

# **EXHIBIT A**



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***CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO FRE 408***

March 14, 2024

**VIA PRIORITY MAIL**

Samantha Hannan  
General Counsel  
Alliance Laundry Systems, LLC  
PO Box 990  
Shepard Street  
Ripon, WI 54971 USA

***Re: Infringement of the PayRange Inc. Patent Portfolio***

Dear Ms. Hannan:

This office represents PayRange Inc. (“PayRange”) with respect to its more than 60 patents and pending applications (“PayRange IP”) covering commercially significant developments in the field of mobile payment systems for unattended retail machines. The purpose of this letter is to provide Alliance Laundry Systems, LLC (hereinafter, “Alliance”), with an explanation of the scope of PayRange’s patent portfolio, to place Alliance on notice that it infringes numerous issued and allowed claims of PayRange’s IP in connection with its Speed Queen and Huebsch mobile apps and payment systems, and to begin the process of discussing the merits of the matter.

This office and our client together accept the burden of demonstrating to Alliance the merits of PayRange’s infringement assertions and the value in PayRange’s IP. We take that obligation very seriously, and we are committed to working in good faith with Alliance to efficiently address the matter. Accordingly, we have provided detailed information with this notice letter supporting PayRange’s assertions, and we agree to respond promptly to any questions or defenses that Alliance raises.

In return, we expect that Alliance will also address the matter promptly and in good faith. If Alliance has meritorious defenses, it will not need a license under PayRange’s IP. If, on the other hand, PayRange’s infringement assertions have merit (as we believe), then PayRange requires Alliance to work with us to address appropriate terms for a license or other business resolution.

Alliance is advised that PayRange is actively enforcing and licensing its patents against infringers in the industry, as further explained in Section II below. PayRange is also actively filing additional patent applications. As a result of those activities, and as additional agreements are signed and additional patents issue, the value of PayRange’s portfolio will increase, as will its corresponding license fees. Therefore, if Alliance has any interest in resolving this matter

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amicably, we encourage you to respond as soon as possible to obtain the best possible license fee and terms. Moreover, while we will attempt to keep Alliance informed on a rolling basis, we encourage Alliance to itself continue to monitor the public court and USPTO proceedings relating to PayRange's patent enforcement and prosecution activities.

***We request that Alliance promptly acknowledge receipt of this letter and confirm that it will work with PayRange in good faith to address the merits of the infringement assertions.***

In the meantime, we provide below an explanation of the scope of PayRange's patent portfolio and PayRange's enforcement of its patent rights.<sup>1</sup>

## **I. PAYRANGE'S PATENTED TECHNOLOGY**

The PayRange IP includes a growing portfolio of more than 60 patents and pending applications worldwide. We have attached to this letter, as Exhibit A, a current list of the PayRange patents and applications. The patents asserted herein are 100% owned by PayRange. Accordingly, PayRange has full authority to resolve this matter through a license agreement or other business resolution.

In late 2013, PayRange filed its first patent applications. Since that time, PayRange has filed dozens of additional patent applications, including continuation and continuation-in-part applications that claim priority to the original filings in 2013, as well as entirely new patent families directed to other important technologies developed by PayRange.

For brevity, we focus our discussion in this letter on (1) issued patents and allowed United States patent applications with claims that are infringed by Alliance, and (2) patents in the laundry/vending mobile payment space with claims confirmed during post-grant review proceedings at the USPTO that may be infringed by Alliance. The patents that that we highlight in this letter all belong to the original patent family, which PayRange refers to as the "BluKey" patents and applications.

