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22 Power Equipment, Inc.*

23 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
24 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

25 Champion Power Equipment, Inc.,
26 Plaintiff,
27 v.
28 Firman Power Equipment Inc,
Defendant.

No. CV-23-2371-PHX-DWL

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT
AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

CHAMPION POWER EQUIPMENT, INC. (“Champion”) by and through its undersigned attorneys, Ziolkowski Patent Solutions Group, SC and Snell & Wilmer L.L.P., hereby files this complaint for patent infringement against FIRMAN POWER EQUIPMENT INC. (“Firman”) and alleges as follows:

**EX1035
HARBOR FREIGHT TOOLS
IPR2025-00805**

THE PARTIES

1
2 1. Champion is a duly organized and operating Nevada corporation whose
3 principal place of business is located at 12039 Smith Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California
4 90670. Champion designs and sells single-fuel and multi-fuel generators, power stations,
5 log splitters, chipper shredders, leaf blowers, tillers, chainsaws, cultivators, lawn edgers,
6 augers, string trimmers, pressure washers, water pumps, snow blowers, winches, hoists,
7 accessories, and other equipment.

8 2. Champion goes to great lengths in protecting its proprietary intellectual
9 property and expends considerable resources in obtaining patents in the United States and
10 other foreign jurisdictions. Champion has filed over 70 patent applications and has been
11 awarded 53 U.S. patents.

12 3. Firman is a duly organized and operating Arizona Corporation whose
13 principal place of business is located at 8644 W Ludlow Dr., Peoria, Arizona 85381. Upon
14 information and belief, Firman imports and sells single-fuel and multi-fuel generators,
15 power stations, log splitters, and accessories that directly compete with Champion. Firman
16 advertises its products for sale nationally and has advertised, marketed, and sold products
17 infringing Champion’s intellectual property rights within the State of Arizona, this district,
18 and all other states and territories of the United States.

19 4. Firman hired a key Champion employee, Mr. Greg Montgomery
20 (“Montgomery”), as its President in 2015 and shortly thereafter began importing and selling
21 generators having Champion technology incorporated therein. Montgomery worked at
22 Champion from 2005 until December 12, 2014. Montgomery was the Vice President of
23 Sales for Champion and a key employee who had intimate and confidential knowledge of
24 Champion’s product development, designs, operation, componentry, goals, testing,
25 shipment timeframes, customer information, customer demands, and all relevant
26 information regarding Champion’s novel developments regarding dual-fuel and multi-fuel
27 generators.
28

1 5. Montgomery attended strategic design meetings at Champion’s worldwide
2 research and product development center in Waukesha, Wisconsin numerous times,
3 including a multi-day “Product Meeting” held on July 8–10, 2014 where he met with the
4 design team for the multi-fuel generators at the Champion research center, including the
5 Vice President of Engineering, Mark Sarder, the lead inventor on the Champion
6 dual/multi-fuel patents asserted herein.

7 6. Montgomery also attended a high-level, confidential Webex meeting that
8 included Champion ownership, top management, and engineering for the 3100W Dual Fuel
9 Generator on October, 30, 2014 to discuss “Sales Opportunities,” “Product Structure,”
10 “Production Schedule,” and “Development Challenges,” that included the lead inventor and
11 Vice President of Engineering, Mark Sarder.

12 7. On November 18, 2014, less than one month prior to Montgomery’s departure
13 from Champion, Montgomery accessed the “Dual Fuel Switch mock-up” via email.

14 8. During these meetings, along with many others and many other internal email
15 communications, Montgomery acquired the technical information from Champion that
16 allowed Firman to produce dual-fuel and multi-fuel generators and acquired from Mr.
17 Sarder subject matter information of patents asserted herein. According to public records,
18 Firman has not filed for a single patent application in the United States and has no issued
19 patents.

20 9. In 2016, Firman changed its color scheme to mimic that of Champion’s. Prior
21 to 2016, Firman used a green and black color scheme and a red and black color scheme,
22 then in early 2016, just one year after appointing Montgomery President of Firman, Firman
23 changed its color scheme to yellow and black, essentially the same as Champion’s color
24 scheme.

25 10. Champion has sent Firman cease and desist demands. Firman has ignored
26 those demands and continues to sell infringing generators.

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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2 11. This is an action for patent infringement under the patent laws of the United
3 States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, *et seq.*

4 12. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this patent infringement
5 action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

6 13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Firman because Firman has
7 committed acts of patent infringement within the State of Arizona giving rise to this action.
8 Firman’s electronic commerce advertisements, offers for sale, and sales have established at
9 least minimum contacts with the forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over it would
10 not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

11 14. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(a),
12 1391(b), 1391(c), and 1400(b) for at least the reasons that: (1) Firman resides in this district;
13 and (2) Firman has committed acts within this district giving rise to this action and does
14 business in this district, including sales, offers for sale, and providing service and/or support
15 to its customers in this district.

16 **COUNT I: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 10,221,780**

17 15. Paragraphs 1 through 14 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth
18 herein.

19 16. U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780 is titled “DUAL FUEL LOCKOUT SWITCH
20 FOR GENERATOR ENGINE.” U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780 was duly and legally issued
21 on March 5, 2019. A true and correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780 is attached as
22 Exhibit A.

23 17. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and
24 to U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent,
25 including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

26 18. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
27 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
28 States, or importing into the United States:

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- 1 a. Model H03651, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 2 b. Model H03652, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 3 c. Model H05751, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 4 d. Model H05752, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 5 e. Model H05753, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 6 f. Model H07552, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 7 g. Model H07553, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 8 h. Model H08051, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 9 i. Model H08053, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 10 j. Model T04073, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 11 k. Model T07571, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 12 l. Model T07573, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 13 m. Model T08071, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 14 n. Model T08072, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 15 o. Model T09275, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 16 p. Model T09371, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 17 q. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 18 r. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 19 s. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 20 t. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 21 u. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 22 v. Model WH03562OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator; and
- 23 w. Model WH03662OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator.

24 19. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner’s manuals and
25 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
26 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, 6-9, 11, and 13-15 of
27 U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:
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- 1 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a mechanical fuel lockout
2 switch for a dual fuel engine having a mechanical fuel valve actuateable
3 between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow
4 to the dual fuel engine from a first fuel source through a first fuel line and a
5 second fuel source through a second fuel line and a fuel lockout apparatus
6 coupled to the mechanical fuel valve, wherein the mechanical fuel lockout
7 switch communicates the first fuel source to the dual fuel engine and
8 prevents communication between the second fuel source and the dual fuel
9 engine when the mechanical fuel valve is in the first position and
10 communicates the second fuel source to the dual fuel engine and interrupts
11 the first fuel source communication with the dual fuel engine when in the
12 second position and wherein the fuel lockout apparatus is configured to
13 prevent the second fuel source from coupling to the second fuel line while
14 the mechanical fuel valve is in the first position and permit the second fuel
15 source to couple to the second fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve is
16 in the second position, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.
- 17 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
18 of claim 1 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus prevents actuation of
19 the mechanical fuel valve to the first position when the second fuel source
20 communicates with the dual fuel engine, as called for in claim 2 of U.S.
21 Patent No. 10,221,780.
- 22 c. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
23 of claim 1 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve and the fuel lockout
24 apparatus operate together to ensure that fuel from the first fuel source and
25 fuel from the second fuel source are not simultaneously delivered to the dual
26 fuel engine, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.
- 27 d. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
28 of claim 6 and, in addition, the first fuel source provides liquid fuel from a

1 liquid fuel tank to the dual fuel engine and the second fuel source provides
2 gaseous fuel from a pressurized fuel container to the dual fuel engine, as
3 called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.

- 4 e. Independent claim 8 by specifically including a mechanical fuel lockout
5 switch for an internal combustion engine, the mechanical fuel lockout being
6 assembled by providing an internal combustion engine configured to operate
7 on a fuel from a first fuel source and a different fuel from a second fuel
8 source, coupling a mechanical fuel valve to the internal combustion engine
9 actuateable between a first position and a second position to selectively
10 control fuel flow to the internal combustion engine from the first fuel source
11 through a first fuel line and the second fuel source through a second fuel
12 line, and coupling a fuel lockout apparatus to the mechanical fuel valve,
13 wherein the fuel lockout apparatus prevents actuation of the mechanical fuel
14 valve to the first position when the second fuel source is coupled to the
15 internal combustion engine, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No.
16 10,221,780.
- 17 f. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
18 of claim 8 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus is further configured
19 to prevent coupling of the second fuel source to the second fuel line while
20 the mechanical fuel valve is in the first position and to permit coupling of
21 the second fuel source to the second fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve
22 is in the second position, as called for in claim 9 of U.S. Patent No.
23 10,221,780.
- 24 g. Dependent claim 11 by specifically including all the aforementioned
25 elements of claim 8 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel lockout switch is
26 assembled by coupling a fuel regulator system to the second fuel source to
27 reduce fuel pressure therefrom and deliver fuel to the second fuel line at a
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pressure required for operation of the internal combustion engine, as called for in claim 11 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.

- h. Dependent claim 13 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 11 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel lockout switch is assembled by coupling one end of a quick-disconnect hose coupling to an inlet on the internal combustion engine for the second fuel source and coupling a mating end of the quick-disconnect hose coupling to an outlet of the fuel regulator system, as called for in claim 13 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.
- i. Dependent claim 14 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 8 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel lockout switch is assembled by providing gasoline in a liquid fuel tank as the first fuel source and a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in a pressurized fuel container as the second fuel source, as called for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.
- j. Independent claim 15 by specifically including a mechanical fuel lockout switch for a dual fuel engine having a mechanical fuel valve actuateable between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow to the dual fuel engine from a first fuel source through a first fuel line and a second fuel source through a second fuel line and a fuel lockout apparatus coupled to the mechanical fuel valve, wherein the mechanical fuel lockout switch communicates the first fuel source to the dual fuel engine and prevents communication between the second fuel source and the dual fuel engine when the mechanical fuel valve is in the first position and communicates the second fuel source to the dual fuel engine and interrupts the first fuel source communication with the dual fuel engine when in the second position and wherein the fuel lockout apparatus prevents actuation of the mechanical fuel valve to the first position when the second fuel source communicates with the dual fuel engine.

1 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 18(a)-(w)
2 infringes at least claims 1, 2, 6-9, 11, and 13-15 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.

3 20. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
4 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
5 following additional generator models:

- 6 a. Model H03654, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 7 b. Model H05754, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 8 c. Model H07554, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 9 d. Model H08052, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 10 e. Model T07571F, a refurbished tri fuel portable generator;
- 11 f. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 12 g. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 13 h. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

14 21. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
15 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
16 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
17 generator models listed in Paragraph 18, it was determined that each of the foregoing
18 Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, 6-9, 11, and
19 13-15 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models
20 infringes:

- 21 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a mechanical fuel lockout
22 switch for a dual fuel engine having a mechanical fuel valve actuateable
23 between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow
24 to the dual fuel engine from a first fuel source through a first fuel line and a
25 second fuel source through a second fuel line and a fuel lockout apparatus
26 coupled to the mechanical fuel valve, wherein the mechanical fuel lockout
27 switch communicates the first fuel source to the dual fuel engine and
28 prevents communication between the second fuel source and the dual fuel

1 engine when the mechanical fuel valve is in the first position and
2 communicates the second fuel source to the dual fuel engine and interrupts
3 the first fuel source communication with the dual fuel engine when in the
4 second position and wherein the fuel lockout apparatus is configured to
5 prevent the second fuel source from coupling to the second fuel line while
6 the mechanical fuel valve is in the first position and permit the second fuel
7 source to couple to the second fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve is
8 in the second position, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.

- 9 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
10 of claim 1 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus prevents actuation of
11 the mechanical fuel valve to the first position when the second fuel source
12 communicates with the dual fuel engine, as called for in claim 2 of U.S.
13 Patent No. 10,221,780.
- 14 c. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
15 of claim 1 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve and the fuel lockout
16 apparatus operate together to ensure that fuel from the first fuel source and
17 fuel from the second fuel source are not simultaneously delivered to the dual
18 fuel engine, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.
- 19 d. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
20 of claim 6 and, in addition, the first fuel source provides liquid fuel from a
21 liquid fuel tank to the dual fuel engine and the second fuel source provides
22 gaseous fuel from a pressurized fuel container to the dual fuel engine, as
23 called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.
- 24 e. Independent claim 8 by specifically including a mechanical fuel lockout
25 switch for an internal combustion engine, the mechanical fuel lockout being
26 assembled by providing an internal combustion engine configured to operate
27 on a fuel from a first fuel source and a different fuel from a second fuel
28 source, coupling a mechanical fuel valve to the internal combustion engine

1 actuateable between a first position and a second position to selectively
2 control fuel flow to the internal combustion engine from the first fuel source
3 through a first fuel line and the second fuel source through a second fuel
4 line, and coupling a fuel lockout apparatus to the mechanical fuel valve,
5 wherein the fuel lockout apparatus prevents actuation of the mechanical fuel
6 valve to the first position when the second fuel source is coupled to the
7 internal combustion engine, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No.
8 10,221,780.

- 9 f. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
10 of claim 8 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus is further configured
11 to prevent coupling of the second fuel source to the second fuel line while
12 the mechanical fuel valve is in the first position and to permit coupling of
13 the second fuel source to the second fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve
14 is in the second position, as called for in claim 9 of U.S. Patent No.
15 10,221,780.
- 16 g. Dependent claim 11 by specifically including all the aforementioned
17 elements of claim 8 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel lockout switch is
18 assembled by coupling a fuel regulator system to the second fuel source to
19 reduce fuel pressure therefrom and deliver fuel to the second fuel line at a
20 pressure required for operation of the internal combustion engine, as called
21 for in claim 11 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.
- 22 h. Dependent claim 13 by specifically including all the aforementioned
23 elements of claim 11 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel lockout switch is
24 assembled by coupling one end of a quick-disconnect hose coupling to an
25 inlet on the internal combustion engine for the second fuel source and
26 coupling a mating end of the quick-disconnect hose coupling to an outlet of
27 the fuel regulator system, as called for in claim 13 of U.S. Patent No.
28 10,221,780.

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1 i. Dependent claim 14 by specifically including all the aforementioned
2 elements of claim 8 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel lockout switch is
3 assembled by providing gasoline in a liquid fuel tank as the first fuel source
4 and LPG in a pressurized fuel container as the second fuel source, as called
5 for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.

6 j. Independent claim 15 by specifically including a mechanical fuel lockout
7 switch for a dual fuel engine having a mechanical fuel valve actuateable
8 between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow
9 to the dual fuel engine from a first fuel source through a first fuel line and a
10 second fuel source through a second fuel line and a fuel lockout apparatus
11 coupled to the mechanical fuel valve, wherein the mechanical fuel lockout
12 switch communicates the first fuel source to the dual fuel engine and
13 prevents communication between the second fuel source and the dual fuel
14 engine when the mechanical fuel valve is in the first position and
15 communicates the second fuel source to the dual fuel engine and interrupts
16 the first fuel source communication with the dual fuel engine when in the
17 second position and wherein the fuel lockout apparatus prevents actuation
18 of the mechanical fuel valve to the first position when the second fuel source
19 communicates with the dual fuel engine.

20 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 20(a)-(h)
21 infringes at least claims 1, 2, 6-9, 11, and 13-15 of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.

22 22. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman’s acts of
23 infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and
24 permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.

25 23. Upon information and belief, Firman’s infringement has been willful,
26 deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion’s rights under U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780.

27 24. Firman's President, Montgomery, had actual knowledge of Champion's
28 patents, Champion's patent applications, inventions, and product development (together, the

1 “Champion IP”) as of the date of his departure from Champion in December 2014.
2 Subsequent to Montgomery's departure, he was hired by Firman. Upon information and
3 belief, Montgomery disclosed the Champion IP to Firman, and thereafter, Firman monitored
4 the Champion IP, including Champion's published patent applications.

5 25. Upon information and belief, Firman had actual knowledge of the Champion
6 IP, including Champion's published patent applications.

7 26. Upon information and belief, at least as of September 6, 2019, the date
8 Champion sent Firman a cease and desist letter demanding the cessation of infringement by
9 Firman of the Champion IP, Firman continued to monitor the Champion IP, including
10 Champion's published patent applications, and had actual notice of all of Champion's
11 patents and published patent applications as of their publication dates.

12 27. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause
13 Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

14 **COUNT II: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 10,393,034**

15 28. Paragraphs 1 through 24 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth
16 herein.

17 29. U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034 is titled “FUEL SYSTEM FOR A MULTI-FUEL
18 INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE.” U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034 was duly and legally
19 issued on August 27, 2019. A true and correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034 is
20 attached as Exhibit B.

21 30. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and
22 to U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent,
23 including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

24 31. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
25 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
26 States, or importing into the United States:

- 27 a. Model H03651, a dual fuel portable generator;
28 b. Model H03652, a dual fuel portable generator;

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- 1 c. Model H05751, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 2 d. Model H05752, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 3 e. Model H05753, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 4 f. Model H07552, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 5 g. Model H07553, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 6 h. Model H08051, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 7 i. Model H08053, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 8 j. Model T04073, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 9 k. Model T07571, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 10 l. Model T07573, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 11 m. Model T08071, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 12 n. Model T08072, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 13 o. Model T09275, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 14 p. Model T09371, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 15 q. Model WH03562OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator; and
- 16 r. Model WH03662OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator.

17 32. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner’s manuals and
18 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
19 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, 5, 7-9, 11, 13, 14, 18,
20 and 19 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models
21 infringes:

- 22 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a multi-fuel engine having an
23 engine operable on a liquid fuel and a gaseous fuel, a carburetor attached to
24 an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect a liquid fuel source
25 to the intake, the carburetor comprising a float bowl, a liquid cutoff solenoid
26 coupled to the carburetor to open and close a liquid fuel path to the engine
27 downstream from the float bowl, a gaseous cutoff coupled to open and close
28 a gaseous fuel source to the engine, and a switch selectively coupling a

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- power source to the liquid cutoff solenoid to open and close the liquid fuel path, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid cutoff solenoid is positioned on the liquid fuel path, which extends from the float bowl to a throat of the carburetor, to open and close the liquid fuel path and the gaseous cutoff solenoid couples the gaseous fuel source to the intake to control flow of the gaseous fuel to the engine, as called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
 - c. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the engine is a dual fuel engine that operates on gasoline from the liquid fuel source and LPG from the gaseous fuel source, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
 - d. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid cutoff solenoid is selectively operable to cut off fuel flow from the float bowl to a nozzle in a venturi of the carburetor upstream from a throttle for the engine, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
 - e. Dependent claim 8 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the carburetor connects the gaseous fuel source to the intake, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
 - f. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, a liquid fuel valve positioned on a liquid fuel line coupling the liquid fuel source to the carburetor to open and close the liquid fuel source to the engine, as called for in claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
 - g. Independent claim 11 by specifically including a multi-fuel generator and fuel delivery system having a multi-fuel internal combustion engine

1 configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source
2 through a liquid fuel line and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel
3 source through a gaseous fuel line, an alternator driven by the multi-fuel
4 internal combustion engine, a fuel regulator system including a primary
5 pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of the pressurized fuel source
6 to regulate fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source to a reduced
7 pressure and a secondary pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure
8 regulator to regulate fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator to a
9 desired pressure for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the
10 engine, and an electro-mechanical valve system coupled to the engine and
11 operated by an electrical switch powered by one of the alternator, a battery,
12 and a magneto that controls fuel flow to the engine from the liquid fuel
13 source and the pressurized fuel source, as called for in claim 11 of U.S.
14 Patent No. 10,393,034.

