
\item \textsuperscript{192} \textit{Id.}
\end{itemize}
hardships weighed in favor of the patentee because the defendant had other business and some of the business involving the patented invention occurred outside the United States.\(^\text{193}\) Hence, "only a small percentage of [defendant's] total sales [would] be prohibited by an injunction."\(^\text{194}\) On the public interest factor, the court cited the general public interest favoring strong patent protection and that the public interest supports an injunction except in cases where there is a public health and safety issue.\(^\text{195}\)

Novozymes A/S v. Genencor International, Inc.\(^\text{196}\) awarded a permanent injunction in a case relating to enzymes used in producing ethanol fuel.\(^\text{197}\) The patent owner was a Danish corporation with its principal place of business in Denmark.\(^\text{198}\) Its United States subsidiary NZNA tried unsuccessfully to join the suit as a plaintiff.\(^\text{199}\) Circuit Judge Jordan, sitting by designation, found irreparable harm due to the infringement and rejected defendant's argument on the meaning of eBay.\(^\text{200}\) Thus, the court stated: "Contrary to Genencor's argument... the Supreme Court in eBay did not state that loss of the right to exclude could not be irreparable harm. Rather, the Court simply rejected the proposition that the patentee's right to exclude should always lead to injunctive relief for patent infringement."\(^\text{201}\)

The court noted that the patentee licensed the patents-in-suit to its U.S. subsidiary in exchange for a royalty and expected the value of the subsidiary to increase in accordance with the successful marketing of the licensed technology.\(^\text{202}\) The growth of the subsidiary depended on the right to exclude provided by the patents, and even though the patentee did not itself market the enzymes, "it has suffered harm beyond the reasonable royalty that it can recover from Defendants. And Novozymes will continue to suffer such irreparable harm if Defendants are not enjoined from infringing on Novozymes' right to exclude."\(^\text{203}\)

With regard to the adequacy of legal relief, the Novozymes court found that the remedy of lost profits was unavailable because the patentee marketed its technology by licensing it to its own subsidiary.\(^\text{204}\) In addition, even if the case were otherwise, the statutory right to exclude is a benefit that cannot be equated to a cash award in the case of direct competitors.\(^\text{205}\) The patentee "has a right, granted by Congress, not to assist its rival with the use of proprietary technology."\(^\text{206}\)

The Novozymes court found that the balance of hardships favored the patentee, which "would suffer irreparable harm from future infringement."\(^\text{207}\) On the other
hand, the defendants had apparently removed the infringing product from the market and thus would not be harmed by a permanent injunction. Similarly, there was no evidence that a permanent injunction would harm the public. Though the fuel ethanol industry was gaining importance, Novozymes had a competing product, and the defendant had products that did not infringe.

In *Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc. v. Mylan Laboratories Inc.*, the Court entered a permanent injunction in a Hatch-Waxman Act case. There was no dispute over the equitable considerations, as the court had already granted a preliminary injunction and defendant conceded that based on the court’s prior findings, plaintiff was entitled to a permanent injunction. In granting the injunction, the court agreed with an argument by Ortho that under the Hatch-Waxman Act, the effective date of approval of the drug had to be reset.

Judge Ward entered a permanent injunction in *02 Micro International Ltd. v. Beyond Innovation Technology Co.* After noting the Supreme Court requirements from *eBay*, Judge Ward addressed the four factors individually, concluding that 02 had demonstrated irreparable injury. The parties competed directly, which “weighs heavily” in the analysis. Accordingly, the court declared that 02 Micro would suffer irreparable harm without an injunction. The court also found that 02 Micro had demonstrated that legal remedies were inadequate. It did not seek monetary remedies for past infringement because such remedies would not adequately compensate it. Further, the defendants were foreign corporations and there was “little assurance that [02] could collect monetary damages.” Regarding the relative hardships, the court agreed that without an injunction, 02 would “continue to suffer irreparable injury to its business, future opportunities and general reputation.” Moreover, a president of one of the defendant companies had indicated that an injunction would have an insubstantial impact on the company’s entire business. The court found “no persuasive showing that the public interest would be disserved by an injunction,” but to the contrary, would be served by protecting the patent right with an injunction.

A permanent injunction was entered in a Florida case, *800 Adept. Inc. v. Murex Securities, Ltd.* Chief District Judge Fawsett noted the *eBay* ruling and stated

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208 Id.
209 Id.
210 Id.
212 Id. at *1.
213 Id.
214 Id. at *2.
216 Id. at *2.
217 Id.
218 Id.
219 Id.
220 Id.
221 Id.
222 Id.
223 Id.
224 Id. at *3.
that "[t]he standard for a permanent injunction is essentially the same as for a preliminary injunction except that the plaintiff must show actual success instead of likely success." In granting the permanent injunction, the district court rejected the contention that plaintiff's delay in filing the case provided a basis for rejecting equitable relief.

The court noted that there were many cases where this factor was raised in the context of a preliminary injunction but found just one opinion considering delay as a factor in a motion for a permanent injunction. The court noted that to the extent defendant was raising delay as barring the claims from the equitable doctrine of laches, this argument was deemed waived.

The Florida court explained that on a request for a permanent injunction, the relief usually turned on the unavailability of an adequate remedy at law and that irreparable injury is one basis for showing such inadequacy. The court ruled that in the present case, plaintiff had "established the merits of its claim, and its past conduct does little, if anything, to inform the question of whether [plaintiff] will be harmed" in the future by infringing acts. The court found irreparable harm in that the parties were competitors and a competitor is granted the right by Congress not to be forced to assist its rivals in the use of proprietary technology. Additionally, the court saw a loss of market position and good will as factors showing irreparable harm. The court understood irreparable harm as intended to "serve as a measure of the quality or severity of harm [needed] to trigger equitable intervention."

In contrast, the question of the adequacy of legal remedies concerns the "possibility of alternative [types] of relief, [without regard to] the seriousness of the injury." The court found that allowing an infringer to continue to offer infringing services in direct competition with the patent holder "would be inequitable." The court's discussion of balancing hardships noted that providing the services at issue was a relatively small part of defendant's business, even though it served a much larger portion of the specific market than plaintiff. It ruled that "a properly circumscribed injunction would permit the [defendants] to continue as an on-going business concern while protecting the interests of 800 Adept." The court found that the public interest would not be disserved by a permanent injunction and to the contrary the public has an interest in maintaining a strong patent system. The court found no issue of public health or other critical public interest.240

226 Id. at *5 (citing Amoco Prod. Co. v. Village of Gambell, 480 U.S. 531, 546 n.12 (1987)).
227 Id. at *6.
228 Id. at *5.
229 Id. at *10 n.8.
230 Id. at *6.
231 Id.
232 Id. (citing Novozymes A/S v. Genencor Int'l, Inc., 474 F. Supp. 2d 592 (D. Del. 2007)).
233 Id.
234 Id. at *5.
235 Id. at *7.
236 Id.
237 Id.
238 Id.
239 Id. at *8.
240 Id.
The Southern District of Texas also entered a permanent injunction in *MGM Well Services, Inc. v. Mega Lift Systems, L.L.C.*\(^{241}\) In weighing the four factors, the Texas court noted that plaintiff MGM demonstrated irreparable harm absent an injunction.\(^{242}\) MGM has an existing policy of not licensing its patented technology, and defendant and its principal had shown a proclivity for marketing infringing products even after a preliminary injunction had been entered.\(^{243}\) The court deemed the continued loss of exclusive rights and the unwillingness of plaintiff to grant a license to constitute irreparable injury.\(^{244}\) The irreparable injury factor weighed heavily in the balancing of hardships also.\(^{245}\) Finally, there was no evident public interest to be disserved by entering a permanent injunction and, to the contrary, the public interest is best served, according to the court, by protecting patent rights “and enforcing the applicable laws.”\(^{246}\)

Judge Ward entered a permanent injunction also in *Brooktrout Inc. v. Eicon Networks Corp.*\(^{247}\) Here, the court considered the *eBay* factors and reinstated a permanent injunction it had previously entered on January 30, 2006.\(^{248}\) It noted irreparable injury when a patent “is asserted against a competitor in the plaintiff’s market.”\(^{249}\) Here, the court found that infringing acts of inducement will lead to a loss of Brooktrout’s market share.\(^{250}\) Regarding the inadequacy of legal remedies, the court ruled that plaintiff had met its burden here also.\(^{251}\) Notwithstanding a jury award of damages, those legal remedies compensate only for past injury.\(^{252}\) A threat of continued infringement exists, and the nature of infringement (via inducement) makes it difficult to determine future damages.\(^{253}\) Again, while future damages might compensate for *approximate* loss, that does not make future damages adequate as a proxy for injunctive relief, and the inability to calculate future loss with reasonable precision makes legal remedies inadequate.\(^{254}\) The court saw the balancing of hardships tipping in favor of plaintiff in that defendant was free to continue to sell a different product, while without an injunction plaintiff would lose good will, potential revenue, and its right to exclude, which is the very essence of the intellectual property right.\(^{255}\) The court found that the public interest would be served by issuing an injunction to protect patent rights.\(^{256}\)

Finally, the Southern District of New York deemed a permanent injunction appropriate in *Sanofi-Synthelabo v. Apotex, Inc.*\(^{257}\) The court noted the *eBay* factors

\(^{242}\) Id. at *14.
\(^{243}\) Id.
\(^{244}\) Id.
\(^{245}\) Id.
\(^{246}\) Id. at *15.
\(^{248}\) Id.
\(^{249}\) Id.
\(^{250}\) Id.
\(^{251}\) Id. at *2.
\(^{252}\) Id.
\(^{253}\) Id.
\(^{254}\) Id.
\(^{255}\) Id.
\(^{256}\) Id.
and concluded that irreparable harm and an inadequacy of legal remedies supported the issuance of an injunction.258 “Sanofi showed that it [was] likely to suffer irreparable price erosion, loss of good will, and a negative impact on the amount of research devoted to developing other medical uses for [its drug].”259 Regarding the balancing of hardships, the court adhered to its analysis in its earlier preliminary injunction decision in this case and found that the balance of hardships favored a permanent injunction.260 On the public interest factor, the court noted that this case concerns generic drugs at reduced prices.261 Here, there were competing important public interests that were roughly balanced or slightly favored the patentee.262 Weighing all four factors, the court concluded that a permanent injunction was appropriate.263

B. Other Irreparable Harms—Injunctions Granted

A permanent injunction was awarded also in Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation v. Buffalo Technology Inc.264 This case was decided by Judge Davis, who had earlier ruled that no permanent injunction should be entered in z4 Technologies, Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.265 In this case, plaintiff Commonwealth Industrial Research Organisation (“CSIRO”) was the main scientific research organ of the Australian federal government.266 One of CSIRO’s broad goals [was] to develop technology to create start-up companies and/or be licensed to firms to earn commercial royalties to fund other research.”267 CSIRO’s invention was incorporated into an Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineer (“IEEE”) standard, subject to the condition that a license could be obtained on reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms.268 When CSIRO contacted companies practicing the patent, none of them accepted its license offer.269 CSIRO prevailed on summary judgment of validity and infringement.270