### ***1. PayRange claims infringed by Alliance***

Based on a review of the publicly available materials describing Alliance's laundry and mobile payment systems, we have determined that Alliance infringes multiple claims of PayRange's issued patents and pending and allowed patent applications in connection with the "Speed Queen" and "Huebsch" mobile applications and payment systems, either directly, through contributory infringement, or by inducement. Specifically, we have determined that Alliance infringes at least the following claims:

- Claim 11 of U.S. Patent No. 11,481,772;
- Pending and allowed claims 1-6, 8, 9, 12-20 of U.S. Patent Application No. 18/197,070; and

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<sup>1</sup> All of PayRange's infringement charts, exhibits, and references identified in this letter and in Appendix 1 are available for download on our secure server at the following link:

<https://patentit.box.com/s/akvcaxa2gbs3qc7vwaprkilnmkz7kzch> (Password: "ALL8327V")

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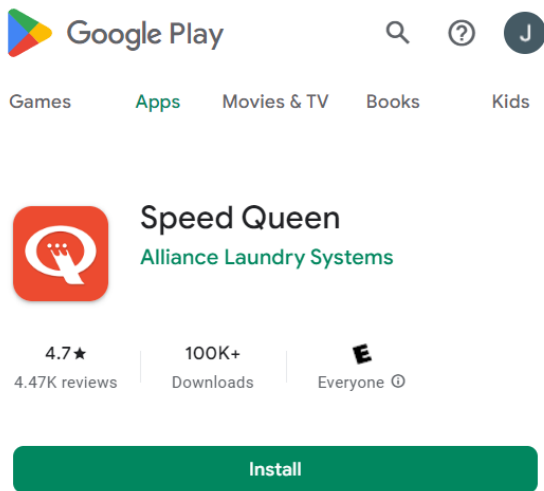


- Pending and allowed claims 1-6, 8, 9, 12-20 of U.S. Patent Application No. 18/197,071.

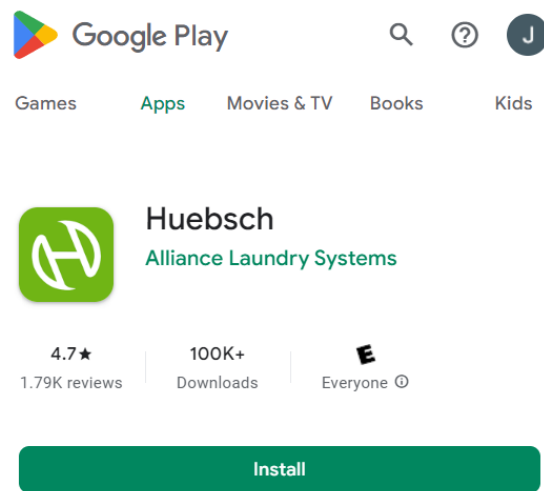
PayRange provides as Exhibits B, C and D detailed claim infringement charts demonstrating Alliance’s infringement of the above-listed claims on an element-by-element basis. For the pending and allowed claims, this letter serves as notice for provisional damages under 35 U.S.C. § 154(d). Under this statute, Alliance is responsible for provisional damages if it infringes PayRange’s published claims that issue as a patent without substantive change. Accordingly, Alliance is already accruing damages by infringing the above-listed allowed claims of the ’070 and ’071 applications, which are in their final form, will not substantively be changed, and will soon issue.

Again, please refer to the detailed claim infringement charts and exhibits listed on Exhibit 1 and included on the file share folder identified in footnote 1. However, to help Alliance review this matter efficiently, we also provide below a brief summary of Alliance’s infringement of claim 11 of U.S. Patent No. 11,481,772, claim 15 of the allowed ’070 application, and claim 15 of the allowed ’071 application.

First, we refer to the preambles of the identified claims. The preamble of Claim 11 of the ’772 patent recites “[a] method of presenting representations of payment accepting unit events” that takes place at a mobile device. Alliance makes, uses, sells, and offers for sale both the “Speed Queen” and the “Huebsch” applications on the Google Play Store and the Apple App store as shown in Figures 1-4 below:



**Figure 1.** The Speed Queen app on the Google Play store, showing over 100,000 Downloads.



**Figure 2.** The Huebsch app on the Google Play store, showing over 100,000 Downloads.

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App Store Preview

This app is available only on the App Store for iPhone.



**Speed Queen** (4+)   
Alliance Laundry Systems LLC   
★★★★ 4.8 • 12K Ratings   
Free

App Store Preview

This app is available only on the App Store for iPhone.