- 15 h. Dependent claim 13 by specifically including all the aforementioned
16 elements of claim 11 and, in addition, the electro-mechanical valve system
17 is configured to prevent simultaneous delivery of the liquid fuel and the
18 gaseous fuel to the engine, as called for in claim 13 of U.S. Patent No.
19 10,393,034.
- 20 i. Dependent claim 14 by specifically including all the aforementioned
21 elements of claim 11 and, in addition, the electro-mechanical valve system
22 has the electro-mechanical valve system and a gaseous fuel cutoff solenoid
23 coupled to the gaseous fuel line to control flow of the gaseous fuel to the
24 engine, as called for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- 25 j. Independent claim 18 by specifically including a multi-fuel internal
26 combustion engine having an engine operable on liquid fuel supplied
27 through a liquid fuel line from a liquid fuel source and gaseous fuel supplied
28 through a gaseous fuel line from a pressurized fuel source, a carburetor

1 coupled to an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect to the
2 liquid fuel line and the gaseous fuel line, a carburetor cutoff solenoid
3 coupled to control fuel flow within the carburetor from the liquid fuel line
4 and selectively engage engine operation on liquid fuel, and a gaseous fuel
5 valve coupled to control fuel flow through the gaseous fuel line and
6 selectively engage engine operation on gaseous fuel, as called for in claim
7 18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

8 k. Dependent claim 19 by specifically including all the aforementioned
9 elements of claim 18 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel valve comprises a
10 gaseous fuel cutoff solenoid, as called for in claim 19 of U.S. Patent No.
11 10,393,034.

12 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 31(a)-(r)
13 infringes at least claims 1, 2, 5, 7-9, 11, 13, 14, 18, and 19 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

14 33. Champion has also acquired and inspected the following Firman generator
15 models that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the
16 United States, or importing into the United States:

- 17 a. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 18 b. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 19 c. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 20 d. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 21 e. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

22 34. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner's manuals and
23 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
24 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, 5-9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19,
25 and 24 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models
26 infringes:

- 27 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a multi-fuel engine having an
28 engine operable on a liquid fuel and a gaseous fuel, a carburetor attached to

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an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect a liquid fuel source to the intake, the carburetor comprising a float bowl, a liquid cutoff solenoid coupled to the carburetor to open and close a liquid fuel path to the engine downstream from the float bowl, a gaseous cutoff coupled to open and close a gaseous fuel source to the engine, and a switch selectively coupling a power source to the liquid cutoff solenoid to open and close the liquid fuel path, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

- b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid cutoff solenoid is positioned on the liquid fuel path, which extends from the float bowl to a throat of the carburetor, to open and close the liquid fuel path and the gaseous cutoff solenoid couples the gaseous fuel source to the intake to control flow of the gaseous fuel to the engine, as called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- c. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the engine is a dual fuel engine that operates on gasoline from the liquid fuel source and LPG from the gaseous fuel source, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- d. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, activating the gaseous cutoff simultaneously activates the liquid cutoff solenoid, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- e. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid cutoff solenoid is selectively operable to cut off fuel flow from the float bowl to a nozzle in a venturi of the carburetor upstream from a throttle for the engine, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

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- f. Dependent claim 8 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the carburetor connects the gaseous fuel source to the intake, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- g. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, a liquid fuel valve positioned on a liquid fuel line coupling the liquid fuel source to the carburetor to open and close the liquid fuel source to the engine, as called for in claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- h. Independent claim 11 by specifically including a multi-fuel generator and fuel delivery system having a multi-fuel internal combustion engine configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous fuel line, an alternator driven by the multi-fuel internal combustion engine, a fuel regulator system including a primary pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of the pressurized fuel source to regulate fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source to a reduced pressure and a secondary pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator to regulate fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator to a desired pressure for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the engine, and an electro-mechanical valve system coupled to the engine and operated by an electrical switch powered by one of the alternator, a battery, and a magneto that controls fuel flow to the engine from the liquid fuel source and the pressurized fuel source, as called for in claim 11 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- i. Dependent claim 13 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 11 and, in addition, the electro-mechanical valve system is configured to prevent simultaneous delivery of the liquid fuel and the

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gaseous fuel to the engine, as called for in claim 13 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

j. Dependent claim 14 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 11 and, in addition, the electro-mechanical valve system has the electro-mechanical valve system and a gaseous fuel cutoff solenoid coupled to the gaseous fuel line to control flow of the gaseous fuel to the engine, as called for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

k. Independent claim 18 by specifically including a multi-fuel internal combustion engine having an engine operable on liquid fuel supplied through a liquid fuel line from a liquid fuel source and gaseous fuel supplied through a gaseous fuel line from a pressurized fuel source, a carburetor coupled to an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect to the liquid fuel line and the gaseous fuel line, a carburetor cutoff solenoid coupled to control fuel flow within the carburetor from the liquid fuel line and selectively engage engine operation on liquid fuel, and a gaseous fuel valve coupled to control fuel flow through the gaseous fuel line and selectively engage engine operation on gaseous fuel, as called for in claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

l. Dependent claim 19 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 18 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel valve comprises a gaseous fuel cutoff solenoid, as called for in claim 19 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

m. Dependent claim 24 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 18 and, in addition, an alternator driven by the engine to form a generator and a fuel regulator system located off-board the generator and having a primary pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of the pressurized fuel source to regulate the fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source to a reduced pressure and a secondary pressure regulator coupled

1 to the primary pressure regulator to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from
2 the primary pressure regulator to a desired pressure for delivery through the
3 gaseous fuel line to operate the engine, as called for in claim 24 of U.S.
4 Patent No. 10,393,034.

5 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 33(a)-(e)
6 infringes at least claims 1, 2, 5-9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 24 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

7 35. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
8 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
9 following additional generator models:

- 10 a. Model H03654, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 11 b. Model H05754, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 12 c. Model H07554, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 13 d. Model H08052, a dual fuel portable generator; and
- 14 e. Model T07571F, a refurbished tri fuel portable generator.

15 36. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
16 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
17 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
18 generator models listed in Paragraphs 31 and 33, it was determined that each of the
19 foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, 5, 7-
20 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, and 19 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034. Each of the foregoing Firman
21 generator models infringes:

- 22 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a multi-fuel engine having an
23 engine operable on a liquid fuel and a gaseous fuel, a carburetor attached to
24 an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect a liquid fuel source
25 to the intake, the carburetor comprising a float bowl, a liquid cutoff solenoid
26 coupled to the carburetor to open and close a liquid fuel path to the engine
27 downstream from the float bowl, a gaseous cutoff coupled to open and close
28 a gaseous fuel source to the engine, and a switch selectively coupling a

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- power source to the liquid cutoff solenoid to open and close the liquid fuel path, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid cutoff solenoid is positioned on the liquid fuel path, which extends from the float bowl to a throat of the carburetor, to open and close the liquid fuel path and the gaseous cutoff solenoid couples the gaseous fuel source to the intake to control flow of the gaseous fuel to the engine, as called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
 - c. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the engine is a dual fuel engine that operates on gasoline from the liquid fuel source and LPG from the gaseous fuel source, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
 - d. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid cutoff solenoid is selectively operable to cut off fuel flow from the float bowl to a nozzle in a venturi of the carburetor upstream from a throttle for the engine, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
 - e. Dependent claim 8 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the carburetor connects the gaseous fuel source to the intake, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
 - f. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, a liquid fuel valve positioned on a liquid fuel line coupling the liquid fuel source to the carburetor to open and close the liquid fuel source to the engine, as called for in claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
 - g. Independent claim 11 by specifically including a multi-fuel generator and fuel delivery system having a multi-fuel internal combustion engine

1 configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source
2 through a liquid fuel line and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel
3 source through a gaseous fuel line, an alternator driven by the multi-fuel
4 internal combustion engine, a fuel regulator system including a primary
5 pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of the pressurized fuel source
6 to regulate fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source to a reduced
7 pressure and a secondary pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure
8 regulator to regulate fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator to a
9 desired pressure for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the
10 engine, and an electro-mechanical valve system coupled to the engine and
11 operated by an electrical switch powered by one of the alternator, a battery,
12 and a magneto that controls fuel flow to the engine from the liquid fuel
13 source and the pressurized fuel source, as called for in claim 11 of U.S.
14 Patent No. 10,393,034.

- 15 h. Dependent claim 13 by specifically including all the aforementioned
16 elements of claim 11 and, in addition, the electro-mechanical valve system
17 is configured to prevent simultaneous delivery of the liquid fuel and the
18 gaseous fuel to the engine, as called for in claim 13 of U.S. Patent No.
19 10,393,034.
- 20 i. Dependent claim 14 by specifically including all the aforementioned
21 elements of claim 11 and, in addition, the electro-mechanical valve system
22 has the electro-mechanical valve system and a gaseous fuel cutoff solenoid
23 coupled to the gaseous fuel line to control flow of the gaseous fuel to the
24 engine, as called for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- 25 j. Independent claim 18 by specifically including a multi-fuel internal
26 combustion engine having an engine operable on liquid fuel supplied
27 through a liquid fuel line from a liquid fuel source and gaseous fuel supplied
28 through a gaseous fuel line from a pressurized fuel source, a carburetor

1 coupled to an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect to the
 2 liquid fuel line and the gaseous fuel line, a carburetor cutoff solenoid
 3 coupled to control fuel flow within the carburetor from the liquid fuel line
 4 and selectively engage engine operation on liquid fuel, and a gaseous fuel
 5 valve coupled to control fuel flow through the gaseous fuel line and
 6 selectively engage engine operation on gaseous fuel, as called for in claim
 7 18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

- 8 k. Dependent claim 19 by specifically including all the aforementioned
 9 elements of claim 18 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel valve comprises a
 10 gaseous fuel cutoff solenoid, as called for in claim 19 of U.S. Patent No.
 11 10,393,034.

12 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 35(a)-(e)
 13 infringes at least claims 1, 2, 5, 7-9, 11, 13, 14, 18, and 19 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

14 37. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
 15 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
 16 following additional generator models:

- 17 a. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;
 18 b. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
 19 c. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

20 38. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
 21 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
 22 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
 23 generator models listed in Paragraphs 31 and 33, it was determined that each of the
 24 foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, 5-9,
 25 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 24 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034. Each of the foregoing Firman
 26 generator models infringes:

- 27 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a multi-fuel engine having an
 28 engine operable on a liquid fuel and a gaseous fuel, a carburetor attached to

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an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect a liquid fuel source to the intake, the carburetor comprising a float bowl, a liquid cutoff solenoid coupled to the carburetor to open and close a liquid fuel path to the engine downstream from the float bowl, a gaseous cutoff coupled to open and close a gaseous fuel source to the engine, and a switch selectively coupling a power source to the liquid cutoff solenoid to open and close the liquid fuel path, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

- b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid cutoff solenoid is positioned on the liquid fuel path, which extends from the float bowl to a throat of the carburetor, to open and close the liquid fuel path and the gaseous cutoff solenoid couples the gaseous fuel source to the intake to control flow of the gaseous fuel to the engine, as called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- c. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the engine is a dual fuel engine that operates on gasoline from the liquid fuel source and LPG from the gaseous fuel source, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- d. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, activating the gaseous cutoff simultaneously activates the liquid cutoff solenoid, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- e. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid cutoff solenoid is selectively operable to cut off fuel flow from the float bowl to a nozzle in a venturi of the carburetor upstream from a throttle for the engine, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

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- f. Dependent claim 8 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the carburetor connects the gaseous fuel source to the intake, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- g. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, a liquid fuel valve positioned on a liquid fuel line coupling the liquid fuel source to the carburetor to open and close the liquid fuel source to the engine, as called for in claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- h. Independent claim 11 by specifically including a multi-fuel generator and fuel delivery system having a multi-fuel internal combustion engine configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous fuel line, an alternator driven by the multi-fuel internal combustion engine, a fuel regulator system including a primary pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of the pressurized fuel source to regulate fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source to a reduced pressure and a secondary pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator to regulate fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator to a desired pressure for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the engine, and an electro-mechanical valve system coupled to the engine and operated by an electrical switch powered by one of the alternator, a battery, and a magneto that controls fuel flow to the engine from the liquid fuel source and the pressurized fuel source, as called for in claim 11 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.
- i. Dependent claim 13 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 11 and, in addition, the electro-mechanical valve system is configured to prevent simultaneous delivery of the liquid fuel and the

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gaseous fuel to the engine, as called for in claim 13 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

j. Dependent claim 14 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 11 and, in addition, the electro-mechanical valve system has the electro-mechanical valve system and a gaseous fuel cutoff solenoid coupled to the gaseous fuel line to control flow of the gaseous fuel to the engine, as called for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

k. Independent claim 18 by specifically including a multi-fuel internal combustion engine having an engine operable on liquid fuel supplied through a liquid fuel line from a liquid fuel source and gaseous fuel supplied through a gaseous fuel line from a pressurized fuel source, a carburetor coupled to an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect to the liquid fuel line and the gaseous fuel line, a carburetor cutoff solenoid coupled to control fuel flow within the carburetor from the liquid fuel line and selectively engage engine operation on liquid fuel, and a gaseous fuel valve coupled to control fuel flow through the gaseous fuel line and selectively engage engine operation on gaseous fuel, as called for in claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

l. Dependent claim 19 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 18 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel valve comprises a gaseous fuel cutoff solenoid, as called for in claim 19 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

m. Dependent claim 24 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 18 and, in addition, an alternator driven by the engine to form a generator and a fuel regulator system located off-board the generator and having a primary pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of the pressurized fuel source to regulate the fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source to a reduced pressure and a secondary pressure regulator coupled

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1 to the primary pressure regulator to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from
2 the primary pressure regulator to a desired pressure for delivery through the
3 gaseous fuel line to operate the engine, as called for in claim 24 of U.S.
4 Patent No. 10,393,034.

5 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 37(a)-(c)
6 infringes at least claims 1, 2, 5-9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 24 of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

7 39. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman’s acts of
8 infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and
9 permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

10 40. Upon information and belief, Firman’s infringement has been willful,
11 deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion’s rights under U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034.

12 41. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause
13 Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

14 **COUNT III: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 10,598,101**

15 42. Paragraphs 1 through 41 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth
16 herein.

17 43. U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101 is titled “DUAL FUEL SELECTOR SWITCH.”
18 U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101 was duly and legally issued on March 24, 2020. A true and
19 correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101 is attached as Exhibit C.

20 44. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and
21 to U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent,
22 including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

23 45. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
24 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
25 States, or importing into the United States:

- 26 a. Model H03651, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 27 b. Model H03652, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 28 c. Model H05751, a dual fuel portable generator;

- 1 d. Model H05752, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 2 e. Model H05753, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 3 f. Model H07552, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 4 g. Model H07553, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 5 h. Model H08051, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 6 i. Model H08053, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 7 j. Model T04073, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 8 k. Model T07571, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 9 l. Model T07573, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 10 m. Model T08071, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 11 n. Model T08072, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 12 o. Model T09275, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 13 p. Model T09371, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 14 q. Model WH03562OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator; and
- 15 r. Model WH03662OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator.

16 46. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner's manuals and
17 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
18 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claim 18 of U.S. Patent No.
19 10,598,101. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes independent claim
20 18 by specifically including a fuel selector for use with a dual fuel generator, the fuel
21 selector having a valve assembly fluidly connected to each of a first fuel source and a second
22 fuel source, being operable to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow
23 from the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an engine of the dual
24 fuel generator, and including two fuel inputs, with a first fuel input connected to the first
25 fuel source and a second fuel input connected to the second fuel source, two fuel outputs
26 supplying fuel from only one of the first fuel source or the second fuel source, a first fuel
27 valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to the
28 engine; and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the

1 second fuel flow to the engine; and a selector switch positioned on the valve assembly to
2 allow a user to manually select one of the first fuel flow and the second fuel flow, as called
3 for in claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101. Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman
4 generator models listed in Paragraph 45(a)-(r) infringes at least claim 18 of U.S. Patent No.
5 10,598,101.

6 47. Champion has also acquired and inspected the following Firman generator
7 models that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the
8 United States, or importing into the United States:

- 9 a. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 10 b. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 11 c. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 12 d. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 13 e. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

14 48. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner's manuals and
15 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
16 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 17 and 18 of U.S. Patent
17 No. 10,598,101. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 18 a. Independent claim 17 by specifically including a fuel selector of a dual fuel
19 generator having a valve assembly positioned on or adjacent the selector
20 switch and fluidly connected to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel
21 source, the valve assembly being operable to selectively control a first fuel
22 flow and a second fuel flow from the first fuel source and the second fuel
23 source, respectively, to an engine of the dual fuel generator; a selector switch
24 with a first fuel mode and a second fuel mode; a solenoid switch having open
25 and closed positions; and a fuel solenoid having open and closed positions;
26 wherein, when the selector switch is in the first fuel mode, the solenoid
27 switch and the fuel solenoid are in the closed positions and, when the
28 selector switch is in the second fuel mode, the solenoid switch and the fuel

1 solenoid are in the open positions, wherein the selector switch triggers the
2 solenoid switch when changed from the second fuel mode to the first fuel
3 mode, so as to cause the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid to operate in
4 the closed positions, and wherein positioning of the selector switch in the
5 first fuel mode and the second fuel mode enables a selection of one of the
6 first fuel flow and the second fuel flow, as called for in claim 17 of U.S.
7 Patent No. 10,598,101.