In analyzing the permanent injunction motion, although defendant pointed out that it did not compete with the patentee, the court noted the warning in eBay against creating broad classifications.271 In fact, the Supreme Court had referred specifically to university researchers who might reasonably prefer to license their patents, and there was no basis for categorically denying them a permanent

258 Id. at 397.
259 Id.
260 Id.
261 Id.
262 Id.
263 Id.
264 492 F. Supp. 2d 600 (E.D. Tex. 2007).
266 Commonwealth Scientific, 492 F. Supp. 2d at 601.
267 Id.
268 Id. at 602.
269 Id.
270 Id.
271 Id. at 603–04.
injunction.\footnote{Id. at 604} The district court found that the royalties received by CSIRO were used to fund numerous research projects in important R&D areas such as addressing obesity, type 2 diabetes, developing biomaterials to aid the body in recovering from traumatic damage, and the impact of climate change.\footnote{Id.} The court said this was not merely a financial harm because CSIRO competes internationally with other research groups such as other universities for resources, ideas and scientific minds.\footnote{Id.} Delays in funding result in lost research capabilities and oftentimes once the opportunities have passed, they are permanently lost, as another entity takes advantage of the opportunity.\footnote{Id.} The harm of lost opportunities is irreparable and cannot be regained with future money because the opportunity that was lost in the past belongs to someone else now.\footnote{Id.}

Judge Davis also found that money damages were inadequate to compensate CSIRO, for its damages were not merely financial.\footnote{Id. at 606.} Even though a violation of the right to exclude does not per se mean that the patent holder cannot be compensated adequately by money damages, Judge Davis acknowledged that money damages would be inadequate under various circumstances.\footnote{Id. at 605.} This includes when the infringer saturates the market for the invention, damages the patent holder's good will or brand name recognition, or violates the exclusionary right in a way that cannot be compensated through money damages.\footnote{Id.} Here, while those do not apply in particular, the harm to CSIRO includes harm to its reputation as a research institution.\footnote{Id.} This is similar to the harm to a company's brand recognition or good will.\footnote{Id.} Additionally, this case is unlike one situation contemplated by Justice Kennedy in his concurring opinion in eBay because the infringement here is not limited to a minor component of the technology but rather the core technology embedded in the IEEE standard.\footnote{Id. at 606.} "A compulsory license [would] not adequately compensate CSIRO."\footnote{Id. (citing Windsurfing Int'l Inc. v. AMF Inc., 782 F.2d 995, 1003 n.12 (Fed. Cir. 1986)).} The district court also noted that a royalty payment does not necessarily include the non-monetary license terms that are important to a licensor such as CSIRO.\footnote{Id.}

With regard to the balance of hardships, the court discounted any hardship on defendant for ceasing infringing operations because those who elect to build a business on a product found to infringe cannot be heard to complain if an injunction against continuing infringement destroys the business.\footnote{Id. at 606.} Moreover, wireless products made up only 11\% of defendant's business.\footnote{Id.} Defendant faced only monetary harm in the event the injunction issued, but the patentee faced other types...
of harm absent an injunction.\textsuperscript{287} Those other harms would negatively and directly impact further research and development efforts and the ability to bring new technologies to fruition.\textsuperscript{288} The court weighed these factors in favor of the permanent injunction.\textsuperscript{289}

Interestingly, the court approached the public interest factor from a pro-patent standing. Thus, the court referred to the public interest in a strong patent system and an interest in protecting the rights of patent holders and enforcing adequate remedies for infringement.\textsuperscript{290} The court noted that "courts have consistently allowed injunctive relief to patent owners whose patents have been infringed," citing 1989 and earlier Federal Circuit cases.\textsuperscript{291} The court noted that this was not one of the "rare and limited circumstances where an injunction would be contrary to significant public interest such as health and safety concerns."\textsuperscript{292} Moreover, the products here (wireless local area networks) were obtainable from multiple sources other than defendant.\textsuperscript{293} In conclusion, the court found that a permanent injunction should issue under the traditional four-factor test recited in \textit{eBay}.\textsuperscript{294}

\textbf{C. Other Bases for Granting Permanent Injunctions}

\textit{Allan Block Corp. v. E. Dillon & Co.}\textsuperscript{295} is unusual in that the court granted a permanent injunction without explaining why there would be irreparable harm.\textsuperscript{296} Indeed, after noting the Supreme Court ruling in \textit{eBay}, the district court appears not to have given any explanation whatsoever for entering injunctive relief, apparently basing this order on the fact that the jury found infringement.

The jury determined that Dillon's manufacture or sale of Allan Block blocks after July 27, 2004, infringed Allan Block's Patents. That determination stands. After considering the relevant factors, the Court grants Allan Block's motion for a permanent injunction prohibiting infringement of the '010 and '236 patents through the future manufacture or sale of Allan Block blocks. In short, Allan Block will be irreparably harmed if Dillon is not enjoined from manufacturing or selling Allan Block blocks, monetary damages are inadequate to compensate for any continued infringement, and the balance of the harms and public interest favor issuance of an injunction. The Court, however, does not enjoin Dillon from selling its remaining inventory of Allan Block blocks. The record indicates that the jury's damage award included a reasonable royalty for all Allan Block blocks.

\textsuperscript{287} \textit{Id.}
\textsuperscript{288} \textit{Id.}
\textsuperscript{289} \textit{Id. at 606-08.}
\textsuperscript{290} \textit{Id. at 607.}
\textsuperscript{291} \textit{Id. at 607} (citing Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 868 F.2d 1226, 1246-47 (Fed. Cir. 1989); \textit{In re Berwyn E. Etter}, 756 F.2d 852, 859 (Fed. Cir. 1985)).
\textsuperscript{292} \textit{Id.}
\textsuperscript{293} \textit{Id.}
\textsuperscript{294} \textit{Id. at 608.}
\textsuperscript{296} \textit{Id. at 811-12.}
remaining in Dillon's inventory. It would be inequitable to prohibit Dillon from selling the blocks for which it must pay royalties.297

In this case, the patentee apparently did not compete with the defendant but instead was merely a developer and licensor of technology:

Allan Block is a Minnesota corporation involved in the development and licensing of a cement block and related technology used in the construction of segmental retaining walls. Allan Block owns United States Patent Nos. 4,909,010 ('010 Patent) and 5,484,236 ('236 Patent), titled “Concrete Block for Retaining Walls” and “Method of Forming Concrete Retaining Wall Block,” respectively. In 1991, Allan Block and Dillon entered into a Production Agreement (Agreement) that allowed Dillon to manufacture and sell Allan Block blocks in return for royalty payments. During the course of the Agreement, Dillon developed a new block called the StoneLoc block.298

Note that the injunction here allowed the defendant to sell existing inventory because the jury award had apparently included that inventory in its royalty calculations.

VI. CASES DENYING PERMANENT INJUNCTIONS

As noted in the table supra,299 permanent injunctions are not always awarded. It is important to understand the reasons why various district courts have denied permanent injunctions. They consider the four factors and generally find no irreparable harm, that remedies at law are sufficient, and that the balance of hardships and the public interest factors favor the infringer. The usual reason for denying the injunction is an absence of competition between the parties and no harm to goodwill, market share, or the like. Not every trial court finds in favor of the patentee on the issue of irreparable harm.

KEG Technologies, Inc. v. Laima300 appears to be the first district court patent case to consider permanent injunctions after the Supreme Court's eBay decision.301 The court ruled that injunctive relief was not foreclosed merely because infringement

297 Id. at 811.
298 Id. at 799.
299 See supra Part II.
301 Id. at 1371. This decision is discussed infra under “Alternatives Being Used by Courts” because the Supreme Court's eBay ruling was announced on the same day as an evidentiary hearing following a default in the present case. See infra Part VII. Additionally, there seems to be several misstatements in the decision as reported. For example, though the court discussed the factors from eBay in determining whether there should be any permanent injunction against patent infringement, at the outset the court indicated that injunctive relief was sought only under the Georgia Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act. KEG Techs., 436 F. Supp. 2d at 1367. It then said the court was asked to award damages only on the claims for patent infringement. Id. at 1371. Nevertheless, the court turned to the question of injunctions under the patent statute. Id. at 1371.
was established through a default judgment. The court also ruled that its prior denial of preliminary injunctive relief would not foreclose a permanent injunction. The court noted that an evidentiary hearing occurred on the same date as the Supreme Court opinion in eBay, that the evidence of record adequately demonstrated irreparable harm, and that there would be no disservice to the public interest. However, it said that plaintiff did not show and had little notice, if any, that it needed to show that it was charged with the duty of proving the inadequacy of monetary relief and the balancing of hardships tips in its favor, since the prior Federal Circuit rule had mandated an injunction in all but the most extraordinary cases. Accordingly, the court decided not to deny the motion for injunctive relief but allowed plaintiff the opportunity to take additional evidence and argument on the availability of injunctive relief or other equitable alternatives. Hence, though the court may have denied equitable relief at this time, it clearly did not foreclose a permanent injunction.

In z4 Technologies, Inc. v. Microsoft Corp., Judge Davis declined to enjoin Microsoft and flatly rejected contentions that z4 would suffer irreparable harm absent an injunction. The court ruled that the (small) patent owner was not losing sales, not losing brand name recognition, and not losing market share due to differences between the way Microsoft sells its products compared to how plaintiff z4 sells its patented product:

There is no logical reason that a potential consumer or licensee of z4's technology would have been dissuaded from purchasing or licensing z4's product activation technology for use in its own software due to Microsoft's infringement. Similarly, Microsoft's continued infringement does not inhibit z4's ability to market, sell, or license its patented technology to other entities in the market. Microsoft does not produce product activation software that it then individually sells, distributes, or licenses to other software manufacturers or consumers. If it did, then z4 might suffer irreparable harm in that Microsoft would be excluding z4 from selling or licensing its technology to those software manufacturers or consumers. However, Microsoft only uses the infringing technology as a small component of its own software, and it is not likely that any consumer of Microsoft's Windows or Office software purchases these products for their product activation functionality.