**Huebsch** (4+)   
Alliance Laundry Systems LLC   
★★★★ 4.9 • 3.9K Ratings   
Free

**Figure 3.** The Speed Queen app on the Apple app store.

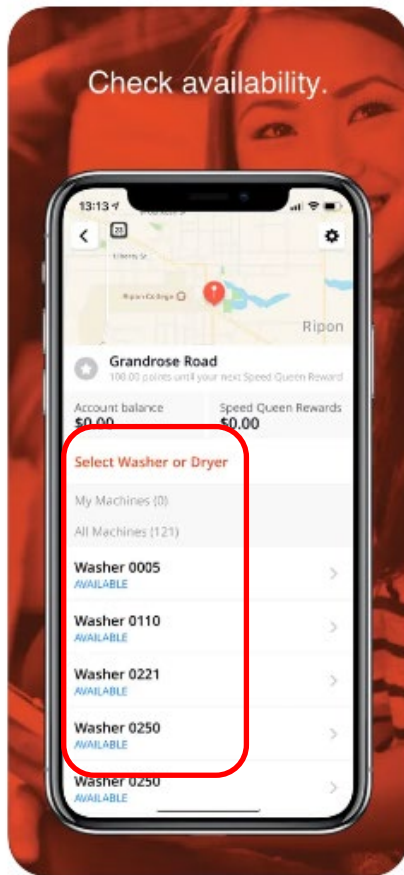
**Figure 4.** The Huebsch app on the Apple app store.

By itself using those apps on mobile devices to carry out the method recited in claim 11, Alliance directly infringes claim 11 of the '772 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). Alliance also induces infringement of the '772 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by actively encouraging infringement by its business partners and customers. Specifically, Alliance intends to cause its business partners and customers to infringe by actively encouraging its business partners and customers to use the Speed Queen app and Huebsch app in a manner that meets all of the elements of claim 11 of the '772 Patent. Alliance also contributes to infringement of the '772 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) because the Speed Queen app and Huebsch app are each a component of a patented machine or an apparatus used in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of PayRange's invention, with Alliance knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of claim 11 of the '772 Patent.

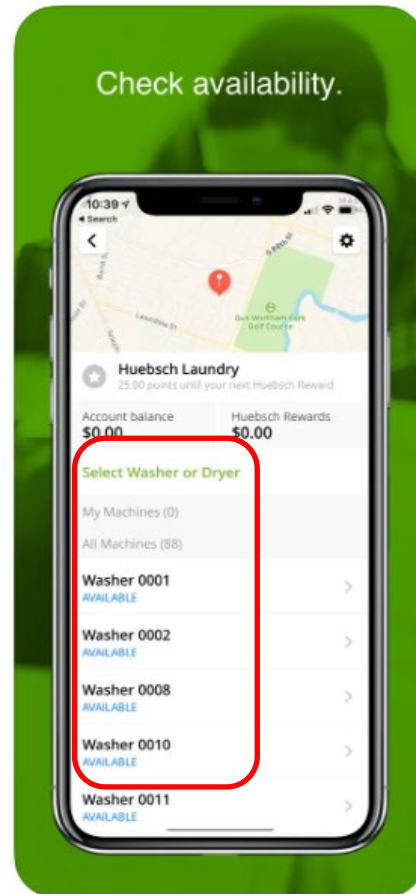
Claim 15 the '070 application and Claim 15 of the '071 application recite, as a preamble, "A non-transitory computer readable storage medium storing one or more programs, the one or more programs comprising instructions, which, when executed by a mobile device with one or more processors, one or more output devices including a display, and one or more radio transceivers, cause the mobile device to perform operations." That preamble refers to a stored mobile app that can be used on a mobile device. Alliance makes, uses, sells, and offers for sale both the Speed Queen app and the Huebsch app on the Google Play Store and the Apple App store, and thereby directly infringes allowed claim 15 of both the '070 and '071 application.