- 8 b. Independent claim 18 by specifically including a fuel selector for use with a
9 dual fuel generator, the fuel selector having a valve assembly fluidly
10 connected to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel source, being
11 operable to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow from
12 the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an engine of
13 the dual fuel generator, and including two fuel inputs, with a first fuel input
14 connected to the first fuel source and a second fuel input connected to the
15 second fuel source, two fuel outputs supplying fuel from only one of the first
16 fuel source or the second fuel source, a first fuel valve having open and
17 closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to the engine; and a
18 second fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the
19 second fuel flow to the engine; and a selector switch positioned on the valve
20 assembly to allow a user to manually select one of the first fuel flow and the
21 second fuel flow, as called for in claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101.

22 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 47(a)-(e)
23 infringes at least claims 17 and 18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101.

24 49. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
25 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
26 following additional generator models:

- 27 a. Model H03654, a dual fuel portable generator;
28 b. Model H05754, a dual fuel portable generator;

- 1 c. Model H07554, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 2 d. Model H08052, a dual fuel portable generator; and
- 3 e. Model T07571F, a refurbished tri fuel portable generator.

4 50. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
5 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
6 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
7 generator models listed in Paragraphs 45 and 47, it was determined that each of the
8 foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claim 18 of U.S.
9 Patent No. 10,598,101. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes
10 independent claim 18 by specifically including a fuel selector for use with a dual fuel
11 generator, the fuel selector having a valve assembly fluidly connected to each of a first fuel
12 source and a second fuel source, being operable to selectively control a first fuel flow and
13 a second fuel flow from the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an
14 engine of the dual fuel generator, and including two fuel inputs, with a first fuel input
15 connected to the first fuel source and a second fuel input connected to the second fuel
16 source, two fuel outputs supplying fuel from only one of the first fuel source or the second
17 fuel source, a first fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the
18 first fuel flow to the engine; and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions to
19 selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine; and a selector switch positioned on
20 the valve assembly to allow a user to manually select one of the first fuel flow and the
21 second fuel flow, as called for in claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101. Therefore, each
22 of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 49(a)-(e) infringes at least
23 claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101.

24 51. Upon information and belief, Firman also has been and is now making, using,
25 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
26 following additional generator models:

- 27 a. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 28 b. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and

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c. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

52. Upon review of images, owner’s manuals, and electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner’s manuals, and electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman generator models listed in Paragraphs 45 and 47, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 17 and 18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

a. Independent claim 17 by specifically including a fuel selector of a dual fuel generator having a valve assembly positioned on or adjacent the selector switch and fluidly connected to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel source, the valve assembly being operable to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow from the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an engine of the dual fuel generator; a selector switch with a first fuel mode and a second fuel mode; a solenoid switch having open and closed positions; and a fuel solenoid having open and closed positions; wherein, when the selector switch is in the first fuel mode, the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid are in the closed positions and, when the selector switch is in the second fuel mode, the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid are in the open positions, wherein the selector switch triggers the solenoid switch when changed from the second fuel mode to the first fuel mode, so as to cause the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid to operate in the closed positions, and wherein positioning of the selector switch in the first fuel mode and the second fuel mode enables a selection of one of the first fuel flow and the second fuel flow, as called for in claim 17 of U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101.

b. Independent claim 18 by specifically including a fuel selector for use with a dual fuel generator, the fuel selector having a valve assembly fluidly connected to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel source, being

1 operable to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow from
2 the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an engine of
3 the dual fuel generator, and including two fuel inputs, with a first fuel input
4 connected to the first fuel source and a second fuel input connected to the
5 second fuel source, two fuel outputs supplying fuel from only one of the first
6 fuel source or the second fuel source, a first fuel valve having open and
7 closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to the engine; and a
8 second fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the
9 second fuel flow to the engine; and a selector switch positioned on the valve
10 assembly to allow a user to manually select one of the first fuel flow and the
11 second fuel flow, as called for in claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101.

12 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 51(a)-(c)
13 infringes at least claims 17 and 18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101.

14 53. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman's acts of
15 infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and
16 permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101.

17 54. Upon information and belief, Firman's infringement has been willful,
18 deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion's rights under U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101.

19 55. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause
20 Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

21 **COUNT IV: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 10,697,398**

22 56. Paragraphs 1 through 55 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth
23 herein.

24 57. U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398 is titled "BATTERYLESS DUAL FUEL
25 ENGINE WITH LIQUID FUEL CUT-OFF." U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398 was duly and
26 legally issued on June 30, 2020. A true and correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398 is
27 attached as Exhibit D.
28

1 58. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and
2 to U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent,
3 including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

4 59. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
5 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
6 States, or importing into the United States:

- 7 a. Model H03651, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 8 b. Model H03652, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 9 c. Model H05751, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 10 d. Model H05752, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 11 e. Model H05753, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 12 f. Model H07552, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 13 g. Model H07553, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 14 h. Model H08051, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 15 i. Model H08053, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 16 j. Model T04073, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 17 k. Model T07571, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 18 l. Model T07573, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 19 m. Model T08071, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 20 n. Model T08072, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 21 o. Model T09275, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 22 p. Model T09371, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 23 q. Model WH03562OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator; and
- 24 r. Model WH03662OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator.

25 60. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner's manuals and
26 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
27 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 3-7, 10, 22, and 57 of
28 U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

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- a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a dual fuel engine having an engine operable on a gaseous fuel and a liquid fuel, a switch to change operation of an engine between gaseous fuel and liquid fuel, a carburetor attached to an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect to a gaseous fuel source and a liquid fuel source, a liquid fuel valve positioned along a liquid fuel line coupling a liquid fuel source to a carburetor, a gaseous fuel valve positioned along a gaseous fuel line coupling a gaseous fuel source to the carburetor, and a liquid fuel cut-off incorporated into the carburetor to interrupt liquid fuel upon actuation of the switch from liquid to gaseous fuel, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- b. Dependent claim 3 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel is LPG and the liquid fuel is gasoline, as called for in claim 3 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- c. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the engine is a pull-start engine having an electrical power generator to supply electrical power, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- d. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 4 and, in addition, the switch is an electro-mechanical switch connecting one fuel source to the carburetor and connected to the electrical power generator and the liquid fuel cut-off is a solenoid connected to open and close a fuel path to the pull-start engine in response to reception of electrical power from the switch, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- e. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 4 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off is a solenoid valve that operates within the carburetor to control liquid fuel flow to the engine and

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is powered by the electrical power generator, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

- f. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the switch selectively powers the solenoid valve by controlling electrical connection between the solenoid valve and the electrical power generator, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- g. Dependent claim 10 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the electrical power generator comprises a magneto or an alternator coupled to a voltage regulator to provide a regulated voltage to the solenoid valve, as called for in claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- h. Dependent claim 22 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off is physically attached to an outer surface of the carburetor, as called for in claim 22 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- i. Independent claim 57 by specifically including a dual fuel engine, the dual fuel engine being assembled by providing an engine operable on a gaseous fuel and a liquid fuel; attaching a carburetor to an intake of the engine, the carburetor having a throat to mix gaseous fuel with air and liquid fuel with air, a float bowl, and a fuel passage extending from the float bowl to the throat to provide liquid fuel; coupling a switch to an engine to change operation of the engine between gaseous fuel and liquid fuel; and attaching a liquid fuel cut-off to a carburetor to close a fuel passage extending from a float bowl of the carburetor to a throat to the carburetor to provide liquid fuel upon actuation of the switch from liquid to gaseous fuel, as called for in claim 57 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

1 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 59(a)-(r)
2 infringes at least claims 1, 3-7, 10, 22, and 57 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

3 61. Champion has also acquired and inspected the following Firman generator
4 models that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the
5 United States, or importing into the United States:

- 6 a. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 7 b. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 8 c. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 9 d. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 10 e. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

11 62. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner's manuals and
12 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
13 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 3-10, 22, and 57 of U.S.
14 Patent No. 10,697,398. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 15 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a dual fuel engine having an
16 engine operable on a gaseous fuel and a liquid fuel, a switch to change
17 operation of an engine between gaseous fuel and liquid fuel, a carburetor
18 attached to an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect to a
19 gaseous fuel source and a liquid fuel source, a liquid fuel valve positioned
20 along a liquid fuel line coupling a liquid fuel source to a carburetor, a
21 gaseous fuel valve positioned along a gaseous fuel line coupling a gaseous
22 fuel source to the carburetor, and a liquid fuel cut-off incorporated into the
23 carburetor to interrupt liquid fuel upon actuation of the switch from liquid
24 to gaseous fuel, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- 25 b. Dependent claim 3 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
26 of claim 1 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel is LPG and the liquid fuel is
27 gasoline, as called for in claim 3 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- 28

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- c. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the engine is a pull-start engine having an electrical power generator to supply electrical power, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- d. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 4 and, in addition, the switch is an electro-mechanical switch connecting one fuel source to the carburetor and connected to the electrical power generator and the liquid fuel cut-off is a solenoid connected to open and close a fuel path to the pull-start engine in response to reception of electrical power from the switch, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- e. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 4 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off is a solenoid valve that operates within the carburetor to control liquid fuel flow to the engine and is powered by the electrical power generator, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- f. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the switch selectively powers the solenoid valve by controlling electrical connection between the solenoid valve and the electrical power generator, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- g. Dependent claim 8 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the solenoid valve is normally open to provide liquid fuel to the engine when the solenoid valve is unpowered, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- h. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 8 and, in addition, a pull-starter drives the electrical power

1 generator to power and close the solenoid valve while starting the engine on
2 gaseous fuel, as called for in claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

- 3 i. Dependent claim 10 by specifically including all the aforementioned
4 elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the electrical power generator
5 comprises a magneto or an alternator coupled to a voltage regulator to
6 provide a regulated voltage to the solenoid valve, as called for in claim 10
7 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- 8 j. Dependent claim 22 by specifically including all the aforementioned
9 elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off is physically
10 attached to an outer surface of the carburetor, as called for in claim 22 of
11 U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- 12 k. Independent claim 57 by specifically including a dual fuel engine, the dual
13 fuel engine being assembled by providing an engine operable on a gaseous
14 fuel and a liquid fuel; attaching a carburetor to an intake of the engine, the
15 carburetor having a throat to mix gaseous fuel with air and liquid fuel with
16 air, a float bowl, and a fuel passage extending from the float bowl to the
17 throat to provide liquid fuel; coupling a switch to an engine to change
18 operation of the engine between gaseous fuel and liquid fuel; and attaching
19 a liquid fuel cut-off to a carburetor to close a fuel passage extending from a
20 float bowl of the carburetor to a throat to the carburetor to provide liquid
21 fuel upon actuation of the switch from liquid to gaseous fuel, as called for
22 in claim 57 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

23 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 61(a)-(e)
24 infringes at least claims 1, 3-10, 22, and 57 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

25 63. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
26 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
27 following additional generator models:

- 28 a. Model H03654, a dual fuel portable generator;

- b. Model H05754, a dual fuel portable generator;
- c. Model H07554, a dual fuel portable generator;
- d. Model H08052, a dual fuel portable generator; and
- e. Model T07571F, a refurbished tri fuel portable generator.

64. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman generator models listed in Paragraphs 59 and 61, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 3-7, 10, 22, and 57 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a dual fuel engine having an engine operable on a gaseous fuel and a liquid fuel, a switch to change operation of an engine between gaseous fuel and liquid fuel, a carburetor attached to an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect to a gaseous fuel source and a liquid fuel source, a liquid fuel valve positioned along a liquid fuel line coupling a liquid fuel source to a carburetor, a gaseous fuel valve positioned along a gaseous fuel line coupling a gaseous fuel source to the carburetor, and a liquid fuel cut-off incorporated into the carburetor to interrupt liquid fuel upon actuation of the switch from liquid to gaseous fuel, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- b. Dependent claim 3 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel is LPG and the liquid fuel is gasoline, as called for in claim 3 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- c. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the engine is a pull-start engine having an electrical power generator to supply electrical power, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

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- d. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 4 and, in addition, the switch is an electro-mechanical switch connecting one fuel source to the carburetor and connected to the electrical power generator and the liquid fuel cut-off is a solenoid connected to open and close a fuel path to the pull-start engine in response to reception of electrical power from the switch, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- e. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 4 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off is a solenoid valve that operates within the carburetor to control liquid fuel flow to the engine and is powered by the electrical power generator, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- f. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the switch selectively powers the solenoid valve by controlling electrical connection between the solenoid valve and the electrical power generator, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- g. Dependent claim 10 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the electrical power generator comprises a magneto or an alternator coupled to a voltage regulator to provide a regulated voltage to the solenoid valve, as called for in claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- h. Dependent claim 22 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off is physically attached to an outer surface of the carburetor, as called for in claim 22 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- i. Independent claim 57 by specifically including a dual fuel engine, the dual fuel engine being assembled by providing an engine operable on a gaseous

1 fuel and a liquid fuel; attaching a carburetor to an intake of the engine, the
2 carburetor having a throat to mix gaseous fuel with air and liquid fuel with
3 air, a float bowl, and a fuel passage extending from the float bowl to the
4 throat to provide liquid fuel; coupling a switch to an engine to change
5 operation of the engine between gaseous fuel and liquid fuel; and attaching
6 a liquid fuel cut-off to a carburetor to close a fuel passage extending from a
7 float bowl of the carburetor to a throat to the carburetor to provide liquid
8 fuel upon actuation of the switch from liquid to gaseous fuel, as called for
9 in claim 57 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

10 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 63(a)-(e)
11 infringes at least claims 1, 3-7, 10, 22, and 57 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

12 65. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
13 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
14 following additional generator models:

- 15 a. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 16 b. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 17 c. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

18 66. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
19 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
20 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
21 generator models listed in Paragraphs 59 and 61, it was determined that each of the
22 foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 3-10,
23 22, and 57 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models
24 infringes:

- 25 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a dual fuel engine having an
26 engine operable on a gaseous fuel and a liquid fuel, a switch to change
27 operation of an engine between gaseous fuel and liquid fuel, a carburetor
28 attached to an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect to a

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gaseous fuel source and a liquid fuel source, a liquid fuel valve positioned along a liquid fuel line coupling a liquid fuel source to a carburetor, a gaseous fuel valve positioned along a gaseous fuel line coupling a gaseous fuel source to the carburetor, and a liquid fuel cut-off incorporated into the carburetor to interrupt liquid fuel upon actuation of the switch from liquid to gaseous fuel, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

- b. Dependent claim 3 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel is LPG and the liquid fuel is gasoline, as called for in claim 3 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- c. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the engine is a pull-start engine having an electrical power generator to supply electrical power, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- d. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 4 and, in addition, the switch is an electro-mechanical switch connecting one fuel source to the carburetor and connected to the electrical power generator and the liquid fuel cut-off is a solenoid connected to open and close a fuel path to the pull-start engine in response to reception of electrical power from the switch, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- e. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 4 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off is a solenoid valve that operates within the carburetor to control liquid fuel flow to the engine and is powered by the electrical power generator, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- f. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the switch selectively powers the solenoid valve by controlling electrical connection between the solenoid valve and the

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- electrical power generator, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
- g. Dependent claim 8 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the solenoid valve is normally open to provide liquid fuel to the engine when the solenoid valve is unpowered, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
 - h. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 8 and, in addition, a pull-starter drives the electrical power generator to power and close the solenoid valve while starting the engine on gaseous fuel, as called for in claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
 - i. Dependent claim 10 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the electrical power generator comprises a magneto or an alternator coupled to a voltage regulator to provide a regulated voltage to the solenoid valve, as called for in claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
 - j. Dependent claim 22 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off is physically attached to an outer surface of the carburetor, as called for in claim 22 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.
 - k. Independent claim 57 by specifically including a dual fuel engine, the dual fuel engine being assembled by providing an engine operable on a gaseous fuel and a liquid fuel; attaching a carburetor to an intake of the engine, the carburetor having a throat to mix gaseous fuel with air and liquid fuel with air, a float bowl, and a fuel passage extending from the float bowl to the throat to provide liquid fuel; coupling a switch to an engine to change operation of the engine between gaseous fuel and liquid fuel; and attaching a liquid fuel cut-off to a carburetor to close a fuel passage extending from a float bowl of the carburetor to a throat to the carburetor to provide liquid

1 fuel upon actuation of the switch from liquid to gaseous fuel, as called for
2 in claim 57 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

3 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 65(a)-(c)
4 infringes at least claims 1, 3-10, 22, and 57 of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

5 67. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman's acts of
6 infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and
7 permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

8 68. Upon information and belief, Firman's infringement has been willful,
9 deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion's rights under U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398.

10 69. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause
11 Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

12 **COUNT V: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,143,120**

13 70. Paragraphs 1 through 69 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth
14 herein.

15 71. U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120 is titled "FUEL SYSTEM FOR A MULTI-FUEL
16 INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE." U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120 was duly and legally
17 issued on October 12, 2021. A true and correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120 is
18 attached as Exhibit E.

19 72. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and
20 to U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent,
21 including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

22 73. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
23 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
24 States, or importing into the United States:

- 25 a. Model H03651, a dual fuel portable generator;
26 b. Model H03652, a dual fuel portable generator;
27 c. Model H05751, a dual fuel portable generator;
28 d. Model H05752, a dual fuel portable generator;

- 1 e. Model H05753, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 2 f. Model H07552, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 3 g. Model H07553, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 4 h. Model H08051, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 5 i. Model H08053, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 6 j. Model T04073, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 7 k. Model T07571, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 8 l. Model T07573, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 9 m. Model T08071, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 10 n. Model T08072, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 11 o. Model T09275, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 12 p. Model T09371, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 13 q. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 14 r. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 15 s. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 16 t. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 17 u. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 18 v. Model WH03562OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator; and
- 19 w. Model WH03662OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator.

20 74. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner’s manuals and
21 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
22 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 12, 13, and 15 of U.S. Patent
23 No. 11,143,120. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 24 a. Independent claim 12 by specifically including a multi-fuel generator and
25 fuel delivery system having a multi-fuel internal combustion engine
26 configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source
27 through a liquid fuel line and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel
28 source through a gaseous fuel line, an alternator driven by the multi-fuel

1 internal combustion engine, and a fuel regulator system including a primary
2 pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of a pressurized fuel source to
3 regulate fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source to a reduced pressure
4 and a secondary pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator
5 to regulate fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator to a desired
6 pressure for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the engine, as
7 called for in claim 12 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120.