In the absence of a permanent injunction against Microsoft, z4 will not suffer lost profits, the loss of brand name recognition or the loss of market

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302 KEG Techs., 436 F. Supp. 2d at 1367.
303 Id.
304 Id.
305 Id.
306 Id.
307 Id.
308 See id.
310 Id. at 442-43.
share because of Microsoft’s continued sale of the infringing products. These are the type of injuries that are often incalculable and irreparable. The only entity that is possibly prevented from marketing, selling or licensing its technology to absent an injunction is Microsoft. As discussed in the next section, z4 can be compensated for any harm it suffers in the way of future infringement at the hands of Microsoft by calculating a reasonable royalty for Microsoft’s continued use of the product activation technology. Accordingly, z4 has not demonstrated that it will suffer irreparable harm absent a permanent injunction.\textsuperscript{311}

Thus, one important factor here was that Microsoft was not selling the activation software in competition with the patent owner.\textsuperscript{312} On the adequacy of legal remedies, Judge Davis explained that there could be a situation where remedies at law would be inadequate, but that was not true in this case because here, it is possible to calculate damages with reasonable certainty:

The violation of a patent owner’s right to exclude can present a situation where monetary damages cannot adequately compensate the patent holder for that injury. For example, when an infringer saturates the market for a patented invention with an infringing product or damages the patent holder’s good will or brand name recognition by selling infringing products that infringer violates the patent holder’s exclusionary right in a manner that cannot be compensated through monetary damages. This is because it is impossible to determine the portions of the market the patent owner would have secured but for the infringer or how much damage was done to the patent owner’s brand recognition or good will due to the infringement. However, this is not the scenario in the present case. Microsoft’s use of z4’s intellectual property does not exclude z4 from selling or licensing its product to any sector of the market or threaten z4’s brand name recognition or good will in any way. z4 is only excluded from selling or licensing its technology to Microsoft. Accordingly, z4 is not excluded from the use of its intellectual property in a way that cannot be calculated with reasonable certainty in the form of monetary damages, just as the past damages for infringement were calculated at trial.\textsuperscript{313}

Regarding the balancing of hardships, Microsoft persuaded the district court that a permanent injunction would work a serious hardship on the company (e.g., it would require enormous resources, would affect 450 separate variations in thirty-seven different languages, would delay future releases, and would invite pirated software, etc.) that far outweighed any hardship on the prevailing plaintiff:

Although the arguments presented by Microsoft may be hypothetical, the scenarios Microsoft describes are not out of the realm of possibility and are in some instances quite likely. Importantly, the potential hardships

\textsuperscript{311} Id. at 440–41.
\textsuperscript{312} Id. at 440.
\textsuperscript{313} Id. at 441.
Microsoft could suffer if the injunction were granted outweigh any limited and reparable hardships that z4 would suffer in the absence of an injunction.\textsuperscript{314}

Also, Microsoft persuaded the district court that turning off a feature in its operating system and in its OFFICE software was against the public interest:

Again, although it is impossible to determine the actual events that would follow the deactivation of Microsoft’s product activation servers, it is likely that the market would see an increase in pirated versions of the software. As a result, unsuspecting public consumers would undoubtedly suffer some negative consequences.

Under both aspects of z4’s proposed permanent injunction, there is a risk that certain sectors of the public might suffer some negative effects. However, the Court is unaware of any negative effects that might befall the public in the absence of an injunction. Although these negative effects are somewhat speculative, such potential negative effects on the public weigh, even if only slightly, against granting an injunction. Accordingly, the public interest is likely to be disserved if a permanent injunction were entered against Microsoft.\textsuperscript{315}

Thus, Judge Davis apparently did not at this early date consider the enforcement of the right to exclude to be in the public interest, unlike several of his colleagues in Texas.

\textit{Finisar Corp. v. DirecTV Group, Inc.}\textsuperscript{316} was decided a few weeks after z4 Technologies. Judge Clark came to similar conclusions as Judge Davis and denied a permanent injunction to the prevailing patentee, which was awarded patent infringement damages of almost $104 million (based on a reasonable royalty) and prejudgment interest of over $13 million.\textsuperscript{317} Instead of a permanent injunction, the district court ordered a compulsory license of $1.60 per set-top box until the patent expired.\textsuperscript{318} The court’s reasons were not given in the publicly-available “Final Judgment” but appear in oral findings and conclusions dated July 6, 2006.\textsuperscript{319} That transcript reveals the court’s reasoning for denying the permanent injunction. First, District Judge Clark commented on the Supreme Court’s \textit{eBay} ruling: “[W]hat the Supreme Court said isn’t anything new, [they are] just reminding everybody to stop wandering off the path, get back to... how we’ve always done injunctions.”\textsuperscript{320} He followed, “[w]ell, I guess another way you can look at it is the Supreme Court has put the law back to where it always has been in injunctions.”\textsuperscript{321}
In this case, Finisar kept the rights to the patent and “never made even the slightest effort to use the patent with any success in the past.”\textsuperscript{22} Given that damages and future damages were available to plaintiff, the court found that the harm was not irreparable.\textsuperscript{23}

As to the adequacy of remedies at law, the court found it hard to see how Finisar had not been fully compensated, particularly in view of the compulsory license the court ordered.\textsuperscript{24} As to balancing the harms, the \textit{Finisar} court found that the hardship on DirecTV would be enormous if an injunction were granted.\textsuperscript{25} Thousands of employees might be out of work, and there would be a ripple effect on all the content providers, which is “probably incalculable.”\textsuperscript{26} Also, 15 million people would lose the ability to view TV.\textsuperscript{27} In contrast, “Finisar is hard pressed to show hardship in receiving over $100 million from a patent which has been on a shelf for some ten years with no return at all, especially when there hasn’t been a penny invested in its development or implementation after issuance, according . . . to the evidence.”\textsuperscript{28} Finally, the court saw no public interest served by enjoining DirecTV.\textsuperscript{29}

\textit{Paice L.L.C. v. Toyota Motor Corp.}\textsuperscript{30} is another case from Marshall, Texas denying a permanent injunction.\textsuperscript{31} This case related to a transmission in hybrid cars. Finding no irreparable injury, Judge Folsom ruled that harm occurs irreparably only when the injury cannot be undone by monetary damages.\textsuperscript{32} The court rejected plaintiff’s assertion that its licensing efforts were unsuccessful due to the lack of an injunction.\textsuperscript{33} He went on to say that the reasonable royalty would be set by the jury.\textsuperscript{34} He also ruled that there is no presumption of irreparable harm that follows automatically from a finding of infringement, citing the Supreme Court ruling in \textit{eBay}, stating: “Infringing one’s right to exclude alone, however, is insufficient to warrant injunctive relief.”\textsuperscript{35} The court disagreed that the balancing of hardships favored plaintiff, noting the “reality” that enjoining the sales of Toyota automobiles would interrupt Toyota’s business and that of related businesses such as dealers and suppliers.\textsuperscript{36} Thus, “defendants face[d] significant hardships if enjoined.”\textsuperscript{37} Interestingly, the court noted that enjoining defendants would “damage their reputation.”\textsuperscript{38} This concern for the reputation of the infringer appears to be

\textsuperscript{22} Id. at 124.
\textsuperscript{23} Id. at 123.
\textsuperscript{24} Id. at 125.
\textsuperscript{25} Id.
\textsuperscript{26} Id.
\textsuperscript{27} Id.
\textsuperscript{28} Id. at 126.
\textsuperscript{29} Id.
\textsuperscript{31} Id. at *1.
\textsuperscript{32} Id. at *5.
\textsuperscript{33} Id.
\textsuperscript{34} Id.
\textsuperscript{35} Id.
\textsuperscript{36} Id. at *6.
\textsuperscript{37} Id.
\textsuperscript{38} Id. (emphasis added). Note that General Motors failed to receive similar treatment in a previous case. \textit{See} Christiana Indus. v. Empire Elecs., 443 F. Supp. 2d 870 (E.D. Mich. 2006).
the first noted expostulation of this notion following eBay. The court thus found the balance of hardships “decidedly” in favor of defendants.\footnote{Paice, 2006 WL 2385139, at *6 (E.D. Tex. Aug. 16, 2006).} Finally, the court found the public interest did not weigh heavily in favor of either party.\footnote{Id.} It ruled that non-injunctive relief also serves the public interest in the enforcement of patent rights.\footnote{Id.} Defendants failed to show that enjoining the sale of their hybrid vehicles would disservise the public interest as there are other hybrid alternatives on the market and there is no evidence present that the demand for hybrid vehicles could not be met by the alternatives already on the market.\footnote{Id.} Weighing all four of these factors, the court ruled that plaintiff had failed to demonstrate that injunctive relief was warranted.\footnote{Id.}

The next case denying a permanent injunction is Voda v. Cordis Corp.\footnote{No. CIV-03-1512-L, 2006 WL 2570614, at *1 (W.D. Okla. Sept. 5, 2006).} This case involved catheters, and the jury determined that plaintiff was entitled to a reasonable royalty of 7.5% of defendant’s gross sales of infringing devices.\footnote{Id.} The court noted the eBay requirements and ruled that plaintiff failed to demonstrate either irreparable injury or the inadequacy of monetary damages.\footnote{Id. at *5.} The court rejected the argument that irreparable harm is presumed after validity and infringement have been established.\footnote{Id.} Here, plaintiff identified no harm to himself and argued only the presumption and alleged harm to a non-party, SciMed.\footnote{Id.} The court agreed with defendant that this harm to SciMed was irrelevant because that company elected not to sue to enforce the patent rights and, noting that patents have the attributes of personal property, the plaintiff must demonstrate harm that is personal (not harm to another).\footnote{Id.}

In Sundance, Inc. v. DeMonte Fabricating Ltd.,\footnote{No. 02-73543, 2007 WL 37742 (E.D. Mich. Jan. 4, 2007).} which involved tarp systems for use on flatbed trailers, the court denied a permanent injunction.\footnote{Id. at *1.} The patentee Sundance argued irreparable harm on the basis that defendant competes with plaintiff’s licensees.\footnote{Id. at *2.} The court was not persuaded and noted that Sundance delayed in filing suit and in seeking injunctive relief.\footnote{Id. at *2.} Additionally, the patent covered just one feature of the accused product, and it could not be said that the licensees were losing sales to DeMonte because of the infringement of the product at issue.\footnote{Id. at *2.} The court also noted the possibility that lost sales were due to a desire for the other features of defendant’s product or sales lost to other competitors in the marketplace.\footnote{Id.}
The court noted that the grant of licenses to others and the offer of a license to DeMonte before filing suit demonstrated that money damages were adequate.\textsuperscript{356} This conduct indicates that Sundance had an interest only in obtaining money damages. Plaintiff had little proof of hardships tipping in its favor.\textsuperscript{357} It argued merely that it had endured a trial and protracted reexamination proceeding.\textsuperscript{358} Against this, the infringer pointed to hardship upon entry of an injunction, "which would affect its ability to compete with other tarp manufacturers and could force it out of business."\textsuperscript{359} The court found in favor of defendant DeMonte on this factor.\textsuperscript{360} Finally, while there is a public interest in redressing infringement, in this case an injunction would harm third parties (DeMonte employees and customers).\textsuperscript{361} In this marketplace, the factor did not weigh in favor of the patentee. Hence, the injunction was denied.\textsuperscript{362}