The next element of '772 patent claim 11 recites: "displaying a user interface of the mobile payment application on the display of the mobile device, the user interface being configured to display a visual indication of the one or more payment accepting units and accept user input to (i) receive selection by a user of the mobile device of an available payment accepting unit of the one or more payment accepting units...." Similarly, the next two elements of claim 15 the '070 application and claim 15 of the '071 application refer to the mobile application "identifying one or more payment accepting units that are available to accept payment from a mobile payment application executing on the mobile device" based on an identifier, and displaying a user interface that is configured to both display a visual indication of the available payment accepting units and receive a selection of one of those units. Consistent with those claim elements, both the Speed Queen and the Huebsch apps display payment accepting washers/dryers, display their numerical identifiers, and receive a selection of a washer or dryer, as shown in Figures 5 and 6 below:

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**Figure 5.** The Speed Queen app displays payment accepting washers/dryers, displays their numerical identifiers, and receives a selection of a washer or dryer.

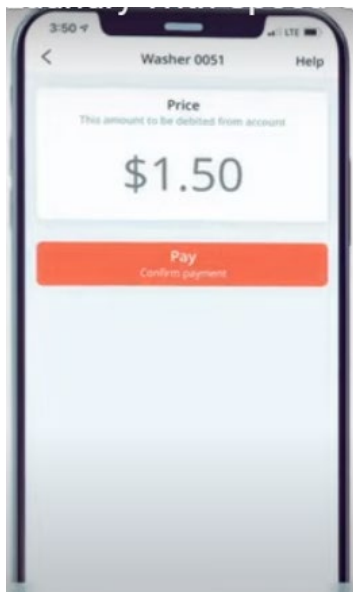


**Figure 6.** The Huebsch app displays payment accepting washers/dryers, displays their numerical identifiers, and receives a selection of a washer or dryer.

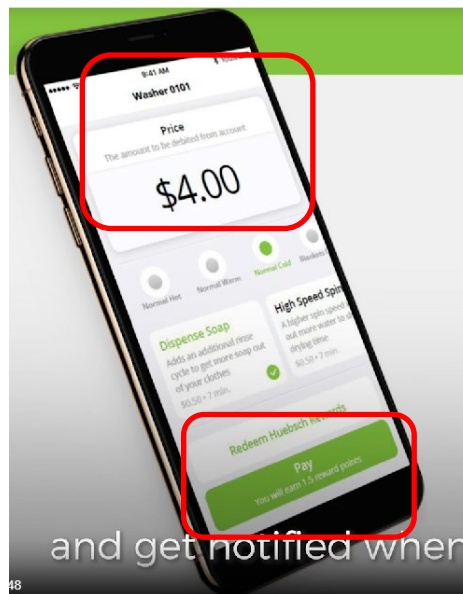
The next two elements of '772 patent claim 11, claim 15 the '070 application, and claim 15 of the '071 application all refer to establishing a wireless communication path with the selected unit and enabling user interaction with the user interface of the mobile payment application to complete a transaction with the unit. The second element of '772 patent claim 11 also recites that the user interface is configured to “trigger payment by the mobile payment application for a transaction initiated by the user of the mobile device with the available payment accepting unit of the one or more payment accepting units.” Claim 15 of the '071 application further specifies that “the user interface includes a visual representation of the available payment accepting unit, an indication of a balance, and an affordance that, in response to a user input, indicates completion of the transaction.” Both the Speed Queen and the Huebsch apps meet all of these claim elements.

Specifically, both apps establish a wireless (e.g., cellular) communication path with a selected washer or dryer via cloud servers and display a visual representation of the washer or dryer (i.e., “Washer 0051” or “Washer 0101”), an indication of a balance (such as the balance due), and a user option to “Pay,” as shown below in Figures 7 and 8:

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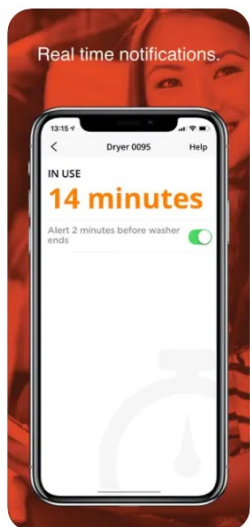


**Figure 7.** The Speed Queen app displays a visual representation of the washer or dryer (i.e., “Washer 0051”), an indication of the balance due, and a user option to “Pay.”