8 b. Dependent claim 13 by specifically including all the aforementioned
9 elements of claim 12 and, in addition, an electro-mechanical valve system
10 coupled to the engine and operated by an electrical switch powered by one
11 of the alternator, a battery, and a magneto that controls fuel flow to the
12 engine from the liquid fuel source and the pressurized fuel source, as called
13 for in claim 13 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120.

14 c. Dependent claim 15 by specifically including all the aforementioned
15 elements of claim 13 and, in addition, the electro-mechanical valve system
16 is configured to prevent simultaneous delivery of the liquid fuel and the
17 gaseous fuel to the engine, as called for in claim 15 of U.S. Patent No.
18 11,143,120.

19 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 73(a)-(w)
20 infringes at least claims 12, 13, and 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120.

21 75. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
22 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
23 following additional generator models:

- 24 a. Model H03654, a dual fuel portable generator;
25 b. Model H05754, a dual fuel portable generator;
26 c. Model H07554, a dual fuel portable generator;
27 d. Model H08052, a dual fuel portable generator;
28 e. Model T07571F, a refurbished tri fuel portable generator;

- 1 f. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 2 g. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 3 h. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

4 76. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
5 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
6 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
7 generator models listed in Paragraph 73, it was determined that each of the foregoing
8 Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 12, 13, and 15 of
9 U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 10 a. Independent claim 12 by specifically including a multi-fuel generator and
11 fuel delivery system having a multi-fuel internal combustion engine
12 configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source
13 through a liquid fuel line and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel
14 source through a gaseous fuel line, an alternator driven by the multi-fuel
15 internal combustion engine, and a fuel regulator system including a primary
16 pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of a pressurized fuel source to
17 regulate fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source to a reduced pressure
18 and a secondary pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator
19 to regulate fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator to a desired
20 pressure for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the engine, as
21 called for in claim 12 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120.
- 22 b. Dependent claim 13 by specifically including all the aforementioned
23 elements of claim 12 and, in addition, an electro-mechanical valve system
24 coupled to the engine and operated by an electrical switch powered by one
25 of the alternator, a battery, and a magneto that controls fuel flow to the
26 engine from the liquid fuel source and the pressurized fuel source, as called
27 for in claim 13 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120.

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1 c. Dependent claim 15 by specifically including all the aforementioned
2 elements of claim 13 and, in addition, the electro-mechanical valve system
3 is configured to prevent simultaneous delivery of the liquid fuel and the
4 gaseous fuel to the engine, as called for in claim 15 of U.S. Patent No.
5 11,143,120.

6 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 75(a)-(h)
7 infringes at least claims 12, 13, and 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120.

8 77. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman’s acts of
9 infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and
10 permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120.

11 78. Upon information and belief, Firman’s infringement has been willful,
12 deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion’s rights under U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120.

13 79. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause
14 Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

15 **COUNT VI: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,143,145**

16 80. Paragraphs 1 through 79 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth
17 herein.

18 81. U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145 is titled “BATTERYLESS DUAL FUEL
19 ENGINE WITH LIQUID FUEL CUT-OFF.” U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145 was duly and
20 legally issued on October 12, 2021. A true and correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145
21 is attached as Exhibit F.

22 82. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and
23 to U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent,
24 including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

25 83. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
26 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
27 States, or importing into the United States:

28 a. Model H03651, a dual fuel portable generator;

- 1 b. Model H03652, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 2 c. Model H05751, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 3 d. Model H05752, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 4 e. Model H05753, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 5 f. Model H07552, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 6 g. Model H07553, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 7 h. Model H08051, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 8 i. Model H08053, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 9 j. Model T04073, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 10 k. Model T07571, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 11 l. Model T07573, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 12 m. Model T08071, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 13 n. Model T08072, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 14 o. Model T09275, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 15 p. Model T09371, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 16 q. Model WH03562OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator; and
- 17 r. Model WH03662OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator.

18 84. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner’s manuals and
19 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
20 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, and 4-7 of U.S. Patent
21 No. 11,143,145. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 22 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a dual fuel generator having
23 an engine operable on a gaseous fuel and a liquid fuel, an electrical power
24 generator driven by the engine and including a charging coil, a switch to
25 change operation of the engine between gaseous fuel and liquid fuel, a
26 carburetor attached to an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect
27 to a gaseous fuel source and a liquid fuel source, a liquid fuel cut-off
28 solenoid to interrupt liquid fuel flow to the engine upon actuation of the

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- switch from liquid fuel to gaseous fuel, and a voltage regulator coupled to the charging coil to receive power therefrom and that operates to provide a regulated voltage to the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
- b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, a liquid fuel valve along a liquid fuel line coupling the liquid fuel source to the carburetor and a gaseous fuel valve along a gaseous fuel line coupling the gaseous fuel source to the carburetor, as called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
 - c. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 2 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid is attached to the carburetor, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
 - d. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel is LPG and the liquid fuel is gasoline, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
 - e. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the switch is an electro-mechanical switch connecting one fuel source to the carburetor and connected to the electrical power generator and the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid is connected to open and close a fuel path to the engine in response to reception of electrical power from the switch, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
 - f. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the switch selectively powers the solenoid valve by controlling electrical connection between the solenoid valve and the electrical power generator, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

1 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 83(a)-(r)
2 infringes at least claims 1, 2, and 4-7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

3 85. Champion has also acquired and inspected the following Firman generator
4 models that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the
5 United States, or importing into the United States:

- 6 a. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 7 b. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 8 c. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 9 d. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 10 e. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

11 86. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner's manuals and
12 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
13 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, and 4-8 of U.S. Patent
14 No. 11,143,145. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 15 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a dual fuel generator having
16 an engine operable on a gaseous fuel and a liquid fuel, an electrical power
17 generator driven by the engine and including a charging coil, a switch to
18 change operation of the engine between gaseous fuel and liquid fuel, a
19 carburetor attached to an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect
20 to a gaseous fuel source and a liquid fuel source, a liquid fuel cut-off
21 solenoid to interrupt liquid fuel flow to the engine upon actuation of the
22 switch from liquid fuel to gaseous fuel, and a voltage regulator coupled to
23 the charging coil to receive power therefrom and that operates to provide a
24 regulated voltage to the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid, as called for in claim 1
25 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
- 26 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
27 of claim 1 and, in addition, a liquid fuel valve along a liquid fuel line
28 coupling the liquid fuel source to the carburetor and a gaseous fuel valve

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- along a gaseous fuel line coupling the gaseous fuel source to the carburetor, as called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
- c. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 2 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid is attached to the carburetor, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
 - d. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel is LPG and the liquid fuel is gasoline, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
 - e. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the switch is an electro-mechanical switch connecting one fuel source to the carburetor and connected to the electrical power generator and the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid is connected to open and close a fuel path to the engine in response to reception of electrical power from the switch, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
 - f. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the switch selectively powers the solenoid valve by controlling electrical connection between the solenoid valve and the electrical power generator, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
 - g. Dependent claim 8 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid is normally open to provide liquid fuel to the engine when the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid is unpowered, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 85(a)-(e) infringes at least claims 1, 2, and 4-8 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

1 87. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
2 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
3 following additional generator models:

- 4 a. Model H03654, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 5 b. Model H05754, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 6 c. Model H07554, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 7 d. Model H08052, a dual fuel portable generator; and
- 8 e. Model T07571F, a refurbished tri fuel portable generator.

9 88. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
10 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
11 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
12 generator models listed in Paragraphs 83 and 85, it was determined that each of the
13 foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, and
14 4-7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models
15 infringes:

- 16 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a dual fuel generator having
17 an engine operable on a gaseous fuel and a liquid fuel, an electrical power
18 generator driven by the engine and including a charging coil, a switch to
19 change operation of the engine between gaseous fuel and liquid fuel, a
20 carburetor attached to an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect
21 to a gaseous fuel source and a liquid fuel source, a liquid fuel cut-off
22 solenoid to interrupt liquid fuel flow to the engine upon actuation of the
23 switch from liquid fuel to gaseous fuel, and a voltage regulator coupled to
24 the charging coil to receive power therefrom and that operates to provide a
25 regulated voltage to the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid, as called for in claim 1
26 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
- 27 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
28 of claim 1 and, in addition, a liquid fuel valve along a liquid fuel line

1 coupling the liquid fuel source to the carburetor and a gaseous fuel valve
2 along a gaseous fuel line coupling the gaseous fuel source to the carburetor,
3 as called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

4 c. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
5 of claim 2 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid is attached to the
6 carburetor, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

7 d. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
8 of claim 1 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel is LPG and the liquid fuel is
9 gasoline, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

10 e. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
11 of claim 1 and, in addition, the switch is an electro-mechanical switch
12 connecting one fuel source to the carburetor and connected to the electrical
13 power generator and the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid is connected to open
14 and close a fuel path to the engine in response to reception of electrical
15 power from the switch, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No.
16 11,143,145.

17 f. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
18 of claim 6 and, in addition, the switch selectively powers the solenoid valve
19 by controlling electrical connection between the solenoid valve and the
20 electrical power generator, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No.
21 11,143,145.

22 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 87(a)-(e)
23 infringes at least claims 1, 2, and 4-7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

24 89. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
25 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
26 following additional generator models:

27 a. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;

28 b. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and

1 c. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

2 90. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
3 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
4 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
5 generator models listed in Paragraphs 83 and 85, it was determined that each of the
6 foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, and
7 4-8 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models
8 infringes:

9 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a dual fuel generator having
10 an engine operable on a gaseous fuel and a liquid fuel, an electrical power
11 generator driven by the engine and including a charging coil, a switch to
12 change operation of the engine between gaseous fuel and liquid fuel, a
13 carburetor attached to an intake of the engine to mix air and fuel and connect
14 to a gaseous fuel source and a liquid fuel source, a liquid fuel cut-off
15 solenoid to interrupt liquid fuel flow to the engine upon actuation of the
16 switch from liquid fuel to gaseous fuel, and a voltage regulator coupled to
17 the charging coil to receive power therefrom and that operates to provide a
18 regulated voltage to the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid, as called for in claim 1
19 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

20 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
21 of claim 1 and, in addition, a liquid fuel valve along a liquid fuel line
22 coupling the liquid fuel source to the carburetor and a gaseous fuel valve
23 along a gaseous fuel line coupling the gaseous fuel source to the carburetor,
24 as called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

25 c. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
26 of claim 2 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid is attached to the
27 carburetor, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
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- 1 d. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
- 2 of claim 1 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel is LPG and the liquid fuel is
- 3 gasoline, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.
- 4 e. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
- 5 of claim 1 and, in addition, the switch is an electro-mechanical switch
- 6 connecting one fuel source to the carburetor and connected to the electrical
- 7 power generator and the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid is connected to open
- 8 and close a fuel path to the engine in response to reception of electrical
- 9 power from the switch, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No.
- 10 11,143,145.
- 11 f. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
- 12 of claim 6 and, in addition, the switch selectively powers the solenoid valve
- 13 by controlling electrical connection between the solenoid valve and the
- 14 electrical power generator, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No.
- 15 11,143,145.
- 16 g. Dependent claim 8 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
- 17 of claim 1 and, in addition, the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid is normally open
- 18 to provide liquid fuel to the engine when the liquid fuel cut-off solenoid is
- 19 unpowered, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

20 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 89(a)-(c)

21 infringes at least claims 1, 2, and 4-8 of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

22 91. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman's acts of

23 infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and

24 permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

25 92. Upon information and belief, Firman's infringement has been willful,

26 deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion's rights under U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145.

27 93. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause

28 Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT VII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,306,667

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2 94. Paragraphs 1 through 93 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth
3 herein.

4 95. U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667 is titled “DUAL FUEL SELECTOR SWITCH.”
5 U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667 was duly and legally issued on April 19, 2022. A true and
6 correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667 is attached as Exhibit G.

7 96. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and
8 to U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent,
9 including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

10 97. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
11 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
12 States, or importing into the United States:

- 13 a. Model H03651, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 14 b. Model H03652, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 15 c. Model H05751, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 16 d. Model H05752, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 17 e. Model H05753, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 18 f. Model H07552, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 19 g. Model H07553, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 20 h. Model H08051, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 21 i. Model H08053, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 22 j. Model T04073, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 23 k. Model T07571, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 24 l. Model T07573, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 25 m. Model T08071, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 26 n. Model T08072, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 27 o. Model T09275, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 28 p. Model T09371, a tri fuel portable generator;

- 1 q. Model WH03562OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator; and
- 2 r. Model WH03662OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator.

3 98. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner's manuals and
4 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
5 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1-3, 6, 7, and 9 of U.S.
6 Patent No. 11,306,667. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 7 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a fuel selector for use with a
8 dual fuel generator, the fuel selector a selector having a valve assembly
9 fluidly connected to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel source,
10 being operable to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow
11 from the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an
12 engine of the dual fuel generator, and including two fuel inputs, with a first
13 fuel input connected to the first fuel source and a second fuel input
14 connected to the second fuel source, and two fuel outputs for selectively
15 supplying fuel to an engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel
16 source; and a selector switch positioned on the valve assembly to allow a
17 user to manually select one of the first fuel flow and the second fuel flow,
18 as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- 19 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
20 of claim 1 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs selectively supply fuel to
21 the engine from only one of the first fuel source or the second fuel source,
22 responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow via the
23 selector switch, and a corresponding operation of the valve assembly, as
24 called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- 25 c. Dependent claim 3 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
26 of claim 1 and, in addition, the valve assembly has a first fuel valve having
27 open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to the
28 engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions to

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selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in claim 3 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

- d. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, a carburetor solenoid switch configured to activate an associated carburetor solenoid when actuated, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- e. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the selector switch is in a first position, the selector switch actuates the carburetor solenoid switch, so as to activate the carburetor solenoid and stop the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- f. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the first fuel source is an LPG fuel source and wherein the second fuel source is a gasoline source, as called for in claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 97(a)-(r) infringes at least claims 1-3, 6, 7, and 9 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

99. Champion has also acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States:

- a. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- b. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- c. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- d. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- e. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

100. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner's manuals and electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman

1 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1-3, 6, 7, and 9-18 of U.S.
2 Patent No. 11,306,667. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 3 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a fuel selector for use with a
4 dual fuel generator, the fuel selector a selector having a valve assembly
5 fluidly connected to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel source,
6 being operable to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow
7 from the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an
8 engine of the dual fuel generator, and including two fuel inputs, with a first
9 fuel input connected to the first fuel source and a second fuel input
10 connected to the second fuel source, and two fuel outputs for selectively
11 supplying fuel to an engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel
12 source; and a selector switch positioned on the valve assembly to allow a
13 user to manually select one of the first fuel flow and the second fuel flow,
14 as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- 15 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
16 of claim 1 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs selectively supply fuel to
17 the engine from only one of the first fuel source or the second fuel source,
18 responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow via the
19 selector switch, and a corresponding operation of the valve assembly, as
20 called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- 21 c. Dependent claim 3 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
22 of claim 1 and, in addition, the valve assembly has a first fuel valve having
23 open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to the
24 engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions to
25 selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in claim
26 3 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- 27 d. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
28 of claim 1 and, in addition, a carburetor solenoid switch configured to

- 1 activate an associated carburetor solenoid when actuated, as called for in
2 claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- 3 e. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
4 of claim 6 and, in addition, the selector switch is in a first position, the
5 selector switch actuates the carburetor solenoid switch, so as to activate the
6 carburetor solenoid and stop the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for
7 in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- 8 f. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
9 of claim 1 and, in addition, the first fuel source is an LPG fuel source and
10 wherein the second fuel source is a gasoline source, as called for in claim 9
11 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- 12 g. Independent claim 10 by specifically including a fuel selector of a dual fuel
13 generator with a valve assembly fluidly connected to each of a first fuel
14 source and a second fuel source, the valve assembly being operable to
15 selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow from the first fuel
16 source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an engine of the dual fuel
17 generator; a selector switch having a first fuel mode and a second fuel mode,
18 a fuel solenoid having open and closed positions; and a solenoid switch
19 having open and closed positions to activate and deactivate the fuel solenoid;
20 wherein when the selector switch is in the first fuel mode, the solenoid
21 switch and the fuel solenoid are in the closed positions, when the selector
22 switch is in the second fuel mode, the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid
23 are in the open positions, and positioning of the selector switch in the first
24 fuel mode and the second fuel mode enables a selection of one of the first
25 fuel flow and the second fuel flow, as called for in claim 10 of U.S. Patent
26 No. 11,306,667.
- 27 h. Dependent claim 11 by specifically including all the aforementioned
28 elements of claim 10 and, in addition, the selector switch triggers the

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- solenoid switch when changed from the second fuel mode to the first fuel mode, so as to cause the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid to operate in the closed positions, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- i. Dependent claim 12 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 10 and, in addition, the valve assembly is positioned on or adjacent the selector switch, as called for in claim 12 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
 - j. Dependent claim 13 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 10 and, in addition, the valve assembly comprises: two fuel inputs, with a first fuel input connected to the first fuel source and a second fuel input connected to the second fuel source; and two fuel outputs for selectively supplying fuel to the engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel source, as called for in claim 13 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
 - k. Dependent claim 14 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 13 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs selectively supply fuel to the engine from only one of the first fuel source or the second fuel source, responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow via the selector switch and a corresponding operation of the valve assembly, as called for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
 - l. Dependent claim 15 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 13 and, in addition, the valve assembly includes a first fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to the engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in claim 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
 - m. Dependent claim 16 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 10 and, in addition, the first fuel source is an LPG fuel

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source and wherein the second fuel source is a gasoline source, as called for in claim 16 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

n. Dependent claim 17 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 10 and, in addition, the fuel solenoid is a carburetor shutoff solenoid, as called for in claim 17 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

o. Dependent claim 18 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 10 and, in addition, positioning the selector switch in the first fuel mode enables the selection of the first fuel source to the generator, and positioning the selector switch in the second fuel mode enables the selection of the second fuel source to the generator, as called for in claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 99(a)-(e) infringes at least claims 1-3, 6, 7, and 9-18 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

101. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the following additional generator models:

- a. Model H03654, a dual fuel portable generator;
- b. Model H05754, a dual fuel portable generator;
- c. Model H07554, a dual fuel portable generator;
- d. Model H08052, a dual fuel portable generator; and
- e. Model T07571F, a refurbished tri fuel portable generator.

102. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman generator models listed in Paragraphs 97 and 99, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1-3, 6, 7, and 9 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 1 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a fuel selector for use with a
2 dual fuel generator, the fuel selector a selector having a valve assembly
3 fluidly connected to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel source,
4 being operable to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow
5 from the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an
6 engine of the dual fuel generator, and including two fuel inputs, with a first
7 fuel input connected to the first fuel source and a second fuel input
8 connected to the second fuel source, and two fuel outputs for selectively
9 supplying fuel to an engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel
10 source; and a selector switch positioned on the valve assembly to allow a
11 user to manually select one of the first fuel flow and the second fuel flow,
12 as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- 13 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
14 of claim 1 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs selectively supply fuel to
15 the engine from only one of the first fuel source or the second fuel source,
16 responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow via the
17 selector switch, and a corresponding operation of the valve assembly, as
18 called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- 19 c. Dependent claim 3 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
20 of claim 1 and, in addition, the valve assembly has a first fuel valve having
21 open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to the
22 engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions to
23 selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in claim
24 3 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- 25 d. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
26 of claim 1 and, in addition, a carburetor solenoid switch configured to
27 activate an associated carburetor solenoid when actuated, as called for in
28 claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

- 1 e. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
- 2 of claim 6 and, in addition, the selector switch is in a first position, the
- 3 selector switch actuates the carburetor solenoid switch, so as to activate the
- 4 carburetor solenoid and stop the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for
- 5 in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- 6 f. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
- 7 of claim 1 and, in addition, the first fuel source is a an LPG fuel source and
- 8 wherein the second fuel source is a gasoline source, as called for in claim 9
- 9 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

10 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 101(a)-(e)

11 infringes at least claims 1-3, 6, 7, and 9 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

12 103. Upon information and belief, Firman also has been and is now making, using,

13 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the

14 following additional generator models:

- 15 a. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 16 b. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 17 c. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

18 104. Upon review of images, owner’s manuals, and electrical schematics of the

19 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner’s manuals, and

20 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman

21 generator models listed in Paragraphs 97 and 99, it was determined that each of the

22 foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1-3, 6, 7,

23 and 9-18 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models

24 infringes:

- 25 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a fuel selector for use with a
- 26 dual fuel generator, the fuel selector a selector having a valve assembly
- 27 fluidly connected to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel source,
- 28 being operable to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow

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from the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an engine of the dual fuel generator, and including two fuel inputs, with a first fuel input connected to the first fuel source and a second fuel input connected to the second fuel source, and two fuel outputs for selectively supplying fuel to an engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel source; and a selector switch positioned on the valve assembly to allow a user to manually select one of the first fuel flow and the second fuel flow, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

- b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs selectively supply fuel to the engine from only one of the first fuel source or the second fuel source, responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow via the selector switch, and a corresponding operation of the valve assembly, as called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- c. Dependent claim 3 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the valve assembly has a first fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to the engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in claim 3 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- d. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, a carburetor solenoid switch configured to activate an associated carburetor solenoid when actuated, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- e. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 6 and, in addition, the selector switch is in a first position, the selector switch actuates the carburetor solenoid switch, so as to activate the

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carburetor solenoid and stop the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

- f. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the first fuel source is a an LPG fuel source and wherein the second fuel source is a gasoline source, as called for in claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- g. Independent claim 10 by specifically including a fuel selector of a dual fuel generator with a valve assembly fluidly connected to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel source, the valve assembly being operable to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow from the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an engine of the dual fuel generator; a selector switch having a first fuel mode and a second fuel mode, a fuel solenoid having open and closed positions; and a solenoid switch having open and closed positions to activate and deactivate the fuel solenoid; wherein when the selector switch is in the first fuel mode, the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid are in the closed positions, when the selector switch is in the second fuel mode, the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid are in the open positions, and positioning of the selector switch in the first fuel mode and the second fuel mode enables a selection of one of the first fuel flow and the second fuel flow, as called for in claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- h. Dependent claim 11 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 10 and, in addition, the selector switch triggers the solenoid switch when changed from the second fuel mode to the first fuel mode, so as to cause the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid to operate in the closed positions, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- i. Dependent claim 12 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 10 and, in addition, the valve assembly is positioned on

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or adjacent the selector switch, as called for in claim 12 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

- j. Dependent claim 13 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 10 and, in addition, the valve assembly comprises: two fuel inputs, with a first fuel input connected to the first fuel source and a second fuel input connected to the second fuel source; and two fuel outputs for selectively supplying fuel to the engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel source, as called for in claim 13 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- k. Dependent claim 14 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 13 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs selectively supply fuel to the engine from only one of the first fuel source or the second fuel source, responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow via the selector switch and a corresponding operation of the valve assembly, as called for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- l. Dependent claim 15 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 13 and, in addition, the valve assembly includes a first fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to the engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in claim 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- m. Dependent claim 16 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 10 and, in addition, the first fuel source is a an LPG fuel source and wherein the second fuel source is a gasoline source, as called for in claim 16 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.
- n. Dependent claim 17 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 10 and, in addition, the fuel solenoid is a carburetor shutoff solenoid, as called for in claim 17 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

1 o. Dependent claim 18 by specifically including all the aforementioned
2 elements of claim 10 and, in addition, positioning the selector switch in the
3 first fuel mode enables the selection of the first fuel source to the generator,
4 and positioning the selector switch in the second fuel mode enables the
5 selection of the second fuel source to the generator, as called for in claim 18
6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

7 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 103(a)-(c)
8 infringes at least claims 1-3, 6, 7, and 9-18 of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

9 105. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman’s acts of
10 infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and
11 permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

12 106. Upon information and belief, Firman’s infringement has been willful,
13 deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion’s rights under U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667.

14 107. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause
15 Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

16 **COUNT VIII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,492,985**

17 108. Paragraphs 1 through 107 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth
18 herein.

19 109. U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985 is titled “OFF-BOARD FUEL REGULATOR
20 FOR GENERATOR ENGINE.” U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985 was duly and legally issued
21 on November 8, 2022. A true and correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985 is attached
22 as Exhibit H.

23 110. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and
24 to U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent,
25 including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

26 111. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
27 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
28 States, or importing into the United States:

- 1 a. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 2 b. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 3 c. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 4 d. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 5 e. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

6 112. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner’s manuals and
7 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
8 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 4-7, 11, 14-16, and 18 of
9 U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 10 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including generator and fuel delivery
11 system having a generator free of any pressure regulator and configured to
12 operate on a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a
13 gaseous fuel line and having a fuel regulator system located off-board the
14 generator, including a first stage and a second stage, and configured to
15 regulate a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source in the first
16 stage down to a reduced pressure and regulate the reduced pressure gaseous
17 fuel in the second stage down to a desired pressure for delivery through a
18 gaseous fuel line to operate the generator, as called for in claim 1 of U.S.
19 Patent No. 11,492,985.
- 20 b. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
21 of claim 1 and, in addition, the generator comprises a dual fuel generator
22 configured to operate on the gaseous fuel and on a liquid fuel, the liquid fuel
23 supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line, as called for in
24 claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.
- 25 c. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
26 of claim 4 and, in addition, a mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a
27 first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow to the
28 dual fuel generator from the liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel line

1 and the pressurized fuel source through the gaseous fuel line, as called for
2 in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

3 d. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
4 of claim 5 and, in addition, a fuel lockout apparatus is coupled to the
5 mechanical fuel valve; when the mechanical fuel valve is in the first
6 position, the fuel lockout apparatus communicates the liquid fuel source to
7 the dual fuel generator and prevents the pressurized fuel source from
8 coupling to the dual fuel generator; and when the mechanical fuel valve is
9 in the second position, the fuel lockout apparatus permits the pressurized
10 fuel source to couple to the dual fuel generator and interrupts the liquid fuel
11 source communication with the dual fuel generator, as called for in claim 6
12 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

13 e. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
14 of claim 1 and, in addition, the first stage comprises a primary pressure
15 regulator and the second stage comprises a secondary pressure regulator and
16 the generator and fuel delivery system further comprises a quick-connect
17 hose coupling including a first end coupled to an outlet of the secondary
18 pressure regulator and a second end coupled to an inlet of the gaseous fuel
19 line to couple the secondary pressure regulator to the gaseous fuel line, as
20 called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

21 f. Independent claim 11 by specifically including a generator and fuel delivery
22 system having a generator with an engine configured to operate on a gaseous
23 fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous fuel line; and
24 a fuel regulator system located off-board the generator, including a first
25 stage and a second stage, and configured to regulate a gaseous fuel supplied
26 from a pressurized fuel source in the first stage down to a reduced pressure
27 and regulate the reduced pressure gaseous fuel in the second stage down to
28 a desired pressure for delivery through a gaseous fuel line to operate the

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generator, wherein the fuel regulator system outputs gaseous fuel to the generator for operation of an engine at the second reduced pressure, as called for in claim 11 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

- g. Dependent claim 14 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 11 and, in addition, the generator comprises a dual fuel generator configured to operate on the gaseous fuel and on a liquid fuel, the liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line, as called for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.
- h. Dependent claim 15 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 14 and, in addition, a mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow to the dual fuel generator from the liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source through the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.
- i. Independent claim 16 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel delivery system having a dual fuel generator configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous fuel line; and a fuel regulator system located off board a dual fuel generator, including a primary pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of a pressurized fuel source, configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source in the first stage, the gaseous fuel regulated down to a first reduced pressure in the first stage and regulate the gaseous fuel output from the first stage in the second stage, the first reduced pressure gaseous fuel from the first stage being regulated down to a second reduced pressure in the second stage for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the generator, wherein the fuel regulator system outputs gaseous fuel

1 to the generator for operation of the engine at the second reduced pressure,
2 as called for in claim 16 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

3 j. Dependent claim 18 by specifically including all the aforementioned
4 elements of claim 16 and, in addition, a quick-connect hose coupling
5 including a first end coupled to an outlet of the secondary pressure regulator
6 and a second end coupled to an inlet of the gaseous fuel line to couple the
7 secondary pressure regulator to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim
8 18 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

9 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 111(a)-(e)
10 infringes at least claims 1, 4-7, 11, 14-16, and 18 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

11 113. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
12 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
13 following additional generator models:

- 14 a. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 15 b. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 16 c. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

17 114. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
18 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
19 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
20 generator models listed in Paragraph 111, it was determined that each of the foregoing
21 Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 4-7, 11, 14-16,
22 and 18 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models
23 infringes:

- 24 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including generator and fuel delivery
25 system having a generator free of any pressure regulator and configured to
26 operate on a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a
27 gaseous fuel line and having a fuel regulator system located off-board the
28 generator, including a first stage and a second stage, and configured to

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regulate a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source in the first stage down to a reduced pressure and regulate the reduced pressure gaseous fuel in the second stage down to a desired pressure for delivery through a gaseous fuel line to operate the generator, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

- b. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the generator comprises a dual fuel generator configured to operate on the gaseous fuel and on a liquid fuel, the liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.
- c. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 4 and, in addition, a mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow to the dual fuel generator from the liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source through the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.
- d. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 5 and, in addition, a fuel lockout apparatus is coupled to the mechanical fuel valve; when the mechanical fuel valve is in the first position, the fuel lockout apparatus communicates the liquid fuel source to the dual fuel generator and prevents the pressurized fuel source from coupling to the dual fuel generator; and when the mechanical fuel valve is in the second position, the fuel lockout apparatus permits the pressurized fuel source to couple to the dual fuel generator and interrupts the liquid fuel source communication with the dual fuel generator, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.
- e. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, the first stage comprises a primary pressure

1 regulator and the second stage comprises a secondary pressure regulator and
2 the generator and fuel delivery system further comprises a quick-connect
3 hose coupling including a first end coupled to an outlet of the secondary
4 pressure regulator and a second end coupled to an inlet of the gaseous fuel
5 line to couple the secondary pressure regulator to the gaseous fuel line, as
6 called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

7 f. Independent claim 11 by specifically including a generator and fuel delivery
8 system having a generator with an engine configured to operate on a gaseous
9 fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous fuel line; and
10 a fuel regulator system located off-board the generator, including a first
11 stage and a second stage, and configured to regulate a gaseous fuel supplied
12 from a pressurized fuel source in the first stage down to a reduced pressure
13 and regulate the reduced pressure gaseous fuel in the second stage down to
14 a desired pressure for delivery through a gaseous fuel line to operate the
15 generator, wherein the fuel regulator system outputs gaseous fuel to the
16 generator for operation of an engine at the second reduced pressure, as called
17 for in claim 11 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

18 g. Dependent claim 14 by specifically including all the aforementioned
19 elements of claim 11 and, in addition, the generator comprises a dual fuel
20 generator configured to operate on the gaseous fuel and on a liquid fuel, the
21 liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line, as
22 called for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

23 h. Dependent claim 15 by specifically including all the aforementioned
24 elements of claim 14 and, in addition, a mechanical fuel valve actuatable
25 between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow
26 to the dual fuel generator from the liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel
27 line and the pressurized fuel source through the gaseous fuel line, as called
28 for in claim 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

- 1 i. Independent claim 16 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel
2 delivery system having a dual fuel generator configured to operate on a
3 liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and
4 a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous
5 fuel line; and a fuel regulator system located off board a dual fuel generator,
6 including a primary pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of a
7 pressurized fuel source, configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied
8 from the pressurized fuel source in the first stage, the gaseous fuel regulated
9 down to a first reduced pressure in the first stage and regulate the gaseous
10 fuel output from the first stage in the second stage, the first reduced pressure
11 gaseous fuel from the first stage being regulated down to a second reduced
12 pressure in the second stage for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to
13 operate the generator, wherein the fuel regulator system outputs gaseous fuel
14 to the generator for operation of the engine at the second reduced pressure,
15 as called for in claim 16 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.
- 16 j. Dependent claim 18 by specifically including all the aforementioned
17 elements of claim 16 and, in addition, a quick-connect hose coupling
18 including a first end coupled to an outlet of the secondary pressure regulator
19 and a second end coupled to an inlet of the gaseous fuel line to couple the
20 secondary pressure regulator to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim
21 18 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

22 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 113(a)-(c)
23 infringes at least claims 1, 4-7, 11, 14-16, and 18 of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

24 115. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman's acts of
25 infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and
26 permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

27 116. Upon information and belief, Firman's infringement has been willful,
28 deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion's rights under U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985.

1 117. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause
2 Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

3 **COUNT IX: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,530,654**

4 118. Paragraphs 1 through 117 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth
5 herein.

6 119. U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654 is titled “OFF-BOARD FUEL REGULATOR
7 FOR GENERATOR ENGINE.” U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654 was duly and legally issued
8 on December 20, 2022. A true and correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654 is attached
9 as Exhibit I.

10 120. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and
11 to U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent,
12 including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

13 121. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
14 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
15 States, or importing into the United States:

- 16 a. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 17 b. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 18 c. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 19 d. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 20 e. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

21 122. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner’s manuals and
22 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
23 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, 6, 7, and 10 of U.S.
24 Patent No. 11,530,654. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 25 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel
26 delivery system including a dual fuel generator configured to operate on a
27 liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and
28 a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous

1 fuel line, a fuel regulator system located off board the dual fuel generator
2 and having a primary pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of a
3 pressurized fuel source and configured to regulate a gaseous fuel supplied
4 from the pressurized fuel source to a first reduced pressure and a secondary
5 pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator and configured
6 to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator
7 down from the first reduced pressure to a second reduced pressure for
8 delivery through a gaseous fuel line to operate the dual fuel generator, a
9 mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first position and a second
10 position to selectively control fuel flow to the dual fuel generator from the
11 liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source
12 through the gaseous fuel line, and a fuel lockout apparatus coupled to the
13 mechanical fuel valve, wherein when the mechanical fuel valve is in the first
14 position, the fuel lockout apparatus communicates the liquid fuel source to
15 the dual fuel generator and prevents the pressurized fuel source from
16 coupling to the dual fuel generator, and actuation of the mechanical fuel
17 valve to the second position causes the fuel lockout apparatus to permit the
18 pressurized fuel source to couple to the dual fuel generator and interrupts
19 the liquid fuel source communication with the dual fuel generator, as called
20 for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.

- 21 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
22 of claim 1 and, in addition, a first end of a quick-connect hose coupling
23 coupled to an outlet of the secondary pressure regulator and a second end of
24 the quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an inlet of the gaseous fuel line
25 to mate with the first end of the quick-connect hose coupling to couple the
26 secondary pressure regulator to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim
27 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.
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- 1 c. Independent claim 6 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel
2 delivery system having a dual fuel generator configured to operate on a
3 liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and
4 a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous
5 fuel line, a fuel regulator system located off board the dual fuel generator
6 and having a primary pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of a
7 pressurized fuel source and configured to regulate a gaseous fuel supplied
8 from the pressurized fuel source to a first reduced pressure and a secondary
9 pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator and configured
10 to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator
11 down from the first reduced pressure to a second reduced pressure for
12 delivery through a gaseous fuel line to operate the dual fuel generator, a
13 mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first position and a second
14 position to selectively control fuel flow to the dual fuel generator from a
15 liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source
16 through the gaseous fuel line and that opens and closes the liquid fuel line
17 to selectively control fuel flow from the liquid fuel source to the dual fuel
18 generator, and a fuel lockout apparatus coupled to the mechanical fuel valve
19 and configured to prevent the pressurized fuel source from coupling to the
20 gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve opens the liquid fuel line
21 and permit the pressurized fuel source to couple to the gaseous fuel line
22 while the mechanical fuel valve closes the liquid fuel line, as called for in
23 claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.
- 24 d. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
25 of claim 6 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus is further configured
26 to prevent the mechanical fuel valve from opening the liquid fuel line while
27 the dual fuel generator receives fuel from the pressurized fuel source, as
28 called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.

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e. Independent claim 10 by specifically including a generator and fuel delivery system having a generator configured to operate on a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous fuel line and free from any pressure regulator and a fuel regulator system located off-board the generator and configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source in a first stage, the gaseous fuel regulated down to a reduced pressure in the first stage and regulate the reduced pressure gaseous fuel in a second stage, the reduced pressure gaseous fuel from the first stage regulated down to a desired pressure in the second stage for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the generator, as called for in claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.

Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 121(a)-(e) infringes at least claims 1, 2, 6, 7, and 10 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.

123. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the following additional generator models:

- a. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- b. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- c. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

124. Upon review of images, owner’s manuals, and electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner’s manuals, and electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 121, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, 6, 7, and 10 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel delivery system including a dual fuel generator configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and

1 a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous
2 fuel line, a fuel regulator system located off board the dual fuel generator
3 and having a primary pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of a
4 pressurized fuel source and configured to regulate a gaseous fuel supplied
5 from the pressurized fuel source to a first reduced pressure and a secondary
6 pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator and configured
7 to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator
8 down from the first reduced pressure to a second reduced pressure for
9 delivery through a gaseous fuel line to operate the dual fuel generator, a
10 mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first position and a second
11 position to selectively control fuel flow to the dual fuel generator from the
12 liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source
13 through the gaseous fuel line, and a fuel lockout apparatus coupled to the
14 mechanical fuel valve, wherein when the mechanical fuel valve is in the first
15 position, the fuel lockout apparatus communicates the liquid fuel source to
16 the dual fuel generator and prevents the pressurized fuel source from
17 coupling to the dual fuel generator, and actuation of the mechanical fuel
18 valve to the second position causes the fuel lockout apparatus to permit the
19 pressurized fuel source to couple to the dual fuel generator and interrupts
20 the liquid fuel source communication with the dual fuel generator, as called
21 for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.

- 22 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
23 of claim 1 and, in addition, a first end of a quick-connect hose coupling
24 coupled to an outlet of the secondary pressure regulator and a second end of
25 the quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an inlet of the gaseous fuel line
26 to mate with the first end of the quick-connect hose coupling to couple the
27 secondary pressure regulator to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim
28 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.

- 1 c. Independent claim 6 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel
2 delivery system having a dual fuel generator configured to operate on a
3 liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and
4 a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous
5 fuel line, a fuel regulator system located off board the dual fuel generator
6 and having a primary pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of a
7 pressurized fuel source and configured to regulate a gaseous fuel supplied
8 from the pressurized fuel source to a first reduced pressure and a secondary
9 pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator and configured
10 to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator
11 down from the first reduced pressure to a second reduced pressure for
12 delivery through a gaseous fuel line to operate the dual fuel generator, a
13 mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first position and a second
14 position to selectively control fuel flow to the dual fuel generator from a
15 liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source
16 through the gaseous fuel line and that opens and closes the liquid fuel line
17 to selectively control fuel flow from the liquid fuel source to the dual fuel
18 generator, and a fuel lockout apparatus coupled to the mechanical fuel valve
19 and configured to prevent the pressurized fuel source from coupling to the
20 gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve opens the liquid fuel line
21 and permit the pressurized fuel source to couple to the gaseous fuel line
22 while the mechanical fuel valve closes the liquid fuel line, as called for in
23 claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.
- 24 d. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
25 of claim 6 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus is further configured
26 to prevent the mechanical fuel valve from opening the liquid fuel line while
27 the dual fuel generator receives fuel from the pressurized fuel source, as
28 called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.

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e. Independent claim 10 by specifically including a generator and fuel delivery system having a generator configured to operate on a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous fuel line and free from any pressure regulator and a fuel regulator system located off-board the generator and configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source in a first stage, the gaseous fuel regulated down to a reduced pressure in the first stage and regulate the reduced pressure gaseous fuel in a second stage, the reduced pressure gaseous fuel from the first stage regulated down to a desired pressure in the second stage for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the generator, as called for in claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.

Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 123(a)-(c) infringes at least claims 1, 2, 6, 7, and 10 of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.

125. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman’s acts of infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.

126. Upon information and belief, Firman’s infringement has been willful, deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion’s rights under U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654.

127. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT X: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,761,390

128. Paragraphs 1 through 127 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

129. U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390 is titled “DUAL FUEL SELECTOR SWITCH.” U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390 was duly and legally issued on September 19, 2023. A true and correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390 is attached as Exhibit J.

1 130. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and
2 to U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent,
3 including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

4 131. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
5 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
6 States, or importing into the United States:

- 7 a. Model H03651, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 8 b. Model H03652, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 9 c. Model H05751, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 10 d. Model H05752, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 11 e. Model H05753, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 12 f. Model H07552, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 13 g. Model H07553, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 14 h. Model H08051, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 15 i. Model H08053, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 16 j. Model T04073, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 17 k. Model T07571, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 18 l. Model T07573, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 19 m. Model T08071, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 20 n. Model T08072, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 21 o. Model T09275, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 22 p. Model T09371, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 23 q. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 24 r. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 25 s. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 26 t. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 27 u. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 28 v. Model WH03562OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator; and

1 w. Model WH03662OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator.

2 132. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner's manuals and
3 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
4 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1-9 of U.S. Patent No.
5 11,761,390. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

6 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a selector switch having a first
7 fuel mode configured to enable a first fuel flow from a first fuel source to an
8 engine of a dual fuel generator and a second fuel mode configured to enable
9 a second fuel flow from a second fuel source to the engine of the dual fuel
10 generator, a fuel solenoid having open and closed positions, and a solenoid
11 switch having a closed position to activate the fuel solenoid and an open
12 position, wherein, when the selector switch is in the first fuel mode, the fuel
13 solenoid is in the closed position and, when the selector switch is in the
14 second fuel mode, the solenoid switch is in the open position and the fuel
15 solenoid is in the open position, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No.
16 11,761,390.

17 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
18 of claim 1 and, in addition, the selector switch triggers the solenoid switch
19 when changed from the second fuel mode to the first fuel mode, so as to
20 cause the fuel solenoid to operate in the closed position, as called for in claim
21 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.

22 c. Dependent claim 3 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
23 of claim 1 and, in addition, a valve assembly fluidly connectable to each of
24 the first fuel source and the second fuel source, the valve assembly being
25 operable to selectively control the first fuel flow and the second fuel flow
26 from the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to the
27 engine of the dual fuel generator and positioning of the selector switch in
28 the first fuel mode and the second fuel mode enables a selection of one of

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- the first fuel flow and the second fuel flow, as called for in claim 3 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.
- d. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 3 and, in addition, the valve assembly is positioned on or adjacent the selector switch, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.
 - e. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 3 and, in addition, the valve assembly includes two fuel inputs, with a first fuel input connectable to the first fuel source and a second fuel input connectable to the second fuel source, and two fuel outputs for selectively supplying fuel to the engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel source, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.
 - f. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 5 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs selectively supply fuel to the engine from only the first fuel source or only the second fuel source, responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow via the selector switch and to a corresponding operation of the valve assembly, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.
 - g. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 5 and, in addition, the valve assembly includes a first fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to the engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.
 - h. Dependent claim 8 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 3 and, in addition, the first fuel source is a an LPG fuel source and wherein the second fuel source is a gasoline fuel source, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.

- 1 i. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
2 of claim 1 and, in addition, the fuel solenoid is a carburetor shutoff solenoid,
3 as called for in claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.

4 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 131(a)-(w)
5 infringes at least claims 1-9 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.

6 133. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
7 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
8 following additional generator models:

- 9 a. Model H03654, a dual fuel portable generator;
10 b. Model H05754, a dual fuel portable generator;
11 c. Model H07554, a dual fuel portable generator;
12 d. Model H08052, a dual fuel portable generator;
13 e. Model T07571F, a refurbished tri fuel portable generator;
14 f. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;
15 g. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
16 h. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

17 134. Upon review of images, owner’s manuals, and electrical schematics of the
18 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner’s manuals, and
19 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
20 generator models listed in Paragraph 131, it was determined that each of the foregoing
21 Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1-9 of U.S. Patent
22 No. 11,761,390. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 23 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a selector switch having a first
24 fuel mode configured to enable a first fuel flow from a first fuel source to an
25 engine of a dual fuel generator and a second fuel mode configured to enable
26 a second fuel flow from a second fuel source to the engine of the dual fuel
27 generator, a fuel solenoid having open and closed positions, and a solenoid
28 switch having a closed position to activate the fuel solenoid and an open

1 position, wherein, when the selector switch is in the first fuel mode, the fuel
2 solenoid is in the closed position and, when the selector switch is in the
3 second fuel mode, the solenoid switch is in the open position and the fuel
4 solenoid is in the open position, as called for in claim 1 of U.S. Patent No.
5 11,761,390.

6 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
7 of claim 1 and, in addition, the selector switch triggers the solenoid switch
8 when changed from the second fuel mode to the first fuel mode, so as to
9 cause the fuel solenoid to operate in the closed position, as called for in claim
10 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.

11 c. Dependent claim 3 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
12 of claim 1 and, in addition, a valve assembly fluidly connectable to each of
13 the first fuel source and the second fuel source, the valve assembly being
14 operable to selectively control the first fuel flow and the second fuel flow
15 from the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to the
16 engine of the dual fuel generator and positioning of the selector switch in
17 the first fuel mode and the second fuel mode enables a selection of one of
18 the first fuel flow and the second fuel flow, as called for in claim 3 of U.S.
19 Patent No. 11,761,390.

20 d. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
21 of claim 3 and, in addition, the valve assembly is positioned on or adjacent
22 the selector switch, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.

23 e. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
24 of claim 3 and, in addition, the valve assembly includes two fuel inputs, with
25 a first fuel input connectable to the first fuel source and a second fuel input
26 connectable to the second fuel source, and two fuel outputs for selectively
27 supplying fuel to the engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel
28 source, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.

- 1 f. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
- 2 of claim 5 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs selectively supply fuel to
- 3 the engine from only the first fuel source or only the second fuel source,
- 4 responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow via the
- 5 selector switch and to a corresponding operation of the valve assembly, as
- 6 called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.
- 7 g. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
- 8 of claim 5 and, in addition, the valve assembly includes a first fuel valve
- 9 having open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to
- 10 the engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions to
- 11 selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in claim
- 12 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.
- 13 h. Dependent claim 8 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
- 14 of claim 3 and, in addition, the first fuel source is a an LPG fuel source and
- 15 wherein the second fuel source is a gasoline fuel source, as called for in
- 16 claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.
- 17 i. Dependent claim 9 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
- 18 of claim 1 and, in addition, the fuel solenoid is a carburetor shutoff solenoid,
- 19 as called for in claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.

20 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 133(a)-(h)

21 infringes at least claims 1-9 of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.

22 135. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman’s acts of

23 infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and

24 permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.

25 136. Upon information and belief, Firman’s infringement has been willful,

26 deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion’s rights under U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390.

27 137. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause

28 Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT XI: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,840,970

138. Paragraphs 1 through 137 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

139. U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970 is titled “DUAL FUEL GENERATOR WITH REMOTE REGULATOR.” U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970 was duly and legally issued on December 12, 2023. A true and correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970 is attached as Exhibit K.

140. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and to U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent, including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

141. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States:

- a. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- b. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- c. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- d. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- e. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

142. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner’s manuals and electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 12-15, 20-24, 26, 27, 29, 44-46, and 48-51 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel delivery system including a dual fuel generator having an engine configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous fuel line and a carburetor attached to an intake of the engine to

1 mix air and fuel and connect the liquid fuel line to the intake; a fuel regulator
2 system located off board the dual fuel generator, the fuel regulator system
3 including a primary pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of the
4 pressurized fuel source and configured to regulate the fuel supplied from the
5 pressurized fuel source to a reduced pressure and a secondary pressure
6 regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator and configured to
7 regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator to a
8 desired pressure for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the dual
9 fuel generator; and a mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first
10 position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow to the engine
11 from the liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel line and the pressurized
12 fuel source through the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim 1 of U.S.
13 Patent No. 11,840,970.

- 14 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
15 of claim 1 and, in addition, the carburetor connects the gaseous fuel line to
16 the intake, as called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- 17 c. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
18 of claim 1 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve opens and closes the
19 liquid fuel line to selectively control fuel flow from the liquid fuel source to
20 the dual fuel generator and a fuel lockout apparatus is coupled to the
21 mechanical fuel valve and is configured to prevent the pressurized fuel
22 source from coupling to the gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel
23 valve opens the liquid fuel line and to permit the pressurized fuel source to
24 couple to the gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve closes the
25 liquid fuel line, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- 26 d. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
27 of claim 4 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus is further configured
28 to prevent the mechanical fuel valve from opening the liquid fuel line while

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the dual fuel generator receives fuel from the pressurized fuel source, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

- e. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, a first end of a quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an outlet of the secondary pressure regulator and a second end of the quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an inlet of the gaseous fuel line to mate with the first end of the quick-connect hose coupling to couple the secondary pressure regulator to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- f. Independent claim 12 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel delivery system including a dual fuel generator having a generator housing, an alternator mounted within the generator housing, and an engine driving the alternator and mounted within the generator housing, the engine configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous fuel line; a fuel regulator system located off board the dual fuel generator, the fuel regulator system configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source in a first stage, the gaseous fuel regulated down to a reduced pressure in the first stage and regulate the reduced pressure gaseous fuel in a second stage, the reduced pressure gaseous fuel from the first stage regulated down to a desired pressure in the second stage for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the dual fuel generator; and a mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow to the dual fuel generator from the liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source through the gaseous fuel line, wherein the dual fuel generator is free of any pressure regulator mounted within the generator housing, as called for in claim 12 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

- 1 g. Dependent claim 13 by specifically including all the aforementioned
2 elements of claim 12 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve is mounted
3 on or within the generator housing, as called for in claim 13 of U.S. Patent
4 No. 11,840,970.
- 5 h. Dependent claim 14 by specifically including all the aforementioned
6 elements of claim 12 and, in addition, the first stage includes a primary
7 pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of the pressurized fuel source
8 and configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the pressurized
9 fuel source to the reduced pressure and the second stage includes a
10 secondary pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator and
11 configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the primary pressure
12 regulator to the desired pressure for delivery through the gaseous fuel line
13 to operate the dual fuel generator, as called for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent
14 No. 11,840,970.
- 15 i. Dependent claim 15 by specifically including all the aforementioned
16 elements of claim 14 and, in addition, a first end of a quick-connect hose
17 coupling coupled to an outlet of the secondary pressure regulator and a
18 second end of the quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an inlet of the
19 gaseous fuel line to mate with the first end of the quick-connect hose
20 coupling to couple the secondary pressure regulator to the gaseous fuel line,
21 as called for in claim 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- 22 j. Independent claim 20 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel
23 delivery system including a dual fuel generator configured to operate on a
24 liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and
25 a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous
26 fuel line, the dual fuel generator having a gaseous fuel valve coupled to an
27 inlet of the gaseous fuel line and connectable to the pressurized fuel source
28 and a mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first position and a second

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position to selectively control fuel flow to the dual fuel generator from the liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source through the gaseous fuel line; and a fuel regulator system located off board the dual fuel generator, the fuel regulator system having a primary pressure regulator connectable to a service valve of the pressurized fuel source and configured to regulate the fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source to a reduced pressure and a secondary pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator and connectable to the gaseous fuel valve, the secondary pressure regulator configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator to a desired pressure for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the dual fuel generator, as called for in claim 20 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

- k. Dependent claim 21 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 20 and, in addition, the pressurized fuel source is independent and disconnected from the dual fuel generator, as called for in claim 21 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- l. Dependent claim 22 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 21 and, in addition, the fuel regulator system is disconnected from the dual fuel generator, as called for in claim 22 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- m. Dependent claim 23 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 21 and, in addition, the primary pressure regulator is disconnected from the pressurized fuel source, as called for in claim 23 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- n. Dependent claim 24 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 20 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel valve comprises at least one end of a quick-connect hose coupling mounted to an external

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- surface of the dual fuel generator, as called for in claim 24 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- o. Dependent claim 26 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 20 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve opens and closes the liquid fuel line to selectively control fuel flow from the liquid fuel source to the dual fuel generator and a fuel lockout apparatus is coupled to the mechanical fuel valve and configured to prevent the pressurized fuel source from coupling to the gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve opens the liquid fuel line and to permit the pressurized fuel source to couple to the gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve closes the liquid fuel line, as called for in claim 26 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
 - p. Dependent claim 27 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 26 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus is further configured to prevent the mechanical fuel valve from opening the liquid fuel line while the dual fuel generator receives fuel from the pressurized fuel source, as called for in claim 27 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
 - q. Dependent claim 29 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 20 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel valve includes a first end of a quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an outlet of the secondary pressure regulator and a second end of the quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an inlet of the gaseous fuel line to mate with the first end of the quick-connect hose coupling to couple the secondary pressure regulator to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim 29 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
 - r. Independent claim 44 by specifically including a dual fuel generator including an alternator, a dual fuel engine coupled to drive the alternator and configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source, a liquid fuel line coupled to the dual fuel engine to provide the liquid fuel from the liquid fuel

1 source, a gaseous fuel line coupled to the dual fuel engine to provide the
2 gaseous fuel from the pressurized fuel source, and a mechanical fuel valve
3 actuatable between a first position and a second position to selectively
4 control fuel flow to the dual fuel engine from the liquid fuel source through
5 the liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source through the gaseous fuel
6 line, wherein the dual fuel generator is free from any gaseous fuel pressure
7 regulator, as called for in claim 44 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

- 8 s. Dependent claim 45 by specifically including all the aforementioned
9 elements of claim 44 and, in addition, a gaseous fuel valve coupled to an
10 inlet of the gaseous fuel line to connect the pressurized fuel source thereto,
11 as called for in claim 45 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- 12 t. Dependent claim 46 by specifically including all the aforementioned
13 elements of claim 45 and, in addition, a generator housing surrounding at
14 least the dual fuel engine and the alternator with the gaseous fuel valve
15 mounted on or within the generator housing, as called for in claim 46 of U.S.
16 Patent No. 11,840,970.
- 17 u. Dependent claim 48 by specifically including all the aforementioned
18 elements of claim 44 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve includes a
19 liquid fuel valve coupled to the liquid fuel line and a gaseous fuel valve
20 coupled to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim 48 of U.S. Patent No.
21 11,840,970.
- 22 v. Dependent claim 49 by specifically including all the aforementioned
23 elements of claim 44 and, in addition, a first end of a quick-connect hose
24 coupling coupled to an outlet of the pressurized fuel source and a second
25 end of the quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an inlet of the gaseous
26 fuel line to mate with the first end of the quick-connect hose coupling to
27 couple the pressurized fuel source to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in
28 claim 49 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

- 1 w. Dependent claim 50 by specifically including all the aforementioned
2 elements of claim 44 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve opens and
3 closes the liquid fuel line to selectively control fuel flow from the liquid fuel
4 source to the dual fuel engine and a fuel lockout apparatus is coupled to the
5 mechanical fuel valve and configured to prevent the pressurized fuel source
6 from coupling to the gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve opens
7 the liquid fuel line and to permit the pressurized fuel source to couple to the
8 gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve closes the liquid fuel line,
9 as called for in claim 50 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- 10 x. Dependent claim 51 by specifically including all the aforementioned
11 elements of claim 50 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus is further
12 configured to prevent the mechanical fuel valve from opening the liquid fuel
13 line while the dual fuel generator receives fuel from the pressurized fuel
14 source, as called for in claim 51 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

15 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 141(a)-(e)
16 infringes at least claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 12-15, 20-24, 26, 27, 29, 44-46, and 48-51 of U.S.
17 Patent No. 11,840,970.