In \textit{IMXf Inc. v. LendingTree, L.L.C.},\textsuperscript{363} the court denied a permanent injunction without prejudice to renew it subsequent to any appeal.\textsuperscript{364} Chief Judge Sue Robinson ruled that "outside of the now-overturned presumption that a patent holder is irreparably harmed upon a finding of infringement, plaintiff's papers contain little support for its argument that it will suffer irreparable harm."\textsuperscript{365} The court noted that plaintiff offered "no evidence of irreparable harm resulting from defendant's infringement, for example, market or financial data, to support its sweeping statements."\textsuperscript{366} The court referred to the \textit{eBay} ruling, which stated that infringing the right to exclude by itself is insufficient to warrant injunctive relief.\textsuperscript{367} Additionally, "there was no indication in the record that defendant's infringement affected plaintiff's ability to license the technology" of the patent.\textsuperscript{368} Further, "plaintiff's willingness to forego its patent rights for compensation" was not dispositive yet was "one factor to consider" on the issue of irreparable harm.\textsuperscript{369} The court said that the broad scope of the infringement was "not limited to a minor component" of the product but that the infringing product completely "mimics the patented system."\textsuperscript{370} The court weighed this factor in favor of an injunction, citing \textit{z4 Technologies}.\textsuperscript{371} As to the public interest, the court found it unable to "reasonably ascertain whether, and to what extent, the public would be disserved by a permanent injunction without additional information."\textsuperscript{372} In conclusion, the court was reluctant to determine the issue based on the current record and instead of granting a

\begin{thebibliography}{99}

\bibitem{356} Id.
\bibitem{357} See id.
\bibitem{358} Id.
\bibitem{359} Id.
\bibitem{360} Id.
\bibitem{361} Id.
\bibitem{362} Id.
\bibitem{363} 469 F. Supp. 2d 203 (D. Del. 2007).
\bibitem{364} Id. at 228.
\bibitem{365} Id. at 224.
\bibitem{366} Id. at 225.
\bibitem{367} Id. (citing \textit{eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C.}, 126 S. Ct. 1837, 1840 (2006)).
\bibitem{368} Id.
\bibitem{369} Id.
\bibitem{370} Id.
\bibitem{371} Id.
\bibitem{372} Id. at 226.
\end{thebibliography}
compulsory license, offered plaintiff the opportunity to provide additional evidence to assist the court in determining the injunction issue.\textsuperscript{373} In \textit{Praxair, Inc. v. ATMI, Inc.},\textsuperscript{374} Chief Judge Sue Robinson denied entry of a permanent injunction in a case involving corrosive toxic or otherwise dangerous gases.\textsuperscript{375} Praxair contended that defendant stole market share and worked a substantial and unjustifiable hardship on the patent owner which could not "be remedied by money damages alone."\textsuperscript{376} The court, however, found that "Praxair had not met its burden under \textit{eBay} to provide sufficient proof" in view of "the broad scope of the relief requested."\textsuperscript{377} Thus, Praxair did not provide or describe any "specific sales or market data" and did not identify "what market share, revenues and customers" it lost to defendant.\textsuperscript{378} The court compared the facts to those of \textit{Novozymes A/S v. Genencor International Inc.},\textsuperscript{379} discussed \textit{supra},\textsuperscript{380} "where [the] evidence demonstrated that plaintiff originally secured an 80% market share with its patented product, which fell to approximately 50% after the infringing competitor's market entry."\textsuperscript{381} The court noted that "\textit{While money damages are generally inadequate to compensate for violation of a patentee's right to exclude, Praxair nevertheless had a burden to iterate specific reasons why [the defendant]'s infringement can not be compensated" by money.\textsuperscript{382} Judge Robinson ruled that "Praxair has not explained why it may have 'difficulties calculating damages going forward.'"\textsuperscript{383} Nor did Praxair describe "how money damages could not adequately compensate for 'lost market share or any lost research opportunities.'"\textsuperscript{384} Thus, in this case, Praxair had not adduced enough evidence to justify the broad scope of injunctive relief it was requesting.\textsuperscript{385} The court gave Praxair the right to renew its motion following appellate review of the jury verdict.\textsuperscript{386}

Judge Pechman in Washington denied preliminary and permanent injunctions in \textit{Baden Sports, Inc. v. Molten}.\textsuperscript{387} This case involved the sports ball business and particularly a game-quality basketball that is cushioned or padded.\textsuperscript{388} The permanent injunction order was decided along with a summary judgment for partial infringement motion.\textsuperscript{389} Judge Pechman noted the four factors required to be considered in \textit{eBay} and concluded that because Molten had raised genuine issues regarding obviousness in the present motion, the request for permanent injunctive

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{373} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{374} 479 F. Supp. 2d 440 (D. Del. 2007).
\item \textsuperscript{375} \textit{Id.} at 444.
\item \textsuperscript{376} \textit{Id.} at 443.
\item \textsuperscript{377} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{378} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{379} 474 F. Supp. 2d 592 (D. Del. 2007).
\item \textsuperscript{380} \textit{See supra} notes 196–210 and accompanying text.
\item \textsuperscript{381} \textit{Praxair}, 479 F. Supp. 2d at 444 (citing \textit{Novozymes A/S}, 474 F. Supp. 2d at 598, 613).
\item \textsuperscript{382} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{383} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{384} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{385} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{386} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{387} No. C06-210MJP, 2007 WL 2056402, at *1 (W.D. Wash. July 16, 2007).
\item \textsuperscript{388} \textit{Id.}
\item \textsuperscript{389} \textit{Id.} at *2.
\end{itemize}
relief was premature. Baden at oral argument requested the court to treat its motion for a permanent injunction as one for a preliminary injunction. The court rejected entering a preliminary injunction for the same reason—that defendant had raised a genuine issue. In this case, the evidence sufficient to defeat a preliminary injunction was “a declaration from an individual who claims that he has ordinary skill in the art, and that it would have been obvious to someone of his skill level to combine elements of two of Molten’s Japanese patents to create Baden’s patented design.”

Hence, Baden had not established that it is likely to prevail on the merits, and the judge determined that a preliminary injunction was not warranted. The court continued, moreover, by stating that Baden had offered no evidence of irreparable harm that would occur in the less than four weeks before trial was scheduled to begin.

On remand, in MercExchange, L.L.C v. eBay, Inc., Judge Jerome Friedman likewise found no irreparable harm. Prior to trial, “MercExchange exhibited a ‘lack of commercial activity in practicing the [relevant] patents’ and instead exhibited a ‘willingness to license the patents.’” The willingness to grant licenses, to uBid for example, is “one factor that this court must consider in weighing the equities.” This did not eliminate MercExchange’s ability to establish irreparable harm but weighed against the need for an equitable remedy “as it evidences MercExchange’s willingness to forego its right to exclude in return for money.” The district court also noted that it was concerned because the patent was directed to a business method, citing Justice Kennedy’s concurring opinion in eBay. The district court further noted the Supreme Court opinion in KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., rejecting the Federal Circuit’s teaching, suggestion and motivation test. It concluded that under KSR, the likelihood that the ’265 patent at issue would survive reexamination at the PTO was diminished. This also weighed against a finding of irreparable harm.

With regard to the adequacy of remedies at law issue, the MercExchange district court on remand noted that MercExchange used its ’265 patent primarily as a sword to aid in litigation or threaten litigation against infringers or potential infringers.

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390 Id. at *10–11.
391 Id. at *10.
392 Id. at *11.
393 Id.
394 Id.
395 Id.
397 Id. at 591.
398 Id. at 570 (quoting MercExchange, L.L.C v. eBay, Inc., 275 F. Supp. 2d 695, 712 (E.D. Va. 2003)).
399 Id.
400 Id. at 571.
401 Id. at 574.
403 MercExchange, 500 F. Supp. 2d at 574.
404 Id.
405 Id. at 575.
406 Id. at 582.
Using "a ruling in equity as a bargaining chip suggests both that such party never deserved a ruling in equity and that money is all that such party truly seeks, rendering monetary damages an adequate remedy in the first instance." 407

In balancing harms, the district court ruled that it was "unclear whether an injunction would be a significant benefit to MercExchange other than for use as a bargaining chip." 408 "MercExchange had failed to point to damages to its reputation, goodwill, brand recognition, customer base, or market share . . . caused by eBay's infringement." 409 Thus, the district court concluded that "forced royalties are an imperfect solution . . . [but this] appears to be the most equitable as the patent holder has repeatedly illustrated that a royalty from market participants, including eBay, is what it truly seeks." 410

The district court in MercExchange weighed the public interest factor slightly against the plaintiff, i.e., against an injunction. 411 The court noted that the "public-interest factor often favors prevailing patentees, given the public's interest in maintaining the integrity of the patent system." 412 However, this cannot be allowed to dominate the analysis and become a presumption. 413 The district court thus considered the type of patent and its apparent weakness under KSR, and it noted that public health and welfare are not at issue but that the public interest nevertheless favored damages instead of an injunction. 414 MercExchange is a company of only two employees working from home, specializing in obtaining royalties based on threats of litigation. 415 eBay in contrast is a multibillion dollar company bringing together tens of millions of buyers and sellers, and the company has a substantial impact on the U.S. economy. 416 Further, MercExchange, according to the district court, had never sought to enforce its right to exclude, and lending credence to that right, at this late stage of litigation would not serve equity nor the public interest. 417

VII. ALTERNATIVES BEING USED BY COURTS

The courts that have declined to enter permanent injunctions have generally used two different alternatives: (1) an ongoing royalty, and (2) leave to the patentee to adduce more evidence or renew its motion, typically following appeal.

407 Id.
408 Id. at 584.
409 Id.
410 Id. at 585.
411 Id. at 586.
413 Id.
414 Id. at 590.
415 Id. at 572.
416 Id. at 587.
417 Id. at 588.
A. Ongoing Royalty

The court in *z4 Technologies* compensated the winning patentee for future infringement by Microsoft with running royalties determined by the jury:

Such future damages will not be based on injuries that are difficult to measure such as the loss of market share or damage to brand name recognition and good will, but will be based on a reasonable royalty for each of the infringing products sold by Microsoft. This calculation can be made based on the same reasonable royalty calculation used by the jury at trial and by referring to Microsoft’s internal records showing the number of sales for the infringing copies of software during the time period. Furthermore, it is not a legitimate concern that Microsoft would be unable to pay damages incurred by z4 through any future infringement.\(^4\)

On remand, in *MereExchange, L.L.C v. eBay, Inc.*,\(^4\) the district court concluded that “forced royalties are an imperfect solution . . . [but this] appears to be the most equitable as the patent holder has repeatedly illustrated that a royalty from market participants, including eBay, is what it truly seeks.”\(^4\)

In *Verizon Services Corp. v. Vonage Holdings Corp.*,\(^4\) the Federal Circuit found no abuse of discretion in the district court’s decision to enter an injunction instead of a forced royalty.\(^4\)

The district court in *Paice L.L.C v. Toyota Motor Corp.*\(^4\) declined to enter a permanent injunction and instead awarded an ongoing royalty of $25 per unit for certain vehicles.\(^4\) Recently, the Federal Circuit vacated that part of the ruling (while affirming the remainder).\(^4\) The appellate court explained that the provision for Toyota to continue to use the patent was not really a “compulsory license,” as that phrase connotes a license open to anyone, whereas in this case, the district court did not open the patent to licensing by anyone other than Toyota.\(^4\) The Federal Circuit noted concern over this ruling and admonished that ongoing royalties are not to be granted as a general rule.\(^4\) It cited 35 U.S.C. § 283,\(^4\) which states, in relevant part: “The several courts having jurisdiction of cases under this title may grant injunctions in accordance with the principles of equity to prevent the violation of any right secured by patent, on such terms as the court deems reasonable.”\(^4\)

\(^{418}\) *z4 Techs., Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 434 F. Supp. 2d 437, 442 (E.D. Tex. 2006).

\(^{419}\) 500 F. Supp. 2d at 556.