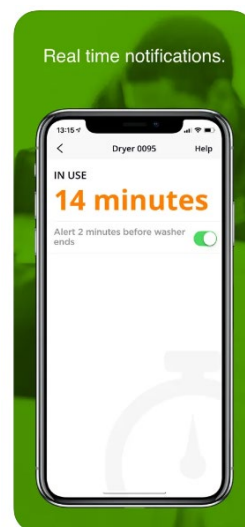


**Figure 8.** The Huebsch app displays a visual representation of the washer or dryer (i.e., “Washer 0101”), an indication of the balance due, and a user option to “Pay.”

The next two elements of ’772 patent claim 11, claim 15 the ’070 application, and claim 15 of the ’071 application all refer to exchanging information with a payment accepting unit via a radio transceiver and then displaying an updated user interface on the mobile device. Both the Speed Queen and the Huebsch apps display an updated user interface, such as an “in use” screen, when the “Pay” button is selected, which also causes the mobile phone to exchange information with the washer or dryer to start it.



**Figure 9.** The Speed Queen app displays an “in use” screen after information is exchanged with the washer or dryer when the “Pay” button is selected.



**Figure 10.** The Huebsch app displays an “in use” screen after information is exchanged with the washer or dryer when the “Pay” button is selected.

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The above discussion covers all the elements of claim 15 the '070 application and claim 15 of the '071 application.

Claim 11 of the '772 patent additionally recites: “wherein the user interface of the mobile payment application, after establishing the wireless communication path, includes: a visual representation of the available payment accepting unit; an indication of a prepared balance; and an affordance that when slid, indicates the initiation of the transaction; wherein the affordance is slid in response to receiving a user input of swipe on the affordance displayed on the display of the mobile device.” Alliance infringes that element, at least under the doctrine of equivalents, because the Speed Queen app and Huebsch app display the “Pay” button shown in Figures 7 and 8 that indicates the initiation of the transaction when pressed. That button performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to produce substantially the same result as the affordance recited in claim 11. *Crown Packaging Tech., Inc. v. Rexam Beverage Can Co.*, 559 F.3d 1308, 1312 (Fed. Cir. 2009). In addition, the differences between the pressed button and a swiped affordance would be regarded by a POSITA to be insubstantial. *Catalina Marketing International, Inc. v. Coolsavings.com, Inc.*, 289 F.3d 801, 813 (Fed. Cir. 2002).

We strongly recommend that Alliance carefully review all the claims shown in the included infringement charts. In short, we believe the features covered by PayRange’s patents to be extremely valuable. Based on Alliance’s mass adoption of these same features in its products, and its focus on the technology in its advertising campaigns, we believe that Alliance ultimately agrees with that assessment. From the charts, Alliance should also be able to readily recognize that similar infringing systems are also employed by the direct competitors of Alliance, including Kiosoft (which, as explained below, accepted a license after contested litigation with PayRange) and CSC (currently in litigation with PayRange).

To be clear, we are prepared to immediately address in detail and in good faith any questions that Alliance raises regarding the infringement assertions, including PayRange’s infringement charts, via a telephone call or online meeting. We strongly encourage Alliance to take advantage of the opportunity to meet with us, as it will materially simplify and advance its consideration of the infringement charges and available license fees.

## ***2. Additional PayRange laundry mobile payment patents***

To further assist Alliance in its review of this matter, we also provide a brief summary of some of the key features of the claims of other PayRange patents in the laundry/vending mobile payment space that have been confirmed during post-grant review proceedings at the USPTO. The discussion below is not intended to be an exhaustive discussion of PayRange’s patents, nor should any of the descriptions below be considered a formal construction of PayRange’s claims.