18 143. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
19 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
20 following additional generator models:

- 21 a. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;
22 b. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
23 c. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

24 144. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
25 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
26 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
27 generator models listed in Paragraph 141, it was determined that each of the foregoing
28 Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 12-15,

1 20-24, 26, 27, 29, 44-46, and 48-51 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970. Each of the foregoing
2 Firman generator models infringes:

- 3 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel
4 delivery system including a dual fuel generator having an engine configured
5 to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid
6 fuel line and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through
7 a gaseous fuel line and a carburetor attached to an intake of the engine to
8 mix air and fuel and connect the liquid fuel line to the intake; a fuel regulator
9 system located off board the dual fuel generator, the fuel regulator system
10 including a primary pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of the
11 pressurized fuel source and configured to regulate the fuel supplied from the
12 pressurized fuel source to a reduced pressure and a secondary pressure
13 regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator and configured to
14 regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the primary pressure regulator to a
15 desired pressure for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the dual
16 fuel generator; and a mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first
17 position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow to the engine
18 from the liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel line and the pressurized
19 fuel source through the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim 1 of U.S.
20 Patent No. 11,840,970.
- 21 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
22 of claim 1 and, in addition, the carburetor connects the gaseous fuel line to
23 the intake, as called for in claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- 24 c. Dependent claim 4 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
25 of claim 1 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve opens and closes the
26 liquid fuel line to selectively control fuel flow from the liquid fuel source to
27 the dual fuel generator and a fuel lockout apparatus is coupled to the
28 mechanical fuel valve and is configured to prevent the pressurized fuel

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source from coupling to the gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve opens the liquid fuel line and to permit the pressurized fuel source to couple to the gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve closes the liquid fuel line, as called for in claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

- d. Dependent claim 5 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 4 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus is further configured to prevent the mechanical fuel valve from opening the liquid fuel line while the dual fuel generator receives fuel from the pressurized fuel source, as called for in claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- e. Dependent claim 7 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 1 and, in addition, a first end of a quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an outlet of the secondary pressure regulator and a second end of the quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an inlet of the gaseous fuel line to mate with the first end of the quick-connect hose coupling to couple the secondary pressure regulator to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim 7 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- f. Independent claim 12 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel delivery system including a dual fuel generator having a generator housing, an alternator mounted within the generator housing, and an engine driving the alternator and mounted within the generator housing, the engine configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous fuel line; a fuel regulator system located off board the dual fuel generator, the fuel regulator system configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source in a first stage, the gaseous fuel regulated down to a reduced pressure in the first stage and regulate the reduced pressure gaseous fuel in a second stage, the reduced pressure gaseous fuel from the first stage regulated down to a desired

1 pressure in the second stage for delivery through the gaseous fuel line to
2 operate the dual fuel generator; and a mechanical fuel valve actuatable
3 between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow
4 to the dual fuel generator from the liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel
5 line and the pressurized fuel source through the gaseous fuel line, wherein
6 the dual fuel generator is free of any pressure regulator mounted within the
7 generator housing, as called for in claim 12 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

8 g. Dependent claim 13 by specifically including all the aforementioned
9 elements of claim 12 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve is mounted
10 on or within the generator housing, as called for in claim 13 of U.S. Patent
11 No. 11,840,970.

12 h. Dependent claim 14 by specifically including all the aforementioned
13 elements of claim 12 and, in addition, the first stage includes a primary
14 pressure regulator coupled to a service valve of the pressurized fuel source
15 and configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the pressurized
16 fuel source to the reduced pressure and the second stage includes a
17 secondary pressure regulator coupled to the primary pressure regulator and
18 configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from the primary pressure
19 regulator to the desired pressure for delivery through the gaseous fuel line
20 to operate the dual fuel generator, as called for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent
21 No. 11,840,970.

22 i. Dependent claim 15 by specifically including all the aforementioned
23 elements of claim 14 and, in addition, a first end of a quick-connect hose
24 coupling coupled to an outlet of the secondary pressure regulator and a
25 second end of the quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an inlet of the
26 gaseous fuel line to mate with the first end of the quick-connect hose
27 coupling to couple the secondary pressure regulator to the gaseous fuel line,
28 as called for in claim 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

- 1 j. Independent claim 20 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel
2 delivery system including a dual fuel generator configured to operate on a
3 liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and
4 a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous
5 fuel line, the dual fuel generator having a gaseous fuel valve coupled to an
6 inlet of the gaseous fuel line and connectable to the pressurized fuel source
7 and a mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first position and a second
8 position to selectively control fuel flow to the dual fuel generator from the
9 liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source
10 through the gaseous fuel line; and a fuel regulator system located off board
11 the dual fuel generator, the fuel regulator system having a primary pressure
12 regulator connectable to a service valve of the pressurized fuel source and
13 configured to regulate the fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source to
14 a reduced pressure and a secondary pressure regulator coupled to the
15 primary pressure regulator and connectable to the gaseous fuel valve, the
16 secondary pressure regulator configured to regulate the gaseous fuel
17 supplied from the primary pressure regulator to a desired pressure for
18 delivery through the gaseous fuel line to operate the dual fuel generator, as
19 called for in claim 20 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- 20 k. Dependent claim 21 by specifically including all the aforementioned
21 elements of claim 20 and, in addition, the pressurized fuel source is
22 independent and disconnected from the dual fuel generator, as called for in
23 claim 21 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- 24 l. Dependent claim 22 by specifically including all the aforementioned
25 elements of claim 21 and, in addition, the fuel regulator system is
26 disconnected from the dual fuel generator, as called for in claim 22 of U.S.
27 Patent No. 11,840,970.
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- m. Dependent claim 23 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 21 and, in addition, the primary pressure regulator is disconnected from the pressurized fuel source, as called for in claim 23 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- n. Dependent claim 24 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 20 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel valve comprises at least one end of a quick-connect hose coupling mounted to an external surface of the dual fuel generator, as called for in claim 24 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- o. Dependent claim 26 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 20 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve opens and closes the liquid fuel line to selectively control fuel flow from the liquid fuel source to the dual fuel generator and a fuel lockout apparatus is coupled to the mechanical fuel valve and configured to prevent the pressurized fuel source from coupling to the gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve opens the liquid fuel line and to permit the pressurized fuel source to couple to the gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve closes the liquid fuel line, as called for in claim 26 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- p. Dependent claim 27 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 26 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus is further configured to prevent the mechanical fuel valve from opening the liquid fuel line while the dual fuel generator receives fuel from the pressurized fuel source, as called for in claim 27 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- q. Dependent claim 29 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 20 and, in addition, the gaseous fuel valve includes a first end of a quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an outlet of the secondary pressure regulator and a second end of the quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an inlet of the gaseous fuel line to mate with the first end of the

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- quick-connect hose coupling to couple the secondary pressure regulator to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim 29 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- r. Independent claim 44 by specifically including a dual fuel generator including an alternator, a dual fuel engine coupled to drive the alternator and configured to operate on a liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source and a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source, a liquid fuel line coupled to the dual fuel engine to provide the liquid fuel from the liquid fuel source, a gaseous fuel line coupled to the dual fuel engine to provide the gaseous fuel from the pressurized fuel source, and a mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow to the dual fuel engine from the liquid fuel source through the liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source through the gaseous fuel line, wherein the dual fuel generator is free from any gaseous fuel pressure regulator, as called for in claim 44 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
 - s. Dependent claim 45 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 44 and, in addition, a gaseous fuel valve coupled to an inlet of the gaseous fuel line to connect the pressurized fuel source thereto, as called for in claim 45 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
 - t. Dependent claim 46 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 45 and, in addition, a generator housing surrounding at least the dual fuel engine and the alternator with the gaseous fuel valve mounted on or within the generator housing, as called for in claim 46 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
 - u. Dependent claim 48 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 44 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve includes a liquid fuel valve coupled to the liquid fuel line and a gaseous fuel valve coupled to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim 48 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

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- 1 v. Dependent claim 49 by specifically including all the aforementioned
2 elements of claim 44 and, in addition, a first end of a quick-connect hose
3 coupling coupled to an outlet of the pressurized fuel source and a second
4 end of the quick-connect hose coupling coupled to an inlet of the gaseous
5 fuel line to mate with the first end of the quick-connect hose coupling to
6 couple the pressurized fuel source to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in
7 claim 49 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- 8 w. Dependent claim 50 by specifically including all the aforementioned
9 elements of claim 44 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve opens and
10 closes the liquid fuel line to selectively control fuel flow from the liquid fuel
11 source to the dual fuel engine and a fuel lockout apparatus is coupled to the
12 mechanical fuel valve and configured to prevent the pressurized fuel source
13 from coupling to the gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve opens
14 the liquid fuel line and to permit the pressurized fuel source to couple to the
15 gaseous fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve closes the liquid fuel line,
16 as called for in claim 50 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.
- 17 x. Dependent claim 51 by specifically including all the aforementioned
18 elements of claim 50 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus is further
19 configured to prevent the mechanical fuel valve from opening the liquid fuel
20 line while the dual fuel generator receives fuel from the pressurized fuel
21 source, as called for in claim 51 of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

22 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 143(a)-(c)
23 infringes at least claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 12-15, 20-24, 26, 27, 29, 44-46, and 48-51 of U.S.
24 Patent No. 11,840,970.

25 145. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman's acts of
26 infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and
27 permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

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1 146. Upon information and belief, Firman’s infringement has been willful,
2 deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion’s rights under U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970.

3 147. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause
4 Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

5 **COUNT XII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,905,895**

6 148. Paragraphs 1 through 147 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth
7 herein.

8 149. U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895 is titled “DUAL FUEL LOCKOUT SWITCH
9 FOR GENERATOR ENGINE.” U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895 was duly and legally issued
10 on February 20, 2024. A true and correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895 is attached
11 as Exhibit L.

12 150. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and
13 to U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent,
14 including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

15 151. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
16 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
17 States, or importing into the United States:

- 18 a. Model H03651, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 19 b. Model H03652, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 20 c. Model H05751, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 21 d. Model H05752, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 22 e. Model H05753, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 23 f. Model H07552, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 24 g. Model H07553, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 25 h. Model H08051, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 26 i. Model H08053, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 27 j. Model T04073, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 28 k. Model T07571, a tri fuel portable generator;

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- l. Model T07573, a tri fuel portable generator;
- m. Model T08071, a tri fuel portable generator;
- n. Model T08072, a tri fuel portable generator;
- o. Model T09275, a tri fuel portable generator;
- p. Model T09371, a tri fuel portable generator;
- q. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- r. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- s. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- t. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- u. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- v. Model WH03562OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator; and
- w. Model WH03662OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator.

152. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner’s manuals and electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 14, and 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a mechanical fuel lockout switch for a dual fuel engine having a mechanical fuel valve actuatable between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow to the dual fuel engine from a first fuel source through a first fuel line and a second fuel source through a second fuel line, the mechanical fuel valve configured to allow communication between the first fuel source and the dual fuel engine and prevent communication between the second fuel source and the dual fuel engine while in the first position and prevent communication between the first fuel source and the dual fuel engine while in the second position; and a fuel lockout apparatus coupled to the mechanical fuel valve and configured to prevent the second fuel source from coupling to the second fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve is in the first

1 position and permit the second fuel source to couple to the second fuel line
2 while the mechanical fuel valve is in the second position, as called for in
3 claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.

- 4 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
5 of claim 1 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus prevents actuation of
6 the mechanical fuel valve to the first position when the second fuel source
7 is in communication with the dual fuel engine, as called for in claim 2 of
8 U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.
- 9 c. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
10 of claim 1 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve and the fuel lockout
11 apparatus operate together to ensure that fuel from the first fuel source and
12 fuel from the second fuel source are not simultaneously delivered to the dual
13 fuel engine, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.
- 14 d. Independent claim 8 by specifically including a mechanical fuel lockout
15 switch for a dual fuel engine having a mechanical fuel valve actuatable
16 between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow
17 to the dual fuel engine from a first fuel source through a first fuel line and a
18 second fuel source through a second fuel line, the mechanical fuel valve
19 configured to allow communication between the first fuel source and the
20 dual fuel engine and prevent communication between the second fuel source
21 and the dual fuel engine while the first position and prevent communication
22 between the first fuel source and the dual fuel engine while in the second
23 position; and a fuel lockout apparatus coupled to the mechanical fuel valve
24 and configured to prevent actuation of the mechanical fuel valve to the first
25 position when the second fuel source is in communication with the dual fuel
26 engine, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.
- 27 e. Dependent claim 12 by specifically including all the aforementioned
28 elements of claim 8 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve and the fuel

1 lockout apparatus operate together to ensure that fuel from the first fuel
2 source and fuel from the second fuel source are not simultaneously delivered
3 to the dual fuel engine, as called for in claim 12 of U.S. Patent No.
4 11,905,895.

- 5 f. Independent claim 14 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel
6 delivery system having a dual fuel generator configured to operate on a
7 liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and
8 a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous
9 fuel line; a fuel regulator system located off board the dual fuel generator,
10 the fuel regulator system including a primary pressure regulator couplable
11 to a service valve of the pressurized fuel source and configured to regulate
12 the gaseous fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source to a reduced
13 pressure and a secondary pressure regulator couplable to the primary
14 pressure regulator and configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from
15 the primary pressure regulator to a desired pressure for delivery through the
16 gaseous fuel line to operate the dual fuel generator; a mechanical fuel valve
17 actuatable between a first position and a second position to selectively
18 control fuel flow to the dual fuel generator from the liquid fuel source
19 through the liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source through the
20 gaseous fuel line, the mechanical fuel valve configured to open and close
21 the liquid fuel line to selectively control fuel flow from the liquid fuel source
22 to the dual fuel generator; and a fuel lockout apparatus coupled to the
23 mechanical fuel valve and configured to prevent the pressurized fuel source
24 from coupling to the gaseous fuel line while the liquid fuel line is open and
25 permit the pressurized fuel source to couple to the gaseous fuel line while
26 the liquid fuel line is closed by the mechanical fuel valve, as called for in
27 claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.

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1 g. Dependent claim 15 by specifically including all the aforementioned
2 elements of claim 14 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus is further
3 configured to prevent the mechanical fuel valve from opening the liquid fuel
4 line while the fuel regulator system is coupled to the gaseous fuel line, as
5 called for in claim 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.

6 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 151(a)-(w)
7 infringes at least claims 1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 14, and 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.

8 153. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
9 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
10 following additional generator models:

- 11 a. Model H03654, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 12 b. Model H05754, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 13 c. Model H07554, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 14 d. Model H08052, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 15 e. Model T07571F, a refurbished tri fuel portable generator;
- 16 f. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 17 g. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 18 h. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

19 154. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
20 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
21 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
22 generator models listed in Paragraph 151, it was determined that each of the foregoing
23 Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 14,
24 and 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models
25 infringes:

- 26 a. Independent claim 1 by specifically including a mechanical fuel lockout
27 switch for a dual fuel engine having a mechanical fuel valve actuatable
28 between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow

1 to the dual fuel engine from a first fuel source through a first fuel line and a
2 second fuel source through a second fuel line, the mechanical fuel valve
3 configured to allow communication between the first fuel source and the
4 dual fuel engine and prevent communication between the second fuel source
5 and the dual fuel engine while in the first position and prevent
6 communication between the first fuel source and the dual fuel engine while
7 in the second position; and a fuel lockout apparatus coupled to the
8 mechanical fuel valve and configured to prevent the second fuel source from
9 coupling to the second fuel line while the mechanical fuel valve is in the first
10 position and permit the second fuel source to couple to the second fuel line
11 while the mechanical fuel valve is in the second position, as called for in
12 claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.

- 13 b. Dependent claim 2 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
14 of claim 1 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus prevents actuation of
15 the mechanical fuel valve to the first position when the second fuel source
16 is in communication with the dual fuel engine, as called for in claim 2 of
17 U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.
- 18 c. Dependent claim 6 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements
19 of claim 1 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve and the fuel lockout
20 apparatus operate together to ensure that fuel from the first fuel source and
21 fuel from the second fuel source are not simultaneously delivered to the dual
22 fuel engine, as called for in claim 6 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.
- 23 d. Independent claim 8 by specifically including a mechanical fuel lockout
24 switch for a dual fuel engine having a mechanical fuel valve actuatable
25 between a first position and a second position to selectively control fuel flow
26 to the dual fuel engine from a first fuel source through a first fuel line and a
27 second fuel source through a second fuel line, the mechanical fuel valve
28 configured to allow communication between the first fuel source and the

1 dual fuel engine and prevent communication between the second fuel source
2 and the dual fuel engine while the first position and prevent communication
3 between the first fuel source and the dual fuel engine while in the second
4 position; and a fuel lockout apparatus coupled to the mechanical fuel valve
5 and configured to prevent actuation of the mechanical fuel valve to the first
6 position when the second fuel source is in communication with the dual fuel
7 engine, as called for in claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.

8 e. Dependent claim 12 by specifically including all the aforementioned
9 elements of claim 8 and, in addition, the mechanical fuel valve and the fuel
10 lockout apparatus operate together to ensure that fuel from the first fuel
11 source and fuel from the second fuel source are not simultaneously delivered
12 to the dual fuel engine, as called for in claim 12.

13 f. Independent claim 14 by specifically including a dual fuel generator and fuel
14 delivery system having a dual fuel generator configured to operate on a
15 liquid fuel supplied from a liquid fuel source through a liquid fuel line and
16 a gaseous fuel supplied from a pressurized fuel source through a gaseous
17 fuel line; a fuel regulator system located off board the dual fuel generator,
18 the fuel regulator system including a primary pressure regulator couplable
19 to a service valve of the pressurized fuel source and configured to regulate
20 the gaseous fuel supplied from the pressurized fuel source to a reduced
21 pressure and a secondary pressure regulator couplable to the primary
22 pressure regulator and configured to regulate the gaseous fuel supplied from
23 the primary pressure regulator to a desired pressure for delivery through the
24 gaseous fuel line to operate the dual fuel generator; a mechanical fuel valve
25 actuatable between a first position and a second position to selectively
26 control fuel flow to the dual fuel generator from the liquid fuel source
27 through the liquid fuel line and the pressurized fuel source through the
28 gaseous fuel line, the mechanical fuel valve configured to open and close

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the liquid fuel line to selectively control fuel flow from the liquid fuel source to the dual fuel generator; and a fuel lockout apparatus coupled to the mechanical fuel valve and configured to prevent the pressurized fuel source from coupling to the gaseous fuel line while the liquid fuel line is open and permit the pressurized fuel source to couple to the gaseous fuel line while the liquid fuel line is closed by the mechanical fuel valve, as called for in claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.

g. Dependent claim 15 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 14 and, in addition, the fuel lockout apparatus is further configured to prevent the mechanical fuel valve from opening the liquid fuel line while the fuel regulator system is coupled to the gaseous fuel line, as called for in claim 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.

Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 153(a)-(h) infringes at least claims 1, 2, 6, 8, 12, 14, and 15 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.

155. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman’s acts of infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.

156. Upon information and belief, Firman’s infringement has been willful, deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion’s rights under U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895.

157. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT XIII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,905,896

158. Paragraphs 1 through 157 are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

159. U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896 is titled “DUAL FUEL SELECTOR SWITCH.” U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896 was duly and legally issued on February 20, 2024. A true and correct copy of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896 is attached as Exhibit M.

1 160. Champion is the lawful assignee of the entire right, title, and interest in and
2 to U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896 and possesses all rights of recovery under the patent,
3 including the right to recover damages for past infringement.

4 161. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
5 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
6 States, or importing into the United States:

- 7 a. Model H03651, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 8 b. Model H03652, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 9 c. Model H05751, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 10 d. Model H05752, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 11 e. Model H05753, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 12 f. Model H07552, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 13 g. Model H07553, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 14 h. Model H08051, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 15 i. Model H08053, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 16 j. Model T04073, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 17 k. Model T07571, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 18 l. Model T07573, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 19 m. Model T08071, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 20 n. Model T08072, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 21 o. Model T09275, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 22 p. Model T09371, a tri fuel portable generator;
- 23 q. Model WH03562OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator; and
- 24 r. Model WH03662OF, a dual fuel open frame inverter portable generator.

25 162. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner's manuals and
26 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
27 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 30-32, 36, and 37 of U.S.
28 Patent No. 11,905,896. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 1 a. Independent claim 30 by specifically including a fuel selector for use with a
2 dual fuel generator, the fuel selector having a valve assembly fluidly
3 couplable to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel source and operable
4 to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow from the first
5 fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an engine of the dual
6 fuel generator, the valve assembly having two fuel inputs including a first
7 fuel input couplable to the first fuel source and a second fuel input couplable
8 to the second fuel source and two fuel outputs configured to selectively
9 supply fuel to the engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel source;
10 and a selector switch positioned on the valve assembly to allow a user to
11 manually select the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow, as called for in
12 claim 30 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- 13 b. Dependent claim 31 by specifically including all the aforementioned
14 elements of claim 30 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs are configured to
15 selectively supply fuel to the engine from only one of the first and second
16 fuel sources responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel
17 flow via the selector switch and a corresponding operation of the valve
18 assembly, as called for in claim 31 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- 19 c. Dependent claim 32 by specifically including all the aforementioned
20 elements of claim 30 and, in addition, the valve assembly has a first fuel
21 valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel
22 flow to the engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions
23 to selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in
24 claim 32 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- 25 d. Dependent claim 36 by specifically including the all the aforementioned
26 elements of claim 30 and, in addition, a carburetor solenoid switch
27 configured to activate an associated carburetor solenoid when actuate, as
28 called for in claim 36 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

1 e. Dependent claim 37 by specifically including all the aforementioned
2 elements of claim 36 and, in addition, when the selector switch is in a first
3 position, the selector switch actuates the carburetor solenoid switch so as to
4 activate the carburetor solenoid and prohibit the second fuel flow to the
5 engine, as called for in claim 37 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

6 Therefore, each of the Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 161(a)-(r) infringes at
7 least claims 30-32, 36, and 37 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

8 163. Champion has acquired and inspected the following Firman generator models
9 that Firman has been and is making, using, selling, or offering for sale within the United
10 States, or importing into the United States:

- 11 a. Model WH02942, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 12 b. Model WH03041, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 13 c. Model WH03042, a dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 14 d. Model WH03242, a dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 15 e. Model WH03344, a dual fuel inverter portable generator,

16 164. Upon acquisition, disassembly as needed, review of owner’s manuals and
17 electrical schematics, and inspection, it was determined that each of the foregoing Firman
18 generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 21-28, 30, 32, 35, and 37 of
19 U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models infringes:

- 20 a. Independent claim 21 by specifically including fuel selector of a dual fuel
21 generator having a valve assembly fluidly couplable to each of a first fuel
22 source and a second fuel source and operable to selectively control a first
23 fuel flow and a second fuel flow from the first fuel source and the second
24 fuel source, respectively, to an engine of the dual fuel generator; a selector
25 switch having a first fuel mode and a second fuel mode; a fuel solenoid
26 having open and closed positions; and a solenoid switch having open and
27 closed positions; wherein, when the selector switch is in the first fuel mode,
28 the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid are in the closed positions;

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wherein, when the selector switch is in the second fuel mode, the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid are in the open positions, and wherein positioning of the selector switch in the first fuel mode and the second fuel mode enables a selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow, as called for in claim 21 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

- b. Dependent claim 22 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 21 and, in addition, positioning the selector switch in the first fuel mode enables the selection of the first fuel flow and positioning the selector switch in the second fuel mode enables the selection of the second fuel flow, as called for in claim 22 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- c. Dependent claim 23 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 21 and, in addition, the selector switch triggers the solenoid switch when changed from the second fuel mode to the first fuel mode so as to cause the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid to operate in the closed positions, as called for in claim 23 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- d. Dependent claim 24 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 21 and, in addition, the fuel solenoid is a carburetor shutoff solenoid, as called for in claim 24 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- e. Dependent claim 25 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 21 and, in addition, the selector switch is positioned adjacent to the valve assembly, as called for in claim 25 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- f. Dependent claim 26 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 21 and, in addition, the valve assembly has two fuel inputs including a first fuel input couplable to the first fuel source and a second fuel input couplable to the second fuel source and two fuel outputs for selectively supplying fuel to the engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel source, as called for in claim 26 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

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- g. Dependent claim 27 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 26 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs selectively supply fuel to the engine from only one of the first and second fuel sources responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow via the selector switch and a corresponding operation of the valve assembly, as called for in claim 27 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- h. Dependent claim 28 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 26 and, in addition, the valve assembly has a first fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to the engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in claim 28 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- i. Independent claim 30 by specifically including a fuel selector for use with a dual fuel generator, the fuel selector having a valve assembly fluidly couplable to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel source and operable to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow from the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an engine of the dual fuel generator, the valve assembly having two fuel inputs including a first fuel input couplable to the first fuel source and a second fuel input couplable to the second fuel source and two fuel outputs configured to selectively supply fuel to the engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel source; and a selector switch positioned on the valve assembly to allow a user to manually select the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow, as called for in claim 30 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- j. Dependent claim 31 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 30 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs are configured to selectively supply fuel to the engine from only one of the first and second fuel sources responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel

1 flow via the selector switch and a corresponding operation of the valve
2 assembly, as called for in claim 31 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

3 k. Dependent claim 32 by specifically including all the aforementioned
4 elements of claim 30 and, in addition, the valve assembly has a first fuel
5 valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel
6 flow to the engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions
7 to selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in
8 claim 32 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

9 l. Dependent claim 36 by specifically including the all the aforementioned
10 elements of claim 30 and, in addition, a carburetor solenoid switch
11 configured to activate an associated carburetor solenoid when actuate, as
12 called for in claim 36 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

13 m. Dependent claim 37 by specifically including all the aforementioned
14 elements of claim 36 and, in addition, when the selector switch is in a first
15 position, the selector switch actuates the carburetor solenoid switch so as to
16 activate the carburetor solenoid and prohibit the second fuel flow to the
17 engine, as called for in claim 37 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

18 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 163(a)-(e)
19 infringes at least claims 21-28, 30-32, and 36, and 37 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

20 165. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
21 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
22 following additional generator models:

- 23 a. Model H03654, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 24 b. Model H05754, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 25 c. Model H07554, a dual fuel portable generator;
- 26 d. Model H08052, a dual fuel portable generator; and
- 27 e. Model T07571F, a refurbished tri fuel portable generator.

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1 166. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
2 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
3 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
4 generator models listed in Paragraphs 161 and 163, it was determined that each of the
5 foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 30-32, 36,
6 and 37 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896. Each of the foregoing Firman generator models
7 infringes:

- 8 a. Independent claim 30 by specifically including a fuel selector for use with a
9 dual fuel generator, the fuel selector having a valve assembly fluidly
10 couplable to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel source and operable
11 to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow from the first
12 fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an engine of the dual
13 fuel generator, the valve assembly having two fuel inputs including a first
14 fuel input couplable to the first fuel source and a second fuel input couplable
15 to the second fuel source and two fuel outputs configured to selectively
16 supply fuel to the engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel source;
17 and a selector switch positioned on the valve assembly to allow a user to
18 manually select the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow, as called for in
19 claim 30 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- 20 b. Dependent claim 31 by specifically including all the aforementioned
21 elements of claim 30 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs are configured to
22 selectively supply fuel to the engine from only one of the first and second
23 fuel sources responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel
24 flow via the selector switch and a corresponding operation of the valve
25 assembly, as called for in claim 31 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- 26 c. Dependent claim 32 by specifically including all the aforementioned
27 elements of claim 30 and, in addition, the valve assembly has a first fuel
28 valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel

1 flow to the engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions
2 to selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in
3 claim 32 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

4 d. Dependent claim 36 by specifically including the all the aforementioned
5 elements of claim 30 and, in addition, a carburetor solenoid switch
6 configured to activate an associated carburetor solenoid when actuate, as
7 called for in claim 36 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

8 e. Dependent claim 37 by specifically including all the aforementioned
9 elements of claim 36 and, in addition, when the selector switch is in a first
10 position, the selector switch actuates the carburetor solenoid switch so as to
11 activate the carburetor solenoid and prohibit the second fuel flow to the
12 engine, as called for in claim 37 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

13 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 165(a)-(e)
14 infringes at least claims 30-32, 36, and 37 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

15 167. Upon information and belief, Firman has been and is now making, using,
16 selling, or offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, the
17 following additional generator models:

- 18 a. Model WH02942F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator;
- 19 b. Model WH03242F, a refurbished dual fuel inverter portable generator; and
- 20 c. Model WH03342, a dual fuel inverter portable generator.

21 168. Upon review of images, owner's manuals, and electrical schematics of the
22 foregoing Firman generator models and comparisons of the images, owner's manuals, and
23 electrical schematics of the foregoing Firman generator models to those of the Firman
24 generator models listed in Paragraphs 161 and 163, it was determined that each of the
25 foregoing Firman generator models includes all of the elements of at least claims 21-28, 30,
26 32, 35, and 37 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

- 27 a. Independent claim 21 by specifically including fuel selector of a dual fuel
28 generator having a valve assembly fluidly couplable to each of a first fuel

1 source and a second fuel source and operable to selectively control a first
2 fuel flow and a second fuel flow from the first fuel source and the second
3 fuel source, respectively, to an engine of the dual fuel generator; a selector
4 switch having a first fuel mode and a second fuel mode; a fuel solenoid
5 having open and closed positions; and a solenoid switch having open and
6 closed positions; wherein, when the selector switch is in the first fuel mode,
7 the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid are in the closed positions;
8 wherein, when the selector switch is in the second fuel mode, the solenoid
9 switch and the fuel solenoid are in the open positions, and wherein
10 positioning of the selector switch in the first fuel mode and the second fuel
11 mode enables a selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow, as
12 called for in claim 21 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

- 13 b. Dependent claim 22 by specifically including all the aforementioned
14 elements of claim 21 and, in addition, positioning the selector switch in the
15 first fuel mode enables the selection of the first fuel flow and positioning the
16 selector switch in the second fuel mode enables the selection of the second
17 fuel flow, as called for in claim 22 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- 18 c. Dependent claim 23 by specifically including all the aforementioned
19 elements of claim 21 and, in addition, the selector switch triggers the
20 solenoid switch when changed from the second fuel mode to the first fuel
21 mode so as to cause the solenoid switch and the fuel solenoid to operate in
22 the closed positions, as called for in claim 23 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- 23 d. Dependent claim 24 by specifically including all the aforementioned
24 elements of claim 21 and, in addition, the fuel solenoid is a carburetor
25 shutoff solenoid, as called for in claim 24 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- 26 e. Dependent claim 25 by specifically including all the aforementioned
27 elements of claim 21 and, in addition, the selector switch is positioned
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adjacent to the valve assembly, as called for in claim 25 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

- f. Dependent claim 26 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 21 and, in addition, the valve assembly has two fuel inputs including a first fuel input couplable to the first fuel source and a second fuel input couplable to the second fuel source and two fuel outputs for selectively supplying fuel to the engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel source, as called for in claim 26 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- g. Dependent claim 27 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 26 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs selectively supply fuel to the engine from only one of the first and second fuel sources responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow via the selector switch and a corresponding operation of the valve assembly, as called for in claim 27 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- h. Dependent claim 28 by specifically including all the aforementioned elements of claim 26 and, in addition, the valve assembly has a first fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel flow to the engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in claim 28 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
- i. Independent claim 30 by specifically including a fuel selector for use with a dual fuel generator, the fuel selector having a valve assembly fluidly couplable to each of a first fuel source and a second fuel source and operable to selectively control a first fuel flow and a second fuel flow from the first fuel source and the second fuel source, respectively, to an engine of the dual fuel generator, the valve assembly having two fuel inputs including a first fuel input couplable to the first fuel source and a second fuel input couplable to the second fuel source and two fuel outputs configured to selectively

1 supply fuel to the engine from the first fuel source or the second fuel source;
2 and a selector switch positioned on the valve assembly to allow a user to
3 manually select the first fuel flow or the second fuel flow, as called for in
4 claim 30 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

5 j. Dependent claim 31 by specifically including all the aforementioned
6 elements of claim 30 and, in addition, the two fuel outputs are configured to
7 selectively supply fuel to the engine from only one of the first and second
8 fuel sources responsive to selection of the first fuel flow or the second fuel
9 flow via the selector switch and a corresponding operation of the valve
10 assembly, as called for in claim 31 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

11 k. Dependent claim 32 by specifically including all the aforementioned
12 elements of claim 30 and, in addition, the valve assembly has a first fuel
13 valve having open and closed positions to selectively control the first fuel
14 flow to the engine and a second fuel valve having open and closed positions
15 to selectively control the second fuel flow to the engine, as called for in
16 claim 32 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

17 l. Dependent claim 36 by specifically including the all the aforementioned
18 elements of claim 30 and, in addition, a carburetor solenoid switch
19 configured to activate an associated carburetor solenoid when actuate, as
20 called for in claim 36 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

21 m. Dependent claim 37 by specifically including all the aforementioned
22 elements of claim 36 and, in addition, when the selector switch is in a first
23 position, the selector switch actuates the carburetor solenoid switch so as to
24 activate the carburetor solenoid and prohibit the second fuel flow to the
25 engine, as called for in claim 37 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

26 Therefore, each of the foregoing Firman generator models listed in Paragraph 167(a)-(c)
27 infringes at least claims 21-28, 30-32, and 36, and 37 of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.
28

1 169. Champion has no adequate remedy at law against Firman’s acts of
2 infringement and will suffer irreparable harm unless Firman is preliminarily and
3 permanently enjoined from its infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

4 170. Upon information and belief, Firman’s infringement has been willful,
5 deliberate, and with knowledge of Champion’s rights under U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896.

6 171. Firman, by way of its infringing activity, has caused and continues to cause
7 Champion to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

8 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

9 Wherefore, Champion prays for judgment against Firman, granting Champion the
10 following relief:

11 A. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780 is valid
12 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
13 patent;

14 B. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034 is valid
15 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
16 patent;

17 C. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101 is valid
18 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
19 patent;

20 D. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398 is valid
21 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
22 patent;

23 E. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120 is valid
24 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
25 patent;

26 F. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145 is valid
27 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
28 patent;

1 G. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667 is valid
2 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
3 patent;

4 H. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985 is valid
5 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
6 patent;

7 I. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654 is valid
8 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
9 patent;

10 J. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390 is valid
11 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
12 patent;

13 K. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970 is valid
14 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
15 patent;

16 L. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895 is valid
17 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
18 patent;

19 M. That this Court adjudge and decree that U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896 is valid
20 and enforceable against Firman and that Firman has infringed and continues to infringe the
21 patent;

22 N. That this Court grant injunctions enjoining the aforesaid acts of infringement
23 by Firman, its officers, agents, servants, employees, contractors, subsidiaries, and attorneys,
24 and those acting in concert with them, including related individuals and entities, customers,
25 representatives, original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”), dealers, and distributors;

26 O. That this Court enter an award to Champion of such damages as it shall prove
27 at trial against Firman that are adequate to compensate Champion for said infringement as
28 permitted under the Patent Act;

1 P. That this Court order an award to Champion of up to three times the amount
2 of compensatory damages because of Firman’s willful infringement and any enhanced
3 damages as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 284;

4 Q. That this Court render a finding that this case is “exceptional” and award
5 Champion its costs and reasonable attorneys’ fees, as provided by 35 U.S.C. § 285;

6 R. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
7 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 10,221,780;

8 S. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
9 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 10,393,034;

10 T. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
11 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 10,598,101;

12 U. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
13 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 10,697,398;

14 V. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
15 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,120;

16 W. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
17 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,143,145;

18 X. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
19 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,306,667;

20 Y. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
21 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,492,985;

22 Z. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
23 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,530,654;

24 AA. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
25 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,761,390;

26 BB. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
27 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,840,970;

28

1 CC. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
2 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,895;

3 DD. That this Court award Champion any profits that Champion lost due to
4 Firman’s infringement of U.S. Patent No. 11,905,896;

5 EE. That this Court award Champion pre-judgment and post-judgment interests
6 on damages to the maximum extent allowed under the law; and

7 FF. That this Court grant to Champion such other, further, and different relief as
8 may be just and proper.

9 **JURY TRIAL DEMAND**

10 Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Champion
11 respectfully demands a trial by jury of any and all issues triable of right before a jury.

12 DATED this 29th day of March, 2024.

13 SNELL & WILMER L.L.P.

14
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