\(^{421}\) *Paice*, 503 F.3d 1295 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

\(^{422}\) *Paice*, 503 F.3d at 1311.


\(^{424}\) *Paice*, 2006 WL 2385139, at *3.


\(^{426}\) *Paice*, 3024994, at *16 n.13.

\(^{427}\) *Paice*, at *17.

\(^{428}\) *Paice*, at *16.

This language on its face imposes an “apparent restriction . . . that injunctions granted thereunder must ‘prevent the violation of any right secured by patent.’”\(^4\)\(^3\)\(^0\) However, the court noted that “[u]nder some circumstances, awarding an ongoing royalty for patent infringement in lieu of an injunction may be appropriate.”\(^4\)\(^3\)\(^1\) The court did not find error per se in the ongoing royalty ruling but nevertheless vacated it for failing to articulate sufficient reasons to afford appellate review.\(^4\)\(^3\)\(^2\)

**B. Leave to Reopen or Renew**

Following a default judgment in *KEG Technologies Inc. v. Laimer,*\(^4\)\(^3\)\(^3\) the court denied entry of a permanent injunction.\(^4\)\(^3\)\(^4\) Because the decision by the Supreme Court in *eBay* occurred on the very same day as an evidentiary hearing, plaintiff was deemed not to have knowledge that it needed to show all four of the factors identified by the Supreme Court in *eBay.*\(^4\)\(^3\)\(^5\) Hence, the court ruled that plaintiff had shown two of the four elements and while it denied entry of a permanent injunction at that time, it permitted additional evidence and argument respecting the availability of injunctive relief or “more equitable alternatives (e.g., a compulsory license) . . . .”\(^4\)\(^3\)\(^6\)

In *IMX, Inc. v. LendingTree, L.L.C.,*\(^4\)\(^3\)\(^7\) the court denied a permanent injunction without prejudice to renew it subsequent to any appeal.\(^4\)\(^3\)\(^8\) The court was reluctant to determine the issue based on the current record, and instead of granting a

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\(^{4\)\(^3\)\(^0\)) *Paice*, 2007 WL 3024994, at *16 (emphasis added).

\(^{4\)\(^3\)\(^1\)) Id.

\(^{4\)\(^3\)\(^2\)) Id. at *17. The court explained:

Should the parties fail to come to an agreement, the district court could step in to assess a reasonable royalty in light of the ongoing infringement.

In this case, the district court, after applying the four-factor test for a permanent injunction and declining to issue one, imposed an ongoing royalty *sua sponte* upon the parties. But, the district court’s order provides no reasoning to support the selection of $25 per infringing vehicle as the royalty rate. Thus, this court is unable to determine whether the district court abused its discretion in setting the ongoing royalty rate. Accordingly, we think it prudent to remand the case for the limited purpose of having the district court reevaluate the ongoing royalty rate. Upon remand, the court may take additional evidence if necessary to account for any additional economic factors arising out of the imposition of an ongoing royalty. The district court may determine that $25 is, in fact, an appropriate royalty rate going forward. However, without any indication as to why that rate is appropriate, we are unable to determine whether the district court abused its discretion. *Cf. Hensley v. Eckerhart,* 461 U.S. 424, 437, 103 S. Ct. 1933, 76 L. Ed. 2d 40 (1983) (“It is important . . . for the district court to provide a concise but clear explanation of its reasons for the fee award.”). The district court should also take the opportunity on remand to consider the concerns *Paice* raises about the terms of Toyota’s permissive continuing use.

*Id.*


\(^{4\)\(^3\)\(^4\)) Id. at 1371.

\(^{4\)\(^3\)\(^5\)) Id.

\(^{4\)\(^3\)\(^6\)) Id.

\(^{4\)\(^3\)\(^7\)) 469 F. Supp. 2d 203 (D. Del. 2007).

\(^{4\)\(^3\)\(^8\)) Id. at 226.
VIII. EFFECTS ON PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIONS

As noted in the table supra, courts are split roughly evenly on granting and denying preliminary injunctions in patent cases subsequent to the Supreme Court's eBay decision. These cases are reviewed first by splitting them into cases where the injunctions were granted versus cases where they were denied. Within those breakdowns, the cases are presented chronologically.

A. Preliminary Injunctions Granted

The first patent case granting a preliminary injunction after eBay appears to be Christiana Industries v. Empire Electronics, Inc. This opinion has two distinct parts. Surprisingly, the July 25, 2006 portion of the opinion appears to have been written without consideration for the Supreme Court's ruling in eBay. The court initially ruled that "irreparable harm is presumed when a clear showing of patent validity and infringement has been made." Defendant simply denied the allegation, urging that plaintiff would not suffer irreparable harm and that it has adequate assets to compensate plaintiff with money damages if plaintiff should prevail. The court ruled the presumption of irreparable harm "weighs in favor of the preliminary injunction." On the substantial harm issue, the court first cited financial difficulties and prospective loss of revenue. The court declared that "this factor does not weigh in favor of either party." As for the public interest, the court ruled that the strong public policy favors enforcing patent rights and weighed in favor of granting the injunction, dismissing the alleged public interest in favor of the choice of products (lamp sockets) from the supplier of its choice.

On reconsideration, the Christiana court considered eBay and then reaffirmed the presumption of irreparable harm, at least with respect to preliminary injunctions:

Plaintiff argues, and this Court agrees, that eBay did not invalidate the presumption. The eBay Court addressed the proper analysis for permanent injunctive relief. It held the Court's error by categorically...

\[\text{footnotes}^{439} \text{Id.}\]
\[\text{footnotes}^{440} \text{See supra Part II.}\]
\[\text{footnotes}^{442} \text{Id. at 882 (citing Amazon.com, Inc. v. Barnesandnoble.com, Inc., 239 F.3d 1343, 1350 (Fed. Cir. 2001)).}\]
\[\text{footnotes}^{443} \text{Id.}\]
\[\text{footnotes}^{444} \text{Id.}\]
\[\text{footnotes}^{445} \text{Id.}\]
\[\text{footnotes}^{446} \text{Id.}\]
\[\text{footnotes}^{447} \text{Id.}\]
denying permanent injunctive relief on a showing of infringement and validity, without analyzing the traditional four factors for injunctive relief.\textsuperscript{448}

The Court then reasserted that it had weighed the four factors in its decision, without discussing irreparable harm and apparently continuing to rely on the presumption of irreparable harm.\textsuperscript{449} The Court did not discuss the inadequacy of legal remedies nor the balancing of harms on reconsideration. As for the public interest, while defense counsel informed the court that granting injunctive relief could interrupt General Motors' automobile production, the Court said this evidence had already been considered and, moreover, plaintiff had offered to license the patent to defendant until some point in time.\textsuperscript{450}

In New York, the court in \textit{Canon Inc. v. GCC International Ltd.}\textsuperscript{451} granted a preliminary injunction in a case involving toner cartridges.\textsuperscript{452} After citing \textit{eBay}, the court discussed irreparable harm, balancing of hardships, and the public interest (along with determining a likelihood of success on the merits). The court found irreparable harm because defendants' recycled cartridges are perceived in the marketplace to have substantially lesser quality.\textsuperscript{453} Cross-licenses have been granted but not for the manufacture and sale of products, and there were no other competing products in the market.\textsuperscript{454} Here, the plaintiff patentee had been able to price aggressively and competition from defendants was likely to lead to significant price erosion.\textsuperscript{455}

The district court considered the location of assets as relevant to the adequacy of money damages.\textsuperscript{456} Here, the court found money damages inadequate "because of the nature and location of defendants' business," which the court described as "far-flung, and locating and attaching assets sufficient to satisfy a money judgment would be exceedingly difficult."\textsuperscript{457}

The court rejected the defense of lack of due diligence or undue delay by plaintiff, finding that there was no demonstrable prejudice to defendants.\textsuperscript{458}

Balancing hardships, while defendants alleged they would be put out of business by an injunction of this product line, the court deemed this harm speculative since a recent product catalog indicated that defendants sell some 350 products, and the notion that customers would cut defendants off from sales of all products simply because they were unable to sell a few types of toner cartridges is pure conjecture.\textsuperscript{459} In contrast, the loss of profits and market share to the plaintiff is real, not


\textsuperscript{449} Id.

\textsuperscript{450} Id.


\textsuperscript{452} Id. at 257.

\textsuperscript{453} Id. at 255.

\textsuperscript{454} Id.

\textsuperscript{455} Id.

\textsuperscript{456} Id. at 256.

\textsuperscript{457} Id.

\textsuperscript{458} Id.

\textsuperscript{459} Id.
speculative, tipping the balance of hardships “decidedly in plaintiff’s favor.” With regard to the public interest, the court noted the strong public interest in enforcement of valid patents and noted that none of the products suffered from shortages in the marketplace or were necessary to the health, safety, or welfare of a significant part of the public. Hence, the court granted a preliminary injunction.

The Chief Judge in the District of Nebraska entered a preliminary injunction against the patentee in *GP Industries, Inc. v. Bachman*. This was a declaratory judgment action against the patentee, also alleging tortious interference and other violations. The products at issue were rain gutter covers. The patentee through counsel sent letters to dealers and wholesale contractors informing them that plaintiff GPI was planning to manufacture and sell a gutter cover that infringed defendant’s patent. Thereafter, orders totaling more than $600,000 were rescinded by GPI customers. GPI also showed that its reputation was damaged by these allegations.

In discussing the preliminary injunction, the court noted that communication to possible infringers concerning patent rights “is not improper if the patent holder has a good faith belief in the accuracy of the communication.” The court noted the Supreme Court decision in *eBay* and then found that defendant’s activities approached the bad faith threshold. There was no showing that defendant’s president, Bachman, who allegedly obtained and examined a prototype of the plaintiff’s prototype product, had also examined any product actually sold or distributed or made any effort to determine that the prototype became the marketed product. GPI established that its business was irreparably harmed by the accusations from the patentee and its president and established harm to its reputation and integrity.

The court entered an injunction against future correspondence by co-defendant Eran to present and potential customers during pendency of the suit. In *Erico International Corp. v. Doc’s Marketing, Inc.*, an Ohio court reaffirmed a preliminary injunction which it had entered twelve days before the Supreme Court decision in *eBay*. The enjoined defendant requested reconsideration. Judge O’Malley noted that under *eBay*, it would be improper for
the Federal Circuit to apply a preliminary injunction standard in patent cases different than in other cases and further held that while eBay involved a permanent injunction, the holding was not limited to that context and applies “with even greater force at the preliminary injunction stage.” The court reviewed Federal Circuit precedents on the preliminary injunction standard, specifically concerning the question of whether defendant had raised a “substantial question” of invalidity. The court noted confusion in Federal Circuit jurisprudence with regard to invalidity assertions as defenses to preliminary injunction motions and opined that the primary source of confusion was that the Federal Circuit had viewed the issue from the perspective of the defendant rather than that of the plaintiff. “Traditionally, the preliminary injunction standard is applied from the plaintiff’s perspective” and is similar to the permanent injunction test articulated in eBay.