Instead, Alliance should independently review and consider at least the following additional patents and claims that are infringed by others in the industry and might be infringed by Alliance:

- **U.S. Patent No. 9,659,296**, *Claims 1-23*; and **U.S. Patent No. 10,891,614**, *Claims 7, 11-13, 16 and 17*:
  - These claims include some elements in common with the '070 and '071 applications that are infringed by Alliance, and they further specify that the mobile payment application is “configured to identify one or more vending machines in proximity to

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- the mobile device that are available to accept payment from the mobile payment application, *the identifying including detecting predefined radio messages broadcast by the one or more vending machines.*”
- To the extent that Alliance uses or has used predefined radio messages, such as Bluetooth, WIFI, or NFC, to identify machines in its payment applications, Alliance potentially infringes one or more of these claims.
  - **U.S. Patent No. 10,719,833, Claims 2-27; U.S. Patent No. 10,438,208, Claims 1-20; and U.S. Patent No. 11,488,174, Claims 1-20:**
    - These claims refer to an application on a mobile that preemptively obtains authorization to make funds available as part of a cashless transaction because, for example, (1) the mobile phone has identified a retail machine based on a transmission received from it (*i.e.*, '833 patent claim 21), (2) the mobile device has entered an authorization zone associated with the automated retail machine (*i.e.*, '208 patent claim 17), or (3) the retail machine has requested the preemptive authorization (*i.e.*, '174 patent claim 19).
    - To the extent that Alliance provides or has provided an application that obtains funds preauthorization using these methods, Alliance potentially infringes one or more of these claims.
  - **U.S. Patent No. 10,891,608, Claims 1-20:**
    - These claims refers to a payment module that converts a coin-operated machine into a machine that can receive cashless transactions by storing the number of electrical pulses corresponding to a coin operation and mimicking those pulses in response to a cashless payment.
    - To the extent that Alliance provides or has provided such payment modules for converting coin-operated machines, Alliance potentially infringes one or more of these claims.

Again, we are prepared to address in detail any questions that Alliance raises regarding the above patents or any other PayRange patents.

## **II. PAYRANGE'S ENFORCEMENT OF ITS PATENTS**

For the past four years, PayRange has engaged in a substantial enforcement program against several major companies in the laundry mobile payment industry that infringed the PayRange IP but refused to negotiate a license. As a result of those efforts, PayRange recently signed a license agreement with TechTrex, Inc. and KioSoft Technologies LLC.

The KioSoft license to the PayRange technology is significant in that the license fee could exceed \$62 million over a 10-year period based on outcomes, with a base license of \$40 million. *See, e.g.*, <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/payrange-settles-patent-dispute-with-kiosoft-securing-62-million-licensing-deal-302048913.html>. Furthermore, for many years, KioSoft refused a license to the PayRange patent portfolio and fought vigorously to try to invalidate PayRange's patents in Court and in post-grant proceedings filed at the USPTO.

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KioSoft only accepted a license after PayRange proved the merits of its patents with significant victories at the USPTO.

Following the settlement with KioSoft, Charles Lee, its president stated in a press release: “While we had challenged the PayRange patents vigorously, the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB) upheld the PayRange patents and, although we disagreed with the result, we must now accept that PayRange has valid claims. We respect the technologies that have helped the self-service industry thrive; and we look forward to continuing to lead innovation and development by providing best-in-class service to our customers with this fully licensed technology, without any further legal distractions.” See, e.g., <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/payrange-settles-patent-dispute-with-kiosoft-securing-62-million-licensing-deal-302048913.html>.

PayRange has also filed litigation against CSC Service Works, the largest US operator of laundry machines in multi-family housing and college dorms, including a new suit asserting additional infringed patents that was filed on March 5, 2024. PayRange is seeking damages in that lawsuit exceeding \$108 million, and a finding of willful infringement can treble the damages. See, e.g., <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/payrange-files-patent-infringement-lawsuit-against-csc-serviceworks-302081204.html>.

Clearly, PayRange is committed to licensing infringers in the laundry mobile payment industry, including Alliance. Like Alliance, PayRange has written letters, or is in the process of writing letters, to many other companies in an attempt to informally resolve the infringement assertions without the need for the significant time and expense of patent litigation. PayRange prefers that amicable path, as it is the most efficient and cost-effective way to address the matter. Given the well-developed public record detailed below regarding PayRange’s prosecution and enforcement efforts, Alliance should be able to promptly and efficiently determine how it wishes to resolve this matter.

However, Alliance should know that PayRange will continue to file lawsuits as necessary against those infringers that refuse a license without presenting any meritorious defenses, including by seeking treble damages for willful infringement against infringers with knowledge of PayRange’s patents that refuse to negotiate a license. In that regard, to date, PayRange has filed the following lawsuits against accused infringers:

1. *PayRange Inc. v. Kiosoft Technologies, LLC et al*, Case No. 1-20-cv-20970, Southern District of Florida (Finding of non-infringement for U.S. Patent Nos. 9,134,994 and 9,659,296, Federal Circuit appeal dismissed following Kiosoft settlement).
2. *PayRange Inc. v. Kiosoft Technologies, LLC et al*, Case No. 1-20-cv- 24342, Southern District of Florida (Settled).
3. *PayRange Inc. v. CSC ServiceWorks, Inc. et al*, Case No. 1-22-cv-00502, District of Delaware (Voluntarily dismissed without prejudice).
4. *PayRange Inc. v. CSC ServiceWorks, Inc. et al*, Case No. 1-23-cv-00278, District of Delaware (Pending).
5. *PayRange Inc. v. CSC ServiceWorks, Inc.*, Case No. 1-24-cv-00279, District of Delaware (Pending).

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PayRange has also successfully defended multiple post-grant challenges to its patents at the USPTO. Indeed, to date, *none* of PayRange's patents have been subject to a final determination by the Board that all claims are invalid: in each case, the Board has confirmed some or all of the patent claims in its final decision (or its decision denying institution). We provide below a complete list of the PayRange post-grant proceedings and status:

1. CBM2020-00026 against U.S. Patent No. 9,659,296, *Kiosoft Technologies LLC et al. v. PayRange Inc et al.* – **Institution Denied** (03/22/2021).
2. IPR2021-00086 against U.S. Patent No. 9,659,296, *Kiosoft Technologies LLC et al. v. PayRange Inc et al.* – **Institution Denied** (03/22/2021).
3. PGR2021-00077 against U.S. Patent No. 10,719,833, *Kiosoft Technologies LLC et al. v. PayRange Inc.* – **Final Written Decision, Claims 2-27 Confirmed** (10/26/2022).
4. PGR2021-00084 against U.S. Patent No. 10,891,608, *Kiosoft Technologies LLC et al. v. PayRange Inc.* – **Institution Denied** (12/16/2021).
5. PGR2021-00093 against U.S. Patent No. 10,891,614, *Kiosoft Technologies LLC et al. v. PayRange Inc.* – **Final Written Decision, Claims 7, 11-13, 16, and 16 Confirmed** (12/14/2022).
6. PGR2022-00035 against U.S. Patent No. 11,074,580, *Kiosoft Technologies LLC et al. v. PayRange Inc.* – **Institution Denied** (12/06/2022).
7. IPR2023-01187 against U.S. Patent No. 10,438,208, *CSC Serviceworks Inc v. PayRange Inc.* – **Institution Denied** (01/18/2024).
8. IPR2023-01188 against U.S. Patent No. 10,891,608, *CSC Serviceworks Inc v. PayRange Inc.* – **Institution Denied** (01/24/2024).
9. PGR 2023-00042 against U.S. Patent No. 11,481,772, *Kiosoft Technologies LLC et al. v. PayRange Inc.* – **Settled**, before Decision on Institution (02/06/2024).
10. PGR 2023-00045 against U.S. Patent No. 11,488,174, *Kiosoft Technologies LLC et al. v. PayRange Inc.* – **Settled**, before Decision on Institution (02/06/2024).
11. PGR 2023-00050 against U.S. Patent No. 11,501,296, *Kiosoft Technologies LLC et al. v. PayRange Inc.* – **Settled**, before Decision on Institution (02/06/2024).
12. IPR2023-01186 against U.S. Patent No. 8,856,045, *CSC Serviceworks Inc v. PayRange Inc.* – Pending, Instituted (01/19/2024).
13. IPR2023-01449 against U.S. Patent No. 11,481,772, *CSC Serviceworks Inc v. PayRange Inc.* – Pending, awaiting Decision on Institution.

We encourage Alliance to follow the dockets in the pending litigations and post-grant review proceedings at the USPTO. We expect PayRange to continue to succeed in both forums.