Judge O’Malley discussed Abbott Laboratories v. Andrx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., decided after eBay, where the Federal Circuit vacated a preliminary injunction that had been entered by the district judge. That case involved extended release formulations of a drug, and defendant Teva did not contest infringement but instead asserted that the claims were obvious. The district court analysis was performed prior to the Supreme Court eBay ruling. The majority opinion (per Judge Prost, joined by Judge Gajarsa) ruled that if the defendant raises a substantial question concerning a defense which the movant cannot prove to lack substantial merit, then the patentee-movant has not established a likelihood of success on the merits. The majority answered Judge Newman’s dissent by stating that the majority was bound by precedent on the lack of substantial merit point defeating a likelihood of success.

On the equitable questions incident to granting an injunction, the district court “presumed Abbott would suffer irreparable harm absent the injunction because of its conclusion regarding likelihood of success on the merits.” The district court further concluded that if a competitor were to enter the market with a generic extended release formulation, that would likely crush the market. The Federal Circuit noted that because Abbott had not established a likelihood of success on the merits, it was “no longer entitled to a presumption of irreparable harm.” The Federal Circuit went on to note that generic competition alone would not establish that the patentee would suffer irreparable harm. The majority concluded that where a patentee does not show likely success on the merits and has not clearly established that monetary damages would be insufficient, but that the defendant also has not established that monetary damages are sufficient, the court cannot say that

477 Id. at *21.
478 Id. at *25.
479 Id.
480 Id.
481 452 F.3d 1331 (Fed. Cir. 2006).
482 Id. at 1348.
483 Id. at 1333.
484 Id. at 1335.
485 Id. at 1335 n.2.
486 Id. at 1347.
487 Id.
488 Id.
489 Id. at 1348.
the irreparable harm prong favors either party. Additionally, the Federal Circuit agreed in this case that absent other relevant concerns, it agreed with the district court “that the public is best served by enforcing patents that are likely valid and infringed.” In this case, however, as Abbott did not establish likely success on the merits, it concluded that the public interest was best served by denying the preliminary injunction. In conclusion, the court ruled that Abbott had not established likely success on the merits, that without the presumption of irreparable harm and in light of the arguable sufficiency of monetary damages, Abbott has not established that irreparable harm supports the grant of the injunction, and that as a substantial question of validity was raised by Teva, the public interest benefits from denial of the injunction.

Senior Judge Moran in Chicago entered a preliminary injunction in Chamberlain Group, Inc. v. Lear Corp., a case involving garage door openers. Judge Moran reached the opposite conclusion from the Michigan court in Christiana Industries, supra, on the viability of the presumption of irreparable harm. That is, although the Federal Circuit had previously granted patent holders a presumption of irreparable harm upon making a clear showing of validity and infringement, the eBay decision of the Supreme Court has been applied to preliminary injunctions as well as permanent injunctions. Judge Moran noted that eBay “has been read to limit the presumption of irreparable harm solely upon the finding of infringement.” The court then weighed plaintiff’s allegations of actual harm by the alleged infringement, namely, market spoliation, price erosion, and strained customer relationships. The court found that these injuries were real and weighed against defendant’s assertion that plaintiffs alleged no actual harm. The court found that the interest in maintaining customer relationships and exclusive distributorship weighs in favor of a finding of irreparable harm.

The defendant did not rebut these showings but relied instead on plaintiffs’ delay in bringing the preliminary injunction motion. Judge Moran rejected this defense. While conceding that delay is an important factor, it is just one of the circumstances a court must consider in the context of the totality of circumstances. Plaintiff argued persuasively that it was “proceeding with due caution” and the delay did not outweigh the showing of irreparable harm. The court noted further irreparable harm in plaintiff’s unrefuted claims of future potential harm in the form

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490 Id.
491 Id.
492 Id.
493 Id.
495 Id. at *1.
497 See supra notes 67–69, 441–450 and accompanying text.
499 Id. at *6.
500 Id.
501 Id.
502 Id. at *5.
503 Id. at *6.
504 Id.
505 Id.
of encouraging other potential infringers to enter the market, the possibility of confusion between plaintiffs and defendant’s products, and further price erosion and loss of good will.\textsuperscript{506}

On the balancing of hardships, while defendant correctly noted that withdrawing a product from the market before trial can be devastating, defendant offered no evidence, with Judge Moran commenting that “defendant failed to enter one declaration or affidavit with respect to loss of revenue, loss of sales, or loss of customer good will.”\textsuperscript{507} Accordingly, the court found in favor of plaintiff on the balance of hardships.\textsuperscript{508}

Defendant asserted a public interest in design-arounds.\textsuperscript{509} Judge Moran rejected this defense, noting that the public may be served by encouraging design-arounds, but the question of whether defendant had successfully designed around the patent is an infringement issue, not a public interest issue.\textsuperscript{510} Finding no broad public interest in that, but instead finding a public interest served by enforcing valid patents, the court found this factor favoring the injunction and thus granted the motion.\textsuperscript{511}

A Texas court in \textit{Seitz v. Envirotech Systems Worldwide Inc.},\textsuperscript{512} adhered to a prior preliminary injunction order and denied a motion to dissolve that injunction.\textsuperscript{513} This case mostly concerned defenses to injunctions. Of relevance here, the court rejected defendant’s contention that the patentee Seitz could not show irreparable harm.\textsuperscript{514} Defendant urged that Seitz received a large damage award in another lawsuit against others who were suppliers for parts used in its water heaters.\textsuperscript{515} The court noted that defendant failed to explain how that damage award affected the propriety of an injunction against a competitor’s future sales of allegedly infringing water heaters.\textsuperscript{516}

Turning to the balancing of harms factor, defendant Envirotech asserted that because of the injunction it has been unable to sell its only product.\textsuperscript{517} The court noted that it is proper to modify an injunction under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 60(b)(5)\textsuperscript{518} if a party could show a significant change in factual conditions or the

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{506} \textit{Id.} at *7.
  \item \textsuperscript{507} \textit{Id.}
  \item \textsuperscript{508} \textit{Id.} at *8.
  \item \textsuperscript{509} \textit{Id.} at *7.
  \item \textsuperscript{510} \textit{Id.}
  \item \textsuperscript{511} \textit{Id.}
  \item \textsuperscript{513} \textit{Id.} at *1.
  \item \textsuperscript{514} \textit{Id.} at *3.
  \item \textsuperscript{515} \textit{Id.}
  \item \textsuperscript{516} \textit{Id.}
  \item \textsuperscript{517} \textit{Id.} at *4.
  \item \textsuperscript{518} Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b). Rule 60(b) states in relevant part:
    On motion and upon such terms as are just, the court may relieve a party or a party’s legal representative from a final judgment, order, or proceeding for the following reasons: . . . (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged, or a prior judgment upon which it is based has been reversed or otherwise vacated, or it is no longer equitable that the judgment should have prospective application: . . . .
\end{itemize}

\textit{Id.}
However, it is *insufficient* to show that the enjoined party would be “better off” if the injunction were lifted. Instead, the enjoined party must show an extreme and unexpected hardship to such an extent as to justify characterizing them as victims of oppression. The court ruled that the present record failed to show unexpected or extreme changes in the factual conditions or to defendant’s financial situation that would justify dissolving the injunction. In conclusion, the court denied the motion to dissolve its prior preliminary injunction.

On November 16, 2007, the Federal Circuit affirmed the grant of a preliminary injunction in *Canon Inc. v. GCC International Ltd.* The court refined the inquiry a court must make when ruling on a motion for a preliminary injunction, stating:

> At the preliminary injunction stage, irreparable harm consists of harm that could not be sufficiently compensated by money damages or avoided by a later decision on the merits. To reach an irreparable harm balance, a trial court compares the irreparable harm that would be sustained by the movant if a preliminary injunction were erroneously denied with the irreparable harm that would be sustained by the non-movant if a preliminary injunction were granted in error.

Applying this formulation, when considering the plaintiff’s irreparable harm in this case, the Federal Circuit noted likely price erosion and loss of market share from defendants’ competition. Money damages would be inadequate because these injuries would be difficult or impossible to quantify, and, in any event, as the trial court had noted, recovering money damages from defendants was uncertain because their operations were geographically “far-flung.” In contrast, defendants would suffer little harm through an erroneously-granted preliminary injunction that could not be recovered in damages from Canon under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 65(c). Hence the irreparable harm balance favored plaintiff.

The Federal Circuit cited Fourth Circuit law on how to make the “ultimate decision in a preliminary injunction context,” stating:

> “If, after balancing [the irreparable harm to plaintiff against that of the defendant], the balance tips decidedly in favor of the plaintiff, a preliminary injunction will be granted if the plaintiff has raised questions going to the

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520 Id.
521 Id.
522 Id.
523 Id.
525 Id. at *3 (citing DAN B. DOBBS, LAW OF REMEDIES 187, 193–94 (2d ed. 1993)).
526 Id. at *4.
527 Id.
528 Id.
529 Id.
merits so serious, substantial, difficult and doubtful, as to make them fair
ground for litigation and thus for more deliberate investigation.”

The Court next cited Seventh Circuit law for the “sliding scale” approach to the
ultimate balance—as the irreparable harm balance favors the plaintiff more greatly,
the smaller the showing of likely success on the merits the plaintiff needs to make to
“get the injunction.” The Federal Circuit found no abuse of discretion by the
district court.

B. Preliminary Injunctions Denied

Several post-eBay district courts declined to grant preliminary injunctions in
patent cases.

First, in *Docusign, Inc. v. Sertifi, Inc.*, the question of irreparable harm arose
but was rejected on the facts because the plaintiff had not made a strong showing of
likely success. The district court in *Docusign* noted the argument that no
presumption of harm is proper following eBay, however the court relied on *Abbott
Laboratories v. Andrx Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, a post-eBay Federal Circuit decision
in which the court “assumed (without deciding) that such a presumption was still
appropriate in the preliminary injunction context, where a strong showing of likely
infringement was made.” Plaintiff’s claim of irreparable harm was weakened by
(1) the failure to offer evidence in support thereof, together with (2) its apparent
delay, which undermined the claim of irreparable harm. Plaintiff failed “to cite a
single instance where Sertifi’s competition has undermined its participation in the
marketplace.”

On the balance of hardships, the court said that without a strong showing of
likely infringement, plaintiff must demonstrate that the balance of hardships tips in
its favor. Also, defendant contended that an injunction would put it out of
business since its entire business was providing document signature services using
the challenged system. The court found that that argument overcame a
speculative loss of market share alleged by plaintiff. The court was reluctant to
enjoin the defendant “without the benefit of a trial or proper claim construction, for
a lengthy asserted claim.” Interestingly, the court found that the same reasons
adversely affected the public interest “by putting a corporation out of business on a

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530 *Id.* (quoting Direx Isr., Ltd. v. Breakthrough Med. Corp., 952 F.2d 802, 813 (4th Cir. 1991)).
531 *Id.* (citing Kowalski v. Chi. Tribune Co., 854 F.2d 168, 170 (7th Cir. 1988)).
532 *Id.*
533 468 F. Supp. 2d 1305 (W.D. Wash. 2006).
534 *Id.* at 1310.
535 452 F.3d 1331 (Fed. Cir. 2006).
536 *Docusign*, 468 F. Supp. 2d at 1310 n.6 (citing *Abbott Labs.*, 452 F.3d at 1347–48 (Fed. Cir.
2006).
537 *Id.*
538 *Id.*
539 *Id.*
540 *Id.*
541 *Id.*
542 *Id.*
meager showing of necessity." For these reasons, Judge Zilly declined the motion for preliminary injunction.544

Senior District Judge Ackerman in New Jersey declined to enter a preliminary injunction in Novartis Corp. v. Teva Pharmaceuticals U.S.A., Inc.545 This case involved a prescription medication for the treatment of hypertension and Teva’s generic version thereof.546 The court said that Novartis had not made a strong showing of probable infringement or reasonable likelihood of success on the merits and was, therefore, “not afforded the presumption of irreparable harm.”547 The court did not discuss eBay in this context. The court noted competing expert declarations on the damages issue and ruled that it was “not prepared to settle the battle of the economic experts today,” indicating basically that where the experts were discussing the estimated monetary losses, this undercut plaintiff’s claim that its losses would be “unquantifiable with any degree of specificity.”548 The court noted the dispute over whether there would be irreversible price erosion and lost business and research prospects, stating that the possibility of these factors does not alone demand a preliminary injunction, especially where these losses appear to be calculable.549 With regard to the lost research opportunities argument, the court noted Federal Circuit precedent that any manufacturer with any research and development program could make the same claim and demand a preliminary injunction, thereby converting the “extraordinary” remedy of a preliminary injunction into a standard remedy, available whenever the plaintiff has shown a likelihood of success on the merits.550

Regarding the balancing of hardships, Novartis asserted that Teva was fully aware of the patent when it filed its Abbreviated New Drug Application (“ANDA”) and could blame only itself; further, Teva’s hardship is minimal because a preliminary injunction would merely preserve the status quo.551 The court noted that subsequently, Teva was granted final approval from the Federal Drug Administration (“FDA”) to market its generic version of the drug, thus changing the facts.552 The court noted that if Teva were to be enjoined from selling its generic products until a trial on the merits, it may lose a large portion or even the entirety of its 180-day exclusivity.553 The court also noted that Novartis could have filed its preliminary injunction motion as early as July 11, 2006 when Teva received preliminary approval for its generic drug application, but instead Novartis waited until March 27, 2007 to seek an injunction.554 The court nevertheless found that the balance of hardships tipped in favor of Novartis because its patent would expire in

543 Id.
544 Id.
545 Nos. 04-4473, 06-1130, 2007 WL 1695689 (D.N.J. June 11, 2007).
546 Id. at *1.
547 Id. at *26.
548 Id. at *27 (quoting Plaintiff’s Reply Brief at 24).
549 Id.
550 Id. at *28 (see, e.g., Eli Lilly and Co. v. Am. Cyanamid Co., 82 F.3d 1568, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1996)).
551 Id. at *29.
552 Id.
553 Id.
554 Id. at *30.
Injunctions in Patent Cases After eBay

approximately ten years and the company has a strong interest in enforcing the patent throughout its remaining useful lifetime.555

The court agreed that the public interest in low-cost generic drug alternatives must be balanced by its interest in the protection of patent rights.556 Given the question as to Teva’s infringement, the court found that Novartis failed to carry its burden on the public interest factor.557 In conclusion, while Novartis (the patentee) may suffer more hardship than Teva absent a preliminary injunction, Novartis failed to carry its burden with regard to a reasonable likelihood of success, irreparable harm, and impact on the public interest.558 For these reasons, the court vacated all restraining orders and denied the motion for a preliminary injunction.559

A design patent was at issue in Torspo Hockey International, Inc. v. Kor Hockey Ltd.560 District Judge Schiltz in Minnesota ruled that Kor (the patentee) had failed to show that it was likely to succeed in the patent litigation, and the court therefore must deny its motion for a preliminary injunction.561 The court therefore limited its discussion of the other preliminary injunction factors.562 As to irreparable harm, the court noted that while the Supreme Court ruling in eBay related to a permanent injunction, the district court believed that the Supreme Court’s “logic forbids courts to categorically presume irreparable harm in the preliminary-injunction context, even if a patentee has established that it will likely succeed on the merits.”563 On the merits of irreparable harm, the court was not persuaded by allegations of harm as a result of customer confusion as between the two ice skates involved in the suit.564 The court looked at the details of the products (skates) and found that an ordinary observer would consider the bases of the skates to be ornamentally very similar, but that alone would not mislead customers as to who made each skate, since the base is just one element of the appearance of the skate.565 The court ruled that the upper portions of the skates were not confusingly similar and bore prominent logos, which the court deemed relevant to the question of irreparable harm.566

The court also rejected the assertion that the patentee’s reputation for innovation or uniqueness would be irreparably harmed, even by infringing activities.567 The court discounted this because the patent in suit was a design patent, not a utility patent.568 To the extent Kor is developing a reputation for functionally innovative products, that reputation is not impacted by design patent infringement.569 On the other hand, the court found in favor of Kor on the balance of hardships, noting that Torspo had not explained what hardship it would suffer from

555 Id. at *31.
556 Id.
557 Id.
558 Id. at *32.
559 Id.
560 491 F. Supp. 2d 871 (D. Minn. 2007).
561 Id. at 881.
562 Id.
563 Id.
564 Id.
565 Id.
566 Id.
567 Id. at 882.
568 Id.
569 Id.
The court found in favor of Kor, the patentee, on the public interest factor because the case involved hockey skates rather than lifesaving drugs or the like. However, the court ruled that these two factors are not sufficient to justify a preliminary injunction where Kor, the patentee, has not established likely success on the merits nor irreparable harm absent an injunction. For these reasons, the court denied the patentee's motion for preliminary injunction.

Baden Sports, Inc. v. Molten denied a preliminary injunction and is discussed supra.

Chief District Judge Mordue in the Northern District of New York adopted a magistrate judge’s report and recommendation and denied a preliminary injunction in Pass & Seymour, Inc. v. Hubbell Inc. The case involved electrical wiring products. The magistrate judge found serious questions as to the validity of the claims of the patent and found that plaintiff had not demonstrated likely success on the merits. On the question of irreparable harm, the magistrate judge noted the Supreme Court ruling in eBay but then stated, “in a case of this nature, however, the law presumes the existence of such irreparable injury when a strong showing of likelihood of success on the merits has been made.” The court did not invoke this presumption in view of its other findings and thus analyzed irreparable harm according to a traditional analysis. The court rejected plaintiff’s arguments that denial of a preliminary injunction is the functional equivalent of a forced license and that it would cause plaintiff to lose market share and negate the advantage of its innovation and efforts to promote its own product. The court said these arguments were not particularly persuasive, as the potential loss of sales is not the kind of “special circumstances” sufficient to establish irreparable harm. Though challenging to quantify, lost sales resulting from competition by Hubbell through infringement would be compensable as an element of damages.

The magistrate also rejected complaints of price erosion, staff reduction, and loss of research and development, noting that in the cases relied upon by plaintiff, the patentee had demonstrated a likely success on the merits, “thereby implicating a presumption of irreparable harm.” The cases cited by plaintiff were readily distinguishable and in view of the court’s finding of serious questions regarding

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570 Id.
571 Id.
572 Id.
574 Id. at *11; see supra note 387–395 and accompanying text.
576 Id.
577 Id. at *9.
578 Id.
579 Id.
580 Id.
581 Id.
582 Id. at *10.
583 Id. ("Neither the difficulty of calculating losses in market share, nor speculation that such losses might occur, amount to proof of special circumstances justifying the extraordinary relief of injunction prior to trial." (quoting Nutrition 21 v. United States, 930 F.2d 867, 871 (Fed. Cir. 1991))).
Injunctions in Patent Cases After eBay

patent validity, plaintiff could not reap the benefit of the presumption of irreparable harm and the corresponding case law. \(^{585}\)

Both parties argued a hardship, and the court ruled that this factor was neutral at best but probably weighed more heavily in favor of defendant. \(^{586}\) The court weighed the public interest in favor of defendant, noting the anticompetitive aspects of patents, the disservice to the public of removing what may well be a non-infringing product from the market, and noting that the primary users of the quick-connect materials are hospitals and educational institutions. \(^{587}\) Weighing all these factors, the magistrate judge recommended denial of a preliminary injunction, and Chief Judge Mordue agreed. \(^{588}\)

Chief District Judge Robinson in Delaware denied a preliminary injunction motion in *Sun Optics, Inc. v. FOX International, Inc.* \(^{589}\) After noting *eBay*, the court stated that the plaintiff-movant was required to establish its right to a preliminary injunction. \(^{590}\) With regard to irreparable harm, if the moving party fails to demonstrate likely success on the merits, it must clearly establish that monetary damages would not be sufficient. \(^{591}\) The court rejected the presumption of irreparable harm, stating, “[e]ven if the moving party succeeds in demonstrating a likelihood of success on the merits, the notion that there follows a presumption of irreparable harm seems inconsistent with the Supreme Court’s holding in *eBay* . . . .” \(^{592}\)

The court noted that the public interest factor, absent other relative concerns, generally follows the likelihood of success determination. \(^{593}\) In this case, the plaintiff relied on a presumption of irreparable harm, which the court rejected. \(^{594}\) The court also noted that plaintiff failed to carry its burden of proving likely success on the merits and thus, even if there were a presumption, plaintiff would not be entitled to it. \(^{595}\) Notwithstanding that the accused product allegedly is taking market share from one of plaintiff’s products, the court was not persuaded regarding the economic role of the commercial embodiments of the patents in suit. \(^{596}\) Balancing the hardships and public interest, the court found that these factors also do not favor imposing a preliminary injunction. \(^{597}\)

\textbf{C. Recent Federal Circuit En Banc Comments}

\(^{585}\) Id.
\(^{586}\) Id. at *11.
\(^{587}\) Id.
\(^{588}\) Id.
\(^{590}\) See id.
\(^{591}\) Id. (citing Abbott Labs. v. Andrx Pharms., Inc., 452 F.3d 1331, 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2006)).
\(^{592}\) Id.
\(^{593}\) Id. at *2.
\(^{594}\) Id. at *3.
\(^{595}\) Id.
\(^{596}\) Id.
\(^{597}\) Id. at *4.
The August 20, 2007 Federal Circuit en banc ruling in *In re Seagate Technology, L.L.C.*,\(^{508}\) articulates new standards for finding willfulness and the scope of waivers that results from producing attorney opinions.\(^{509}\) However, a portion of the en banc opinion is directed to preliminary injunctions and is reproduced here:

[W]hen an accused infringer’s post-filing conduct is reckless, a patentee can move for a preliminary injunction, which generally provides an adequate remedy for combating post-filing willful infringement . . . . A patentee who does not attempt to stop an accused infringer's activities in this manner should not be allowed to accrue enhanced damages based solely on the infringer's post-filing conduct. Similarly, if a patentee attempts to secure injunctive relief but fails, it is likely the infringement did not rise to the level of recklessness.