### **III. PAYRANGE'S ONGOING PATENT PROSECUTION**

PayRange is diligently continuing its prosecution efforts to expand its patent portfolio. PayRange is carefully analyzing its issued and pending claims to perfect claim language, cite the most pertinent references and information, and to prepare new patent applications for the

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multitude of commercially significant inventions disclosed and described in its specification, but not yet claimed in its existing patents and applications.

Alliance should expect additional claims and patents to issue to PayRange in the near future. We suggest that Alliance carefully follow the public record in the Patent Office relating to the PayRange IP. As new patents continue to issue, the cost for a license will increase accordingly. Similarly, with each new favorable decision from the PTAB, the cost for a license will increase.

#### **IV. FORWARD CITATIONS OF THE PATENTED TECHNOLOGY**

PayRange's patents and applications have been extensively cited by examiners (at present, over 100 times), including as the basis for rejecting claims in third-party patent applications. For example, PayRange's patents and publications have been cited by examiners in applications filed by Apple Inc.\*, Bank of America Corporation\*, Capital One Services LLC, Dropbox, Inc., Haier US Appliance Solutions, Inc.\*, Mastercard International Incorporated\*, Nike, Inc., Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Square, Inc.\*, Visa International\*, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., among others (companies marked with an asterisk faced a rejection based on a PayRange patent or publication).

The USPTO's frequent (and ongoing) citation of PayRange's patents and applications in the prosecution of third-party applications provides further evidence of the pioneering nature, novelty, and merit of PayRange's portfolio. Specifically, the USPTO recognizes that PayRange's commercially significant advancements preempt the developments of some of the world's largest technology companies.

#### **V. CONCLUSION**

We have provided Alliance with the documents and materials necessary to review this matter and understand PayRange's assertions. We request that Alliance respond promptly with an indication that it will address in good faith PayRange's infringement charges.

As noted repeatedly in this letter, we are available to discuss via an online or in-person meeting the basis for PayRange's infringement assertions and to consider any questions or defenses that Alliance wishes to raise. Our technical team is available to discuss the claim infringement charts and to address any technical questions Alliance may have. We invite Alliance to present any defenses, which we will fully consider.

Furthermore, we believe that an early conversation regarding the cost of a license would be very beneficial to Alliance. We can assure Alliance that PayRange's licensing terms are reasonable. In addition, if Alliance would like to have commercial discussions regarding a business resolution, we can make PayRange's management team available.

We further note that by providing the Speed Queen and the Huebsch apps and payment systems to its customers, Alliance is actively inducing those customers to directly infringe PayRange's patents. By negotiating a license with PayRange, Alliance can resolve some of its customer's direct liability to PayRange and fulfill any potential indemnity obligations that Alliance has for those customers, which may be substantial.

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We look forward to hearing from you, and to working with Alliance to address the matters raised in this letter. However, if we do not hear promptly from Alliance, we will assume it has no desire to resolve the matter informally.

Please feel free to contact me directly by phone (773-484-3285) or by email ([JustinLesko@PatentIt.com](mailto:JustinLesko@PatentIt.com)). Thank you.

Very truly yours,  
*Justin Lesko*  
Justin Lesko

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**APPENDIX 1**

**TABLE OF EXHIBITS AND REFERENCES**

Exhibit A	List of PayRange Patents and Pending Applications
Exhibit B	Alliance Claim Infringement Chart for U.S. Patent No. 11,481,772
Exhibit C	Alliance Claim Infringement Chart for U.S. Patent Application No. 18/197,070
Exhibit D	Alliance Claim Infringement Chart for U.S. Patent Application No. 18/197,070
Reference 1	Speed Queen App on the Google Play Store
Reference 2	Speed Queen App on the Apple App Store
Reference 3	Huebsch App on the Google Play Store
Reference 4	Huebsch App on the Apple App Store
Reference 5	YouTube - How to do Laundry with SpeedQueen
Reference 6	YouTube - Huebsch App Delivers Convenience and Ease of Use
Reference 7	Customer App – Huebsch website
Reference 8	iPhone 15 Pro and 15 Pro Max - Technical Specifications - Apple
Reference 9	Samsung Galaxy S24 Technical Specifications
Reference 10	Speed Queen App – Speed Queen Laundry website