We fully recognize that an accused infringer may avoid a preliminary injunction by showing only a substantial question as to invalidity, as opposed to the higher clear and convincing standard required to prevail on the merits. (“Vulnerability is the issue at the preliminary injunction stage, while validity is the issue at trial. The showing of a substantial question as to invalidity thus requires less proof than the clear and convincing showing necessary to establish invalidity itself.”). However, this lessened showing simply accords with the requirement that recklessness must be shown to recover enhanced damages. A substantial question about invalidity or infringement is likely sufficient not only to avoid a preliminary injunction, but also a charge of willfulness based on post-filing conduct.

We also recognize that in some cases a patentee may be denied a preliminary injunction despite establishing a likelihood of success on the merits, such as when the remaining factors are considered and balanced. In that event, whether a willfulness claim based on conduct occurring solely after litigation began is sustainable will depend on the facts of each case.\(^{600}\)

This passage, among other things, seems to suggest that post-filing “recklessness” by the accused infringer is a basis to move for a preliminary injunction. Further, the statement that “when the remaining factors are considered and balanced” could suggest that the presumption of irreparable harm is not used. Without doubt, the Supreme Court will provide an explicit articulation on this point in due course.

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**IX. eBay and Non-Patent Cases**

\(^{508}\) *497 F.3d 1360 (Fed. Cir. 2007).*  
\(^{509}\) *Id.* at 1367.  
\(^{600}\) *Id.* at 1374 (citations omitted).*
The Supreme Court’s ruling in *eBay* is being considered in all types of injunction cases outside the patent field. They are not discussed in detail herein, but include the following cases:

- *Advance Magazine Publishers, Inc. v. Leach*[^01]
- *Burgess v. Gilman*[^02]
- *Canadian Lumber Trade Alliance v. United States*[^03]
- *Lava Records L.L.C. v. Ates*[^04]
- *Microsoft Corp. v. McGee*[^05]
- *MyGym, L.L.C. v. Engel*[^06]
- *National League of Junior Cotillons, Inc. v. Porter*[^07]
- *O’Sullivan v. City of Chicago*[^08]
- *Warner Bros. Entertainment, Inc. v. Carsagno*[^09]

**CONCLUSION**

The reported cases support several conclusions. On the issue of irreparable harm, direct competition between the litigants in the patented product or process weighs heavily in determining irreparable harm.[^10] Factors which courts look to as bearing on irreparable harm include lost sales of the patentee,[^11] erosion or loss of market share or a stifled opportunity to develop a market position in the patented product,[^12] damage to reputation for innovation,[^13] and the opportunity to maintain one’s own product as an industry standard.[^14] When there is no direct competition,

[^02]: 475 F. Supp. 2d 1051, 1063 (D. Nev. 2007) (trademark; permanent injunction granted).
[^05]: 490 F. Supp. 2d 874, 874 (S.D. Ohio 2007) (copyright, trademark; permanent injunction granted).
[^08]: 478 F. Supp. 2d 1034, 1034 (N.D. Ill. 2007) (racial discrimination; injunction granted).
[^09]: No. 06 CV 2676(NG)(RLM), 2007 WL 1655666, at *1 (E.D.N.Y. June 4, 2007) (copyright; preliminary injunction entered).
[^14]: See, e.g., Wald, 2006 WL 2128851, at *5.
Courts are less likely to enter injunctive relief.\textsuperscript{615} Courts generally do not recognize as direct competition situations where the patented invention is only a small part of the infringing product.\textsuperscript{616} The patentee must show how it is losing market share, goodwill, or the like.\textsuperscript{617} Courts may dismiss harm that is not personal to the patentee, i.e., harm to another.\textsuperscript{618}

In other instances, there is no direct competition between the parties, but the patentee is a research institution or other entity which does not actually practice the patent. Injunctive relief may still be appropriate, as irreparable harm can be shown by damage to reputation, by lost opportunities, diverted “business,” and other factors akin to damage to goodwill. Thus, it is improper to reject categorically the opportunity of a research institution to obtain equitable relief or as incapable of being irreparably harmed.

On the issue of the adequacy of a monetary remedy, courts often look to the same factors mentioned above regarding the irreparable harm issue. Some judges hold simply that money damages (a legal remedy) cannot replace the exclusionary right (the patent right). This, however, seems to beg the question of how to apply the standard principles of equity, i.e., the four factors. Some courts require a monetary remedy to be “plain and adequate” or as practical and efficient to the ends of justice and its administration as the legal remedy before it will be deemed “adequate.” Courts will often find money damages inadequate to account for lost market share and damaged goodwill or reputation. One question would be, for example, whether the patentee proves that it is suffering harm beyond what it would recover as a reasonable royalty. Additionally, at least one court has ruled that when it is difficult to determine future damages, this favors the patentee.\textsuperscript{619} Inadequacy of monetary remedies may arise from high levels of difficulty the patentee may have in levying against an infringer’s assets that are outside the United States and “far-flung.”\textsuperscript{620}

On the other hand, a patentee’s offer of a royalty-bearing license before filing suit is a factor indicating that money damages are adequate.\textsuperscript{621} The sufficiency of a monetary remedy is not treated as a defense to a motion but instead as part of the patentee’s burden, and the patentee must provide proof that money damages would be insufficient.\textsuperscript{622}

\textsuperscript{616} See, e.g., 800 Adept, Inc. v. Murex Sec., Ltd., No. 6:02-cv-1354-Orl-28DAB, 2007 WL 1101238, at *7 (M.D. Fla. April 12, 2007); Sundance, 2007 WL 37742, at *2.
\textsuperscript{617} See supra text accompanying notes 481-487.
\textsuperscript{622} See Praxair, Inc. v. ATMI, Inc., 479 F. Supp. 2d 440, 444 (D. Del. 2007).
In weighing relative hardships, courts have looked for specific evidence of how parties would be harmed by an injunction or lack thereof.\textsuperscript{623} This may include determining whether the product at issue is the core business of a party (making it more important).\textsuperscript{624} Courts look at the effects an injunction would have if the infringer or alleged infringer is enjoined. On the other hand, courts often rule that an infringer cannot develop equities in permitting continued infringement.\textsuperscript{625} Yet, in cases where there is no direct competition and no irreparable harm to the patentee, a balancing of harms may tip in favor of the infringer who may show interrupted sales, supply chain issues, damage to reputation, etc., as in the \textit{Paice v. Toyota} case.\textsuperscript{626}

The egregiousness of a defendant’s conduct in infringing the patent seems to be disregarded, or at least not discussed, in the balancing of equities. While it seems logical to disregard the fact that infringement may be innocent or debatable, query whether it would be proper to weigh equities against the infringer for egregious actions.

On the public interest factor, district judges have wide discretion and hold varying opinions on whether the public interest is best served by enjoining further infringement, thereby to strengthen the patent system and discourage infringement in general.\textsuperscript{627} Several courts have ruled that issuance of an injunction serves the public interest (or fails to disserve it) because it provides an adequate remedy to a patentee or because of a strong public policy in favor of enforcing patent rights.\textsuperscript{628}

Courts are divided on whether the presumption of irreparable harm survived \textit{eBay}.\textsuperscript{629} That presumption is generally more important in deciding preliminary injunction motions, but it also applies in considering permanent relief. While courts fall on both sides of the question,\textsuperscript{630} the better reasoned view appears to be that the presumption has no continued viability. First, it is difficult to accept that a patentee should benefit \textit{before trial} from a presumption that assists in obtaining an injunction against the alleged infringer during the litigation, while on the other hand, the test for granting permanent injunctive relief (after trial) is more rigorous—even though more certainty has been obtained by virtue of a verdict or judgment of infringement. It should be \textit{harder}, not easier, for a patentee to obtain injunctive relief \textit{before trial} rather than after trial, and giving a presumption to the patentee necessarily makes obtaining an injunction easier. Second, raising a presumption of irreparable harm seems inconsistent with the reasoning in the Supreme Court’s ruling in \textit{eBay}\textsuperscript{631} and,  

\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{624} See 800 Adept, Inc. v. Murex Sec., Ltd., No. 6:02-cv-1354-Orl-28DAB, 2007 WL 1101238, at *7 (M.D. Fla. Apr. 12, 2007).
\bibitem{627} See, \textit{e.g.}, TiVo Corp. v. Echostar Commc’ns Corp., 446 F. Supp. 2d 664, 670 (E.D. Tex. 2006).
\bibitem{628} See, \textit{e.g.}, Christiana Indus. v. Empire Elecs., Inc., 443 F. Supp. 2d 870, 882 (E.D. Mich. 2006).
\bibitem{629} See supra Parts IV.B, IV.C.
\bibitem{630} Id.
\end{thebibliography}
moreover, appears to be a prohibited “categorical rule.” Nevertheless, some district courts have adhered to and applied the presumption.\textsuperscript{632}

The Federal Circuit (or Supreme Court) needs to speak definitively on the presumption question. The Federal Circuit’s 2006 decision in \textit{Abbott Laboratories, supra},\textsuperscript{633} could have addressed the issue directly but avoided the issue by stating that the conditions for raising the presumption had not been established.\textsuperscript{634} This was a lost opportunity, but the court may have wanted the issue to percolate in the district court before settling the question. Even so, it seems clear to many district judges that the Supreme Court tacitly overruled any presumption of irreparable harm to a patentee arising simply by the patentee showing of success on the merits.\textsuperscript{635} If a patentee must demonstrate irreparable harm after proving liability, why should less be needed \textit{before} the patentee proves its case?

Regarding defenses, courts do not accept the statement that the defendant has stopped the infringing activity.\textsuperscript{636} Instead, courts look for concrete evidence that the defendant cannot infringe.\textsuperscript{637} For example, if the defendant still has manufacturing capacity, an injunction may be in order.\textsuperscript{638} If, however, defendant had a mold that it modified to avoid infringement, and if defendant has zero remaining inventory of infringing products, so that further direct infringement would require changing the mold back to its former state, a court could decide that no injunction is necessary to protect the right to exclude.

Further concerning defenses, at least one court was not sufficiently moved by aggressive behavior of the patentee in respect of the market for the patented goods.\textsuperscript{639} Nevertheless, old principles of equity may someday be invoked, viz., one must “do equity” to “obtain equity,” no equitable relief to a petitioner with unclean hands, etc.

Finally, when patentees have proven infringement—even willful infringement—and the courts deny injunctive relief, they have provided for an ongoing royalty for continued infringement.\textsuperscript{640} Alternatively, they have granted leave to renew following any appeal, sometimes offering the patentee the opportunity to provide additional evidence.\textsuperscript{641}

\textsuperscript{632} See supra Part IV.C.
\textsuperscript{633} See supra text accompanying notes 38–49.
\textsuperscript{634} Abbott Labs. v. Andrx Pharms., Inc., 452 F.3d 1331, 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2006).
\textsuperscript{635} See supra Part IV.B.
\textsuperscript{637} \textit{Id}.
\textsuperscript{638} \textit{Id}.
\textsuperscript{640} See supra Part VII.A.
\textsuperscript{641} IMX, Inc. v. LendingTree L.L.C., 469 F. Supp. 2d 203, 226 (D. Del. 2007).